



Newfoundlander.

No. 146.

THURSDAY, May 6, 1830.

Sixpence.

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

Notices.

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

At 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 3l.

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,

RESPECTFULLY 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.

THE 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 Carbonear and Portugal Cove, leaving the former place on Monday and Thursday, and St. John's on Tuesday evening and Saturday morning, 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.

April 29.

Notices.

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.

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.

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.

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 Newfoundland.

April 1.

On Sale.

BY Patrick Morris,

1200 H HDS. Liverpool SALT, A few Hhds. and Quarter-Casks Cheap WHITE WINE, Irish PORTER, in Tiers.

April 15.

On Sale.

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

Robert Alsop & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Quebec Packet, from Liverpool, 100 BARRELS Baltimore Flour, 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 Caroline, 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, 1 1/2 inch, and 3 inch

HARDWOOD PLANK.

April 1.

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 Hamburgh Butter.

March 18.

NEWMAN & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

500 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, Slops, Ravensducks, Canvas, Sealing Gans, &c. &c.

March 4.

WATERFORD.

Dinner at the Trinitarian Orphan House.

The Annual Dinner at the Trinitarian Orphan House, Waterford, was held on the 9th January, very numerous and respectfully attended. PATRICK MORRIS, Esq., presiding. Upon the announcement of the following toast—"The Chairman—as Chairman of the present meeting and President of the Benevolent Irish Society of St. John's, Newfoundland," the Chairman returned thanks, and said

"He felt grateful for the honour conferred upon him by his eloquent friend, Mr. Wyse. He said he knew of no man whose good opinion he would be more ambitious to obtain than that of his friend, Mr. Wyse—that though he had many causes to feel pride at being a citizen of Waterford, he considered it not the least that it could boast of two such men as its venerated representative Sir John Newport (applause), and his eloquent and accomplished friend Mr. Wyse, who sat beside him (applause). The he hoped the period was far distant when a vacancy would occur in the representation of the City, for he had no doubt that there were materials of many political campaigns in our present incorruptible representative, but when a vacancy will occur, then any little influence that he could command should be at the service of Mr. Wyse, as he conscientiously believed that he was the fittest man to be the successor of Sir J. Newport, and the representative of his native city. He said Mr. Wyse only done him justice when he said that he would always support the Independent Interest. He was determined to support the independence of the County as far as he could support it; he was determined to strain every nerve to support the independence of the County at the ensuing struggle. (Enthusiastic cheering.) He was determined to support, to the best of his ability, every measure calculated to promote the happiness and the liberty of the people of his native Country. (Cheers.)—Mr. Morris expressed much gratification at having his name united with Newfoundland; it was the country of his adoption; whatever of character or property he possessed he owed to that Country, and he never did, nor never will, lose an opportunity of promoting the welfare, the liberty, and the happiness of his beloved friends, the people of Newfoundland."—Mr. Morris sat down amidst great applause.

VIOLENT AND DESTRUCTIVE GALE.

(From the Halifax Journal, March 29.)

We were on Friday evening visited with one of the most violent snow-storms and destructive gales of wind which has been experienced here for the last thirty years. It commenced about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued to increase until about 11, when it blew a perfect hurricane; the tide having at the same time risen to an unusual height, entirely covered all the wharves, sweeping every thing before it; the lower stories of almost every house in Water-street were also overflowed. The scene of destruction which presented itself the next morning was truly distressing—all the wharves from south to north of the town, with the exception of those owned by Messrs. J. Brown, J. Stayner, W. A. and S. Black, E. Collins, J. and M. Tobin, J. Hamilton and S. Canard and Co. were materially injured; several at the north end entirely swept away; the distillery of Mr. Mitchell, near the bridge, with the wharf, and the wharf of Mr. Tryder, also several small buildings on wharves above Mr. Canard's, in one of which two fine horses, owned by Mr. P. Hays, were drowned, were swept away, and the docks and beaches covered with the wreck. Very considerable damage has also been done the Naval Yard, particularly the wall to the south and east of the Commissioner's house; the wall in front of the Naval Hospital, and the wharf, are likewise materially injured.

The vessels which suffered most are, brig Done, owned by L'Epouse and Hall, much chafed; Sir P. Maitland, owned by E. Collins and Co., parted her fast, swung over against the schooner Avon and brig Savannah, beat in nearly the whole of their sterns, and carried away nearly all her stanchions on one side; brig Sir C. Ogle, owned by J. L. Starr and Co., several planks chafed nearly through; schooner Fame Packet, owned by Mr. Cameron, bow driven several feet into Hayes' wharf, and bowsprit through the house; Chebucto broke adrift,

was driven on shore near this wharf but got off again next morning; three or four small vessels were sunk and several others much injured; we are happy to state that we have not yet heard of the loss of any lives. The streets were, in some places, rendered almost impassable by the snow drifts. It is impossible at present to form any correct idea of the amount of the loss, but it must be very great.

By an arrival this morning from Liverpool we learn that the gale was equally severe at that place, having swept away several wharves with the buildings upon them, some of which were driven across the river; the brig George Henry, which put into that place shortly after the gale commenced, parted her cables and was driven on shore opposite the town and bilged; her cargo, we understand, will be saved—the passengers arrived in town this morning; the ship Nautilus, owned by Messrs. J. & J. Brass of Liverpool, with a cargo of timber, was driven on shore at Port Medway, and bilged. We fear that accounts from other parts of the shore will be equally distressing.

LONDON, MARCH 23—29.

It can no longer be doubted that we are upon the eve of a change of Ministry, and that men, the most odious to France, will shortly be called to power.—It is evident that there exists a struggle between the deposed Ministry and that of the Prince de Polignac. But how does this affect France? She cannot gain by such a change, neither has she any thing to lose by it. Since the existence of the laws on the press and the elections, enacted in 1828, every administration must march with public opinion, or cease to exist. Neither that of the Prince de Polignac, nor that of M. de Villele, then, can occasion us any serious apprehension.—*Journal de Paris.*

A report was circulating this afternoon that Don Pedro had finally determined upon an expedition against Portugal.

We can announce positively that Prince Leopold does not intend to quit this country for several months to come; but that there is no truth in the report of his having started any obstacle to the arrangement into which he has entered with the allies.—*Courier Journal.*

We are assured that the general impression in the House of Commons last night, on the discussion relative to the pensions enjoyed by Mr. Bathurst and Mr. Dundas, was, that Ministers had no wish to keep up the old system in this respect, and that they had even promoted inquiry into the subject.—*Globe.*

Both Houses of Parliament will adjourn for the Easter holidays on Thursday, the 8th of April, and are expected to re-assemble on Monday, the 19th, or Tuesday, the 20th.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday contains a Royal ordinance, creating an Under Secretary of State in the War Department; and another ordinance, appointing the Viscount de Champagny, Aide-de-camp of the Dauphin, to the office of Under Secretary.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* gives letters from Servia, dated March 11, which state that, according to accounts from Constantinople, the Reis Effendi has been removed from state affairs.

We have received some of the printed documents which have been wrung from the India Company by the Committees of Lords and Commons relating to the trade with China, to the revenues of India itself, and also touching sundry other matters of importance. They are delicious articles, and our readers shall have a taste of them ere long.—*Times.*

Lord Mountcashel's petition, on the subject of the Church Establishment, was on Monday forwarded from Cork with 2000 signatures.—*Limerick Chron.*

The breach between the Liberal and the Royalist parties in France—or, in other words, between the professed supporters of the Charter and the exclusive friends of the Court—is becoming wider every day, if we may trust the antagonistic journals, which are the exponents of their different views and opinions. The latter declare that the throne of St. Louis has been saved, and the dangers of anarchy averted, by the King's firmness; while the former maintain that the courage of the national representatives has prevented a counter-revolutionary convulsion, and that the Coblenz faction (as they call the friends of the Ministry) cannot survive the blast of popular indignation many months.

The *Courier*, in reference to the complaints respecting Ministerial influence, makes the following statement:—The number of Commissioners in the various Boards for the management of our complicated system, amounted at the formation of the present Cabinet, to fifty nine; they are now twenty-eight, with a certainty of further reduction. The permanent saving to the country on this head alone is already 47,000*l.* per annum; the diminution of patronage and that of the most desirable nature, speaks for itself. The number of new Peerages created by Mr. Pitt during his administration, was about one hundred and seventy (we do not pretend to strict numerical accuracy)—Lord Liverpool made between seventy and eighty—Mr. Canning and Lord Goderich, in less than ten months, found room for sixteen—and the Duke of Wellington, in the lapse of more than two years, has contented himself with one, and that a legal Peerage. Does this savour of a desire to prop a Cabinet by a lavish expenditure of even legitimate and constitutional influence?

We observe, that at a meeting of the Political Council of Birmingham, held on the 16th instant, the Marquis of Blandford's Bill, "to restore the constitutional influence of the Commons in the Par-

liament of England," was examined in detail, and highly approved of in its various provisions. Resolutions were passed, recommending it to the serious attention and support of the country, and declaring that it ought to be adopted as the rallying point of the people, subject only to such alterations and additions as may be requisite for carrying its great provisions into effect.

It was remarked in the House of Peers, on Thursday, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland made his appearance in the house for the first time since the commencement of the late rumours with which he was in no small degree mixed up. Lord Ellenborough also made his debut, if we may be allowed the expression, on Thursday—the proceedings in his Lordship's Divorce Bill presenting him for some days taking his seat. Lord Eldon also made his appearance in a blue dress coat, with gilt buttons!—the first time he ever appeared in the House in such a dress. His Lordship appeared to be very jocose, laughing heartily every now and then; so also was the Duke of Cumberland. Lord Ellenborough, on the other hand, appeared cast down; nor did he sit in the course of the evening, as he used to do, next to the Duke of Wellington.

We hear, *en passant*, that the Ellenborough Divorce Bill will be most scrupulously attended to, and discussed in the Lower House. A contemporary says, that Lord Ellenborough is already looking out for another matrimonial alliance. We should think this Hon. Peer will have the decency to wait till the divorce is actually pronounced. Whatever be his intentions, appearances demand something. "Assume a virtue, if you have it not," is a maxim which his Lordship is somewhat familiar with.

At the date of the last advices from Rio Janeiro, it was feared that the young Queen, Donna Maria, would lose one of her eyes by the accident she lately met with, when a carriage, in which were also her father and his consort, was accidentally overturned.

Berlin, March 12.—Countess Rossi, who arrived here on the 9th, will again appear before the public as Mdle. Sontag. The Count, her husband, who is attached to the Sardinian Legation at Brussels, does not accompany her.

We have accounts from Terceira this morning to the 12th instant. The Portuguese blockading squadron, consisting of a frigate, a brig, and a schooner, had been seen off that island. The schooner had chased an English merchant vessel, the *Admiral Wyndham*, but she escaped into Terceira. The *Hope*, from Liverpool, had been boarded and warped off, but also succeeded in getting in. All was tranquil on the island.

FRANCE.—The expedition for Algiers is ready to sail. General Bourmont is appointed to command it. Several Colonels of regiments, named for the expedition against Algiers, have sent in their resignations. The names of three of those who have resigned are mentioned.

East India Company.—Mr. Buckingham.—We have much pleasure in being able to contradict, in the most unqualified terms, an allegation that has been invented and circulated to the prejudice of Mr. Buckingham—namely, that he had abandoned the cause of India for a retainer from the East India Company. It could have been wished that the propagators of this groundless and impudent calumny had paused ere they ventured to sacrifice the consistent and patriotic reputation of that gentleman, at the shrine of popular and accredited rumour. We have unquestionable authority for averring, that so far from Mr. Buckingham having received a retainer, or having abandoned the advocacy of the popular rights at this momentous crisis, he has on the contrary never received a shilling, even in repayment of the immense debts due to him by the Company; and that he is till this hour actively engaged in prosecuting the grand object of his valuable and long-continued labours—the cause of Britain and of India.—*Chronicle.*

THE LATE FATAL DUEL.—*Dublin, March 20.*—Mr. Standish O'Grady died yesterday, at three o'clock, after lingering in dreadful agony for 32 hours. The amiable character of this unfortunate young gentleman, and the manner in which he met his untimely fate, have excited universal sympathy.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Kane, a Roman Catholic Barrister, to the Commissionership of Bankrupts, vacant by the death of Standish Stamer O'Grady, Esq.

RENEWAL OF THE EAST INDIA CHARTER.—On Wednesday morning, a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors was held at the India House, for declaring a dividend. The Chairman observed, that since the last Court, committees had been appointed in both Houses on the subject of the East India Charter. Reports of the evidence were now laid on the table. The Directors would give every attention to the inquiry. Capt. Maxfield wished to ask whether any steps had been taken to place the trade between Great Britain and China on a more favourable footing, and whether the Company were building any new ships? If the state of the trade with China, and the great losses which arose on freights, were fairly represented to the people of England, he thought a favourable effect would be produced, and render the obtaining the renewal of the charter a matter of certainty. He could not apprehend that the charter would not be renewed. He begged to put the question referred to. The Chairman said that this subject would deserve the most serious consideration. The Company were not now building any additional ships, and the usual mode was to take up proper ships by tender. No ships now went out upon the old system. When this question relative to the China trade should come under discussion, this subject would be one of most serious consideration.

ACCIDENT.—MONTROSE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

—From the Dundee Advertiser, March 25, 1830.—There has been no occurrence of a local nature which has caused a deeper regret than the intelligence which we received late on Friday night, of the giving way of one of the chains of the Montrose Bridge, by which three persons lost their lives, and two others sustained serious injury. However, much we may, in common with the inhabitants of Montrose, deplore the consequences of this melancholy event, we must participate with them in the satisfaction caused by the fact, that the bridge itself has received no material injury, and that it will in a short time be completely restored. Capt. Brown, who at the time the accident occurred was fortunately in Edinburgh, arrived at Montrose on Sunday afternoon, and under the exigencies of such a case, immediately devised and commenced the necessary measures for repairing the damage. With respect to the causes of the occurrence, it appears that considerable interest had been excited by the announcement of a boat-race, or rowing match; and on Friday afternoon an immense concourse of people was congregated on the bridge to witness the match. Various accounts have been given of the number of persons collected on this occasion, some estimating them at considerably more than 2000; but from the information of Douglas Frazer, tacksman of the bridge-toll, which may be implicitly relied on, the number on the bridge at the time of the accident exceeded 1600 persons. There had been previously, upon various occasions, about 3000 persons at one time perambulating the bridge; but when the accident happened, the crowd was condensed at the upper side of the bridge, the opposite side being entirely vacant, while the boats were passing up the basin, and the bridge was evidently depressed by the unequal weight. On the return of the boats, and at the moment they were passing with great rapidity under the bridge, a simultaneous rush took place, and in an instant this moveable mass was, as it were, precipitated to the opposite side, when the upper chain gave way. The unfortunate sufferers, in their eagerness to witness the spectacle, had supported themselves above the crowd by incautiously resting their heads between the chains. But for this no lives would have been lost, nor, in all probability, would any one have been injured by the accident, the upper chain, which gave way, having merely sunk a few inches, when it was met and supported by the under one.

We are authorised to say, that his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, convinced of the importance of the knowledge of the Irish language being apart of the qualification of a Minister of the Gospel for the province of Connaught, has come to the determination (should the Lord spare him so long) of not receiving into holy orders, after the 1st of January, 1832, any person for the ministry for that province, who shall not be capable of reading and addressing the people in their own language.—*Warder.*

At the late anniversary dinner of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, held in the Freemason's Tavern, Mr. Peel was in the chair, supported by the Duke of Wellington and Lord F. L. Gower. Many persons of distinction besides were present. The subscription amounted to 1,318*l.*

The following advertisement, which we find in the *Dublin Mail*, of the 1st March, will give some idea of the excitement which prevailed in Waterford during the late electioneering contests:—

At a most numerous and highly respectable meeting of the gentry and freeholders of the county and city of Waterford, held yesterday, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by Peter Kenney, Esq., seconded by Thomas Steele, Esq.—

Resolved—That we find it impossible to give expression to the extremity of our indignation at the unconstitutional array of military power with which our city has been outraged and insulted during the present election, while the utmost tranquillity prevailed amongst us.

Proposed by Martin Lanigan, Esq., and seconded by Patrick Smith, of Portlaw, Esq.—

Resolved—That the forcible imprisonment in the common goal of men who ought to be free electors, under the guard of the bayonets of the military and police, we regard as a gross violation of the privileges of British citizens, and a flagrant outrage against the liberties of the people.

Proposed by Thomas Steele, Esq., seconded by John V. Nugent, Esq.—

Resolved—That we ground a petition to the Imperial Parliament on the foregoing resolutions, and an address to the free people of England on the gross inroad made on our liberties by the authorities of this country.

Proposed by W. A. Hearne, Esq., and carried by acclamation—

Resolved—That we express the deepest indignation against our civic authorities, for the gross and unconstitutional conduct of which they have been guilty against the rights and freedom of the people.

Proposed by Tobias Power, Esq., seconded by W. O'Donnell, of Carrick-on-Suir, Esq.—

Resolved—That the thanks not only of the county and city of Waterford, but of all Ireland, are due to John Barron, Esq., for the patriotism he has evinced in coming forward to oppose the "unchanged Beresford," and giving our country an opportunity of asserting her independence.

Proposed by Dominick P. Ronayne, Esq., seconded by W. A. Hearne, Esq.—

Resolved—That a Committee of thirteen be appointed to collect evidence whereon to ground a petition to Parliament against the return of Lord G. Beresford.

PATRICK MORRIS, Chairman.
JOHN E. FEEHAN, Secretary.

Proposed by John Lawless, Esq., seconded by Peter Kenney, Esq.—

Resolved—That the marked thanks of this meeting are due, and hereby given, to Patrick Morris, Esq. not only for his proper and dignified conduct on this occasion, but for the very liberal and high-minded manner in which he deports himself on every occasion where the interests of his country and the cause of humanity are concerned.

THOMAS STEELE, Chairman.
JOHN E. FEEHAN, Secretary.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) May 6, 1830.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Radical" must excuse us from publishing his communication. We are totally unacquainted with the subject to which he refers—and were it otherwise, we should be very unwilling to mix ourselves up in matters in which personal interests appear to be so much involved.—When occasion requires, we shall not be deterred by any threats from him, or his associates, (for his disguised hand-writing has been insufficient to conceal him,) from doing what we conceive to be our duty.

There have been no arrivals from Great Britain or Ireland, in addition to those announced in our last; consequently our extracts this week are from files previously received.—Several vessels are daily expected from different parts of Europe, and their detention can only be accounted for by the foggy weather which has, we understand, of late, been very prevalent at sea.

Married, on Friday evening last, by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, Mr. HENRY PARSONS, of this place, cabinet-maker, to Miss HARRIET BEARNE, of Ashburton, England.

Died, at Golden Grove, Jamaica, aged 34 years, JONATHAN, youngest brother of Colonel Sir Robert Steele, Knight, K. C. S., and Captain Steele of the *Forte*.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.
APRIL 30.—Schooner Arion, Fowler, Annapolis; 84 barrels apples, 6 puns, and 10 bls. cider, 350 bushels potatoes, 4 M. board, 4 M. shingles, and sundries.
Schooner Union, Collins, Demerara; 103 puns rum, 20 bls. sugar.
Schooner Sarah Sophia, Burns, Grenada; 24 puns molasses, 40 puns, and 19 hhd. rum.

CLEARED.
APRIL 30.—Eliza, Boudrot, Sydney; ballast.
Schooner Queen Angelique, Sydney; ballast.
Brig Leah, Cole, Figueira; 2,150 qts. fish.
Schooner Arrow, Harris, Viana; 1,600 qts. fish.
MAY 1.—Schooner Tropic of Canso, Whitman, Guyaborough; 100 hhd. salt.
5.—Brig Providence, Nardon, Liverpool; 183 casks, containing 16,033 gallons pale seal oil, 6800 seal skins, 3 kegs sounds, 1 box dry cod fish.
Schooner Gleaser, Harris, Figueira; 423 qts. fish.

HARBOUR GRACE.—ENTERED.

APRIL 29.—Schooner Dolphin, Mahony, Halifax; 300 bls. flour, 2 tons lignumvitæ, 5 M. shingles, 20 cheeses, 4 tubs butter.

CARBONEAR.—CLEARED.

APRIL 16.—Brig Beathick, Hearder, St. Andrews; ballast.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

Rendell & Mortimer,

5 CRATES assorted Earthenware,
10 Kegs White Lead,
5 Dozen Paint Brushes,
2 Bales Sole Leather,
15 Westphalia Hams,
20 Tierces Strangman's Porter,
25 Barrels prime Hamburgh Pork,
10 Firkins ditto ditto Butter,
15 Dozen Cotton Shirts,
1 Bag Wallnuts.

May 6.

TO-MORROW,

At 12 o'clock,
(Positively to Close Sales)

BY

JAMES CLIFT,

300 Pair Men's and Boys' SHOES.

Also,

10 Firkins Butter,
3 Crates Earthenware,
6 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco,
1 Dozen Chairs.

May 6.

For Charter.

THE BRITISH-BUILT SCHOONER

PRINCE REGENT,

William Mortimore, Master;

Burthen 106-Tons.—Apply to

WISE, BAKER & HOWARD;

May 6. South-Side.

Sale at Auction.

TO-MORROW,
(FRIDAY) At 10 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
JOHN HOWLEY,
750 BUNDLES Trinity Bay HOOPS, consisting of Puncheon, Hogshead, and Half-hogshead—now landing from on board the Schooner *Thomas & Mary*.
Also,
TO CLOSE SALES,
30 Tierces excellent Irish Porter,
50 Pair Men's stout bound Shoes,
200 Hhds. Coal, in lots to suit purchasers,
30,000 Brazil-barrel Ash Billets.
May 6.

Notices.

JAMES H. PUTLOCK,
Professor of Music,
WILL teach the Piano Forte, Flute, Single and Double Flagelets, French Horn, and Kent Bugle.
PIANO FORTES Tuned and Repaired on reasonable terms.
Apply to Mr. STENTAFORD, Water-street, May 6.

DAVID COXSON,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement he has met with since he has been carrying on business, and of informing them that he has REMOVED from his late residence opposite Messrs. Hunters & Co. to the house adjoining Mr. BOWRING'S, where he trusts, with care, strict attention to business, and a strong desire to please, to merit their usual support and patronage.
May 6.

Nicholas Janes,
Black, White, and Anchor Smith,
BEGS, respectfully, to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just commenced Business in all the branches of the above trade.—His Shop is situated in *Duckworth-street*, back of the premises of Mr. W. M. BARNES, Block-maker, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed with that punctuality and attention to the interests of his employers which will, he trusts, insure him a share of the public patronage and support.
May 6.

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.

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 BEEF,
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.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the Brig *Leander*, under my command.
GEORGE M'AUSLAND.
April 22.

On Sale.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
The fine
Schooner ALMIRA,
Burthen per Register 56 tons; 4 years old; will carry about 950 qts. fish in bulk.—This vessel has been completely fitted for the Seal Fishery the present season, and will be Sold with all her Materials as she returned from that voyage.—Apply to
WILLIAM & HENRY THOMAS.
May 6.

For Liverpool.

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

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.

To HIRE for the present season.

An OIL VAT,
In good repair,
Apply to
JOHN HOWLEY.
April 29.

To be Let.
For such number of years as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given,
A Commodious STORE, 28 feet long by 19 feet wide, with the use of a WHARF, adjoining the Premises of Messrs. John Dunscomb & Co.
Apply to
WILLIAM HOGAN.
May 6.

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.

PART of the Subscriber's DWELLING-HOUSE and frost-proof CELLAR, opposite the Premises of Mr. PATRICK MORRIS.—For further particulars, apply to
ROBERT BRINE,
Tailor.
April 29.

For a term of years as may be agreed on, from the 10th day of May next,
A DWELLING-HOUSE, with an extensive SHOP and CELLAR, situate in a central part of the town. Also, a Yard and Garden in the rear thereof.—Apply to
W. B. ROWE.
April 29.

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 29.

BY
Benjamin I. Williams,
18 HOGSHEADS, 27 Tierces, and 10 Barrels SUGAR, of good quality; just received, per Brigantine *Improvement*, from Bermuda.
May 6.

James Stewart & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Per Helen, from Greenock, Arrow, from London, and Quebec Packet, from Liverpool,
PORK, Flour, Bread, Cheese, Oatmeal,
Coffee, Teas, Loaf Sugar,
Sicilian Wine, in pipes and hhd's.,
Marsala ditto, in hhd's.,
Soap, Candles, Leather,
Chain Cables, Anchors,
Nails of all sizes, Grates,
Copper, Lead, Lime,
A few boxes Tin,
A few boxes Pipes,
Cordage, of all sizes,
And a large and general assortment of Shop Goods.
They have also received on consignment,
12 Hhds. superfine Scotch Ale and Porter, and
3 Bales Flat Canvass, containing 64 pieces, which will be sold low.
Fish, Oil, or Cash, taken in payment.
May 6.

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.

On Sale.

Garland C. Gaden
HAS JUST RECEIVED
An extensive assortment of useful and fashionable
GOODS,
WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
VIZ.

CANTON Crapo Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Muslins, Ladies' black Veils,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's black and white Silk Hose,
Men's and Children's cotton, lambs'-wool, and worsted Hose,
Morino, Bombazette,
Silk, serge, cotton, and cloth Shawls,
Foundation, jacquet, cambric, medium, and book Muslins,
Cottons, Calicoes, Derry,
Figured Nets, Linens,
Diapers, Jean, red and white Flannels,
Serges, green Baize,
Blanketing, Bed Tick,
Downs, Fustians, Moleskin,
Check, Gingham, Tartans,
Cotton Shirts, Guernsey Frocks,
Counterpanes, Quilts, Tapers,
Bobbins, Threads,
Gentlemen's superfine beaver, plated, silk, and glazed Hats,
Ladies' Leghorn and straw Bonnets,
Pasteboard, wadding and wrapping Papers, &c. &c.
Also,
3 Hhds. double-refined Loaf Sugar,
3 Dozen orange Nectar Draught, (particularly recommended for summer use.)
A well-selected assortment of Hardware, &c. &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—VIZ.
Kent Bugles, Guitars,
Æolian Harps, &c.
May 6.

BY
Robert Alsop & Co.
A Few Hogsheads prime Devonshire ALE, received per *Commodore* and *Rover*, from Teignmouth.
ALSO,
400 Hogsheads SALT, ex *Caroline*, from Viann, which will be Sold low, if taken from the Yessel.
April 15.

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
48 Tierces, and } Fine Muscovado Sugar.
6 Barrels }
Also, on Hand,
Barrels Beef,
A few Pipes best Cognac Brandy,
And a quantity of Vessels' Knees and Timbers.
April 29.

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 29.

On Sale.

BY
Brown, Hoyles & Co.
SALT, 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,
Lines, Twines, Hooks, &c.
Serges, Duffels, Fearnought, and Flushings,
Paints, Spirits Turpentine, Nails,
Vinegar in hogsheads,
Stationary,
Slops, viz.—Jackets, Trousers, Shirts, Cotton and Baize, and a variety of Shop Goods,
Lead in bars,
Stockholm Tar, Tobacco,
Warren's Blacking (assorted-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 middlings 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 CARGONS 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)
200 Bags 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 (Each patterns),
A few Cases Shirtings, Cottons, Men's Shoes and Boots, and
1 Case India-Rubber Over Shoes.
JOHN B. TREMLETT.
April 29.

Poets' Corner.

LINES ON A PALM TREE IN AN ENGLISH GARDEN

(By Mrs. Hemans.)

It waved not thro' an Eastern sky,
Beside a fount of Araby;
It was not man'd by southern breeze
In some green isle of Indian seas,
Nor did its graceful shadow sleep
O'er stream of Afric, lone and deep.

But far the axiled palm-tree grew
'Midst foliage of no kindred hue;
Thro' the laburnum's drooping gold
Rose the light shaft of orient mould,
And Europe's violets, faintly sweet,
Purpled the moss-peds at its feet.

Strange look'd it there!—the willow stream'd
Where silvery waters near it gleam'd;
The lime-bough lured the honey-bee
To murmur by the Desert's Tree,
And showers of snowy roses made
A lustre in its fan-like shade.

There came an eve of festal hours—
Rich music fill'd that garden's bowers;
Lamps, that from flowering branches hung,
On sparks of dew soft colours flung,
And bright forms glanced—a fairy show—
Under the blossoms to and fro.

But one, a lone one, 'midst the throng,
Seem'd reckless all of dance or song:
He was a youth of dusky men,
Whereon the Indian sun had been—
Of crested brow, and long black hair—
A stranger, like the palm-tree, there.

And slowly, sadly moved his plumes,
Glittering athwart the leafy glooms:
He pass'd the pale-green olives by,
Nor won the chequer flowers his eye:
But when to that sole Palm he came,
Then shot a rapture through his frame!

To him, to him its rustling spoke,
The silence of his soul it broke!
It whisper'd of his own bright isle,
That lit the ocean with a smile;
Ay, to his ear that native tone
Had something of the sea-wave's moan!

His mother's cabin home, that lay
Where feathery cocoa fringed the bay;
The dashing of his brethren's oar,
The conch-note heard along the shore;—
All thro' his wakening bosom swept:
He clasp'd his country's Tree—and wept!

Oh! scorn him not!—the strength whereby
The patriot girds himself to die,
Th' unconquerable power, which fills
The freeman battling on his hills—
These have one fountain deep and clear—
The same whence gush'd that child-like tear!

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

(From Captain Kincaid's Adventures.)

"It will," says he, "ever be a matter of dispute what the result of that day would have been without the arrival of the Prussians; but it is clear to me that Lord Wellington would not have fought at Waterloo unless Blücher had promised to aid him with thirty thousand men, as he required that number to put him on a numerical footing with his adversary. It is certain that the promised aid did not come in time to take any share whatever in the battle. It is equally certain that the enemy had, long before, been beaten into a mass of ruin, in condition for nothing but running, and wanting but an apology to do it; and I will ever maintain that Lord Wellington's last advance would have made it the same victory had a Prussian never been seen there.—The field of battle, next morning, presented a frightful scene of carnage; it seemed as if the world had tumbled to pieces, and three-fourths of every thing been destroyed in the wreck. The ground running parallel to the front of where we had stood was so thickly strewn with fallen men and horses, that it was difficult to step clear of their bodies; many of the former still alive, and imploring assistance, which it was not in our power to bestow. The usual salutation on meeting an acquaintance of another regiment after an action was to ask, who had been hit? but on this occasion it was, 'Who's alive?' Meeting one, next morning, a very little fellow, I asked what had happened to them yesterday? 'I'll be hanged,' says he, 'if I know any thing at all about the matter, for I was all day trodden in the mud and galloped over by every scoundrel who had a horse; and, in short, I only owe my existence to my insignificance.' Two of our men, on the morning of the 19th, lost their lives by a very melancholy accident. They were cutting up a captured ammunition wagon for firewood, when one of their swords striking against a nail, sent a spark among the powder. When I looked in the direction of the explosion, I saw the two poor fellows about twenty or thirty feet up in the air. On falling to the ground, though lying on their backs or bellies, some extraordinary effort of nature, caused by the agony of the moment, made them spring from that

position; five or six times, to the height of eight or ten feet, just as a fish does when thrown on the ground after being newly caught. It was so unlike a scene in real life, that it was impossible to witness it without forgetting, for a moment, the horror of their situation. I ran to the spot along with others, and found that every stitch of their clothes had been burnt off, and they were black as ink all over. They were still alive, and told us their names, otherwise we could not have recognised them; and, singular enough, they were able to walk off the ground with a little support, but died shortly after. Among other officers who fell at Waterloo, we lost one of the wisest youths that ever belonged to the service. He seemed to have a prophetic notion of his approaching end; for he repeatedly told us, in the early part of the morning, that he knew the devil would have him before night. I shall relate one anecdote of him, which occurred while we were in Spain. He went, by chance, to pass the day with two officers quartered at a neighbouring village, who happened to be, that day, engaged to dine with the clergyman.—Knowing their visitor's mischievous propensities, they were at first afraid to make him one of the party; but after schooling him into a suitable propriety of behaviour, and exacting a promise of implicit obedience, they, at last, ventured to take him. On their arrival, the ceremony of introduction had just been gone through, and their host seated at an open window, when a favourite cat of his went purring about the young gentleman's boots, who, catching it by the tail, and giving it two or three preparatory swings round his head, sent it flying out at the window where the parson was sitting, who only escaped it by suddenly stooping. The only apology the youngster made for his conduct was, 'Egad, I think I astonished that fellow!' but whether it was the cat or the parson he meant, I never could learn. About 12 o'clock, on the day after the battle, we commenced our march for Paris. I shall, therefore, leave my readers at Waterloo, in the hope that, among the many stories of romance to which that and the other celebrated fields gave birth, the foregoing unsophisticated one of an eye-witness may not have been found altogether uninteresting."

AN IRISH DUEL OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

They fought on the Curragh of Kildare, in the presence of five hundred spectators. It was a glorious morning in September: the sun shining strong, but the air rather cold. Bateman, who was the first man who ever put a pistol into my hand, asked me to go with him to the ground merely, as he said, that I might see the sport. They were old stagers, prime shots, and game to the back bone. Of the two, however, Kilgobbin was the most famed for the pistol, and had never gone out without knocking down, or at least winging his man. They well knew each other's powers, and that made them less disposed to an accommodation, which might be attributed to wrong motives. Besides, from the nature of the quarrel, as it was taken up by the appellant, it could not but have a serious result to one or both of the parties. The Knight was a rough, rather coarse, ruddy complexioned man about forty, with a scar under his eye, which he got in a scuffle with a cavalry officer in the pump-room at Bath. Beau Bateman, as he was called from his peculiar style of dress, was a tall, handsome fellow, evidently younger than his antagonist, full of gaiety and good humour, and remarkable for that propensity to joke, which is so much the characteristic of our countrymen. Eagerly observed his countenance when we met in the morning, but all was calm and steady; his eagle eye as bright and as brisk as ever; he was even more talkative and jocular than usual. He had been particularly attentive to his dress, which was always in the extreme of the fashion; and in short he manifested in his whole demeanour such a perfect sang froid, that had it not been for a slight tremour of the upper lip, turning aside to me, in case of accident, to give his pistols to his nephew—a chum of mine in college (who, by-the-by, was afterwards the first man I wounded with these very pistols;) had it not been, I say, for this slight tremour, and pressure of the hand with which he accompanied his directions, nobody would have supposed that he was about to present himself as a target to the best shot in Ireland.

On arriving at the ground, we saw the Knight and his party in conversation, and a number of persons scattered about at a distance. Bateman, politely lifting his hat, said, "Good morning, gentlemen; I hope we have not kept you waiting."—French answered—"By no means; we were before our time." Kilgobbin, in a rather ungracious way, replied to his adversary's salutation—"Sir, your most obedient." The other shook him cordially by the hand, for his jocular manners had made him a general favourite. The seconds were now about to measure, nine paces, when Kilgobbin remarked, that we were in the view of some cabins on the right. This seemed an odd objection, as there was no interruption to be apprehended from such a quarter, and many of their inhabitants were collected to see the sport. He suggested, however, that we should remove about a quarter of a mile further, to a fine level turf, on the bank of a pond called Brown's hole, from the name of a fool who thought fit to jump into it. As we proceeded, I occasionally observed the Knight's countenance, and I thought he appeared to be flushed, eager, and somewhat restless; looking round frequently with an inquiet eye, and paying only a sort of yawning attention to what was said to him. All this time, Bateman was as gay and agreeable as ever, cracking his jokes, and sometimes pleasantly pointing them at the sulky air of his adversary, declaring "he saw no reason why old friends should not shoot each other in good humour, when their honour required that they should resort to such a ceremony."

By the time we had reached the spot, and the ground was measured out, the spectators had become so numerous, that it was necessary to appoint two gentlemen to keep the lines, as it were, and to warn the lookers on out of the range of the bullets. Kilgobbin, I perceived, had, during the arrangement, so manoeuvred, as to get at that side which would enable him to stand with his back to the sun. Every thing was now nearly ready, the pistols loaded, the flints examined, and seconds setting apart the order of proceeding, when, to my surprise, the Knight took off his coat, and gave it to his servant to hold; then baring his right arm up to the elbow, and stepping a few paces to the side of the pond, deliberately plunged it into the water, and held it there—"Good God!" exclaimed D'Arcy, "what a vindictive spirit that displayed." "So it was felt, I assure you," replied O'Hara; and a murmur of disapprobation ran through the whole party. The Knight, however, was not influenced, though he seemed mortified, by the manifestation of feeling which had broken forth; and Bateman observing him, exclaimed, in a laughing tone, "What, Knight, are you nervous?" "Yes," answered Kilgobbin, sneeringly; "you frighten me, and a cool hand is a good safeguard." "A cool head is better," replied Bateman. "A cool heart may make it so, Mr. Bateman," retorted the Knight; and I leave you all the benefit that is to be derived from it." Here one of the country people standing near with a small bottle of the "native" in his hand, to comfort him in the freshness of the morning, conceiving, I suppose, that Kilgobbin was complaining of the coldness of his heart, which he concluded was a very unlucky feeling at such a moment, with equal simplicity and good nature, said—"Ah, then may be your honour would take a drop of a dram?" "How can he, my good fellow, said Bateman, "don't you see he is out of spirits this morning?"

This sally produced a general laugh, notwithstanding the seriousness of the occasion; for Pat, you know, can't resist a joke, even when a rope is about his neck. The Knight looked like thunder, and his old croney, Colonel Kavanagh, turning to Bateman, exclaimed, "Well, Beau, I will do you the justice to say, that you are as ready with your pun or your pistol as any man that ever stepped on the Curragh of Kildare." As challenger, the Knight was to have the first shot; the signal was given, and he fired without effect. Bateman now received the word, and instantly discharged his pistol, the ball striking the ground at his antagonist's feet. The seconds now delivered another pistol to each, the groups around hardly breathing, so absorbed were they in the interest of the scene.—Again the word was given, and at the same moment Bateman's second cried out to the Knight—"Stop, Sir, you have advanced a pace on your ground." Kilgobbin, in drawing back, said, "I beg pardon, I was not aware of it." Somebody amongst the spectators cried out—"Keep your ground, Knight," upon which he immediately said—"I am willing to waive my shot, to atone for the irregularity." "By no means," answered Bateman; "but if Kilgobbin wishes to shorten the distance, let him advance; I have no objection." "No, no," exclaimed the seconds, "keep your ground, gentlemen." The signal was now repeated, the Knight fired, and his ball took off one of the breast buttons of Bateman's coat. "That was well intended, Kilgobbin," said Bateman, "and in your best style." "No," said the former, "my hand is out, and I have not my own pistols." Bateman then fired in his turn, his ball passing through the sleeve of Kilgobbin's shirt, without touching his arm. "Come, that's not bad," said the Knight.

Some confusion seemed here to arise amongst the crowd, and a horseman appeared at a distance, galloping towards the ground: a cry was heard that the High Sheriff of the county was coming. "By Jupiter," exclaimed his brother, who was present, "that is impossible, for I left him in bed yesterday, having been wounded himself in a duel the day before, with the Clerk of the Peace." It was now discovered that the horseman was Kilgobbin's groom, with his master's favourite pistols, which had been sent for to a considerable distance, and had not arrived in time. The Knight seemed much pleased to get them, and requested to have them loaded, instead of those he had used. Bateman's second objected to any change of pistols, unless his principal were allowed to take his choice of one of them. Kilgobbin agreed to this; but Bateman refused, saying gaily, he was too good a carpenter to find fault with his tools. They now resumed their stations, and the Knight having received one of his favourite weapons, was called on to fire, which he did with more deliberation and effect than before. Bateman was seen to stagger back a few paces and drop on one knee, his pistol, in the effort to recover himself, fell from his hand and exploded, but without doing any mischief. He was, however, immediately on his ground again, declaring he was but slightly hurt, and calling for another pistol. The seconds now interfered, asserting that enough had been done to satisfy the honour of both parties; and the spectators eagerly joined in their opinion, crying out—"No more, no more, gentlemen!" Kilgobbin observing the general sentiment, said—"He had no objection now to accept a proper apology!" "What do you say, Mr. Bateman?" asked young French, who seemed particularly anxious to end the affair. "I say, Sir," steadily replied Bateman, "that I am not a man to make an apology at the muzzle of the pistol on any occasion; but in the present instance, to offer an apology would be to sanction intemperance, and acknowledge an accident to be an offence. I am here to satisfy the Knight of Kilgobbin, but not to humour him."

At the moment up comes the King of the Curragh, as he was called, old Sir Toby Tuine, whose word for a half century was considered in that part of the

country as the law and the gospel in all matters of duelling, horse-racing, and cock-fighting. As he was acquainted with the case, the seconds appealed to him, and a general silence took place immediately, to hear the veteran's decision, which he delivered with great solemnity. "Gentlemen," said he, "a blow is the greatest indignity which can be put upon a man of honour and feeling. My friend, Kilgobbin, has received one in public, under circumstances which might reasonably make a man of high spirit very reluctant to admit the excuse of accident, even when he had himself no doubt on the subject. We must not allow our personal dignity to be tainted by even a conjectural violation." (Hear him, hear him! said the Knight.) Kilgobbin is justified, therefore, in the course which he has adopted. As blood has been drawn in the field, he is also at liberty to receive an apology if he chooses so to do; but as an apology has been refused by my friend Bateman, Kilgobbin is authorised by the strict law of honour to proceed." "Whoever questioned it?" interposed Kilgobbin, polishing, with his shirt, the barrel of his pistol. "I say, Gentlemen, he has a right to proceed as long as his antagonist stands before him, until one or the other is disabled." "A second Daniel!" exclaimed the Knight exultingly; "a second Daniel!" "Yes, Gentlemen," continued Sir Toby, "though the offence must be considered to have been originally improbable, though it was in the first instance, disclaimed, and has been here sufficiently atoned for, yet, strictly speaking, Kilgobbin may insist upon proceeding to the last extremity.—He has a right to demand the pound of flesh—it is in the bond—but, by the cross of St. Patrick!" continued the old man, raising his clenched hand, "he is a Jew if, in this case, he exacts it."

While the seconds retired to their posts, Kilgobbin, who felt his confidence in his own powers restored by getting his favourite pistols, cried out—"Now, Bateman, mind what you are about—I have got my own tools, and by G—d! I'll bring you down the next shot." Bateman, bowing, slightly replied—"I thank you, Sir, for the warning." The word was then given; Bateman fired, and his antagonist dropped as if he had been struck by a thunderbolt. Bateman exclaimed, "Good God! I have killed him!"

We all ran up to Kilgobbin—his second raised him a little from the ground—he opened his eyes, looked round him, and seeing his adversary near him, faintly said—"Give me your hand; Bateman—you are not to blame for this—God bless you!"—he never spoke again. He had been hit under the right breast, and the ball lodged in the spine. Poor Bateman, dreadfully shocked, fell to the earth through weakness from loss of blood, and was obliged to be carried off the ground. He was afterwards tried, and honourably acquitted.

ANECDOTES OF JAMES VI.—Wednesday, the 4th of April, 1603, James set forward to occupy the new kingdom, which after so many years of expectation had, like ripe fruit, dropped thus quietly into his lap. His train, from taste as well as policy, was rather gay and splendid, than numerous and imposing. Two circumstances occurred on the morning of his departure, either of which would have seemed ominous to an ancient Roman. As the King and his train approached the house of Seaton, the solemn funeral of a man of high rank, adorned with all the gloomy emblems of mortality, interrupted his passage; it was that of Lord Seaton, who had been one of the best, most disinterested, and most faithful adherents among those who held up the banner of James's mother. The deceased Lord had sustained a full share in Mary's misfortunes, being obliged to retire to Flanders, where he was reduced to subsist himself by driving a waggon; in which character and occupation he had himself panted on his restoration to his rank and fortune. The King halted his retinue, and sat down upon a stone, long afterwards shown, while the funeral of this faithful adherent of his family moved past. The sight was strikingly well qualified to impress upon James, in the moment that he was taking possession of such a high addition to his power, the recollection of the mutability of human affairs. The other is a Jacobite tradition, but has been generally received as a real one. It is said, that as the gentry and freeholders of the country came to wait upon the King, on his departure towards England, and escort him a few miles upon his way, there was one aged gentleman, who, very different from the gay array and festival habits of those around him, appeared attired in the deepest mourning. Being asked the meaning of so unbecoming a dress on so happy an occasion: "I have known this road," he said, "to England, and have travelled in it in my former days, as we now do, under the royal banner; I was then as well mounted and armed as became my fortune and quality; but we were bent upon honourable war with our national enemies: at present, when we come to transfer our King to the English, and yield up to a people who could never conquer us in war the power of lording it over us as a province, I come in sorrow for my country's lost independence, in a dress becoming one who waits upon the funeral of a mother." The speech was certainly rash and prejudiced, yet it was not the less, in some sort, true; for many were the evils which attended the first junctions of the kingdoms into one, and scarcely fewer those which attended the incorporating union, which followed at the interval of a century. These disadvantages, indeed, were finally incalculably overbalanced by the subsequent benefits of these important events; but the consideration would lead us much further than the limits of this work permit. We shall, therefore, only say, that King James entered the town of Berwick amid the thunder of the cannon planted to defend that town against his ancestors, and was received in the principal church by the Bishop of Durham, who performed a thanksgiving service upon the occasion. And with the sovereign's occupation of a more wide dominion over a wealthier people, naturally closes the history of Scotland as a free and independent state.