



# Newfoundlander.

No. 158.

THURSDAY, July 29, 1830.

Sixpence.

**Notices.**

**THE** Subscriber hereby cautions any person from delivering any thing whatever, on his account, without a written order from himself, or Mrs. EALES.

JOHN EALES, Junior.

July 15, 1830.

**DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE**

TO AND FROM

Port-de-Grave, Brigus, and Bay Roberts.

**THE** Arrow Packet Boat, THOMAS BUTLER, Master, will ply between PORT-DE-GRAVE and PORTUGAL COVE, weekly, throughout this season.

She will be at Cubits at 8 o'clock every WEDNESDAY morning, to receive on board Passengers, Letters and Parcels from Brigus. She will then call at Port-de-Grave, and there wait half an hour to receive Passengers, &c. from that place and Bay Roberts, and from thence proceed to Portugal Cove direct.

**TERMS OF CONVEYANCE:**

- Ladies and Gentlemen ..... 10s.
- Servants and Children ..... 5s.
- Single Letters ..... 6d.
- Double ditto and Parcels in proportion.

The Letter Carrier will deliver the Letters and Parcels in St. John's, immediately on his arrival there, and call on the following morning (Thursday) at 7 o'clock precisely, at the Office of the Public Ledger, for Letters and Parcels directed to the aforesaid places.

The Arrow will leave Portugal Cove (on her return) at 11 o'clock every THURSDAY morning weather permitting. She will land Passengers, Letters, and Parcels for Port-de-Grave and Bay Roberts at Port-de-Grave, and then proceed immediately to Cubits.

**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, 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 care fully forwarded, April 29.

**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.

**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 Duncomb & Co.

May 6.

Apply to WILLIAM HOGAN.

**On Sale.**

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

**The Brig CONCORD, Of Waterford.**

Now lying at the Upper Wharf of Messrs. JAMES STEWART & Co.—The mode of payment will be made easy to a good purchaser.—Apply to June 10, HUNTERS & Co.

BY

**Benjamin I. Williams,**

Received per Brigs Agenoria, Herald and Experiment from St. Vincent, Demerara and Bermuda.

- 234 PUNCHEONS RUM,
- 175 Puncheons MOLASSES,
- 32 Hogheads, } SUGARS.
- 30 Tierces, }
- 13 Barrels, }

June 17.

BY

**Henderson, Bland & Co.**

**SUPERFINE**, fine, and middlings Flour, Indian Meal, Carofine Rice in tierces, 25 Puncheons Rum in bond, Negrohead Tobacco in kegs and half-kegs, Soap, Candles, Salmon Nets, 50 fathoms long, 42 meshes deep, 6 1/2 inch mesh, Cordage, Hausline, Marline, Hambro' Line, Oakum, Flat and No. Canvass, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Ochre, Blue Paint, Sheathing Paper, Lead, An Iron Octagon Grating, for a Ship's Skylight, A Ship's Long Boat and Four-oared Gig, 290 Very choice Yorkshire Hams, 150 Dozen Men's, Women's, and Children's Strong Shoes, of Scotch manufacture, which will be sold low to wholesale purchasers.

**The Subscriber**

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

In addition to other late importations,

Per Brig Grand Turk, Schooners Jane & Sarah, and Warwick and Sloop Devonshire from Demerara, Trinidad, St. Vincent, and Bermuda,

**AND FOR SALE,**

ON MODERATE TERMS,

- 229 PUNS. MOLASSES,
- 92 Ditto RUM,
- 16 Hogheads, } SUGARS.
- 89 Barrels, }

BENJAMIN I. WILLIAMS.

May 27.

**NOW LANDING**

From the Schooners Felix and Marie Catherine, from Quebec,

**AND FOR SALE BY**

**Robinson & Brooking,**

- 900 Barrels prime PORK,
- 178 Bags good BISCUIT,
- 3,120 Pieces STAVES.

June 3.

**William Hart Gaden**

HAS RECEIVED,

HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF

**Manufactured Goods,**

WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

On moderate terms to wholesale purchasers.

May 27.

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

**POLITICAL GOSSIP IN THE METROPOLIS.**

(From the Glasgow Courier.)

Our private letter from London possesses much interest. It furnishes us with some valuable information regarding the present state of political parties, as well as on other topics of importance, at this eventful period. We may direct the attention of our readers in this city to the last paragraph; it has a local application sufficiently intelligible:—

London, June 12, 1830.

Contrary to every expectation, His Majesty rallied considerably on Wednesday, and Thursday, and Friday forenoon, during which period he felt himself considerably better; that is, be it however observed, better, compared to what he was on Tuesday evening, when his existence could not be calculated upon for an hour, so severe was the pressure of the disorder upon him. His state, in a few words, is this: his life cannot be calculated upon for a day; and yet he may live for weeks, nay, even for months. Such is the accounts which I have had yesterday from well-informed and competent authority. This state of things, and the probability that the Duchess of Clarence will, at no distant day, give an heir to the British throne, distracts the party politicians sadly, and they know not what hand to turn themselves unto, in order to be secure in their future views and objects. Rest assured the whole of the smaller fry which compose the Government are dreadfully alarmed. The general opinion is, that there will be no change, at least no great change in the higher members which compose the Cabinet, upon the death of the present Sovereign—not that the Duke of Clarence, when he becomes King, would not wish a considerable change; but, in the present state of the country, and when political coalitions are formed, forming, and ready to be formed, of the most formidable descriptions, he, it is said, will consider it unwise to break up the present Government. The results of the Catholic question will quickly appear before the public, in a way that the public, since the passing of that measure, have not at all been prepared to credit or to contemplate; and I am informed that there is in existence a most important letter from our Sovereign to a Noble Earl, relative to that measure, written upon the eve of its becoming the law of the land, which will come to light upon the demise of the former, and which will astonish the country, and fill it with more regret than any thing which it has yet felt upon that important question. I cannot be more explicit, but on this subject I speak from no mean authority. The Ministry at present, I repeat, are exceedingly weak. They fear to meddle with any important question, not knowing how the weathercocks of the House of Commons may turn on the occasion. It is impossible that matters can go on much longer as they are. The death of the King will bring matters to this pass, that we shall have once more a strong Ministry—and consequently a strong Government, and a strong opposition, and in which two parties, all the smaller fry of parties which have so long distracted and embarrassed the Government, and the measures of the country, will be swallowed up and disappear, and which will be the greatest blessing which can happen to the nation. Lord Lauderdale has been much besieged to detach some leading Whigs from the contemplated confederacy, the proceedings of which are sadly distracted and paralyzed by the appearance of things in high quarters, and from the unsettled state of the minds of politicians, Wellingtonians, Old Tories, Whigs, and Canningites, Huskissonites, and several other ites—such as Quakers and Macaulayites, throughout the United Kingdom. It is in fact quite amusing to look at the dilemma in which each and all of these parties find themselves placed. In the meantime the eyes of foreign nations are upon us; important, public, and political events press from without with a strength which will quickly require union, firmness and strength, on the part of this country, to meet and to counteract them."

LONDON, June 15.

Prince Frederic of the Netherlands is said to have declared, with regard to Greece, that he has no intention of accepting a crown which Prince Leopold has refused. Prince Enulius, of Darmstadt, is now spoken of as the new sovereign.

It appears that the account given by our Paris correspondent, of the arrival of the French fleet off Algiers, was not incorrect. Authentic letters from

the fleet are in town, stating that it left the Bay of Palma on the 1st instant, and sailed over to the African coast, but the appearance of the weather being unfavourable for disembarkation it returned to the former anchorage at Palma, where, at the date of the last accounts, it remained waiting for a change of weather.—Courier.

A very conciliatory proclamation to his subjects has been issued by the King of France, which, it is hoped, will disarm the hostility of the liberals towards the government, and, at the same time, by its constitutional sentiments, restrain the ultra-royalists from giving expression to their opinions in the opposite extreme. The expedition to Algiers has met with difficulties from the state of the weather, after reaching the African coast, having been obliged to put back to Majorca. The Dey is said to be accurately acquainted with every thing connected with the hostile squadron, and well prepared for the encounter.

A report has prevailed that the Duke of Cambridge has been sent for to England by the Duke of Wellington. This is incorrect. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence (probably with the knowledge and approval of the Duke of Wellington) was the person who wrote to the Duke of Cambridge, urging the propriety of his paying a speedy visit to his Royal Brother at Windsor. There was no political object involved in this invitation.—Court Journal.

It is said that on a recent visit of the Duke of Wellington, to inspect the state of the palace at Pimlico, his Grace was heard to declare that, "money or no money, it should be finished," and that the additional hands have since been set on.

Capt. Smith of the 32d regiment, the principal in the late fatal duel with Mr. O'Grady, has resigned his commission. A military inquiry into the affair had been ordered, and Captain Smith is reported to have adopted this course for the purpose of avoiding it.

Dublin, June 14.—There will be more counties and cities contested in Great Britain and Ireland, during the next general election, than will have occurred in the memory of man. Armagh—Antrim, as we hear—Donegal, as is most likely, Londonderry, certainly, Monaghan, Cavan, and it is said with some confidence, Down, in the Province of Ulster. There will also be contests in the city of Derry, and an attempt will be made to open the borough of Coleraine. In Munster the strife will be equally vigorous: Kerry, Tipperary, Clare, Limerick, will be the theatres of action. The towns and cities of the south will also fix the public attention to a great extent. An effort will be made to open Clonmel; Cork will be fiercely fought, and Cashel, it is said, as well as Tralee will be tried. Limerick will produce a very lively and pleasant contest.—Samuel Dixon, of Ballysimon, Esq., Mr. Spring-Rice, and a respectable citizen, Mr. Chopper, start for the representation of this famous city. In Leinster and Connaught there will also be several contests, but we have not space to advert to particulars at present. In consequence of the very imminent danger of the King, whose dissolution was momentarily expected to be announced in London, on Thursday, we understand the Chancellor of the Exchequer has postponed his plan of taxation.—Dublin Evening Post.

An "on dit" is current, that when the Heir Apparent was told that many ladies were buying up black dresses, lest their price should shortly be enhanced, the illustrious Prince observed, "By God!" (such was the piety and earnestness of his exclamation) "By God! I'll nick 'em then." Those who pretend to be able to unravel such royal oracles, believe that blue may be substituted for black in case of a court mourning—and they add, that there is indeed hardly any difference between the two colours, for "looking blue" is very like "looking black."—Examiner.

Among the passengers from Dieppe on Thursday was Colonel Rebsomen, who, although possessed of one arm only, is a finished flute-player, vying, we understand, even with Dronet. The history of this gentleman is remarkable. During the Peninsular war his leg was shot off in a battle where he was engaged. He was conveyed from the field, and the man upon whose shoulders he was borne, had his head struck off by a ball which carried away the Colonel's arm at the same time.—Being an accomplished flutist, he has invented and made with his own hand a flute on which he now plays; it has thirteen keys, and is an extraordinary piece of mechanism. Col.

Rehsomen, although not a professional musician, has the appointment of leader of the Duchess de Berri's band; and he now visits this country, with letters from the Duke of Orleans, for the purpose of playing before his Majesty, should the state of the King's health happily permit him to enjoy that honour.—Brighton Gazette.

LORD GODERICH AND THE NATIONAL DEBT.

(From the Morning Herald.)

Lord Goderich, who, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, made himself so memorable by discovering in the operations of the Bubble Companies conclusive proofs that a "side of prosperity was flowing in upon the nation, through the portals of a constitutional monarchy"—Lord Goderich, who, as Prime Minister, fled in dismay from the post of honour which he had just received the Royal commission to defend—Lord Goderich, who, as a simple Member of the House of Peers, ought to consider himself happy in the obscurity from which he ought never to have emerged—has just announced another discovery, and that is, that the national debt is not an "intolerable burden" to the people, because, in fact, it is no debt in the proper sense of the word, but a contract to pay an annuity. It would be a happy thing indeed for the country, if this enormous load of debt—a debt unparalleled in amount in the history of the world—could be wiped out by the sponge of his Lordship's financial rhetoric! But we fear this mod of getting rid of the principal of the debt will be as ineffectual as the Sinking Fund itself!—that grand delusion, which is about as rational as an attempt to put out the flames of Mount Vesuvius by a puff of water! We had always supposed until now that borrowed money constituted a debt, whether the borrower was a private individual or a nation—but it was reserved for this admirable financier to discover, that money borrowed by a Government, and for which interest is paid because it is not convenient to pay off the principal, is not a debt, but a contract to pay an annuity! He says "a common debt implies that while it is competent for the debtor to relieve himself from the debt, it is equally competent for the creditor to demand principal as well as interest; but with respect to the national debt, the public creditor cannot claim the principal—all he can demand is an annuity in the shape of interest." Now, we will ask his Lordship if this be the case, why is it that, in order to keep faith with the creditor, it is necessary, whenever the interest of any portion of the debt is about to be reduced, to give him the option of receiving back the principal? Does this show that it is a debt merely of interest and not capital? Let us suppose, in the present instance, of lowering the four per cents., that all the holders in that Stock preferred having their capital returned to—submitting to receive the reduced interest, in what situation would the Government be? What would be the consequence, we ask, if they could not, as we believe they could not, pay that portion of the capital in gold? Would the notable distinction taken by Lord Goderich between a nation and a public debt relieve them from an act of bankruptcy? We do not in this say a word about the policy of the measure, which we consider a fair and proper one so long as no financial stratagem is had recourse to for the purpose of carrying it into effect, though we are aware that in many instances it must work individual hardships. Let us suppose the time had come when the Government could no longer squeeze more taxes out of the country than would be sufficient to pay half the present rate of interest on the whole debt. They must then also give the creditors the option of taking back their capital, or receiving the diminished interest. Suppose the creditors chose the former alternative, the Government must then be prepared to repay the whole capital—a sum which all the Kingdoms of Europe could not pay—or they must declare the nation in a state of insolvency, and never or fly from the consequences. But let us suppose, for a moment, that the public debt meant nothing more than a contract to pay an annuity—annuities are proverbially said to be very long-lived; but Lord Goderich, in drawing distinctions between a public debt and a common one, forgot to draw a distinction also between public annuity and a private one. In the latter case the annuitant may be, indeed, very long-lived, but in the former case the annuitant never dies—for he will not pretend to say that the interest of the debt, or what he calls the annuity, can never expire until the principal is paid off—which, without claiming any gift of prophecy, we may safely say will never happen. Well, here is an annuity which, in point of time, is not terminable, and, in point of extent, is equal to about half the taxation of the country—being, at least, twenty-eight millions!—a burden which causes, along with extravagant expenditure, a war-taxation, in the 15th year of peace. We say a war-taxation, for we confidently affirm, and we defy Lord Goderich or any body else to dispute it, that the quantity of taxes reduced since the war has been more than laid on by the change in the currency. If one-fourth of the taxes have been reduced, money has been enhanced by Mr. Peel's bill in more than that proportion. We believe the enhancement has been shown to be near one-half than to one-fourth—certainly more than a third, so that 50,000,000 of taxes paid in the depreciated currency of the war would be less in value, and, therefore, less burdensome than 55,000,000 of taxes at present. Lord Goderich, with great liberality of calculation, says that, since the year 1816, the public debt has been, or rather will be, as soon as the present plan relative to the four per cents. is carried into effect, reduced to the extent of 150 millions. Even if this statement were correct, which it is not, the reduction has been more than counterbalanced by the addition of upwards of 200 millions in value, which the alteration in our currency has made to the debt—1000 mil-

lions borrowed in the depreciated currency being nominally greater, but virtually less than 800 millions to be paid in the currency, as embodied by Mr. Peel's celebrated Act. An enhanced currency has produced low prices. But Lord Goderich says he is a friend to "low prices, and does not grudge the stockholder the full benefit of them." Indeed! Is his Lordship then a friend to that state of things which beggars the farmer—which breaks down the manufacturer—which starves the artisan—which banishes the vigorous and substantial yeomanry to foreign climes, and gives up those who remain behind a prey to pauperism and destitution. Low prices may do very well with low taxation, low poor-rates, and low rents—but as prices are the means out of which the farmer and the manufacturer pay their taxes, their rates, and their rents, together with the expenses of their farms and factories, it follows that, if the prices are so low that taxation of itself nearly swallows them up, the farmer and the manufacturer cannot go on, even although they reduce their wages miserably low, without paying their rents and rates out of their capital, a practice that soon converts embarrassment into irretrievable insolvency.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 24.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The Duke of Wellington stated that he had a message, signed by his Majesty, to lay before their Lordships. He then handed it to the Lord Chancellor, who read as follows:—

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty thinks it necessary to inform the House that he is labouring under a severe indisposition, which renders it inconvenient and painful to his Majesty to sign, with his own hand, the public instruments which require the sign manual.

"His Majesty relies on the dutiful attachment of Parliament to consider, without delay, the means by which his Majesty may be enabled to provide for the temporary discharge of this important function of the Crown, without detriment to the public service.

The Duke of Wellington said that the measure for affording his Majesty the desired relief would be submitted to the House on Tuesday, and that he would then content himself with moving the adoption of an humble address of condolence to his Majesty. Earl Grey, after expressing his sorrow at the lamentable illness of his Majesty, said the proposed measure was one of deep importance to the public, as it was nothing less than a delegation of the royal authority, which might, if due care were not taken, establish a precedent dangerous to the future interests of the country. The address was then agreed to.

THE KING'S ILLNESS.—The Lord Chancellor, in bringing forward the motion of which he had given notice yesterday, said there was no precedent to guide their Lordships under the present circumstances, but he mentioned several instances in which the Royal assent had been attached to public instruments by means of a stamp. In the time of Henry VIII. a commission was appointed to affix the Royal signature to various bills and state documents, by means of a stamp, and this not on account of any indisposition of the Monarch, but for the purpose of expedition and the promotion of public convenience. Proclamations and other public documents were signed in the same manner in the reigns of Edward VI. Mary, and William III. Ministers now proposed that a commission, under the sign manual should be appointed to affix the sign manual by means of a stamp, the commissioners taking an oath that what they did was by the Royal command, and that the instrument had not been unfairly or improperly obtained; further, that the signature should not be affixed till it had been signed by three of his Majesty's ministers, and that one of the Privy Council should witness the signature, and indorse on the instrument its nature and object. There was also a clause providing that the sign manual should have the same effect as if this bill had not passed. Lord Grey did not object to the bill, but thought it of importance that it should be limited in its duration.—The Duke of Wellington said it was intended to limit the bill to within a month after the opening of the next session of parliament.—The bill was then read for the first time, the second reading being fixed for Thursday.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) July 29, 1850.

There are many concurrent circumstances now presenting themselves that may render effectual the hitherto fruitless efforts of the inhabitants of this country to better their condition.—All parties unite in asserting that evident necessity exists for improvement;—with respect to the means by which to attain that end, public opinion seems to be verging to a point.—We inserted in our last number a detailed report of the debate arising out of Mr. ROBINSON'S motion, in the House of Commons, on the state of this island. We abstained at the time from offering any remarks on this most important discussion; but we take advantage of the interest which we know it has created, to throw in our feeble advocacy for our prostrate country. We propose first to trace the remote causes that tend to retard the prosperity of Newfoundland, and which even to this day associate with her name unrelenting unfruitfulness. Our natural sympathies, when bemoaning the ills, or descending on the merits of the country of our birth, have taught us an impassioned style, which, to the heartless, political economist, may ap-

pear preposterous; but we will sit down satisfied with his sneers, if our advocacy be in the slightest degree effectual—if we produce, in the minds of any of our readers, feelings responsive to our own. Inducements, owing to extrinsic circumstances, over some of which our Rulers and their Laws had little or no control, tended for centuries to make Newfoundland the probationary abode of men resorting thither not for permanent residence, but for the accumulation of wealth. Absurd Acts of Parliament, originating from the information derived from such men, formed the first ground-work of the anomalous code, which, under different degrees of modification, from its first discovery to the present time, misgoverned this country. Its leading features were an aversion to permanent settlement, and to the cultivation of the soil. The first originated from the policy of the British Government viewing Newfoundland only as a nursery for seamen, and, considering that a transitory fishery was the best method for forming one, permanent settlement was not only not encouraged, but rendered penal;—the second originated in the sordid and selfishly interested views of the adventurers themselves. These narrow-minded men, conceiving that in the direct ratio agriculture would increase—in the same ratio would the demand for the imported necessities of life decrease—could not see a road of land cultivated without considering it a misapplication of labour, an inroad on their privileges, and a serious diminution of their profits. As the inducements for rapacious adventurers to visit this country lessened, permanent residents slowly but gradually extended themselves. The causes of this change, and consequent improvement in the country, are evident. The decline in the value of produce after the conclusion of peace—the treaties of Great Britain—the competition of other nations—the fiscal regulations of States principally consuming our produce—all combined to render the fisheries of Newfoundland, not as heretofore, "mines of wealth equal to those of Mexico and Peru," but sober speculations, from whence industry might derive reasonable returns, subject to vicissitudes, the worst of which might be guarded against by caution and economy, and the best, for the capital involved, only giving fair remuneration. The golden dreams of adventurers dissipated, they were forced either to quit the country or make it their fixed residence.—A series of years of unproductive fisheries, and poverty itself, rendered it imperative on the inhabitants to seek out the other resources of the country.—Laws, which due consideration ought always to have pointed out as absurd, and the cruelty of which frequently induced their administrators to consider better fulfilled "in the breach than in the observance," were from these causes rendered nugatory.—Thus we see Newfoundland placed in an anomalous situation—governed by laws founded on "antiquated principles," eighty thousand inhabitants lived as it were by connivance—violating those laws, when impelled by natural instinct, they sought subsistence from the land of their birth, or of their adoption.—It must be confessed, that for some few years past this hard system has in some degree been mitigated; and the consequences are a sensible improvement, both in the appearance of the country and the condition of its inhabitants.

We have now endeavoured to trace the remote causes that have retarded the improvement of Newfoundland. In our summary, we have aimed at conciseness; but we think they are sufficiently evident to account for the sluggish advances she has made, without attributing that sluggishness to the natural sterility of the soil, or to an inhospitable climate.—At another time we shall endeavour to point out the immediate causes (and they are many and serious) which affect our prosperity, and impede our further progress in civilization.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the New Court-house at Harbour-Grace, in accordance with ancient usage, took place on Monday last. Previous to the hour appointed for the ceremony, (11 o'clock) the Clergy of the town, Magistrates, Merchants, and other respectable inhabitants, the Members of the Benevolent Irish Society of Conception-Bay, and of the Association of Fishermen and Shoremen, the Children of the public Schools, and the number of about three hundred and fifty, assembled in an open space near the western end of the town, and proceeded thence in procession through the lower street, headed by a very excellent amateur band, and accompanied by an immense concourse of persons of all classes, to the site of the intended building—a most eligible spot, some short distance to the westward of the Roman Catholic Chapel—where, after the ceremonies usual on such occasions, under the direction of the architect, Mr. PATRICK KOUGH, of depositing in the foundation-stone the various coins of the realm, corn, wine, and oil, with a bottle containing the latest publications of the Island, and a scroll of parchment having an inscription descriptive of the event, the stone was laid by THOMAS DANSON, Esq., Chief Magistrate of the Northern District. The Rev. Mr. BURT then addressed a few observations to the assembly, particularly suitable to the occasion, and concluded with an eloquent and appropriate prayer; after which the band struck up "God save the King," and the whole multitude joined in three-times-three hearty and animating cheers.—The procession next returned, in the previous order, to the place of rendezvous, and the parties retired to their respective homes, much pleased and gratified with the very novel and interesting proceedings of the day.—The excellent arrangements and regularity observed on the occasion—the large and respectable attendance of the inhabitants of Harbour-Grace and its vicinity—the neat, cleanly appearance and orderly deportment of the children—had a most imposing and exhilarating effect, and was altogether such a creditable exhibition as much wealthier and larger towns might have very justly been proud of.

ARRIVALS.—In the Janet, from Hamburg, Mr. Oehlschlager.—In the Wellington, from Quebec, Mr. N. Gill, jun., and Mr. F. Elliott.—In the Rachel & Ellen, from Greenock, Mr. and Mrs. John Hanley.—In the Activa, from Fayal, W. E. Callings, Esq., and lady, and M. Marian.

By a gentleman who arrived here from St. Peters, via Placentia, on Tuesday last, we learn that about 12 days ago, a French Corvette sailed from St. Peters to meet H. M. S. Champion, on the French Shore, as well as to protect the fisheries of His Most Christian Majesty on that coast.—Conception-Bay Mercury, 23d July.

Married, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, Wm. VANCEY, Esq., to Miss MARGARET M'GILL, third daughter of John Duncomb, Esq.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, Mr. Wm. LELLY, to Mrs. SUSANNAH M'ALLISTER.

Died, on Friday morning last, after a short but painful illness, Mr. JOHN BROOM, jun., son of John Broom, Esq., Chief Magistrate of this town, aged 44 years.—His funeral took place on Sunday, and was most respectably attended.

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

- JULY 22.—Schooner Providence, Kelly, Sydney; 36 head oxen, 20 sheep, 5 M. feet lumber, 3000 bushels potatoes. Schooner Dolphin, Brown, Shediac; 40 M. feet board. Schooner Mary, Pridham, Halifax; 700 bbls. flour, 48 packages tea, 42 tubs butter, 1 ton lignum vitae, &c. Schooner James, T. wavas, Halifax; 252 b's. pork, 20 bbls. beef, 100 bbls. flour, 45 bbls. sugar, 50 half-bags bread, 10 hhds. and 101 kegs tobacco; 27 bbls. tar. Schooner Messenger, Richards, Antigonish; 29 head oxen, 1 horse, 11 sheep, 4 firkins butter, 10 M. shingles. Schooner Margaret, Story, Miramichi; 30 M. feet board, 62 M. shingles. Brig Active, Walker, Quebec; 653 bbls. pork, 300 bbls. flour, 289 kegs butter. 26.—Ship Rio Packet, Dench, Dantzic; 600 bbls. flour, 288 b's. pork, 50 bbls. peas, 1,625 bags bread, 4,200 staves, 9 M. brick. Schooner Activa, Cuidado, Flores and Faya; 5 pipes, 13 half-pipes, 7 qr-casks, 23 small casks wine, 12 baskets onions, 10 baskets potatoes, &c. Schooner Felix, Mermaid, Quebec; 500 bbls. pork, 50 bbls. flour, 282 kegs butter, 137 bags bread. Brigantine Rachel & Ellen, Holly, Greenock; sundry merchandize. Schooner Margaret, Blagdon, Quebec; flour, bread, pork, beef, butter, &c. Brig Cousins, Downs, Pictou; flour, rice, butter, coals, horned cattle, and sheep. Schooner Wellington, Hartery, Quebec; flour, beef, butter, &c. 27.—Schooner Mary Ann, Sire, Quebec; 100 barrels pork, 500 barrels flour, 117 firkins butter, 500 bushels oats, 135 casks. Schooner Royalist, Veal, Swansea; 72 chaldrons coal. 28.—Schooner Eliza Ann, Miramichi, Shediac; 55 M. lumber, 7 1/2 M. shingles.

CLEARED.

- JULY 22.—Schooner Safflower, Joice, Cape Breton; ballast. 23.—Schooner Avon, Cameron, Halifax; 9 tons seal oil, 290 qtls. fish, 40 hhds, 200 drums figs, 16 bales British manufactures, 1,115 seal skins. Schooner Trial, Vigneau, Margaree; 2 puns rum, 2 puns molasses, 61 hhds. salt, and sundry merchandize. Schooner Queen Angelfique, Forest, Cape Breton; 4 puns rum, 3 kegs tobacco, and sundry merchandize. 27.—Schooner Providence, Kelly, Cape Breton; 3 puncheons rum. Schooner Cores, Campbell, Grenada; 920 qtls. fish. Schooner Catherine, Liscombe, Sydney; 5a'last. Schooner Activa, M'Donald, P. E. Island; ballast.

CONCEPTION-BAY. HARBOUR-GRACE.—CLEARED.

- JULY 2.—Brig Oscar, Drysdale, St. Andrews; ballast. 3.—Brig Emily, Churchward, Bristol; 80; tons seal oil, 5050 seal skins. 5.—Brig Ann, Williams, Liverpool; 100; tons seal oil, 2,112 seal skins. 7.—Brigantine Judith & Esther, Vibert, Liverpool; 66 tons seal oil, 200 seal skins. Brig Harriet, Price, Quebec; ballast. 8.—Schr. Morning Star, Hadden, Halifax; 2,600 seal skins. 10.—Schooner Three Sisters, Grandy, Liverpool; 106; tons seal oil, 14 cow hides, 10 tons old junk. 12.—Schooner Hibernia, Haurahan, Sydney; ballast. 14.—Sloop Elizabeth, Hammond, Bristol; 82; tons seal oil, 2; tons cod oil, 2; tons blubber, 1,744 seal skins, &c.

CARBONAR.—ENTERED.

- JULY 12.—Schooner Ann, Saunders, Hamburg; 1,280 bags bread, 50 bbls. and 40 half bbls. flour, 60 firkins and 35 half-firkins butter, 1 package merchandize, &c. Brig Syren, Ross, Liverpool; 11 hhd brandy, 7,600 bushels salt, 40 firkins and 20 kegs butter, 50 bbls. pork, &c. CLEARED. JULY 17.—Schooner Henry, Cornish, Halifax; 1,600 qtls. fish, 10 cwt. old junk. 19.—Brig Hope, Shaddock, Poole; 128 tons and 37 gallons seal oil, 1,300 seal skins; hides, caplin, pickled fish. 21.—Brig Eliza, Field, Liverpool; 27; tons seal oil, 30 gallons cod oil, 53 gallons dregs, 4 cwt. hides—also, part of a cargo previously laden at Port-de-Grave.

BRIGUS.—ENTERED.

- JUNE 29.—Schooner Adventure, Page, Cadiz; 60 tons salt. CLEARED. JUNE 29.—Brig Eagle, Cole, Miramichi; ballast. JULY 3.—Schooner Lady Ann, Maud on, Miramichi; 1 puncheon rum. Brig Perceval, Horrest, St. Andrews; ballast. Brig Marshall, White, London; 83 tubs and 3 gallons seal oil, 1 bundle fur, 2050 seal skins. 6.—Schooner Jubilee, Percy, Miramichi; ballast. 10.—Brig Ann, Sully, London; 70; tons seal oil, 2,577 seal skins, &c.

BAY ROBERTS.—CLEARED.

- JULY 6.—Brig Mercury, Cram, Bristol; 88 tons seal oil, 2; tons blubber, 8,297 seal skins, 7 cows 1/2 lbs.

The Wilberforce, from Shields, to Newfoundland, has been abandoned at sea.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

Between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock,  
ON THE PREMISES,

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE, AND INTEREST OF

**W. E. Cormack,**  
INSOLVENT,

In the following Landed Property,

**LOT 1.**—All the Right, Title, and interest, in that Piece of MEADOW GROUND, situate on the North, west side of the Road leading from the Town of St. John's to King's Bridge, and measuring thereby 182 feet. On the North and East, by the Premises of Mr. R. Brine, measuring thereby 264 feet. On the South East, by Government Ground, and measuring thereby 145 feet. And on the South West, by a Road leading to Thomas H. Brooking, Esqr.'s Cottage, and measuring thereby 336 feet. The above property is held under a purchase from the late Robert Bolland.

**LOT 2.**—All the Right, Title, and Interest, in a PIECE OF GROUND, containing about 3 acres, on which is built a Dwelling House, situate on the East Side of Monday's Brook, near the St John's Hospital. This Ground is held under a grant from Government, for the term of 30 years, from the 1st October, 1823, at the yearly rent of 11. 4s. sterling, renewable on the payment of a fine of 4l. 10s., and is at present occupied by George Bayly, Esq, at the yearly rent of 7l. 10s. sterling.

**LOT 3.**—All the Right, Title and Interest, in a PIECE OF CULTIVATED LAND, containing 11 acres, and 34 yards, held under a grant from Government; situate on the North Side of the Road leading to the Honourable Judge Des Barres, and immediately West of Brown's Plantation.

This Ground is leased to the following persons, viz:

**LOT 1.**—To LAWRENCE FITZGERALD, for 21 years, from the 1st May, 1830, at the yearly rent of 7l. currency.

**LOT 2.**—To MICHAEL FITZGERALD, for 21 years, from the 1st May, 1829, at the yearly rent of 5l. 10s. currency.

**LOT 3.**—To EDWARD GRANT, for 21 years from the 1st May, 1829, at the yearly rent of 2l. 10s. currency.

**LOT 4.**—To W. M. WHELAN, for 15 years, from the 1st May, 1829, at the yearly rent of 6l. 10s. currency.

By Order of the Trustees,

**GEORGE LILLY,**  
Auctioneer.

July 29.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

**Brine, Murch & Co.**

40 Fat SHEEP,  
20 Tubs prime new BUTTER,  
10 Hogsheads Halifax PORTER.

July 29.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

AT THE SHOP OF

**Richard Perchard,**

**2 CHESTS** Drawers, 2 Writing Desks,  
1 Celleret, 5 Tables, 12 Chairs,  
1 Butler's Tray and Stand, 3 Bedsteads,  
1 Rifle, 1 Pair double-barrel Pistols,  
1 Pair brass Lamps, 4 Violins,  
6 Looking Glasses, 4 Boxes Water Colours,  
5 Morocco and Russia Leather Pocket Books,  
1 Tortoise-shell Reticule, 4 Morocco ditto,  
4 Pair Screen Handles, 2 Bird Cages,  
5 Dozen Painted velvet and gilt Pincushions,  
3 Dozen Needle Cases,  
6 Morocco and Russia Leather Wallets,  
1 Set Table Mats, 2 Dozen Doylis,  
2 Dozen Japan Tea Caddies,  
7 Dozen small Japan'd Mugs,  
1 Gold Repeater, 10 Gold Seals,  
20 Watch Keys, 18 Finger Rings,  
12 Brooches, 7 Silver Watches,  
2 Fruit Knives, 3 Caddie Scoops,  
5 Dozen Lead Pencils, 7 Razor Straps,  
2 Dozen Umbrellas,  
And sundry other Articles.

July 29.

On TUESDAY next,

The 3d AUGUST, at 11 o'clock,

On the Wharf of the SUBSCRIBERS,

THE Interest of the DWELLING-HOUSE, in Water-street, opposite Mr. HENRY WINTON'S, in occupancy of Doctor SHEA and Mr. J. STENTAFORD, for the unexpired term of nine years from the 20th October next, subject to the rent of 45l. Sterling per year.—For viewing the Premises, or any particulars, apply to

**RENDELL & MORTIMER.**

July 29.



PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir THOMAS JOHN COCHRANE, Knight, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the last Session of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by which it is declared and enacted, "That a certain other Act made and passed in the fifth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for the better Administration of Justice in Newfoundland, and for other purposes,' shall be continued and remain in force until the thirty-first day of December; One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-two, and no longer."

In execution, therefore, of the powers thus vested in me, I, the Governor, do now, by this my Proclamation, direct and appoint that a Term or Session of the SUPREME COURT OF NEWFOUNDLAND shall be holden in the Town of St. John, in the said Island, from Friday the 5th day of August, now next ensuing, until Saturday the Eleventh day of September following, both days inclusive.

And of these Presents all Magistrates, the Sheriff and his Deputies, and all Bailiffs, Constables, Keepers of Gaols, and other Officers in the execution of their Office; about the Premises, and all other Persons whom it doth, shall, or may concern, are hereby required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Government-house, in St. John's, the Sixth day of July, 1830, in the Eleventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's command,  
**CHRISTOPHER AYRE,**  
Pro Secretary.

Notices.

St. John's Hospital.

THE Friends of the above Institution are particularly requested to meet their Committee at the Commercial Room, THIS DAY, at half-past 12 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of their Proceedings.

THE Gentlemen of the St. John's Cricket Club, are requested to meet on the Ground, TO-MORROW Evening, at half-past 4 o'clock.

A YOUNG MAN, well acquainted with the general business of this Country, would accept a SITUATION in a respectable Mercantile Establishment, in any of its departments. He can produce most unquestionable references.—Apply at the Newfoundland Office.

DESERTED, from the service of the Subscribers, on the 19th inst., WILLIAM HINGSTON, a youngster.—Any person convicted of harbouring, concealing, or employing the said Deserter after this public notice, will be prosecuted according to Law.

DANIEL CODNER & Co.  
July 22.

DESERTED, from the service of the Subscriber, NICHOLAS ERVIN, a House Carpenter, sandy complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches in height. Whoever is found harbouring or employing the said deserter, after this public notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

JOHN LONG.  
July 22.

EDWARD COOK,

FASHIONABLE TAYLOR, &c.,  
From New-York;

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John's, and the Out-ports, that he has taken part of the house of Mr. JOHN FRY, in Water-street, opposite the Stores of Messrs. HUNTERS & Co.; where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and hopes to secure a share of public patronage, by a punctual attendance to business, with as moderate charges as the trade will admit of.

E. C. flatters himself, from the long experience he has had in his business, in most of the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland, and subsequently in the United States of America, that he will give perfect satisfaction to those who may favour him with their commands.

Juno 24.

To be Let.

AN excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, near the Ordnance Yard, with a Coach-house and other Out-houses attached, and a very productive Garden in the rear. It is well supplied with hard and soft water, and calculated in every respect for the reception of a genteel family.—For viewing the same, and for further particulars, apply to

**JAMES BRINE.**  
July 1.

Notices.

ALL Persons having claims on the Estate of the late EDMUND WALSH, of Bay de Verds, Fisherman, deceased, are hereby required to present their accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to pay their respective balances, on or before the last day of October next, to

**PATRICK BRAZIL,**  
Executor.

July 22.

Scotch Hotel.

MRS. WILSON begs to inform her Friends and the Public of St. John's, and the Out-ports, that having taken, and fitted up at considerable expense, that respectable, commodious, and well situated House, adjoining Mr. John Harding's, she has now opened it for the reception of Company under the above title.—The house contains several comfortable bed rooms, suitable for lodgers—parlours and dining rooms, where parties can be accommodated with Dinners, Suppers, &c. in first rate style, and on reasonable terms.

Mrs. WILSON having a thorough knowledge of the business in which she is now engaged, feels little doubt of affording every comfort and satisfaction to her friends and patrons.

Dressed Dishes, Pastry, Jellies, Cakes, &c. always on hand, and sent to any part of the town if required.

Spirits, Wines, Malt Liquors, &c. of the very first quality.

July 15.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fine, fast-sailing, coppered, and copper-fastened,

**Schooner JANET,**

63 tons Register,  
M. P. GIBBS, master.

Apply to the Master on-board, or to  
**JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.**  
July 29.

The fine, first-class, coppered British-built

**Schr. PROSPECT,**

H. M. STONE, Master.

This vessel will carry about 1,550 qtls. fish in bulk and the party chartering may have the benefit, by timely application, of purchasing, on reasonable terms, or small inward cargo of Foreign Salt.

**C. F. BENNETT & CO.**  
July 22.

On Sale.

The new  
**Schooner DOLPHIN,**

Burthen per Register 79, 46-94 tons; is full timbered, and will be sold on reasonable terms if application be made immediately.—For further particulars, apply to

**LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,**

Who offers for Sale,

THE CARGO OF SAID SCHOONER,

CONSISTING OF

35 M. prime Pine BOARD,

20 SPARS.

July 22.

Wm. & Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

The remarkably fine, new

**Schooner MARY,**

Burthen per Register 86 tons,

Copper-fastened and but-bolted, carries about 700 Barrels, sails very fast, and is in every respect a most desirable vessel for a Sealer, Coaster, or the general trade of this Island.

July 29.

Wm. & Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

By Private Contract,

The fine fast-sailing

**Schr. MARGARET,**

Burthen per Register 72 Tons,

She is well calculated for a Sealer or Coaster, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expense.

July 29.

Received, by the Brig William from Halifax,

AND FOR SALE, BY

**Robinson & Brooking,**

130 BLS. Superfine States Flour,

100 Ditto first middlings ditto,

300 Brazil D. u. n. P. Ls.

July 22.

Nicolas Gil

Is now landing from the Schooner C. res,

JUST ARRIVED FROM GRENADA,

RUM, SUGAR, and MOJASSES,

Which he offers for Sale on his usual terms

July 22.

On Sale.

Wm. & Henry Thomas,

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Portuguese Schooner Activa,  
from Flores,

CONSISTING OF

FAYAL Maderia WINE, in pipes, hhds, quarter-casks, one-sixth pipes, and half-quarter casks,  
ONIONS, and New POTATOES.

THEY HAVE ALSO IMPORTED,

Per Brig Cousins, from Pictou,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

At low prices for Cash,

215 Barrels States Superfine FLOUR,

7 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco,

130 Kegs Negrohead Ditto

35 Tierces Rice,

July 20.

BY

**Samuel Codner,**

450 Hogsheads SALT (AFLOAT).

ALSO,

1 Pipe, 4 Hogsheads

Old PORT WINE,

Just received per SELINA, from OPORTO.

July 29.

AT THE STORES OF

**Baine, Johnston & Co.**

500 BARRELS Superfine and fine FLOUR,

300 Ditto ditto, a very superior lot,

Just arrived per Schooners Mary Ann and Mary,  
from Quebec and Halifax.

ALSO,

500 Bags Spanish fine Bread,

500 Ditto Hamburg ditto,

500 Barrels New York Pork (city inspection),

50 Ditto Hamburg prime ditto,

8 Cases superior quality London Shoes,

50 Puncheons fine flavoured Rum,

20 Ditto ditto Molasses.

July 29.

Wm. & Henry Thomas,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

Per Schooners MARY and JAMES, from Halifax,

and MARGARET from Miramichi,

252 BARRELS Prime City Inspection

New York Pork,

400 Barrels Superfine and Fine Flour,

45 Ditto Indian Meal,

20 Ditto Prime Beef,

10 Hhds. best Virginia Tobacco,

100 Kegs Negrohead Ditto

50 Bags New York Navy Bread,

27 Barrels Tar,

60 M. best New Brunswick Pine Shingles.

50 M. Pine Board and Plank,

July 29.

IMPORTED,

In the Brig WILLIAM, from Halifax,

AND

FOR SALE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

BY

**JOHN B. TREMLETT,**

300 BARRELS States' superfine fresh Flour,

(prime brands)

167 Barrels fine ditto,

100 Bags Bread,

125 Firkins Butter,

10 Hogsheads prime Leaf Tobacco,

20 Tierces Carolina Rice,

5 Cases Men's prime Shoes.

July 22.

JUST IMPORTED

In the Cabinet, from Waterford,

AND FOR SALE,

BY

**Robert Roach,**

95 CANISTERS Irish manufactured SNUFF,

Feather BEDS, 60 to 70 lbs. each,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

July 22.

BY

**Henderson, Bland & Co.**

6 HDS. Prime Leaf Tobacco,

About 100 Qts. Merchantable Fish,

10 Tuns straw-coloured and brown Seal Oil,

A Ship's Long Boat and Gig,

Superfine and Middling Flour,

A few thousand feet 2 inch Juniper Plank, and

1-inch Newfoundland Board,

30 M. Bricks.

July 22.

James Stewart & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

30 Tierces

**STRONG BEER,**

Received per Brig Mary & Betty, from Ross.

July 8.



Poets' Corner.

HOW SHALL I WOO HER?

How shall I woo her?—I will stand  
Beside her when she sings,  
And watch that fine and fairy hand  
Flit o'er the quivering strings;  
And I will tell her I have heard,  
Though sweet her song may be,  
A voice, whose every whispering word  
Was more than song to me!

How shall I woo her?—I will gaze,  
In sad and silent trance,  
On those blue eyes, whose liquid rays  
Look love in every glance:  
And I will tell her, eyes more bright,  
Though bright her own may beam,  
Will fling a deeper spell to night  
Upon me in my dream.

How shall I woo her?—I will try  
The charms of olden time,  
And swear by earth, and sea, and sky,  
And rave in prose and rhyme;  
And I will tell her, when I bend  
My knee in other years,  
I was not half so eloquent,  
I could not speak for tears!

How shall I woo her?—I will bow  
Before the holy shrine;  
And pray the prayer, and vow the vow,  
And press her lips to mine;  
And I will tell her when she parts  
From passion's thrilling kiss,  
That memory to many hearts  
Is dearer far than bliss.

Away! away! the chords are mute,  
The bond is rent in twain;  
You cannot wake that silent lute,  
Nor clasp those links again;  
Love's foil I know is little cost,  
Love's perjury no sin;  
But souls that lose what I have lost,  
What have they left to win?

SUMMER TOURS.

Though it is more important to every man to know his own country than foreign countries, and though the British isles are eminently rich both in natural scenery and in works of art, yet a tour on the Continent will furnish objects more novel and striking to an Englishman, and will more enlarge his views by presenting to him greater varieties of human character and manners. The man who travels abroad with an impartial spirit of inquiry and observation is likely to bring home with him a large stock of knowledge. A summer tour, however, it must be allowed, will only enable a person to take a rapid glance at the outside of things. But superficial information is not injurious unless it is used with a conceited confidence; on the contrary, it may awaken new trains of thought, and lay the foundation of important acquisitions to be completed by future study.

Laying aside at present the consideration of improvement, as the object of summer tours is generally pleasure, it may be remarked that a trip on the Continent is calculated to afford very high gratification. By the aid of steam-navigation, and the improved modes of travelling in foreign countries, the finest scenery in Europe may be visited within the compass of a moderate holiday. A month will suffice to visit many of the old cities of Holland, Flanders, Germany, and France, to ascend the Rhine or the Elbe, to traverse the vine-covered hills of Languedoc, to penetrate the Alps or the Pyrenees, or even to reach the remote capital of the Czars. Nor is it improbable that within a very few years the classic shores of Italy and Greece may be laid open to us—that Rome may be visited in a month's tour, and Athens in an excursion of six weeks. A steam-packet already sails from Liverpool to Bordeaux; it is projected to establish a steam-boat on the Canal of Languedoc, which connects the Garonne with the Mediterranean; and a steam-packet has also been talked of from Marseilles to Civita Vecchia. By such a chain of navigation it would be possible to reach Rome in ten days. A railway from Calais to Marseilles would still further expedite the journey. A regular steam-packet from England to the Mediterranean is not unlikely to be established, for the purpose of bringing despatches and passengers that have come from India to Alexandria: such a packet would afford easy access to Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta, Greece, and Egypt.

Even at present we may reach some of the extremities of Europe, or penetrate to its very centre, with wonderful expedition; and I shall proceed to point out how some of the most interesting countries of this quarter of the world may be visited within the space of from a fortnight to six or eight weeks.

FRANCE.

From London the traveller may proceed in three days to Paris. A steam-boat sails from the Thames to Calais or Boulogne in about eleven hours, and thence the diligence goes to Paris in a day and a half. Allow a week for that city, and he may be comfortably seated in London again at the end of a fortnight; or he may vary and improve his return route by going from Paris to Rouen, (la basse route, by

Nantes) and may sail by steam either from Dieppe to Brighton, or from Havre to Southampton, which would lengthen the trip two days. In this period he would see one of the finest (and in many respects unquestionably the finest) cities of the world, abounding in splendid structures, noble institutions, and delightful amusement.

FLANDERS AND FRANCE.

Flanders may be visited either in connection with the trip in France already sketched, or in connection with Holland. From London there is a steam-boat to Ostend, which makes the passage in 17 hours.—From Ostend the tourist may visit in a very short time several of the ancient cities of Flanders, rich in fine structures, rare works of art, and the monuments of former glories. He may travel by Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp—all eminently deserving of his notice—to Brussels, the Belgic capital of the kingdom of the Netherlands. He will scarcely fail to visit the neighbouring field of Waterloo. He may then go to Paris by the diligence in two days, by the route of Valenciennes, and, allowing a week for Paris, may arrive in London three weeks after he left it.

FLANDERS, THE RHINE, AND FRANCE.

Another week, or at the most ten days, would enable him to see the finest parts of the scenery on the Rhine. He might go from Brussels to Liege, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Cologne; thence ascend the Rhine by steam-boat to Mentz—staying, if possible, to inspect the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein at Coblenz; and return from Mentz to Paris. Frankfurt-on-the-Mayne may be visited from Mentz, and would occupy two or three days more. The whole of this tour through Flanders, up the Rhine, and returning by France, would occupy from four to five weeks. The scenery of the Rhine is highly picturesque, lively, grand, and beautiful.

HOLLAND, FLANDERS, THE RHINE, AND FRANCE.

Several of the remarkable and splendid cities of Holland may be seen in connection with the above tour by taking an additional ten days. A steam-packet conveys the traveller from London to Rotterdam, whence he may visit Amsterdam, Leyden, the Hague, Dort, Breda, and Bergen-op-Zoom, and come down to Antwerp; from which place he may either go direct to Brussels or by the way of Ghent to that capital—thus striking into the route I have already described. If the whole tour is inconveniently long, he may return to England by Ostend; or he may go from Brussels to Paris, omitting the rest of Belgium and the Rhine.

THE RHINE, SWITZERLAND, AND FRANCE.

If the enthusiasm and ambition of the traveller should make him long to taste the mountain-air and see the everlasting snows of the Alps, he may accomplish this object in perhaps less time than most are aware of. In eight days from leaving London he may reach Basle, at the northern part of Switzerland, having gone to Rotterdam by the steam-boat, thence to the Rhine by boat or diligence, up the Rhine to Mentz by steam, and thence to Basle by diligence, through Darmstadt and Heidelberg. A fortnight will enable him to traverse the heart of Switzerland, by Berne, to Lausanne on the Lake of Geneva—to pass round the head of the lake, by Vevey, Chillon, Bex, and St. Maurice, to Martigny,—to cross the Col de Balme or the Tete Noire to the valley of Chamouni at the foot of Mont Blanc,—to see the glories of that mountain and of Savoy,—and to proceed to Geneva, allowing two days for that city. But if, instead of a fortnight, he can spare three weeks, he may turn from Basle Zurich, see the Lakes of Zurich, Zug, and Lucerne, ascend the Righi, and traverse the magnificent tract called the Oberland of Berne. He may pass by Lucerne, Altorf, the Devil's Bridge, Andermat, the Grimsel, Meyringen, Grindelwald, Lauterbrunn, and Interlachen, to Berne,—crossing several mountains, and skirting the St. Gothard, the Jungfrau, the Eigers, and a mighty chain of snow-crowded Alps. From Berne he may go to the lake of Geneva and Savoy by the route already mentioned.—Four days will bring him to Paris; allow a week for that capital; and reach London in three days more. If the shorter of the Swiss routes is taken, this tour will occupy between five and six weeks; if the longer, between six and seven weeks—in the course of which the tourist will have seen a prodigious variety of most interesting objects,—the grandest scenery and the finest cities of Europe. The route I have sketched is much to be preferred to taking it in the reverse way, as the Rhine scenery ought to be viewed before Switzerland, and Paris ought to crown the whole.

THE SOUTH OF FRANCE AND THE PYRENEES.

If time cannot be spared to reach the Alps, the Pyrenees may perhaps satisfy the lover of sublime scenery. In a week after leaving Liverpool by the steamer for Bordeaux, the traveller may sit down in Pau, at the foot of the Pyrenees; another week will enable him to penetrate, by Tarbis, Bagneres, and Argetlet, to the magnificent Falls of Garvernie, the heart of the high mountains, and the frontier of Spain, and to return to Tarbis. He may then either return by Bordeaux to Liverpool, making the whole trip in three weeks, or go to Paris by Toulouse, Orleans, &c., stay a week in Paris, and reach London after a tour of little more than a month.

THE BALTIK, ST. PETERSBURGH, AND STOCKHOLM.

The steam-packet from London to Hamburg makes its passage in 52 hours; pass from Hamburg to Lubeck in a day, and go by the steam-boat in five days to St. Petersburg. Thus, allowing for delays, ten or twelve days will place the traveller in the capital of all the Russias. He may return by Stockholm, and through the delightful and picturesque scenery of Sweden, to Copenhagen, whence he may go through Denmark or by Lubeck to Hamburg. He may hence either return direct to London, or

reach the Rhine, and pass through the Netherlands. Five or six weeks would thus enable the traveller comfortably to visit the capitals of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.

It is possible for an Englishman to make all the tours I have described with the aid of no other language than his mother tongue; but he must then submit to considerable inconveniences, forego much information, and often have his curiosity disappointed. With the aid of French he may travel every where, and never be at a loss. As to the item of expense, it costs less to travel on the Continent than in England for the same period of time. Passports are necessary, but on the whole an Englishman may travel with nearly as much ease on the Continent as in his own country.

THE DOOM OF MORVEN.

A Scottish Legend; by Henry Ince.

Scarcely a breeze ruffled the silver lake, nature was hushed, save whenever and anon the distant murmurings of a waterfall struck on the ear, affording soft and pleasant relief to the silver scene. A boat quietly glided under the shelter of the towering rocks, now clothed with the vestiges of summer; the sun, sinking majestically behind the hills, threw around his cheering beams, colouring with tints of gold and hues of crimson the rugged promontories. Such a scene was in unison with the feelings of the beautiful Matilda, all bore the aspect of tranquillity. Her auburn locks sported in graceful negligence over her bosom; her eye raised to heaven, spoke patient resignation, and her lips moved in fervent prayer. She appeared rather a seraph of that azure abode on which was fixed her eye, pure as the morning dew, than an inhabitant of this lower sphere.

Twice had the Mountain Hag crossed Matilda's path—twice had the hag proclaimed, in accents wild, "Hate the earth had rolled its annual course, the star of Morven would set in blood!" Another day would prove the truth or fallacy of this prognostication, for just twelve moons had waned since first the sybil had pronounced the dread anathema.

The boat continued winding along the indented margin of the lake, towards a small chapel dedicated to the tutelar saint of the noble house; here might she pour forth her prayers to avert its threatened doom, uninterrupted by the loud revelry of assembled clans at the castle. Doubling a projection of the rock, the strand presented itself; Matilda assisted by her faithful servant, left the boat, and proceeded to the ruined chapel. The way was rugged, the destructive strife of the elements had detached huge masses from the overhanging precipices, and crossed the moss-covered path with the branches of the solitary inhabitants of the glen. At the termination of the delicate steeple the chapel. The gloomy solemnity of the sanctuary struck on her heart!—her feelings were roused to that intensity which renders the possessor easily susceptible of outward impressions; the ivy clad walls, faintly illumined by the flickering rays of the setting sun, the murky aspect of the interior, the death-like stillness that pervaded the place, shook her resolution. The pause was brief, the consciousness of rectitude subdued her fears, she advanced to the altar, and, on bended knee, poured forth the aspirations of a guiltless heart. She retired from the dilapidated pile, less oppressed by the mysterious prediction, with feelings tranquilized by devotion. On this altar, she and the youthful Oscar had first plighted vows of eternal love and constancy—vows subsequently sanctioned by her father.

On her return, memory fondly traced the happy hours spent in climbing the rocky heights, or wandering among the peaceful glens, ere she knew sorrow but by name. Busied with the picture of past pleasures, she had nearly reached the strand, when a shadow darkened her path—raising her eyes, the same mysterious being appeared on the summit of a rock. Matilda would have proceeded; she stopped and knew not why. The hag, lifting her long sinewy arm, yelled forth, "Seest thou yonder star?—that rules thy house!" The figure, gliding from the knoll, was lost amidst the crags. An involuntary shriek escaped Matilda's lips; but she quickly joined the trusty Andrew, who, placing her drooping form in the boat, and vigorously plying the oars, soon reached the landing beneath the stately towers of Morven.

The despairing, almost heart-broken lady retired to her chamber, there to ruminate on the destiny of her house. Long did Matilda strive to persuade herself that the mysterious words were the ravings of a disordered brain. She viewed her spotless life—reflected on the virtuous tenor of her father's course—so undeserved a calamity would not, could not ensue. The sun's cheering beams called her from feverish slumbers; she descended to the hall, and found the gallant chieftains equipped for the chase. Their boisterous mirth allowed of no thoughts opposed to pleasure; but if for one moment sadness crossed Matilda's brow, one glance at the peerless Oscar, or at the calm and venerable countenance of her sire, banished at once the unwelcome intruder. The lively notes of the horn, playing in succession the favourite airs of the clan, announced the hour of departure; repairing to the court yard, the party mounted their steeds, and left the castle, headed by the Lord of Morven. The horns of those in advance now rose upon the gale; the prey had been started;—Oscar, leaving his lovely bride in a spot commanding a retiring view of the scene, hurried forward to join the eagle train.

The boat took shelter in a cavern at the extremity of the glen, so protected by irregular rocks, as to preclude the hunter's near approach. The dogs drew back gored and wounded, with fruitless attempts to dislodge the wily animal,—neither could they be induced to renew the encounter. Strategem

was employed—they descended the crag, and passing along the shelving ridge, forced the animal from its lair by throwing from behind masses of rock; the noise drove the infuriated beast from his den; maddened with the pain inflicted by showers of arrows, he rushed along the ravine. The baying of the dogs, the shouts of the chiefs, the hurried notes of the horn, the clangor of horses' hoofs, resounded through the vale. The noble palfrey of Matilda could no longer be curbed—impatiently he dashed forward, far beyond the foremost of the huntsmen; a loud quivering shriek followed—the prediction was fulfilled!—a shaft drew the blood of the gentle, unoffending Matilda.

Bowed down by his loss, the Lord of Morven, and another spring put forth its buds, was numbered with the departed of his race.

Oscar, the unhappy Oscar, only lingered to see the sepulchral rites performed to his more than parent;—he enlisted under the sacred banner, and departed for Palestine. In many a sanguinary fray did the Moslem feel his prowess, many a gallant brow yielded to his arm. He fell, covered with wounds and glory, in attempting to mount the walls of the Holy City.

PROPERTY OF THE ENGLISH PEERAGE.—The following curious and instructive paragraph is taken from an elaborate history of the origin of several of the families of our English aristocracy, inserted in the last number of the Quarterly Review:—"The foundation of great families may, perhaps, be deemed an inquiry more curious than instructive. Hallman says, that almost all the richest of the English aristocracy derived their vast possessions from the spoils of the Reformation. This is not precisely the case; but is partly true. It is well known to have been the case with the houses of Cavendish and Russell. The latter, Burke, in his most indignant letter, provoked by a most ill-timed and cruel sarcasm, has made known to all the world, in terms of burning and inimitable eloquence. The widow of Sir Wm. Cavendish, Elizabeth Hardwick, who afterwards married George Talbot, Earl Shrewsbury, amassed the greater part of the Cavendish wealth. She set up three sons—Henry Cavendish, William created Earl of Devonshire, and Sir Charles Cavendish, the father of William, Duke Newcastle—all with immense estates. It was not that these estates were always gifts from the crown; but they were cheap purchases, the circulating capital being probably in no degree equal to the vast territories which were brought to market. But the Devonshire rental received an enormous accession by the Burlington property, made in Ireland in the reign of James I. by the Earl of Cork; and by the remnants of the Clifford property in Yorkshire. The foundation of the Fitzwilliam estates was, perhaps, by advantageous purchases of abbey lands in the time of Henry VIII; but a great increase was made by acquisitions in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and lastly, by the Wentworth property, through the present Earls mother. The Loudons wealth has mainly sprung, we presume, from the coal mines on the ancient estates of that ancient family. Buccleuch has been an accumulation from heiresses, including here in England, almost the whole possessions of the Duke Montague. The Gower estates have also mainly come by marriage, beginning with the Levesons; but the grand augmentation was the canal property of the late Duke Bridgewater; to which are now to be added the Sutherland estates of the present Marchioness—a principality in themselves. The Grosvenor riches come mainly from an heiress, who brought in marriage the London building-land, about two generations back. The Spencer estates are the accumulations of old Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, added to the paternal Sunderland property. The Northumberland estates are mainly the old feudal property of the Percys. The Rutland estates are chiefly baronial territory of the ancient house of De Roos; the Portland are derived from that branch of the Cavendishes who are Dukes of Newcastle and those of the existing ducal family of Newcastle come from the Holleses. The Hertfords were chiefly acquired by old Secretary Conway, whose character makes a figure in the early part of Clarendon's History. It will hence appear that Mr Hallman's assertion ought to be much qualified. The Marquis of Winchester, however, and Lord Pembroke, were great sharers of abbey lands, as is noticed by Naunton.

The American President has expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of the naval officers concerned in the late fatal duel at Philadelphia, by striking the whole of them off the navy list. This is a good example, and we should be glad too see it imitated in this country.—London paper.

The Pacha of Egypt has purchased the great frigate built at Archangel for the Greeks. This splendid and beautiful ship is 1610 tons, pierced for sixty guns; is 213 feet long; 52 feet 6 inches broad. She was rigged with two suits of sails, six cables, and brought only 7,200*l*. Every naval man who saw her pronounced her a perfect model.

However humble the dwelling, or scanty the store of the Irish peasant, the houseless and helpless beggar never in vain solicits shelter or relief at his hands. It has been computed that the house of every labouring farmer contributes, on the average, every year no less than one ton of potatoes, worth at least 30*l*. to the satchel of the wandering beggar.