



Newfoundlander.

No. 159.

THURSDAY, August 5, 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 10 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 Newfoundland 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.

Apply to WILLIAM HOGAN.

May 6.

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.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per the Schooner Aron, from Halifax,
AND FOR SALE,

AT THE STORE OF

HENRY SHEA,
80 Firkins prime Cumberland BUTTER.

July 15.

James Stewart & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

30 Tierces

STRONG BEER,

Received per Brig Mary & Betty, from Ross.

July 8.

BY

Patrick Morris,

1200 Hogsheads Liverpool

SALT,

On board the brig Richardson.

July 1.

BY

Henderson, Bland & Co.

SUPERFINE, fine, and middlings Flour,
Indian Meal,
Caroline 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.

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 8.

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.

MR. O'CONNELL'S REPLY:

To Messrs. DOHERTY and NORTH, in the House of Commons, on the 12th of May, on the subject of the Doneraile Conspiracy:—

Mr. O'CONNELL.—Sir, I avail myself of my right to reply. I am able to subvert the sophistry by which the learned gentleman is sought to be protected. Let me set myself right as to some of the assertions that have been made. In the first place the hon. and learned gentleman has stated my definition of perjury. My opinion is, and I so stated it on the trial, that the breaking of a lawful oath, or the taking of an unlawful oath, is perjury. I was talking to the witness of the nature of perjury; and I then said, that if he had broken a lawful oath, or taken an unlawful oath, he was equally guilty of perjury. Secondly, the hon. and learned gentleman, in a speech of great length, and which was rendered sufficiently ludicrous amidst its unwieldy length by the tragic tone in which it was delivered, has arrived at the sub-letting act. The sub-letting act in this discussion! (Hear, hear.) I cannot conceive how the sub-letting act can form a part of the Solicitor-General's defence of his conduct; but he has the happy talent of introducing matters quite irrelevant. Why, Sir, he might as well have introduced any other event that has taken place since the flood—nay, even the universal deluge itself. (Hear, hear.) But that learned gentleman has been singularly unfortunate, for he has introduced the only speech of all those attributed to me which was so inaccurately reported that I cannot avow it. I avow all the rest. I admit every word he has read. I now re-assert again every word; and but that he shrinks from the proofs—but that he withholds the proofs—I would prove to his condemnation the perfect accuracy of every accusation I ever made against him in this house, or out of this house. It is true that I spoke of the sub-letting act. It is quite true that I condemned that law in the strongest, the harshest terms; but the concluding part of the report is quite inaccurate. I never said what is attributed to me. Nay, so inaccurate is that passage, that having met the reporter in the hall of the Four Courts, on the morning after that report appeared, I reproached him with its inaccuracy. The reporter was, as most reporters are, sturdy upon the subject, and denied the inaccuracy of the report. I accordingly spoke to another reporter, with whom I was acquainted, and at my request he wrote out the notes he had taken, which clearly showed that I had not used the phrases attributed to me; or rather that they were spoken in so qualified a way as to bear quite a different meaning. If I had used the expressions then, I would not deny them now. If I had now to speak upon that subject, I would mention it in terms commensurate with my abhorrence of that act. It is not possible to find language strong enough to express my detestation of that statute. Sir, I know of 194 families—aye, families that have been thrown out of their habitations recently under that law, and are now actually perishing in the ditches without covering—almost without clothing or food. Let those who have no wants to feel applaud that statute. (Hear, hear, hear.) I will begin with the learned Solicitor-General for England. He demands my first courtesy. I agree in his inferences. I only dispute his statement of facts. But I perceive the noble lord (Lord Leveson Gower) is about to leave the house. I beg of him to remain one moment. I will despatch his lordship first, though out of order. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) (Lord Leveson Gower returned to his seat.) I heard the speech of this noble lord without surprise or admiration. He took a haughty tone without cause, and a dictatorial manner without authority. First, indeed, he assented to the good taste of my noble and excellent friend the member for Aberdeen (Mr. Hume.) My hon. friend certainly is not so fashionably neat as the noble lord. He is not such a ruler of fashion—such an "arbiter elegantiarum"—as the noble lord. (Hear, hear.) He may not be so dainty or so courtly as the noble lord; but he has qualities which I advise the noble lord to admire, if he does not condescend to imitate them. He is honest—he is straight-forward—he hates a job—he loves economy of the public revenue—he despises the spoliators of the people's money—and he detects and exposes those speculators whom, in the present state of this house, he cannot punish. Such is my hon. friend. He deserves the respect of every honest man—the love of every good man. (Hear, hear, and cheering.) He has, indeed, already erud the pretensions of the learned member for, I really know not

what borough. (Here a cry of Melbourne Port.) Aye, it may as well be Melbourne Port as any other. He has properly denominated that learned gentleman's speech, by a word which is due to that gentleman himself, and by another equally apposite, which my hon. friend has himself added. He has called it "Salamander Buffoonery." There never was a more appropriate designation. (Hear, hear, hear.) I now return to the noble lord. He has ventured to censure my conduct out of this house; out of this house or in this house, I hold his censure at nought, nor do I undervalue it. He has taken upon himself, forsooth, to pronounce upon my conduct. I have a right to retaliate upon him as a public man. For his taste, for his judgment, I have no regard; I rejoice that he disapproves of my conduct—I should be sorry he approved of it. He is mighty in his own conceit—he is little in mine. If he served my country I would value him. But what has he done? What one act of his official life has been useful to Ireland? Where shall I find his services? He has condescended to accept the salary of an officer amongst us. I take for granted that he has received the emoluments of that office. I do not know how he has earned them. He has ornamented by his presence the apartments of Dublin Castle. But has he done any act of liberality?—has he promoted any one friend of civil or religious liberty?—has he, in short, raised himself into importance or consideration by any act of his administration? I deny that he has. What care I, then, for the unwise arrogance, the unfounded presumption, the overweening vanity of his censure. May I continue to deserve it. His office is, indeed, one of great promise. It is part of his public career. He is on his road (for such is the miserable destiny of his country) to still higher station. He is an apprentice in politics, and he dares to censure me, a veteran in the warfare of my country. His office is a mere apprenticeship.—The present Premier was Secretary in Ireland, the present Secretary of State was Secretary in Ireland, so was the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. Their juvenile statesmanship was inflicted upon my unhappy country. I have heard that barbers train their apprentices by making them shave beggars. My wretched country is the scene of his political education. He is the shave-beggar of the day for Ireland. (Cheers and laughter.) I have now done with the noble lord—I disregard his praise—I court his censure—I cannot express how strongly I repudiate his pretensions to importance.—and I defy him to point out any one act of his administration to which my countrymen could look with admiration or gratitude, or with any other feelings than those of total disregard. (Hear.) His name will serve as a date in the margin of the history of the Dublin castle—his memory will sink in contemptuous oblivion. (Cheers.) I now turn to the learned Solicitor-General—and, first, let me express my abhorrence of his insinuation, that he was in danger of assassination in Ireland. How unhappy is the fate of my country—there is not a pitiful slanderer that does not pour the vial of his wrath upon her. She is also exposed to the more galling meanness of calumnious insinuation, and now here is a broad charge of assassination. We feed, we clothe, we fatten our accusers; and when there is an occasion to make an English prejudice available, their assassination is imputed. I cannot find language sufficiently strong to repudiate this foul slander, or to express my abhorrence of it. (Hear.) Why, even in the worst periods of our disturbances, the legal men were safe. The whiteboys spared, and even respected the military. They also spared the legal prosecutors. They considered both as merely earning their pay, and treated them with the neutrality of feeling due to mere mercenaries. They killed no lawyers. (Several members: Lord Kilwarden.) The death of Lord Kilwarden was perfectly accidental. He fell by chance into the hands of a party in actual rebellion—and, it is believed, that he was not known to those who put him to death. For the present I pass from the hon. Solicitor-Gen. to the member for, I believe, Melbourne Port. He has arrogated to himself, foolishly, the office of my censor. His speech was perfectly characteristic—it contained no argument—it was free from legal knowledge—it left the subject in discussion untouched, in order to introduce topics which might earn the approbation of those who have the means of rewarding his exertions. It was divided into two parts. The first was all fulsome adulation of his legal commandant—adulation as groundless as could well be procured out of this house by the most accomplished sycophant. His second part was a prepared attack [For remainder, see last page.]

DEATH OF HIS MAJESTY
GEORGE IV.

London Gazette Extraordinary, June 26.

WHITEHALL, June 26.

A Bulletin of which the following is a copy, was on Saturday morning received by Secretary Sir Robert Peel, one of his late Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:—

“WINDSOR CASTLE, June 26.

“It has pleased Almighty God to take from this world the King's Most Excellent Majesty. His Majesty expired at a quarter-past Three o'clock this morning without pain.

(Signed) “HENRY HALFORD,
“MATHEW J. TIERNEY.

The following letter, from the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel to the Lord Mayor, was also posted at the Mansion-house:

“WHITEHALL, June 26, 1830.

“My Lord,—It is my most painful duty to inform you, that it has pleased Almighty God to release His Majesty from his sufferings. His Majesty died at about a quarter-past Three o'clock this morning.

“I have the honour to be, my Lord,
“Your Lordship's obdt. and faithful servant,
“ROBERT PEEL.”

(From the Court Circular.)

His late Majesty laboured under a complication of disorders. The pulsation of the heart was impeded, and the action of the pulse was affected; there was also an effusion of water under the skin; there might also be water in other parts; but the King could not be considered to have the dropsy, as it is generally understood. When the cough and expectoration made their appearance, his Majesty got rid of all his other symptoms. These, however, proved the cause of his death. The lungs latterly became affected, and the effect of the cough and expectoration was very weakening. The bursting of the blood-vessel, during one of his Majesty's violent attacks of coughing, accelerated the event, and it became apparent on Friday that the period of dissolution might soon be expected; and that the King had become so enfeebled, that he was unable to contend much longer with the disease. In fact, when the King saw the effect of the bursting of the blood-vessel, his Majesty said—“This is a symptom of approaching death.” There was, however, no material change in the King's state throughout Friday; but it was observed that his Majesty's weakness was increasing gradually. The King did not suffer pain; indeed, his Majesty expressed himself as feeling quite well, but very tired and disposed to sleep. The dropsical symptoms had entirely disappeared, and the cough and expectoration might have continued for some time longer without destroying life; but in one of his Majesty's violent attacks of coughing a small blood-vessel gave way, and the loss of blood quickened the exhaustion of his frame. Sir Henry Hallford left the King at half-past 11 o'clock—the other medical gentlemen had previously retired. On the alarm being given, the two physicians and Mr. Brodie returned to the apartment. His Majesty had occasion to leave his chair a little before 3 o'clock, and expired without pain immediately after his return to it. The medical gentlemen and Sir Wm. Knibbton were the only persons present at the time, except Sir Wm. Waller, and also the two pages who sat up with the King. After the death of his Majesty, Mr. Brodie left the palace and returned to town.—Sir Henry Hallford left the palace about 6 o'clock, and proceeded to the residence of the Duke of Clarence (now his present Majesty), at Bushy Park. Sir Henry announced the melancholy event to His Royal Highness, and was the first that kissed his Majesty's hand on his accession to the throne. Sir Henry afterwards proceeded to the King's palace at Kensington, and communicated the mournful event to the Duke of Sussex, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Sophia, and subsequently to the Royal Family in town.—The Duke of Wellington, after receiving the intelligence, left town for Bushy Park, where his Grace had an audience of his present Majesty. The Duke afterwards returned to town.—Sir Robert Peel, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, issued summonses to the Cabinet Ministers to attend a Council at the Foreign Office. The ministers assembled at half-past 10 o'clock. The whole of the members of the Cabinet attended, with the exception of the Duke of Wellington. The Council sat about half an hour.—Summonses were issued from the Council Office to the whole of the Privy Counsellors to assemble as soon as possible at the King's palace, St. James's. Such were the exertions made that about one hundred and fifty of the Privy Counsellors were in readiness at the palace to acknowledge the new King.—After the visit of the Duke of Wellington his Majesty left his residence at Bushy Park, and came to town to his palace, at St. James's.—The King entered the state-room, in which the throne is placed, about 1 o'clock. His Majesty was habited in an admiral's uniform, and took his station at the throne. The whole of the members of the late King's Privy Council, who had arrived at the palace, were assembled in this apartment.—His Majesty read a most gracious declaration, in which the King alluded to his late Father and Brother in the most affectionate manner, expressed his determination to tread in their steps, and hoped that he should govern to the satisfaction of his people. While reading this address his Majesty was deeply affected.—The members of the Royal Family, viz. the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold, knelt before the King and took the oath of allegiance. Their Royal Highnesses then rose, and were sworn in Members of his Majesty's Privy Council. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of York, went through the same ceremony; the other members of his late Majesty's Privy Council severally knelt before the King, took the oath of allegiance, and then rose and were re-sworn Members of the Privy Council.—The Lord Chancellor administered to the King three oaths, the first to govern this kingdom according to his laws and customs. The King then took the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments which were witnessed by some of the Privy Counsellors. His Majesty ordered that one of the instruments should be transmitted to the Court of Session, to be recorded in the books of the Sederunt, and afterwards to be lodged in the Public Register of Scotland, and that the other should remain among the records of the Council.—His Majesty in Council then ordered the two stamps, the one containing George R., and the other the initials G. R., which had been, under the authority of an act of parliament, applied to official papers as the King's signature, to be destroyed; they were accordingly broken in the presence.—His Majesty in Council was pleased to order, that the coinage should continue in the same state until further orders.—The Privy Council gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty with the usual ceremonies, and in the accustomed places, King of these realms by the style and title of King William the Fourth. The ceremony took place this day.—Mr. Buller was the Clerk of the Privy Council in attendance. After the rest of the Privy Counsellors had retired, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of London, remained, and altered the prayers in the Church Service for King William and Queen Adelaide. Such alteration to be made yesterday in the churches of the metropolis.—The Lord Mayor arrived at the palace about 12 o'clock, accompanied by Aldermen Sir P.

Laurie, Sir C. Flower, Winchester, Browne, Shaw, Copeland Key, Venables, Thompson, Scholey, Wood, the Records, Sheriffs Richardson and Ward; Under-Sheriffs Richardson and Young—and the Common Sergeant.—The proclamation acknowledging the new King having been signed by members of the nobility and gentry, by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, and by all who attended the Court.—On Saturday evening the Lord Chamberlain issued summonses to Sir Henry Hallford, Sir Matthew Tierney, Mr. Brodie, and Mr. Nussey, to attend at the opening of the body of his late Majesty. After the performance of Divine Service yesterday morning, these gentlemen all arrived at the palace from town, as did also Sir Astley Cooper, by whom the operation was to be performed. Mr. O'Reilly also arrived at the palace. These gentlemen having all assembled, Sir Astley Cooper performed the operation of opening the body, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of his late Majesty's decease. The operation occupied two hours, and the result fully justified in every particular the expectation of the late King's physicians, both as to the complaint which has proved fatal to the King, and its melancholy result. The heart was considerably enlarged and adhered to the neighbouring parts. Some of the valves were ossified, and some water remained in the chest. The immediate cause of the sudden demise was occasioned by the rupture of a vessel near the stomach. This organ contained some ounces of blood, and more was found in the bowels.—When the operation was concluded, spices were introduced into the body, and it was then closed.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, JUNE 27.

Whitehall, June 27.

On Saturday morning, at fifteen minutes past 3 o'clock, our late Most Gracious Sovereign King George the Fourth, who had suffered from severe indisposition for some weeks, expired without apparent pain, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and eleventh of his reign. The intelligence of his Majesty's decease caused the deepest affliction to his faithful and loyal subjects, to whom he was endeared by the virtues which adorned his character, and by the anxious desire which His Majesty had uniformly manifested to promote the welfare of his people.

Upon the news of this melancholy event arriving in London, the Lords of the Privy Council assembled yesterday at St. James's Palace, and gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty, who made a most gracious declaration to them, and caused all the Lords and others of the late King's Privy Council, who were then present, to be sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Fourth, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence and St. Andrew's and Earl of Munster; we, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this realm, being here assisted with those of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence and St. Andrew's, and Earl of Munster, is now, by the death of our late Sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith. To whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince, William the Fourth, with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given at the Court at St. James's this 26th day of June, 1830.

God save the King.

At the Court at St. James's, the 26th day of June, 1830; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty being this day present in Council, was pleased to make the following declaration, viz.—

“I am convinced that you will fully participate in the affliction which I am suffering on account of the loss of a Sovereign, under whose auspices, as Regent and as King, this country has maintained during war its ancient reputation and glory—has enjoyed a long period of happiness and internal peace—and has possessed the friendship, respect, and confidence of foreign powers.

“In addition to that loss which I sustain in common with you, and with all who lived under the government of a most beneficent and gracious King, I have to lament the death of a beloved and affectionate brother, with whom I have lived, from my earliest years, in terms of the most cordial and uninterrupted friendship, and to whose favour and kindness I have been most deeply indebted.

“After having passed my life in the service of my country, and having, I trust, uniformly acted as the most faithful subject and servant of the King, I am now called upon, under the dispensation of Almighty God, to administer the government of this great empire. I am fully sensible of the difficulties which I have to encounter; but I possess the advantage of having witnessed the conduct of my revered father, and my lamented and beloved brother; and I rely with confidence upon the advice and assistance of Parliament, and upon its zealous co-operation, in anxious endeavours, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain the reformed religion established by the law, to protect the rights and liberties, and to promote the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my people.”

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to His Majesty, that this His Majesty's most gracious declaration to their Lordships might be made public; which His Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

JAMES BULLER.

At the Court of St. James's the 20th day of June, 1830; present the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

His Majesty was pleased this day, in Council, to declare his Royal will and pleasure, that in all the prayers, liturgies, and collects for the Royal Family, the words, “our gracious Queen Adelaide, and” be inserted before the words “all the Royal Family.”

The event to which the nation has for some time past been looking forward with anxious apprehension, has at length taken place. King George the IV has ceased to live. The termination, however, of the long protracted, severe, and for some time hopeless sufferings with which our beloved Monarch has been visited, is an event the feelings of humanity does not lead us to deplore as one of unmixed evil, and its anticipation will have somewhat deadened the acuteness of grief in the most attached and devoted of his subjects. We are enabled through a correspondent at Windsor, to give the following particulars of the last moments of his Majesty. The King's sufferings towards the last were considerably alleviated, excepting during the fits of coughing, which occasionally caused his Majesty to strain violently, and appeared to give him great pain. Notwithstanding these appearances of debility, immediate dissolution was not expected. On Friday night at eleven o'clock the King appeared sleepy, and in consequence, Sir Henry Hallford, Sir Matthew Tierney, and Mr. Brodie, left his Majesty, leaving Sir Wm. Waller and also two pages, Mr. Bacheiler, and Mr. Kinnaird, in attendance. The King slept at intervals till three o'clock on Saturday morning, when his Majesty awoke, and expressed a wish to be raised up; while preparing to raise the King, it was discovered that his Majesty was in so alarming a state that Sir Wm. Waller had Sir Henry Hallford, Sir Matthew Tierney, and Sir William Knibbton, called up. All these gentlemen came into the apartment in a few minutes, when his Majesty expressed a desire to be removed from his bed to his night chair, which was immediately complied with. In this position partial relief was afforded, when in a few minutes the King suddenly exclaimed—“Oh dear! dear! this is death!”—and expired almost instantly after. In accordance with the previously expressed commands of his Majesty, all the Members of the Royal Household were admitted into the apartment which contained the remains of their late Sovereign and Master, from seven until nine o'clock. The chamber exhibited the mournful silence of the tomb, and to judge of the feelings of those present, from their tears, and the gloom apparent in their countenances, it would have occurred to any beholder that the hand of death had stricken their nearest and dearest kindred as well as their Sovereign. The remains of the deceased Monarch were placed on a sofa, and covered with a sheet, leaving the face only exposed. The stroke of death, it was manifest, had fallen lightly on the sufferer.—The features were neither drawn nor contorted, but appeared in that serene and tranquil state which would have induced the belief that His Majesty still slept. The shell, the dimensions of which are six feet six inches by two feet six inches, was completed on Saturday, and His Majesty's remains were deposited in it yesterday.—The materials used are Spanish mahogany, filled and trimmed with rich white gros de Naples, the winding sheet of the same silk.

ACCESSION OF HIS MAJESTY, KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

The Crown has devolved to his Royal Highness, William Henry, Duke of Clarence and St. Andrew's, and Earl of Munster, Lord High Admiral of the Fleet, General of Marines, Ranger of Bushy-park, and Master of the Trinity House, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and of the Thistle, First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the two Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagle, of the French Order of the Saint Esprit (Holy Ghost), & of the Russian Order of St. Anne, Doctor of Common Law by Honorary degree, and Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Arts. The early life of his Royal Highness was spent in England and in Germany.—He served as Midshipman under the personal care of Admiral Digby, and was present in more than one action, particularly under Admiral Rodney. By that gallant officer he was appointed to the distinguished office of receiving and conducting the Spanish Admiral aboard his own vessel, after she had struck to the British flag. His Royal Highness was a great favourite with the fleet, and conducted himself on all occasions with the praiseworthy courage of his family and the regularity and subordination of a good officer. Her Majesty, the Queen, was united to the King in the year 1818. The offspring of that union survived but a few months. The nation's hopes on that head are now again excited; but we will not indulge in speculations.

However ill-timed it may appear, it cannot be uninteresting to the great majority of the nation, that a royal funeral must be followed by a coronation, that a Queen will partake in the honours of that ceremonial. The stimulus to trade which must be given by the contemplation of such an event, and the certainty of its speedy arrival, is of immense importance, and it is well to mingle with our deep regrets for an event all England deplores, that hope for the future which is not inconsistent with respectful sorrow.

At twelve o'clock on Saturday, the King was sworn in as William the Fourth, at his palace in St. James's. At half-past eleven o'clock his Majesty, accompanied by her Excellent Majesty Queen Adelaide, arrived from Bushy-park at St. James's Palace, in their private travelling carriage. Soon after their arrival the Archbishop of Canterbury and

the Bishop of London proceeded to the palace, and had an audience of his Majesty, to whom they administered the oaths taken by the Sovereign on his accession to the throne.

The oaths being taken, instructions were immediately forwarded to the Lord Chamberlain's Office, for the necessary preparations to be forthwith made for the ensuing solemn proclamation of his Majesty. After these distinguished ecclesiastics had left the Royal presence, all the Cabinet Ministers proceeded in full state, and dressed in their Court costumes, to the Palace, to congratulate his Majesty on his accession, and to deliver up to him the seals of their respective offices, all of which his Majesty was graciously pleased to return.

The King's Palace has, since his Majesty's arrival, been actually besieged with the carriages of the nobility and gentry hastening to pay their homage to the new King.

THE HOUSEHOLD.—We have reason to know that the Household has been for some time arranged in petto, in order that the new King might be completely prepared to meet an event so long expected. The principal officers will be composed of His Majesty's personal friends, including Colonel G. Fitzclarence and the other members of his own family, Lord Errol, Colonel Fox, Mr. Sidney, and the Hon. Mr. Kennedy. The selections have been left in the able hands of the Earl of Cassin, who, it is supposed, will be Lord-Steward of the Household. We believe that we may name one appointment that will give universal satisfaction—Sir Herbert Taylor will be Privy Purse.—Sunday Paper.

It is understood that there will be no intermission to the business of Parliament; as, since the time of Queen Anne, no immediate dissolution has taken place on the demise of the Crown, and the Session has been allowed to continue until the public business has been gone through.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 26.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the woolsack about 11 o'clock, when, after having announced the death of the late King, he first took the oath of allegiance himself to King William, and called upon the peers present to do the same. About twenty-seven of their lordships who were present were accordingly sworn. The first who took the oath after the Lord-Chancellor was Lord Auckland, and the second the venerable Earl of Eldon. At 12 o'clock the house adjourned till 3, when the administration of the oaths will be resumed, and it will also on Monday, and probably on Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker was in attendance before 12 o'clock, but, in consequence of the absence of the Lord Steward, the Marquis of Conyngham, in whose presence only the oaths can be administered, no business could be proceeded with. His lordship is expected to arrive by 3 o'clock, a messenger having been sent by Sir Robert Peel to Windsor, to request his immediate attendance, when the ceremony, which is not expected to finish before Wednesday, will be commenced. After the members are sworn, both houses will adjourn until the funeral of King George the Fourth has taken place.

The *Moniteur*, French paper, contains the following telegraphical despatch from the African coast:—

“Staoneli, June 19.

“Count de Bourmont to his Excellency the Minister at War.

“This morning the enemy attacked our positions. He was vigorously repulsed, and completely routed. His camp fell into our power, as well as 8 pieces of artillery, 400 pitched tents, many camels, flocks of sheep, and stores of all kinds.

“The enemy's army consists of the contingents of Constantine, Oran and Titteri, and part of the Turkish militia. This militia has sustained considerable losses.

“The French army has taken a position on the camp of Staoneli.

“This first success has electrified our troops.”

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) August 5, 1830.

The brig *Frederick*, Capt. LOVE, arrived here, on Saturday last, in 30 days from Dartmouth, bringing intelligence—which, from previous accounts, we were in some measure prepared for—of the death of His Most Gracious Majesty George the Fourth.—Our anxiety to devote the whole of our available space to the interesting details connected with this melancholy event, causes us to refrain from offering any observations of our own at the present moment; but we shall take another opportunity of doing so.—No official information has yet been received by His Excellency the Governor of His Majesty's death.

The Government yacht *Forte*, having on board His Excellency the Governor, JAMES SIMMS, Esq., Attorney-General, and Capt. BUCHAN, R. N., High-Sheriff, arrived here on Monday last, from the French Shore, accompanied by H. M. S. *Champion*, Capt. SCOTT.—We understand that the Schooner fitted out and despatched by the Merchants of this place, some weeks ago, to the French Shore, for the purpose of endeavouring to maintain the right of British subjects to fish, in common with the French, on that part of the coast, had been ordered off by the French authorities, and proceeded to the Labrador.—A suf-

Scientific case, therefore, has been made out to bring the question to issue between the Governments, and we anxiously look forward to the result.

H. M. Schooner *Wodehouse*, Lieutenant arrived here on Tuesday evening from Halifax, with Commander COTTON, appointed to the command of the *Champion*, vice Commander SCOTT, promoted to the rank of Post Captain.

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Right Rev. Dr Fleming, Mr. THOMAS TERRAHAN to Miss MARY BATES.

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

ENTERED.
JULY 29.—Brig Britannia, Shedden, Pictou; 57 chaldron coal, 4 M. pine plank, 10 M. shingles, 5 M. board, 12 spars, 21 half-bis. beef.
Schooner Grasshopper, Landis, Miramichi; 32 M. board, 83 M. shingles.
Schooner Hunter, Fougere, Bay Verte; 33 firkins butter, 35 M. board, 5 M. staves.
Schooner Mary, Taylor, P. E. Island; 30 head oxen and cows, 20 sheep, 20 hogs, 12 tons hard wood, 200 spars.
Schooner Esperance, Ross, Sydney; 24 chaldrons coal.
Schooner Harriet, Belfontaine, Bay Verte; 147 spruce spars, 4 M. shingles, 6 M. board.
30.—Brig Oporto Packet, Pridham, Liverpool; 2000 bushels salt, and sundry merchandise.
Schooner Susan, Sellen, Sydney; 900 bushels potatoes, 30 bushels oats, 20 sheep, 34 kegs butter.
Brig Terra Nova, Kelson, Dantzic; 1,400 bags bread, 500 bis flour, 4000 staves, &c.
AUGUST 2.—Brig Frederick, Love, Dartmouth; 2,800 bushels salt, 1 pipe cider, and sundry merchandise.
4.—Brig Favorite, Withycombe, Liverpool; 70 tons coal, and sundry merchandise.
Brig Bezio K. Roese, Tuzo, Demerara and Bermuda; 77 puns rum, 43 puns molasses, 20 bis. coffee, 4 casks shrub.
CLEARED.
JULY 29.—Schooner Sisters, McDonald, P. E. Island; sundry merchandise.
30.—Brig Fame, O'Neil, Pictou; 602 seal skins, 1 qr. cask wine.
Brig Atlantic, Bell, Demerara; 2,111 qts. fish.
Schooner Eliza Ann, McIntosh, Bucktush; 2 puns rum, and sundry merchandise.
Brig Cousins, Downs, Pictou—15 boxes and 30 half-boxes raisins.
Schooner Assistance, Chesson, Margaree—2 puns rum and sundry merchandise.
Brig Scudious, Goldworthy, Barbadoes—2275 qts. fish, 603 gallons oil, &c.
AUGUST 4.—Schooner Two Brothers, Fougere, Cape Breton; 20 boxes raisins, 6 drums figs, 1 bag nuts, 1 pipe, 1 qr. cask wine, 3 barrels wine in bottles, 1 pun rum, 1 bl. sugar, 1 barrel coffee, and sundry merchandise.
Schooner Margaret, Richards, Arichat; 1 pipe brandy, 1 pun rum, 10 bags bread, 3 bis. flour, 1 box window glass.
Schooner Grasshopper, Landis, Sydney; 8 hds. salt.
Brig Margaret, Harvey, Demerara; 2653 quibals fish, 140 gallons oil.
Schooner Wellington, Hartory, Quebec; 189 casks, containing 10440 gallons seal oil, 1 qr. cask wine, &c.

The brig *Friends*, of Greenock, Peter Scott, master, from Pictou, bound to Liverpool, to the address of Messrs. Cannon & Miller, ran on shore in a thick fog, on the 18th July last, on the Island of Langley, and became a total wreck. The captain and crew proceeded in their boats to St. Peter's, and reached this port, via Fortune Bay, on Thursday last.

Sales by Auction.
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
Patrick Morris,
50 Tierces Waterford PORTER,
20 Boxes Dipt CANDLES.
The above being to Close Sales, will be Sold without the least reserve.
August 5.

POSITIVE SALE.
(To close Sales, without reserve.)
TO-MORROW,
At 10 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
Mr. John Howley,
160 BARRELS Potatoes, in good condition,
100 Hds. Orrel Coals,
250 Bundles Trinity Bay Hoops,
13 Tierces Ross Porter,
4 Fifty-raud Mackerel Nets,
6 Dozen Long Shore Kines,
5000 Brazil Ash Billets,
10,000 Spruce Board,
3 Crates well-assorted Earthenware,
2 Boxes Pipes,
3 Gentleman's London-made Saddles,
3 Very neat double-reined Bridles,
1 Hamper double Gloucester Cheese,
1 Piece Hollands Geneva,
50 Gallons old Cognac Brandy,
Approved purchasers over 10% will receive Credit, if required, until the 10th of October.
Great bargains may be expected.

ALSO, BY PRIVATE SALE,
The AFTER GRASS of that desirable farm, formerly the occupancy of MICHAEL LAWLER, at *River Head*, adjoining the ground of the Hon. Judge DE BARRES.—Apply as above.
August 5.

Sale by Auction.

Government Sale.
THIS DAY,
At 1 o'clock,
In the Square at FORT WILLIAM,
3 Tierces FLOUR,
Sold under Survey.
JAMES CLIFT,
Auctioneer.
August 5.

Notices.
PUBLIC MEETING.
St. John's, 31st July, 1830.

SIR,
WE, the undersigned, respectfully request that you will be pleased to convene a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Newfoundland, to be held in this town, on WEDNESDAY the 15th day of September next, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of declaring their opinion as to the necessity of Petitioning His Majesty for a Colonial Legislature.
We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
W. Johnston, J. Stewart,
Robert Job, Benjamin I. Williams,
W. B. Row, John Shea,
Nicholas Gill, Wm. Jordan,
Newman W. Hoyle, J. Boyd,
Wm. Thomas, John B. Thomson,
John Dancomb, Monier Hutchings,
Thomas Bennett, B. Scott,
J. M. Beide, J. B. Bland,
Stephen Lawler, William Carson.
To D. BUCHAN, Esq., High Sheriff of Newfoundland.

IN compliance with the foregoing Requisition, I do hereby notify the Inhabitants of this Colony, and request their attendance accordingly.
D. BUCHAN,
High-Sheriff's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
4th August, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received on TUESDAY the 31st August, until 11 o'clock, for the Supply of

HAY and STRAW,
For the Use of the Horses of Officers of Corps and Departments at this Station, from the 25th December, 1830, to the 24th December, 1831.
The Hay to be Housed Hay, of the best quality, usually denominated Timothy Hay, of not less than five months old; the Straw to be good clean Oaten Straw; and both to be subject to approval by a Board of Officers.
The Contractor will be required to have a supply in store equal to the wants of the Garrison for six weeks in advance. The deliveries to be made weekly to the Officers of Corps, and monthly to the Staff and Departments, upon cheques to be issued by this Department.
The issues to be made in a convenient vicinity to the Garrison, and approved by the Officer Commanding the Troops.
The Tender to be accompanied by a Letter signed by two respectable persons, engaging to become bound with the party tendering, in the penal sum of One Hundred Pounds Sterling.
The Tenders must specify the price in Sterling (in figures and in words at length) per 100 pounds of Hay and Straw delivered agreeably to the above conditions.
Payment will be made monthly at this Office, in dollars at 4s. 4d. Sterling each.
JOHN LAIDLEY,
Commissariat Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
5th August, 1830.

THE Reverend Mr. WEEKS, being about to leave Newfoundland, requests all Persons to whom he stands indebted, to send their Accounts to the Office of H. A. EMERSON, Esq., for adjustment.
August 5.

LOST,
On Monday night, in *Water-street*, a Coral NECKLACE. Any person who finds the same and will return it to Mrs. RIELLEY, King's Place, shall receive a handsome reward.
August 5.

ALL Persons having claims on the Estate of the late EDMUND WALSH, of Bay de Verdis, 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.

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.
August 5.—47

Notice.

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.

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
July 1. JAMES BRINE.

For Liverpool.

The fine, first-class coppered A. I. Brig **BEOTHICK**,
Captain HEARDER;
Will sail from Carbonear for Liverpool on or before the 10th inst.; has very superior accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers.—Apply to Messrs. THOMAS CHANCEY and Co., or to the Master on board.
Carbonear, Aug. 2, 1830.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fine, fast-sailing, coppered, and copper-fastened A. I. Schooner **JANET**,
83 tons Register,
M. P. GIBBS, master.
Apply to the Master on board, or to
July 29. JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

The fine, first-class, coppered British-built

Schr. **PROSPECT**,
H. M. STONE, Master.
This vessel will carry about 1,550 qts. fish in bulk, and the party chartering may have the benefit, by timely application, of purchasing, on reasonable terms, her 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.

BY

Daniel Codner & Co.
300 Hogsheads Liverpool SALT,
(Afloat.)
August 5.

JUST IMPORTED,
By the FREDERICK, from Dartmouth,
AND
FOR SALE,
By the Subscriber,
18 Packages assorted SHOES,
12 Dozen pair Deck BOOTS,
Which will be Sold low by the Package.
August 5.—47 JOHN EALES, JUN.

On Sale.

500 Hogsheads Liverpool COALS,
Of an excellent quality,
Just received, per OPORTO PACKET; and which will be Sold on very moderate terms on early application to
RENDLELL & MORTIMER.
August 5.

Wm. & Henry Thomas,

OFFER FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the Portuguese Schooner *Activa*, from Flores,
CONSISTING OF
FAYAL Maderia WINE, in pipes, hds. 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 29.

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 Hds. best Virginia Tobacco,
100 Kegs Negrohead Ditto
50 Bags New York Navy Bread,
27 Barrels Tar,
60 M. best New Brunswick Pine Shingles,
30 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 Tons straw-coloured and brown Seal Oil,
A Ship's Long Boat and Gig,
Superfine and Middling Flour,
A few thousand feet 2 1/2-inch Juniper Plank, and
1-inch Newfoundland Board,
10 M. Bricks.



Doct's Corner.

SCHOOL-BOY EPISTLES.

To DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., M. P. & E. D.

Dear Dan, we're so wild at the triumph you've had
Over Dogherty's crew, that we're like to run mad!
That speech which brought down upon Dorry, disaster,
Was read with delight by both scholar and master;
And to give our vacation-rehearsal, some state,
We are thinking of getting by heart the debate.
In casting the parts, as we wish to be nice,
The boys all depute me, to write for advice;
What speeches, for instance, to save all mistake,
Are fit for each lad, who has talent to speak;
I will tell you their qualities, wits, and degrees,
And you may confirm my cast, if you please.

For Dogherty's speeches—we've got a raw chap,
Who on top of a dunghill was found in a nap;
And reared by the parish, he first cleaned our shoes,
Then padded for ushers, and scraped up foul laws:
By degrees they began to suppose he had parts,
And took for abilities—low cunning arts
They taught him for fun—just to keep their hands id,
As charter-school brats used to knit and to spin,
And now, to gain respite a while from their cares,
They've made him a mou'ter, and brought him up stairs.
A tall Johnny Raw, he just stands in a corner—
The tool of the ushers—the laugh of the scorner—
May be teased—may be badgered—made to whine and to cry
When no master or usher to save him, is nigh—
But when they're beside him, he blusters and rails—
Swells up like a toad, and would fight with his nails.
Like the grub that has worm'd its way up to light,
The glare he has gain'd, seems to dazzle his sight—
And feeling a reptile—but doomed, under foot,
To be trodden, and kick'd, and, despised like a brute—
He knows, that unless some benevolent heart
Should be moved by his writhings to take up his part—
No observer would touch him, unless 'twere to gaud—
And born to be crush'd—he should take to the road.
No perception of right—no distinction he finds,
In his mud-colour'd brains of the tint of high minds:
A Gentleman's feelings, no more can he fathom,
Than a Donkey—how cou'd he? for sure he ne'er had 'em!
This fellow will do very well you'll admit
For Dogherty's speech—and for Dogherty's wit—
If we see he won't take castigation as well—
To a place cannot creep—to a toad cannot swell—
And find Johnny Raw in his part will not pass,
Why, then, we must make out some still greater Ass.

To take up the cudgels for you, my dear Dan,
We've a sturdy strong chap, who will soon be a man.
He can be fierce as a lion—or as tame as a child—
In the right he's terrific—in the wrong he's mild—
Can bear many hits, without losing his temper—
Extinguish a sneer, or frown down a simper—
His mind so capacious—his wit has such fire—
Those who come first to crush him, oft stay to admire.
And when, from exhaustion he seems to fall back,
'Tis only to rally new force for attack.
In short neither monitors, master, nor bully
Can stay his career, nor his bright fame can sully,
For still he gets on by the school-boys beloved,
Tho' by sycophants hated, and ushers reprov'd;
But woe to the portlorn, on whom may descend,
His wrath as a foe—his revenge for a friend!

For Lewison Gow'r, we've a dandyish spright,
'Twixt a lord and a lady was smuggled one night;
He's as dainty, and nice, and as fragile a thing,
As a gossamer web, or a butterfly's wing:
In short, he's the plague of our Hibernian noses,
With his eau de Cologne and his ottar of roses.
So neat, and precise, and so up to the minute—
So light in the head—you'd swear nothing was in it—
So guileless of any thing solid or sound,
That a better Lord Lewison could not be found.
Tho' his merit be all in comical airs,
Sure he'll do very well for *mezz krish affairs*.

For North, we have got just the right sort of fellow—
Can flourish in fustian, and act Pouchinello:
So full of quotations from the living and dead,
That you'd wonder how all could be cram'd in his head,
But the truth is, the lad, when a wee sucking child,
Was sent out to nurse in a neighbouring wild;
And 'mammy' one day went to gather some sprigs,
When, in walk'd the sow with her litter of pigs:
In rooting the cabin, the cradle she gains,
Takes the child by the nose, and sucks out his brains.
The nurse coming home, and observing the theft,
First swoon'd in affright, of her senses bereft;
But nurses are famous, in greater alarms,
For expedients, good wit, and sometimes for charms—
So snatching the bill-hook she ran to the shed,
And knock'd down the calf, and split open its head;
Then taking the brains out with very great art,
She ran back again to the cradle quite smart,
And blew them while warm in thro' the child's nose,
Who just gave a sigh, and fell into a dose.
He soon grew apace—and is now a fine fellow;
Tho' sometimes distinguished for a comical bellow,
Which, without rhyme or reason, oft makes people laugh,
But his friends only know—he has the brains of a calf.

Joe Home—that's a puzzler—where shall we find
A scholar to hit off a giant in mind—
But, stay—we've a fellow, the 'duoul' at his wits—
Who minds the main point, at work early and late—
A sturdy computer—oft worries the master
With questions, himself can resolve oftener faster;
So sharp and intent on the right in all things—
And so true to its aim is each axiom he brings—
That no other could dare to dispute his just claim
To speak Joe Home's speech, and to echo his fame.

As for Althorp, and Scarlett, and Harvey, and soforth,
We've scholars enough to come up to their no worth,
So I think we shall have a most famous day's fun,
When examinations are over and speeches begun.
Mean time, my dear Dan, will you write me a line,
Saying how you approve of this casting of mine;
And if you think costume will be indispensable,
Let us know how Dog look'd, when on the defensible;
How dress'd—we suppose pretty well, from the News,
And you fancy he must have belonged to the blues.
But you can quite easily settle this point for us—
Believe me, dear Dan, with regards to son Maurice,
Your friend and well-wisher—the older the stronger—
Till you come back again.

JOHN GEARY, the younger.

Extinguisher of Dogherty.

[Continued from first page.]

upon me. The pompous vanity of his studied periods, his ludicrous self-complacency, have been well commented on by the hon. member for Aberdeen. I laugh to scorn his violence. What right has he to convert himself into my censurer? What excess of arrogance is it not in him to pronounce on my conduct? Let him, however, do me this only kindness—never to inflict on me the punishment of his praise. (Cheers.) What are his claims to the importance of being my accuser? If, indeed, I had come into this house, nobody knew or cared how—I had placed myself securely on the back row of the treasury benches—if I had wasted my nights without daring to think for myself, listening to debates in which I was not allowed to share—considered so unimportant to have an opinion of my own, but expected constantly to attend the ministerial troop, and unremittingly to vote with the minister, then indeed might I be so low, so worthless as to be the just object of contemptuous censure. But as I stand in the house the freely chosen representative of the people, I can easily, and without effort, despise the sickly affectation of phrase—the frothy selection of diction—the empty, but virulent declamation—and, in short, the entire combination of worthless vituperation which has already been so justly styled—“salamanca buffoonery.” (Cheers.) I shall dismiss the learned gentleman's attack in a few words. I think it was in bad taste—I am sure it was in bad feeling; but there is something worse, infinitely worse. Why, Sir, the hon. and learned gentleman actually asserted that I had postponed this motion from time to time, from one day to another day, and that having run through all these changes, I at length fixed on a Wednesday, in the hope that there may not be a house. I now ask, Sir, is this true? Is there one single word of truth in it? Judge of the materials of the hon. gentleman's mind, when he pompously makes a statement totally destitute of truth. Why, I never postponed this motion. I never appointed any day but one, and that is this day. And as to the supposing that there would not be a house, did I not know as well as the hon. gentleman himself that there are enough of retainers always ready to make a house for those who find favour on the ministerial benches. How can I expect not to be falsely traduced upon matters which occurred in Ireland, when here, in the presence of the entire house, a charge is brought against me directly contrary to the known truth. I thus abandon the learned member for Melbourne Port to enjoy his “salamanca” regard for dull matter of fact, and proceed to the rest of my antagonists; and here let me thank the hon. and learned Attorney and Solicitor Generals for England, for the pleasing contrast between their good manners and mode of treating this subject. They contrast strongly and pleasingly with the conduct of those to whom I have been hitherto replying. The Attorney-General has founded his argument on a mere misrepresentation of what fell from me. He misrepresents my charge, and then says it is unfounded. My only and sufficient answer to him will be found, in the distinct repetition of my charge, which I shall have hereafter to make. The learned Solicitor-General for England deserves a different consideration, and I at once admit the force of his reasoning. His arguments are excellent—the facts alone, fail him. I entirely concur with him in his reasoning, but I will easily shew that he has mistaken the facts completely. I wish he had taken the trouble to read the deposition of the 29th April, before he spoke of its contents. Sir, he has not read it all. It is not what he says. It is not a deposition sworn to obtain a warrant. No warrant was to issue on it. It is a detailed account of the progress of a conspiracy—it is a piece of history—an historical detail of the progress of a conspiracy. But of what conspiracy? Of a conspiracy totally differing in its nature and its details from that which Patrick Daly afterwards deposed to on the table as a witness. Let the Solicitor-General remember, also, that this deposition relates to transactions of the 27th April, and that it was sworn to on the 29th, two days after. Yet this contradictory document was withheld at the trial, and convictions were on the testimony of the man who was thus known to the council for the crown to have thus grossly trifled with his oath. The second mistake of fact which the Solicitor-General for England falls into arises from the fallacious and deceptive statement of his colleague the member for Kilkenny. He is by that misstatement made to believe that one of the four men accused of the conspiracy to murder, formed at the fair of Rathclare on the 27th April, 1829, was convicted at the last Cork Assizes upon the same evidence and before the same Judge. Sir, I totally deny that the fact was so. It is true that one of the four men tried at the last Cork assizes was convicted, but not on the same evidence, nor for the same offence. The offence for which four men were tried at the last Cork assizes, and one of them convicted, was an offence committed on the 2d of March, 1829, and not one of the four men who were accused by Patrick Daly of the offence of the 29th March subsequent. (Hear, hear.) The Solicitor-General for Ireland avails himself of the number being four in each of the cases, and thus he actually makes the house and even his own colleague, believe that one of the four men accused at Rathclare, Patrick Daly, was convicted at the last assizes a matter in itself totally false. (Cheers.) Let there be no doubt of this. The four men accused at Rathclare, by Daly, were named Leacy, Burke, Keefe, and Conners. The man convicted at Cork was named Lynch. Thus the fallacy as to the number of four men is completely exposed. (Hear, hear, hear.) The next mistake of the Solicitor-General for England relates to Mr. Barron Pennefather. He says that the learned judge was in possession of the deposition at the first and second trial. I allege, my conviction that he got that deposition only during the third trial. I say it is a calumny on that able and humane judge

to assert the contrary of my statement. If he had the deposition at the first or second trial, would it not have been equally his duty to produce it at the prisoners' counsel, at the first or second trial as at the third? (Hear.) He felt it his duty so to produce it at the third trial. Would not the production at the third trial only have been a direct condemnation of his own conduct at the two former trials, if he had that deposition in his possession at those trials and withheld it? Sir, I repudiate such slander on the learned and able judge. It is the Solicitor-General for Ireland who imputes this misconduct to the judge. I stand up in his defence—I am convinced he is incapable of deserving this censure—no man ever attained the high station he holds with more correctness and reputation. He won the prize by his profound legal knowledge, his strict propriety of professional conduct, and by his unblemished moral character. He was no ignorant pretender, who endeavoured to compensate for his want of legal knowledge by servility. (Cheers.) He was, no unprincipled adventurer, who being without knowledge of law, sought promotion by pandering to the bad passions of persons in power. (Cheering.) No, his course was plain, open, and dignified. And now that this fact is in dispute between the learned and hon. gentleman and myself—to what and to whom do I appeal? Why, to the notes of the learned judge himself? Can any thing, but a consciousness that the fact is as I state it, tempt the gentleman to refuse me those notes. (Hear, hear.) If they shall be refused, I then stand on the fact as proved by the natural and necessary result of such implication.—(Hear, hear, hear.) Allow me one word as to the testimony borne by the honourable member for Cork. (Mr. Callaghan.) He was on the second jury, and he has, it seems, made this sapient disclosure—that the jury were agreed as to the guilt of the prisoners, and differed only with respect to the evidence. (Much laughing.) Precious and sagacious jurymen—they were ready to declare the prisoners guilty, but then they had not sufficient evidence to convict them. Admirable distinction! Why, how could they ascertain the guilt, except by the evidence? It was the very thing they had to try, the credibility of the evidence to establish the guilt. It seems, however, that the honourable member reversed the process, and having first decided that the prisoners were guilty, he then began to discuss the question of whether or not there was evidence to warrant that decision. I did, indeed, feel for my clients—persecuted clients—at the trial; but how much more would I have felt if I could imagine their lives depended on the deliberations of such a sagacious set of jurymen—of men who could continue for thirty-six hours under such an absurd delusion, with the honourable member assisting them to go astray. Was not I right then to laud the one man of common sense who happened to be amongst them. I have heard of a jurymen who refused to acquit, for no other reason than this, that the charges contained in the indictment were atrocious, although not proved. The honourable member for Cork was not that jurymen I assure the house. (Laughing.)—But it was a person of equal sagacity. I cannot, however, avoid congratulating the house on the accession of wisdom which the hon. gentleman has brought amongst us. (Laughter.) I also congratulate the Solicitor General for Ireland on the support of so discriminating an advocate. (Laughter.) I now come to the hon. Solicitor General himself; and first, as a gentleman of the Irish bar, I repudiate and condemn in the strongest terms known to the English language, the practice stated by the noble and learned gentleman of examining witnesses by counsel out of court. I assert that such a practice is held in just abhorrence by the Irish bar—that it is utterly repugnant to our habits and our feelings of propriety. Sacred Heaven! can the hon. gentleman be ignorant of the feelings of an high-minded profession on this subject? Yet he stated it, in utter unconsciousness of its impropriety. Why, what an evidence is this of the absence of professional knowledge. (Hear.) I do not rest my condemnation of this practice on my own assertion. I appeal at once to the Attorney-General for England—I call on him to sustain his Irish colleague if he can. Let him avow this practice if it be possible. But no—I will not wrong him. I know he condemns it as much as I do. I also make a similar appeal to the Solicitor General for England. I confidently state that he will not countenance such a practice. (Hear, hear.) Thus, Sir, I am confirmed by the almost unanimous sentiment of the bar of England and of Ireland, in condemnation of this practice, so flippantly, and as a matter of course, stated by the learned gentleman. I know some young and inexperienced attorneys have suggested to me, and the parties have sometimes urged me, to see their witnesses. But I have always rejected the proposal with scorn and contempt. The condemnation of this murder does not rest on their assertions or appeals. It was a practice repudiated in this house in the strongest terms in the year 1818. On the 10th of February in that year, Lord Archibald Hamilton brought forward a charge against the administration of justice in Scotland. Amongst the rest this very topic arose—the examination of witnesses out of court. He quoted a strong and emphatic expression of the then attorney-general, Sir Samuel Sheppard. Here are the words—(Mr. O'Connell took up the parliamentary debates and read)—namely, “that God forbid he or any one officially connected with him, should have any intercourse with a witness in a case of public justice.” Much cheering. The attorney-general replied, but he did not deny the accuracy of the quotation. He only qualified the assertion thus—His words as reported are, “he had not said he never communicated with witnesses. We only said he never communicated PERSONALLY with them.” Here there is the testimony of the Attorney-General for England at that time disavow-

ing with his solemnity of an oath, any such personal communication as the Solicitor-General for Ireland avows he had with witnesses for three days. I stand on this fact. It is alone sufficient to sustain me. Here is an avowed mal-practice.—Let me but get the document I ask for. Give me the authentic documents I require, and I again pledge myself to establish every word of the charge I have made against the honourable gentleman. (Loud cheering.) The charge I made plain and explicit. It is that being in possession of evidence, to shew his principal witness forsworn, he persevered in the trial, and sought conviction through the instrumentality of that witness. (Cheers.) This is a serious charge. He felt it so. Night after night did he taunt me on this subject. He was ever ready to meet this charge, and the house cheered him—and what is the state we are in at present? Why, it is just this—he prudently shelters himself from my charge by refusing me the legal evidence which could sustain it. (Loud and continued cheering.) What has been his defence? Why he has mixed up the sub-letting act, and the Borris-o-kane trials with dinner speeches and toasts, every one of which I avow, with this one topic, with this single accusation. I will not follow him at present through his three hours of all manner of subjects, and by courting English prejudices. I care not for those prejudices—I come to the real question. It is this. Am I to get the proofs or not. (Hear, hear.) Those proofs have never been under my control. They are incapable of being altered or influenced by me. I cannot prove my case without them. With them I pledge myself to prove my case. (Cheers.) Was there ever, since the world began, such a state of facts as this. I charge the Solicitor-General with having produced a witness who on the table swore to a case utterly inconsistent with a deposition on oath, made by him two days only after the alleged fact—with having this deposition in his (the Solicitor-Gen's) possession, and yet that he went on and procured one conviction, and sought others on this man's testimony. Such is my direct, plain, and tangible charge. He denies the importance of this man's evidence. I confute him by showing that there was a conviction when the deposition was not produced—an acquittal on its being produced. He denies that the deposition contradicted the verbal testimony. I shew that the production of the deposition was decisive of an acquittal. (Hear.) Here he and his noble friend are at variance—he admits that there is a discrepancy—the noble lord says there is none at all. Let them reconcile that discrepancy between them as well as they can. I contradict both—I call for the judge's notes, which will shew what this fellow swore at the trial—I call for the deposition which will shew what he swore immediately after the transaction—and this reasonable request, this convincing proof I ask for. It is refused me. The noble lord puts it over his dignity. He is too dignified to give me the evidence. (A laugh.) The learned Solicitor put it on no tangible ground, but relies on English prejudice to refuse me what he knows would establish his offence. He has sagacity enough to know the effect of the evidence were it produced. The dignity of the noble lord is only equal to the instructive sagacity of the learned gentleman. I repeat it, that after all his taunts, his challenges, his goadings on, it comes just to this—he owes his safety to the suppression of the evidence. Here, then, is my full and complete triumph. If I get the evidence, I establish his guilt. If I am refused the evidence, I obtain the inevitable conclusion, that the evidence is withheld because it would certainly establish his guilt. [Great cheering for several minutes.]

SIR S. ROMILLY.—How noble and pure was the ambition of Sir Samuel Romilly we may learn from the following beautiful passages, where he has explained the motives by which he was actuated in his proposed reforms of the criminal law. It was not, said he, “from light motives—it was from no fanciful notions of benevolence, that I have ventured to suggest any alteration in the criminal law of England. It has originated in many years' reflection, and in the long established belief that a mitigation of the severe penalties of our law will be one of the most effectual modes to preserve and advance the humanity and justice for which this country is so eminently distinguished. Since the last session of Parliament, I have repeatedly reconsidered the subject; I am more and more firmly convinced of the strength of the foundation upon which I stand; and even if I had doubted my own conclusions, I cannot forget the ability with which I was supported within these walls; nor can be insensible to the humane and enlightened philosophy by which, in contemplative life, this advancement of kindness has been recommended. I cannot therefore, hastily abandon a duty which from my success in life, I owe to my profession; which as a member of this house, I owe to you and my country; and which, as a man blessed with more than common prosperity, I owe to the misguided and unfortunate.—Lives of Eminent Lawyers, by H. Roscoe, Esq.

THE SIAMESE YOUTHS.—A silver tea-spoon being placed by Dr. Roget, on the tongue of one of the Siamese twins, and a disk of zinc on the tongue of the other, the moment the two metals were brought into contact, both the boys exclaimed, “sour, sour,” thus proving that the galvanic influence passed from one to the other by the connecting fluids.

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