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BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF GEORGE THE FOURTH.

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George (Frederick Augustus) IV. was the first born child of the marriage of his father, George III., with Queen Charlotte (previously a Princess of the house of Mecklenburgh Strelitz), and, as the eldest born son of the King, he became Duke of Cornwall, from the moment of his birth, on the 12th of August, 1762, being created Prince of Wales, by letters patent, on the 17th of the same month. The young Prince was the first Duke of Cornwall of the house of Brunswick; neither his father, grandfather, nor great grandfather, having borne that title, or been entitled to the Duchy, from the circumstance of not being the eldest born son of a King upon the throne, though each had possessed the title of Prince of Wales, peculiar to the eldest son, or eldest surviving son of the reigning Sovereign, but always created by patent, whilst that of Duke of Cornwall, and the actual property attached to the Duchy, descends by a rule of inheritance, or rather of devolution, which cannot be altered by any fiat of the crown.

The rejoicings on the birth of an Heir Apparent were great, and general, throughout the Kingdom. In the metropolis they were added to, at the moment, by a curious coincidence. Whilst the guns in the Park were firing in honour of the happy event, and his late Majesty, and the great officers of State, were at St. James's Palace, a long train of waggons passed along St. James's-street, laden with the treasure found on board the *Hermione* Spanish frigate, one of the richest captures made during the war in which the country was then, and had been for some time engaged, but which was not long afterwards terminated by the peace of 1763. Such a procession, at such a moment, was of course doubly cheering. His Majesty, and the officers of State, came to the Palace windows to view it, and, re-echoing the acclamations of the populace, were again cheered with the most enthusiastic fervour.

Amongst the little incidents connected with the birth of the young Prince, it is recorded that before he was a fortnight old, permission was given for his Royal Highness to be seen on drawing-room days at St. James's, from 1 till 3 o'clock, and that in consequence all persons of rank and fashion who had been introduced at Court, were admitted to see the Royal Infant, conforming to the restrictions imposed, namely, that in passing through the apartment they should tread as softly as possible, and not attempt to touch him, to prevent which, indeed, part of the room was latticed off, that curious individuals might not too nearly approach. It is said that the ladies who availed themselves of the permission thus given to see the "beautiful baby" were so numerous, that the daily expense for cake alone was estimated at 40*l.*, the consumption of wine for candle being in proportion; these refreshments being of course indispensable at all accouchements, whether of Royalty or of subjects.

His Royal Highness, as Heir Apparent to the Crown, and as Prince of Wales (the twentieth Prince of the Royal Family of England who had borne that title from the time of the first Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward the Second), was very early called upon to receive and give an answer to an address. Before he was three years old he received an address from the Society of Ancient Britons, the founders and patrons of what is commonly known by the name of the Welch School, in Gray's Inn-road, and which, since its first institution, early in the last century, has always had peculiar claims upon the patronage of the Prince of Wales whenever such a distinguished personage has existed. The address was well adapted to the very early age of the Prince, who appeared perfectly to comprehend the gentlemen who presented it, when they told him that his Royal Parents had not thought any period of their lives too early for doing good, and that they hoped when a few short years had called forth his virtues, he would remember with pleasure the occurrences of that day. The young Prince listened with great attention to this address, and most distinctly repeated the answer, which of course had been prepared for him, namely, "Gentlemen; I thank you for this mark of duty to the King, and wish prosperity to this charity." A short time afterwards, when he was three years of age, his Royal Highness was constituted Knight of the Garter, and invested with the insignia of that illustrious order.

The education of the Heir Apparent, as of the Royal children subsequently born, was an object of sedulous anxiety with the late King, his father, who devoted all the time he could spare from affairs of State, and requisite exercise, to the task of instructing his infant progeny, till they attained an age to have regular preceptors. It was an observation made by his Majesty, that "it is chiefly owing to the parents, if the children are not impressed with proper principles." The King and Queen used to allow each of their children a certain sum as a kind of privy purse, without any express directions as to its expenditure, but subject afterwards to the Queen's inquiries, as to the mode and manner of disposing of it, and to either praise or rebuke, as the circumstances might require. The first Governor appointed to the Prince of Wales, was the last Earl of Holderness, who had been one of the Secretaries of State, a nobleman of great dignity of department, who, resigning his office, was succeeded by Lord Bruce, afterwards the first Earl of Aylesbury. The latter nobleman, though a good scholar, was not so good a one as the Prince of Wales, who was then turned of twelve years of age. His Royal Highness, soon after the appointment of his new tutor, detected, in a literary conversation, his Lordship's deficiency in Greek, and the pupil puzzling the Governor, became a subject of general merriment throughout the Palace. The incompetency of Lord Bruce to the task he had undertaken being thus proved, it became of course expedient for him to retire, and, after being in office about a month, he was succeeded by his brother, the first and only Duke of Montagu of that family, who, however, was assisted by Bishop Hurd, a preceptor. The distinguished talents and high character of the Prelate last named are well known, and presented the greatest security for the education, upon right principles, of the illustrious Heir Apparent. Dr. Markham, afterwards for many years Archbishop of York, had been previously, for some time, Preceptor to the Prince of Wales, with Dr. Cyril Jackson, as Sub-Preceptor. The latter was in 1776 succeeded by Mr. Arnold. Bishop Hurd, in a narrative written by himself, of the principal occurrences of his life, characterizes the Duke of Montagu, above mentioned, as a "nobleman of singular worth and virtue, of an exemplary life, and of the best principles in Church and State. As Governor to the Prince of Wales and Prince Frederic, (afterwards the late Duke of York) he was very attentive to his charge, and executed that trust with great propriety and dignity. The Preceptor (the Bishop himself) was honoured with his confidence, and there was never the least misunderstanding between them, or so much as a difference of opinion as to the manner in which the education of the Princes should be conducted." This is highly honourable to both.

In the course of the system of education acted upon, much attention was paid to the principle of utility. It is related by Arthur Young, that when the Prince of Wales was about twelve years of age, a plot of ground in Kew Gardens was dug by his Royal Highness and the Duke of York, his brother, (they resided at Kew) which they sowed with wheat, attended to the growth of their little crop, and themselves weeded, reaped, and harvested it; they then thrashed out the corn, and, after separating it from the chaff, ground it, and, parting the bran from the flour, attended to the whole process of converting the latter into bread, afterwards eating with no little relish the produce of their own labour, whilst their Majesties with much delight partook of the repast. It is obvious that from such a process much useful knowledge could not fail to be gained, both experimentally and from reflection upon each step as they proceeded.

There can be no doubt that the system of education acted upon, as a whole, was highly calculated to render the Prince of Wales an excellent scholar and an accomplished gentleman, as George IV. was universally allowed to be; but there is this objection to it, at least in part or partially, that his Royal Highness was too much secluded from society to enable him to obtain what was very essential to him, more so perhaps than to any other individual in the Empire, namely, some knowledge of the world, previous to entering upon it in the highly distinguished character in which he must of course at his outset appear. It was this defect in the system of education, for so it we cannot help considering it, that afterwards led the Royal Pupil to plunge with too great ardour for a time into the gaieties of life, but with a tendency almost inseparable from his time of life, and his constitution, and which can only be corrected or checked by a previous acquaintance with society, its

manners, and its customs, with the dangers to be avoided and the path most prudent to choose; neither puritanical or fastidiously severe or self denying on the one hand, but, on the other, not giving a loose to the rein of dissipation. The error of his tutors, excellent in all other respects as they undoubtedly were, was this—that they did not adopt the most eligible or indeed any sufficient means to guard their Royal pupil against the seductions which could not fail inevitably to await him on his first introduction to the great theatre of the world.

This important omission in the education of the Prince was by no means rectified on his Royal Highness attaining the age of twenty-one, in 1783, and having, of course, a separate establishment. Had his Royal father consented that the Prince should have 100,000*l.* per annum, as then proposed, much of his Royal Highness's subsequent pecuniary embarrassments might probably have been avoided; but George III., from motives of economy, undoubtedly highly praiseworthy in themselves, insisted upon the Prince's allowance being limited to 50,000*l.* per annum, with an outfit of 60,000*l.*; but which latter was increased by the House of Commons to 100,000*l.* It was, in truth, impossible for the Prince of Wales to live in a sufficient style of splendour, suitable to his dignity, upon an income of 50,000*l.* per annum, and this was in the course of a very few years too clearly demonstrated, but not until his Royal Highness had suffered great inconvenience, and been subjected to much obloquy, from the circumstance of his incurring debts, which were, in reality, unavoidable. The Coalition Ministry, then in power, of Lord North, and Mr. Fox, with some of the principal Members of which his Royal Highness had become intimately associated, made the greatest efforts to obtain for him 100,000*l.* per annum; but the King was inflexible, his Majesty alleging that it was an extravagant income, and greatly too much to be entrusted to an inexperienced youth. The Ministers seemed determined, for a time, to attempt to carry their point, even in defiance of their Royal Master; but the Prince at length interposed, with a feeling which reflected upon him the highest honour, insisting that the amount of the grant should be left entirely to the discretion of his Royal parent, and expressing his willingness to accept whatever his Majesty thought proper. This is one incident, amongst many, which occurred during the life of the illustrious personage, now unhappily closed, of which we are attempting a brief sketch, proving to demonstration, that whatever apparent aberration there might be in his conduct, in his youth, that the heart of George IV., whether in youth, in mature manhood, or in advanced age, was (to use a common expression) always in the right place.

When the Prince had declared the above determination, the Ministers had, of course, no alternative, and they obeyed his Majesty's commands. All parties, however, had reason afterwards to regret the inflexibility of George the Third with regard to this point. The Parliament met in November, 1783, when his Royal Highness took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of Cornwall, that house not formally recognising the dignity of Prince of Wales, though always treating the Heir Apparent as such. It may be here observed, that his Royal Highness seldom addressed the house, but when he did, it was most impressively and gracefully, with remarkable dignity and ease, and in a manner peculiarly gentlemanly. The writer of this speaks from his own personal observation, he having had the pleasure of hearing his Royal Highness upon one occasion, arising out of a little dispute which had taken place between the Duke of Clarence and the then Lord Chancellor Eldon. An expression had been hastily used by the Duke, which most probably his Royal Highness afterwards regretted, and the Prince of Wales coming the next day to the house, took an opportunity of addressing their Lordships, in the course of which his Royal Highness adverted to the high importance of maintaining a gentlemanly demeanour in their debates, a subject on which no one was better qualified than his Royal Highness to give a suitable lesson, nor was it forgotten. It was several years previously to this occurrence that the Prince delivered his first public address in the house upon a motion of the first Marquis of Abercorn, respecting the address upon his Majesty's proclamation for preventing Seditious Meetings and Writings. His Royal Highness upon that occasion spoke with great eloquence, and in a manly and persuasive manner, eminently calculated, independently of his high rank, to command the attention of the house. He said that he should be deficient in his duty as a Member of Parliament, un mindful of the respect which he owed to the constitution, and inattentive to the welfare, the peace, and the happiness of the people, if he did not proclaim to the world his opinion on a question of such magnitude. The matter at issue was, in fact, whether the Constitution was or was not to be maintained—whether the wild ideas of theory were to conquer the wholesome maxims of established practice, and whether the laws, under which we had flourished for such a series of years, were to be subverted by a reform

unsanctioned by the people. As a person nearly and dearly interested in the welfare, and, he would emphatically add, the happiness and comfort of the people, it would be treason to the principles of his mind if he did not come forward and declare his disapprobation of those seditious publications which had occasioned the present motion. His interest was identified with the interest of the people; they were so inseparable that unless both parties concurred, there could be no happiness. "I exist," said his Royal Highness, with remarkable energy, "by the love, the friendship, and the benevolence of the people, and their cause I will never forsake as long as I live." The Prince, as before observed, very seldom addressed the House, but when his Royal Highness did, it was invariably well adapted to the purpose. The same exalted personage afterwards delivered various speeches as Prince Regent and as Sovereign, and though they of course were written by the Ministers of the day, yet the delivery of them was always marked by appropriate dignity and peculiar grace, elegance, and ease, in a voice which was admirably calculated to give them their proper effect.

Recurring, however, again, as we must do, in order to keep up the chain of connection, to the earliest period of the life of our late illustrious and lamented Sovereign, it is well known that Carlton House, in Pall-mall (since pulled down), was assigned as a residence for the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness, however, in addition, purchased a mansion at Brighton, which received the name of the Pavilion, and became for several years his favourite place of abode; a preference, from which the inhabitants of that town may date their prosperity, as, through that, Brighton soon became populous and flourishing, the continual resort of gaiety and fashion. It was here that the taste of the Prince, which has never been excelled, was manifested in buildings and decorations; which, though cavilled at by some, have been highly applauded by others, whose opinions were much more deserving of attention. It was utterly impossible to expect that the Prince, at his early age, could personally superintend, or control an expenditure, ramified as it was through various channels; and the incurring of debts to a considerable amount was the natural, the unavoidable, consequence. But those debts, amounting in the course of a few years to 250,000*l.*, might have obviously been avoided, had the income assigned to his Royal Highness, in the first instance, been fixed at 2100,000*l.* per annum, which would still have been less than that enjoyed by some of the Noblemen of England. Let it, however, be recorded to the honour of the exalted personage of whom we are now speaking, that when his father, and Sovereign, refused any assistance towards clearing off his incumbrances, he immediately set about reducing his household establishment, and curtailing every superfluous expense, in order to set apart a large portion of his income for the satisfaction of his creditors. His Royal Highness, with the same views, sold his favourite stud of horses at Newmarket, and even some of his coach-horses, and suspended the decorations then in progress at Carlton House. Let it also be recorded to his honour, that, at a subsequent period, his Royal Highness made every possible arrangement, and afforded every practicable facility, for the payment in full of all his creditors.

Connected with this period of his Royal Highness's life, many stories have been told of sallies of conduct, of various features of character; but, whatever they were, something very similar has been, or may be said, more or less, of every youth of high expectations, or great possessions, only in a higher, or slighter, degree regulated, according to the care taken in their education, or, rather, something beyond the mere routine of education—that communication of knowledge of the world, under the guard of a requisite caution, which is so essential to enable them to pass through it without being too much attracted on one side or the other; and this it was, unfortunately, which his Royal Highness had only to learn from experience, which is too frequently a very rude and embarrassing mentor. His Royal Highness was fond of seeing society in its various grades, and sometimes went *incog.* to places where his presence was least expected. One little incident of this kind came within the knowledge of the writer of this—A public house, in Gray's Inn-lane, had become in some degree celebrated for its Burton ale, and the Prince of Wales, wishing to taste it, took with him his then Groom of the Stole, the first Lord Southampton, both of course *incog.*, and walking into the house, they called for some Burton ale. After they had sat, however, a little time, some one recognised the Prince of Wales, and the word going round, the Prince, finding he was discovered, abruptly departed with Lord Southampton, and taking a hackney-coach, they returned to Carlton House. The neighbours were a few days afterwards surprised, by the Prince's crest being splendidly put up at the public-house alluded to, with the inscription of "Purveyor of Burton ale to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales;" the landlord of the house so describing himself, in consequence of this Royal visit. In that neighbourhood also, in Ligonier-street, lived the once well-known Leader, the conchusker, whom the Prince patronised, and thus made him, for a considerable period, the most fashionable conchusker in London, by which means he accumulated a very handsome fortune. The Prince, when in town, was frequently in the habit of going to Leader's shop, sometimes driving himself in a phaeton and four, and sometimes driven by an attendant, taking the direction of the New-road, to which Gray's Inn-road, at its termination, adjoins. His Royal Highness frequently remained a considerable time at Leader's, inspecting and giving directions respecting carriages, and upon such occasions there was always an eager throng to greet him, the Prince invariably acknowledging their salutations in the most graceful and gentlemanly manner.

It had for some time been wished that the Prince of Wales should be married, in order to secure, as it was fondly hoped, the succession of an heir to the throne in the eldest male line, and at length, as it was understood, the King made a condition with his Royal Highness, that if he agreed to a marriage with his first cousin, the Princess Caroline Louisa, daughter of his Majesty's sister the Princess Augusta, by the Duke of Brunswick, the debts of his Royal Highness should be paid; but (to use a well-known phrase) if not—not.

The Prince accepted the terms, and the ill-assorted match (as it afterwards unfortunately turned out) took place on the 8th April, 1795, the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Pitt, the Prime Minister, voting an increase of income to his Royal Highness, so as to make it £125,000 per annum, but with a provision that £25,000 per annum should be deducted for the gradual liquidation of debts; and the sum of £90,000 was also granted for the refurnishing of Carlton House, for the purchase of jewels and plate, and to defray the expenses of the marriage. The birth of a daughter, the late Princess Charlotte Augusta, on the 6th of January, 1796, to whom their Majesties were sponsors in person, was hailed with great joy, though there was considerable disappointment at its not being a son, and still more that there was no further issue of the marriage.

It were better to draw a veil over the unhappy disputes that took place between the Prince and his Consort, which continued till his Royal Highness became the actual Sovereign of the Empire, and till the demise of his Consort. They unhappily became a subject of such general notoriety, that to allude to them here would be superfluous, and at the same time in a high degree painful. Our late Sovereign became for a time, or at intervals, whether as Prince of Wales, Prince Regent, or King—in consequence of the circumstances to which we have just alluded, and the bitter intermixtures with them of party spirit—unpopular; but no sooner had the exciting cause been removed by the death of Queen Caroline, than the real character of his Majesty shone forth in all its true lustre, and no Sovereign has been since more popular, or more deservedly so, than George IV.

In alluding to the marriage and its consequences, an important period has been passed over, when the Prince of Wales was placed in a delicate and trying situation. We allude to the years 1788 and 1789, when George III. was first afflicted with that malady which for a time incapacitated him from exercising the functions of Sovereignty, and which at a subsequent period secluded him at Windsor, for several years, till the hour of his demise. It is of course well known that the Opposition of that day, headed by Mr. Fox, strenuously endeavoured to obtain an unrestricted Regency for the Prince of Wales, urging it as a matter of right appertaining to the situation of the Heir Apparent. This doctrine was successfully resisted by the Premier, Mr. Pitt, and his colleagues, who obtained large majorities in Parliament for their Bill, nominating the Prince of Wales as Regent, but restricting his powers in the exercise of that high trust. The Irish Parliament, on the other hand, voted an unrestricted Regency to his Royal Highness by large majorities; and this marked difference between the proceedings of the two Legislatures led to the consideration of the project of Union, which was afterwards by the same minister carried into effect. It was understood that had the illness of the King continued, and the Regency Bill had been in consequence passed, as it must have been, there would have been a total change of Ministry, as Mr. Fox and his party would have come into office. The recovery of George III. however, put an end to all further proceedings upon the subject in the English Parliament, and of course prevented the Prince of Wales from assuming the Regency of Ireland, in pursuance of the address voted by both Houses of the Irish Legislature.

The same question, it is well known, came on again in 1811, in consequence of that unhappy malady again seizing George the Third, from which his Majesty never recovered. The Irish Parliament had then long ceased to exist, and Mr. Perceval, the then Premier, and his colleagues in Administration, adopting the policy of Mr. Pitt, proposed a Bill for conferring the Regency on the Prince of Wales, under nearly similar restrictions to those contained in that of 1789, which was ultimately agreed to by considerable majorities in both Houses—some who were still living, but then in Opposition, such as Lord Grenville and others, still adhering to their former opinions, and supporting the measure of the Administration; and others, (Lord Grey, &c.) who had opposed it in 1789, still maintaining also their former opinions. There were a few, however, who had in the meantime changed their sentiments, and voted in contradiction to their former opinions. The Bill having gone through all its stages, in both Houses, it was voted that the Great Seal should be put to a Commission, in the King's name, for giving the Royal Assent was notified in the usual form in the House of Lords, the Speaker and the House of Commons being present at the bar, by Mr. Cooper, the then clerk-assistant of the Parliament, who pronounced the words, "Le Roi le veut," and the Bill thus becoming an Act of the Legislature, the Prince of Wales, after taking the oaths required by it at a meeting of the Privy Council, assumed all the powers of Regency, in the name and on the behalf of his Royal father, which were conferred by the Act, his Royal Highness being then styled Prince Regent.

Those restrictions expired in 1812, when the Prince Regent became, to all intents and purposes, the Sovereign of the Empire, and so continued till his Royal Highness actually ascended the Throne as King, on the demise of his Royal father, on the 29th January, 1820. The Prince Regent having been, by the restrictions, prevented from carrying any new Peers, or advancing any Peers in dignity, it is well known that the first use his Royal Highness made of his unrestricted right, in this respect, was to advance Lord Wellington (now Duke) in the Peerage, in consequence of his brilliant and successful conduct in the Peninsula. The glorious termination of the war in 1815, by the ever memorable battle of Waterloo, shed a lustre over the Regency of his Royal Highness, which enrols it amidst the brightest pages of the history of this Empire.

We must now go back a little, to retrace some circumstances which took place in an earlier period of the war.—George III. had refused the repeated solicitations of the Prince of Wales to confer upon him any military rank, his Royal Highness only holding that of Colonel of what was called his own regiment. When the renewal of hostilities with France commenced in 1803, followed by a threat of invasion, the Prince expressed great anxiety to have a military appointment equal to his rank; and a correspondence of some length took place upon the subject between his Royal Highness and the King, the Duke of York, then Commander-in-Chief, and Mr. Addington, then Prime Minister, which was subsequently published. The sentiments expressed by the Prince upon this occasion, were in the highest degree honourable to him. In a letter to the King, his "natural advocate," as his Royal Highness called his Majesty, the Prince displayed the greatest eloquence and warmth of patriotism.

"I ask," said his Royal Highness, "to be allowed to display the best energies of my character, to shed the last drop of blood in support of your Majesty's person, crown, and dignity; for this is not a war for empire, glory, or dominion, but for existence. In this contest the lowest and humblest of your Majesty's subjects have been called on; it would therefore little become me, who am the first, and who stand at the very footstool of the throne, to remain a tame, an idle, and a lifeless spectator of the mischiefs which threaten us, unconscious of the danger which surrounds us, and indifferent to the consequences which may follow. Hanover is lost—England is menaced with invasion—Ireland is in rebellion—Europe is at the foot of France. At such a moment, the Prince of Wales, yielding to none of your servants in zeal and devotion—to none of your subjects in duty—to none of your children in tenderness and affection—presumes to approach you, and again to repeat those offers which he has already made through your Majesty's Ministers. A feeling of honest ambition, a sense of what I owe to myself and my family, and, above all, the fear of sinking in the estimation of that gallant army which may be the support of your Majesty's Crown and my best hope hereafter, command me to persevere, and to assure your Majesty, with all humility and respect, that, conscious of the justice of my claim, no human power can ever induce me to relinquish it."

"Allow me to say, Sir, that I am bound to adopt this line of conduct, by every motive dear to me as a man, and sacred to me as a Prince. Ought I not to come forward in a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger? Ought I not to share in the glory of victory, when I have every thing to lose by defeat? The highest places in your Majesty's service are filled by the younger branches of the Royal family; to me alone no place is assigned; I am not thought worthy to be even the Junior Major-General of your army. If I could submit in silence to such indignities, I should indeed deserve such treatment, and prove to the satisfaction of your enemies, and my own, that I am entirely incapable of those exertions which my birth and the circumstances of the times peculiarly call for. Standing so near the throne, when I am debased the cause of Royalty is wounded. I cannot sink in public opinion, without the participation of your Majesty in my degradation. Therefore, every motive of private feeling and public duty induces me to implore your Majesty to review your decision, and to place me in that situation which my birth, the duties of my station, the example of my predecessors, and the expectations of the people of England, entitle me to claim."

These were sentiments worthy of the Heir Apparent of Britain, worthy of the future sovereign of the British Empire. It was not, however, thought expedient to rest any public responsibility of command upon the Heir Apparent to the Crown, and his Royal Highness was compelled to submit to the decision, in this respect, of his father's Government. It is well known that at this period the Prince was still considered to be in opposition to the Ministry, and the King and him were not upon the best terms; but, towards the end of 1804 a cordial reconciliation took place between them, and there was then a complete end of the differences which had for a long time subsisted between the King and the Prince of Wales. It is curious, and highly gratifying to observe the contrast between the picture drawn by the Prince, and no doubt with great truth, of the then situation of this country and of Europe, with the bright and brilliant change that subsequently took place, under the patriotic auspices of the same Prince, when invested with the attributes of Sovereignty. It is also curious to observe the change that had taken place in the sentiments of his Royal Highness, between the periods of 1789 and 1811, respecting the formation of a Ministry. At the former period, it was well known, as already stated, that had the proposed Regency taken effect, the Ministers would have been immediately dismissed, to make room for their opponents; but, in 1811, the Pitt party (the minister himself as well as his great opponent Fox, having been some years dead), being in power, and the remains of the Fox party being then in Opposition, with the addition of the Grenville party, the Royal choice too took a different direction, and the administration remained in power by the Royal command, whilst its opponents were not a little disappointed in their expectations. Various reasons were at the time assigned for this step, and, amongst others, or, undoubtedly, highly honourable to his Royal Highness, namely, that he wished, as far as possible, in the exercise of Sovereignty, to conform to what he knew to be, or rather to have been, the wishes of his Royal Father.

The truth is, however, that at the age of forty-nine, the Prince Regent, like many other individuals, thought differently with regard to many subjects, to what he had done at twenty-seven; add to this, that the ministers in power at the time of his Royal Highness assuming the Regency, were successfully carrying on the war, and were generally, in consequence, popular; whilst the Opposition, many of whose gloomy predictions had been falsified by events, had lost ground considerably in public estimation. It was also understood at the time, that to some of the members of the then opposition, the Prince Regent had a personal dislike; be this as it may, the continuance in office by command of his Royal Highness, of the Administration which he found in power, was undoubtedly, at the time a popular measure, and the glorious termination of the war, in four years afterwards, under the auspices of the late Lord Liverpool, who succeeded Mr. Perceval, as Premier, after the base assassination of the latter, in 1827, set the final seal as it were, to the judiciousness of the choice thus made by the Prince Regent. It is singular that the commencement of both the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries should be each signalized by brilliant and memorable successes obtained over France; and in each case that the aim of the Power to obtain a paramount ascendancy in Europe, should be utterly defeated by a victorious British Commander, the object of Louis XIV. and of Napoleon Bonaparte, being the same, with this difference, that the latter was for a time more eminently and gigantically successful than ever fell to the lot of Louis; and he was himself a greater Captain than the latter; but as Louis was overmatched by Marlborough, so the great Captain of modern times met one day with a still greater Captain, in the person of Wellington, by whom all his vast projects were utterly defeated and ruined. The judgment, however, and sagacity of our recently demised and most lamented Sovereign, were never more happily displayed, than in the choice and selection which he made of those who, in various capacities, were to wield the energies of the Empire—whatever sacrifices might be made of political predilections or of private friendship; and in no instance is the wisdom or tact (if such a word may so be applied) of a Sovereign more tried, than in the selection of the public servants, to execute the duties of different departments, and harmonize together as a whole, to conduct successfully the business of the Empire. In this respect George IV. stands pre-eminent above all the former Sovereigns of the House of Brunswick.

But sorrow is, in some shape or other, the lot of man, whatever may be his station; and our late illustrious Sovereign had to encounter a considerable share of it. Without advertent in particularly to the unhappy disputes with his consort, it may be here observed, that many circumstances arose out of them, and were connected with them, calculated to give great pain to his mind, both before and after his assumption of sovereignty as Regent, and subsequent accession to the Throne. But there was an

only child; and the marriage of the Princess Charlotte, to a consort of her own choice, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg, on the 2d of May, 1816, seemed to promise felicity calculated to overbalance the unhappiness of the parents, especially when there seemed a near prospect of an Heir to the Throne. Alas! short-sighted is human vision—dreary and fleeting are human expectations—the anxiously-looked-for Prince was still-born, and the Princess was in a few hours numbered with those who have been, but who are no longer to be found, upon this earth. This melancholy event, which took place on the 6th of November, 1817, for a time, as it were, paralyzed the whole nation; never was dismay so sudden or so general—never was national sorrow more generally displayed—never was national mourning more in unison with the melancholy feelings of its Sovereign, at this sudden bereavement of his only child. Nor was it the only domestic calamity the Prince Regent was destined to experience, and that too ere long—the demise of his Royal mother, Queen Charlotte, to whom his Royal Highness was affectionately attached, following soon afterwards, and succeeded as that event was, by the premature decease of his Royal Brother, the Duke of Kent, and that almost immediately, by the demise of his Royal Parent, George III. on the 29th of Jan. 1820, when his Royal Highness immediately, of course, succeeded to the Throne, and was proclaimed on the 31st of the same month, by the style and title of George IV., but was for a time himself very ill, almost immediately upon becoming King. Thus was his Majesty, George IV., visited by severe trials, and in the course of a very few years had to encounter painful calamities, which tended greatly to balance the gratulation arising from the successful termination of the war, so far as the private feelings of the Monarch could be separated, as they must be, in speaking of the individual, from those sensations which arise from gratifying public events.

Let us now be allowed for a moment to turn back a little, for the purpose of noticing and repeating one or two stories which were in circulation respecting the alleged conduct of his late Majesty to Prince Leopold. It was said, a short time before the marriage of the Prince with the Princess Charlotte, that his Majesty, then Prince Regent, had conceived a great personal dislike towards him, and behaved to him in a manner that was in unison with such kind of distaste. Now the real facts of the case were so far from being like this allegation, that they reflected the highest honour upon the Prince Regent. It is, of course, well known that Prince Leopold was not originally the consort of his choice for his daughter, all the diplomatic arrangements having been previously made, and actually published, with a view to the union of the Princess Charlotte with the Hereditary Prince of Orange, who came over to London for the purpose of assiduously paying his addresses to, as it was then supposed, his intended bride. Through some cause or other, or whatever caprice, the Princess took a dislike to the Prince of Orange, or rather she had seen Prince Leopold, and was in love with him, and preferred to have him for her consort. Now, what was the conduct of our late lamented Sovereign, her father, then Prince Regent, upon such an occasion? His Royal Highness nobly said, that he would not attempt to control or coerce his daughter, with regard to a step which involved the consideration of her happiness for life, and the Prince Regent at once gave his consent to her having the consort of her choice. Prince Leopold was sent for to England, and so far from the Prince Regent evincing any dislike towards him, his Royal Highness, being satisfied respecting him, from the result of the inquiries which prudent and proper precaution had dictated, actually stationed three Gentlemen of rank, so as to be near the person of Prince Leopold, with special instructions, as it was known that the latter had no abundance of pecuniary means, to take care that every thing proper, or that he particularly wished for, was provided for him, at the expense of the Prince Regent. Could any conduct be more delicate or truly gentlemanly, than this step of our late lamented Sovereign, or more decidedly refute the absurd story of evincing personal dislike?

Another report was also circulated of a quarrel between his late Majesty and Prince Leopold, in consequence of the latter paying a visit to the late Queen Caroline, after her return to England. The fact was simply this: it is well known that Prince Leopold allowed some time to elapse after the Queen's arrival before he paid the visit alluded to; and in consequence of that circumstance the King said, that if the Prince had immediately on the Queen's arrival thus visited his mother-in-law it would have been thought a mere matter of course; but having waited for some time before he paid the visit, it appeared as if he had first endeavoured to ascertain the course of the popular current, and then attempted to increase the tide in opposition to the King. In all questions respecting which there are great exacerbations of party spirit, circumstances very trifling in themselves are not unfrequently considered to indicate intentions, or schemes of great importance; and those who are at all acquainted with political movements, as the greater part of the people of the British Empire are, more or less, know well that very often, circumstances apparently very trivial, or seeming to be matter of perfect indifference, have led, or mainly contributed to lead, to events of the greatest moment; a great part of the tact of politicians really consisting in interpreting the meaning, or the bearing, of such kind of seeming trifles. Is it then to be wondered at that the King, after perhaps feeling surprise that Prince Leopold had not visited his mother-in-law, Queen Caroline, on her arrival in England, should feel astonished and hurt that the Prince should at length have paid a visit to the Queen, when she was set up as the idol of the mob, and the greatest exertion had been made, unhappily, for the moment, with too much success, to excite a popular odium against the King? Let any private individual imagine himself

placed in circumstances similar to those which then unfortunately surrounded his Sovereign, and he will probably candidly admit, that he could not have avoided experiencing the same kind of wounded feeling which at the time annoyed the Royal mind. But that any hostile feeling, or indeed any of a permanent nature, arose out of this occurrence, is utterly untrue; nor was the late King capable of being so actuated, his Majesty being invariably characterized by the very opposite frame of mind; for, though sometimes, like other individuals, impatient and irritable, yet, like other tempers of the same nature, the cause of temporary impatience, or irritability, was very soon forgotten, and their expression, or momentary impulse, was succeeded by those feelings of charity and good will, of kindness and benevolence, which always predominated in the heart and mind of his Majesty.

The Coronation of the King took place on the 19th of July, 1821, and the details of it were conducted with the greatest splendour and magnificence: it was a very fatiguing day to his Majesty, but it was a part, as it were, of the paraphernalia of Royalty, which could not be dispensed with. In the same year, subsequent to this event, his Majesty visited Ireland and Hanover; and in the following year went to Scotland. It is scarcely necessary to add [For remainder, see last page.]

GENERAL MOURNING.—The London Gazette Extraordinary of Monday the 28th June, contains the following order for a general mourning for his late Majesty, George the Fourth:—"In pursuance of an order of his Majesty in Council, the 28th of June, 1830, these are to give public notice, that it is expected that all persons, upon the present occasion of the death of his late Majesty, of blessed memory, do put themselves into decent mourning; the said mourning to begin upon Wednesday next, the 30th instant.—NORFOLK, Earl Marshall."

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) August 12, 1830.

Private letters brought by the brig *Caroline*, Capt. Hellyer, in 22 days from Cadiz, state that Algiers surrendered by capitulation to the French arms on the 4th July last. The letters furnish no particulars, but we understand the reports prevalent at Cadiz were, that the French had suffered very severely during the siege, having lost upwards of 8000 men. It was also said that the Dey had left Algiers, in a French frigate, for Leghorn.

The Session of the Supreme Court commenced on Friday last. On the morning of that day, the Assistant Judges, the Attorney-General, the High Sheriff, the Magistrates, the Officers of the Court, and Gentlemen of the Bar, breakfasted with the Hon. Chief Justice TUCKER, at his residence, and accompanied his Lordship thence to the Court House, when the Court was opened at 12 o'clock, with the usual formalities. His Lordship, in the course of a very long and impressive charge to the Grand Jury, took an able review of the constitution of Grand Juries, of the nature of the evidence by which they should be governed, and of the several important duties which devolved upon the members. His Lordship also particularly adverted to the new mode of summoning Grand, Special, and Petit Juries, adopted by the Supreme Court, which he had no doubt would be found to give satisfaction to the public generally.

In the absence of some material witnesses, the criminal business was postponed until Thursday (this day.)

His Excellency the Governor has issued a proclamation, directing that the Circuit Courts for this Island shall be holden as follows:—

The Central Circuit Court at St. John's, from Monday, the 15th November, until Wednesday, the 22d day of December following, both days inclusive. The Northern Circuit Court, at Twillingate, from Thursday, the 21st September, to Saturday, the 25th following, both days inclusive.—At Fogo, from Wednesday, the 29th September, to Saturday, the 2d October following, both inclusive.—At Greenspond, from Tuesday, the 5th October, to Saturday, the 9th following, both inclusive.—At Bonaville, from Monday, the 11th October, to Saturday, the 16th following, both inclusive.—At Trinity, from Tuesday, the 19th October, to Saturday, the 23d following, both inclusive.—At Harbour Grace, from Wednesday, the 27th October, to Thursday, the 29th November following, both days inclusive.

The Southern Circuit Court, at Harbour Breton, from Tuesday, the 21st September, to Thursday, the 23d following, both days inclusive.—At Fortune, from Saturday, the 25th September, to Tuesday, the 28th following, both days inclusive.—At Burin, from Friday, the 1st October, to Thursday, the 7th following, both inclusive.—At Placentia, from Monday, the 11th October, to Friday, the 15th following, both inclusive.—At St. Mary's, from Monday, the 18th October, to Thursday, the 21st following, both inclusive.—At Ferryland, from Tuesday, the 26th October, to Saturday, the 6th November following, both inclusive.

Mr. THOMAS EFFES GADEN has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor, to the situation of Sub-Collector of the district of Harbour Breton, in Fortune Bay.

DEPARTURES.—For Sydney, Mr. Geo. Winter, Jun.—In the *Margaret*, for Demerary, Mr. Edward Dunscomb, Mr. John Haly, and Mr. James Haly.—In the *Wellington*, for Quebec, Mr. James D.

THE NEWFOUNDLANDER.

Gill.—In the *Mary*, for Halifax, Mr. Francis Green.
 —In the *Arichat*, for Jersey, Mrs. and the Miss Vigoreux.
 Died, on Monday morning last, after a short but painful illness, Margaret, relict of the late Mr. Patrick Redmond, of this place, aged 66 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.

August 6.—Schooner *Loon*, Cunn, Sydney; 8 chaldrons coal, 28 head oxen and cows, 30 sheep, 1 horse.
 7.—Schooner *Jemima*, Follet, Figueira; 85 tons salt, 15 casks wine, 20 qtls. corkwood.
 Brig *Jonana*, Henly, Oporto; 64 casks wine, 50 tons salt.
 Schooner *Severn*, Field, Lisbon; 300 hhds. salt.
 9.—Schooner *Courier*, Girroax, Antigonish; 27 head oxen and cows, 3 horses, 100 tubs butter.
 Schooner *Eliza*, Boudrot, Halifax and St. Peter's; 456 bls. and 200 half bls. flour, 9 cases shoes, 500 bushels Indian corn, 50 boxes chocolate, 30 boxes candles, 57 tubs butter, 102 bags bread, and sundry notions.
 Schooner *Lady*, Babin, Guysborough; 2 horses, 40 oxen and cows, 21 sheep, 21 tubs butter, and sundries.
 Brig *Caroline*, Hellyer, Cadiz; 850 hhds. salt.
 Schooner *Fury*, Coady, Miramichi; 28 M. lumber, 7 M. shingles, 24 spars, 14 puncheon shooks.
 Schooner *Antiquique*, Muggah, Sydney; 18 oxen and cows, 1 horse, 17 tubs butter.
 10.—Schooner *Friends*, Randall, Antigonish; 35 oxen and cows, 71 sheep, 1 horse, 6 tubs butter.
 Schooner *Youngest*, Hurreau, Chamouque; 30 spars, 6 M. board, 6 M. billets, 10 M. shingles.
 Schooner *Maria*, Mure, Antigonish; 38 M. lumber, 50 firkins butter, 9 head oxen, 14 sheep, 10 M. shingles.
 11.—Schooner *Molly*, Le Blanc, Bay Verte; 28 oxen and cows, 20 sheep, 3 firkins butter.
 Schooner *True Friend*, M'Donald, P. E. Island; 30 oxen and cows, 20 sheep, 2 horses.

CLEARED.

August 5.—Schooner *Mary Ann*, Sire, Quebec; 2042 gal lons seal and cod oil.
 Schooner *St. Ann*, M'Donald, Sydney; 4 puns rum, 4 puns molasses, 1 bl. sugar, 1 bl. coffee, &c.
 6.—Schooner *Hunter*, Fougere, Bay Verte; 1 bl. sugar, 20 hhds. salt, and sundry merchandise.
 7.—Schooner *Esperance*, Ross, Sydney; 2 puns rum, 10 bags bread, and sundries.
 Schooner *Mary*, Pridham, Halifax, 1300 qtls. fish, 2 casks wine.
 Schooner *Margaret*, Blagdon, Quebec; 980 seal skins, 13 tierces salmon, 44 qtls. fish, 9047 gallons seal oil, 12 fox skins, 10 puns rum, 10 hhds. sugar.
 9.—Brig *Arichat*, Peton, Jersey; 1849 gallons oil, 40 bls. herring, 10 puns rum.
 Schooner *Nymph*, Champion, Oporto; 1647 gallons oil, 1800 qtls. fish.
 10.—Schooner *Commodore*, Bond, Viana; 1350 qtls. fish, 1296 gallons oil.
 Schooner *Liberty*, Spear, Figueira; 1639 qtls. fish.
 Brig *Hazard*, Churchward, Oporto; 2115 qtls. fish.
 Brig *Brothers*, Poland, P. E. Island, ballast.
 11.—Schooner *Molly*, Le Blanc, Arichat, ballast.

The Brig *Hibernia*, Capt. Sullivan, out 35 days from Cork, bound to Quebec, with passengers, put into this port on Saturday last, with the loss of her bowsprit.—She will be refitted and ready to proceed on her voyage in a few days.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
 4th August, 1830.

THE Annual Meeting of the COMMERCIAL SOCIETY of this place was held this day, when the Report of the proceedings of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE for the past year was read, and the Chamber dissolved.

The Society then proceeded to ballot for a Chamber to serve the ensuing twelve months, when the following gentlemen were duly elected:—

Messrs. WILLIAM THOMAS,
 THOMAS BENNETT,
 WILLIAM B. ROW,
 NEWMAN W. HOYLES,
 HENRY HAWSON,
 WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
 JOHN DUNSCOMB,
 JAMES M'BRIDE,
 JAMES STEWART,
 STEPHEN LAWLER,
 JOHN BAYLY BLAND,
 ROBERT JOB,
 THOMAS H. BROOKING.

After which the Chamber proceeded to elect their Officers, when WM. THOMAS, Esq., was duly elected President; JOHN DUNSCOMB and THOMAS BENNETT, Esqrs., Vice Presidents; and Mr. HENRY HAWSON Secretary.

REPORT.

In conformity with the established custom of the Society, the Chamber of Commerce submit to the present meeting an abstract of its proceedings during the past year.

The Chamber having received no reply from the Colonial Office to their two Memorials of the 5th January, 1829—the one praying that certain important alterations might be made in the laws which regulate our trade and fisheries—the other, that measures might be taken by His Majesty's Government to ensure to British subjects the peaceable enjoyment of their common right of fishing on that part of the coast of Newfoundland, to which the subjects of France are by Treaty permitted to resort—renewed their application by a Memorial to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 15th January last, which was forwarded through GEORGE RICHARD ROBINSON, Esq., M. P., and T. HYDE VILLIERS, Esq., M. P., Agent for Newfoundland, with an earnest request that these gentlemen would interest themselves to procure an early reply, more especially to the Memorial respecting the right of British subjects to fish on the coast of this Island situated between Cape John and Cape Raye, it being of the utmost consequence to know the sentiments of His Majesty's Government on this important subject, previous to the outfit for the fish-

ery of the present season; and early in the month of April the Chamber received communications from Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. VILLIERS, stating that the subject was then under the consideration of His Majesty's Government; from which the Chamber anticipate a satisfactory result. It was under these circumstances that the Chamber recommended the Society to fit out a vessel for the express purpose of prosecuting the fishery on that part of the coast, in order to maintain the right of British subjects; and the Society is aware that a vessel has accordingly been fitted out, at a considerable expense, under the direction of Mr. F. SWEETLAND, to fish on these shores.

With regard to the alterations in the existing laws proposed by the Society, the Chamber is informed that the Secretary of State for the Colonies still awaits the report of the Governor and Judges of the Colony upon the improvements which it may be possible to introduce on a review of the present Judicial and Commercial system. The petition of the Chamber for the appointment of St. John's as a free Warehousing port, met the prompt attention of His Majesty's Government, and the Warehousing system is now fully established here.

The Officers of His Majesty's Customs at this port having received orders to collect the crown duties in British silver only, after the fifth of January next, the Chamber have deemed it necessary to petition the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury for a suspension of this order; and have stated to their Lordships, in support of their petition, that the amount of British silver in the Colony is so trifling, that without the importation of a very large sum in British coin, it would be utterly impossible for the merchants and traders of the Island to comply therewith.

The Chamber have renewed their efforts to prevent the practice of pickling fish, and they have reason to believe that the practice has been very nearly, if not entirely, abandoned.

At the commencement of the Seal fishery last spring the Chamber, as an inducement to exertion, offered rewards to the Masters of three Schooners sailing from St. John's, who might bring in the greatest number of seals in proportion to the number of their crews; but it has not yet been decided who are entitled to those rewards.

The result of the Seal fishery has been much more favourable than that of the preceding year; and that branch of our fishery may be considered successful.

The Chamber regret to state that the cod fishery, carried on in many parts of the Northern coasts of the island, has almost totally failed; and they have reason to fear that the inhabitants of those parts will suffer great distress in consequence. It is, however, to be hoped that the increased attention of the people to agriculture will render the distress, arising from this failure, less general and severe than it would have been, if their sole dependence for subsistence had been as formerly confined to the fishery.

A letter has been received by the Chamber from the Hon. Chief Judge TUCKER, in reply to their renewed application of the 5th October last, declining to give his opinion on the existing laws of this island, and stating his reasons for so doing.

To His Excellency the Governor, the Chamber continue under the strongest obligations for the attention which His Excellency has at all times shown to its representations and Memorials.

To GEORGE RICHARD ROBINSON, Esq., M. P., and T. HYDE VILLIERS, Esq., M. P., the Chamber avail themselves of this opportunity of offering their thanks for the zeal and attention which these gentlemen have manifested to support the measures proposed by the Chamber.

In conclusion the Chamber beg to congratulate the Society upon the admission of ten new members during the past year, and upon the increasing usefulness and importance of the institution.

WILLIAM THOMAS, } Vice Presidents.
 NEWMAN W. HOYLES, }

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. Hoyles, J. Boyd,
 Wm. Thomas, John B. Thomson,
 John Dunscomb, Monier Hutchings,
 Thomas Bennett, B. Scott,
 J. M'Brade, J. B. Bland,
 Stephen Lawler, William Curson.

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.

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.

ACCOUNT of the Subscriptions received by the Committee for the Relief of those who lost their Friends at the Seal Fishery last Spring—and its distribut on:—

James Simms, Esq.	£1 0 0
Mr. Robert Pearce	1 0 0
A Friend	0 9 8
Messrs. J. and W. Pitts	1 10 0
Rev. Charles Blackman	0 10 0
Joshua Green, Esq.	1 0 0
Miss H. Farneaux	0 5 0
Mr. T. Marten	0 5 0
Lind	1 0 0
E. Morgan	0 5 0
T. Parker, and friends	0 15 0
Thomas Allen	0 10 0
Michael Dunn	0 10 0
John Norman	0 10 0
Dennis Nowlan	0 10 0
Wm. Butt	0 10 0
Wm. Mullins	0 10 0
Thomas Butt	0 10 0
Garrett Dalton	0 10 0
Philip Kelly	0 5 0
Wm. Reddy	0 5 0
Messrs. Gosse, Pack & Fryer, Carbonear	58 10 0
T. Ridley and Co., H. Grace	4 10 0
Newman and Co., St. John's	15 8 9
Rennie, Stewart and Co.	10 2 7
Robinson and Brooking	2 3 0
Henderson, Bland and Co.	7 0 0
W. and H. Thomas	0 3 0
Bulley, Job and Co.	0 10 0
Brine, Murch and Co.	0 5 0
M'Brade and Kerr	3 7 5
John Howley	0 5 0
Robert Alsop and Co.	0 17 0
Benjamin J. Williams	0 3 0
James Stewart and Co.	6 0 10
Hunters and Co.	12 5 6
W.yse, Baker and Co.	0 8 10
John Ryan	0 5 0
Crew of Schooner <i>Renown</i>	1 2 0
ditto Elizabeth	0 19 4
ditto Wellington	1 0 0
ditto Margaret	1 2 0
ditto Sally Ann	0 19 0
ditto Belinda	1 10 0
ditto Hannah	0 15 0
ditto Perseverance	1 5 0
ditto Fanny	18 0
Sundries	2 15 0
Amount of Subscriptions received	£146 19 11

To paid	NO. FAMILY	AMOUNT
Mrs. Metcalf, (South Shore)	3	47s. 2d.
Metcalf, (Portugal Cove)	3	7 1 6
Power, (Belle Isle)	3	7 1 6
King, (Quidi-Vidi)	8	18 17 4
Tape, (Belleisle)	3	7 1 6
Pendergrast, (Quidi-Vidi)	6	11 15 10
M'Kay, (St. John's)	1	2 7 2
Hurley, (St. John's)	2	4 14 4
Codner, (Torbay)	6	14 3 0
Foley, (St. John's)	3	7 1 6
Williams, (Bay Bulls)	3	7 1 6
Fry, (Portugal Cove)	2	4 14 4
Ryan, (St. John's)	2	4 14 4
Pleco, (Portugal Cove)	2	4 14 4
Angell, (Petty Harbour)	1	2 7 2
Thomson, (St. John's)	1	2 7 2
Copton, (St. John's)	1	2 7 2
Walsh, (St. John's)	3	7 1 6
Allen, (Portugal Cove)	3	7 1 6
Rauch, (St. John's)	2	4 14 4
Dayle, (St. John's)	4	9 8 8
To printers for advertising, &c.		3 2 9
Number of persons relieved	61	£146 19 11

HENRY HAWSON,
 WM. JOHNSTON,
 St. John's, Newfoundland, 10th Aug., 1830.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

William & Henry Thomas,

45 Tierces SALMON,
 6 Tuns Pale Seal and Cod OIL,
 2 Very Fine HORSES,
 26 Head fat OXEN and COWS,
 18 SHEEP.

August 12.

On WEDNESDAY next,

The 18th instant, At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Robert Alsop & Co.

ALL their the said ROBERT ALSOP & Co.'s interest from the first day of January next in that convenient and desirable Water-side Premises now in their occupancy, consisting of a DWELLING-HOUSE, Shop, Stores, and Wharf, all in excellent repair.

These Premises are held under a Lease of which Ten years remained unexpired on the tenth day of June last, and are subject to the low annual rent of 77l. 10s. Sterling.

Further particulars may be known, by application to Mr. ROBERT BROWN, or to

W. B. ROW.

August 12.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

At the Store of the Subscriber,

50 Boxes Prime English SOAP,

20 Boxes Mould and dipt CANDLES.

HENRY SHEA,

August 12.

Auctioneer.

Notices.

PERSONS desirous of Contracting to furnish Suitable VESSELS for the conveyance of the JUDGES and their Courts on the Northern and Southern Circuits, to be ready to proceed on the 13th of September next, are directed to send Sealed Tenders to this Office (where further particulars may be known on application) on or before Wednesday, the 18th Instant, at noon.

CHRISTOPHER AYRE,

Pro Secretary.

Secretary's Office, St. John's,
 9th August, 1830.

Bill of Exchange.

A BILL, to be drawn on the Lords of the Treasury for the sum of 100l. will be given in Exchange for British Silver, at the rate of 1l per cent., on application at this Office.

CHRISTOPHER AYRE,

Pro Secretary.

Secretary's Office, St. John's,
 11th August, 1830.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THIS is to give notice, that I, the undersigned, have withdrawn from the Society, or Club, called the "United Pilot Club" of St. John's, and for the future will pilot Vessels in and out of this Port, and render other assistance in the line of my profession, solely on my own account.

JOHN TAFE,

King's Pilot.

August 12.

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 responsible 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 pound 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.

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

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

July 29.

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9 Cases Boots and Shoes,

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10 Boxes Sperm Candles,

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August 12.

[Continued from second page.]

that in every part of his dominions his Majesty was received with loud and general acclamations; whilst the personal conduct of the King was every where eminently calculated to win and ensure the affectionate attachment of his subjects. With regard to Ireland, it may be here observed, that much outcry was attempted to be raised against his Majesty on his becoming Prince Regent, on the ground that the Prince had, as it was broadly insinuated by party publications, deserted his principles with reference to what was called Catholic Emancipation. The truth was, that the opinions of the Prince remained precisely the same, but his Royal Highness was the ruler of Great Britain as well as of Ireland, and public opinion in this part of the Empire could not be forcibly anticipated; the attempt to do so would only have engendered a much worse evil than that which it was sought to remedy. The true policy with regard to this question has been happily exemplified by the conduct of the late King, since his accession to the throne, and of his Majesty's Ministers, and we only notice the subject to show the absurdity, the fallacy, and the gross injustice of those attacks which were so unsparingly made upon his Majesty at a former period, with reference to this question, as well as upon many Statesmen. It is observed by our great dramatic poet, "There is a tide in the affairs of men," and with regard to many political questions of high importance and extensive bearing, it is absolutely essential for Sovereigns and Statesmen to watch the flowing of the tide of public opinion, in order to take advantage of the favourable moment; an impatient eagerness, if acted upon, being frequently vastly more injurious than a delay which to some may seem too much procrastinated.

It would be needless, and superfluous, to go through a detail of public events during the last few years of his Majesty's life, as they form part of the history of the Empire, but are not naturally included in a biographical sketch of the King, except so far as his Majesty was personally concerned in them; and this part of the subject of course admits of but little narrative; nor can the individual conduct of Kings, in this respect, be in general accurately known or justly appreciated till many years have elapsed after their departure from this transitory scene of existence. It is sufficient to observe, that the sagacity of his late Majesty, whether as Prince Regent or as the actual reigning Sovereign, has been eminently displayed in his choice and selection of Ministers, and in the general direction of the public affairs of the Empire; whilst the private acts of his Majesty, in relieving distress, in patronising works of genius, of art, and of taste, and in various demonstrations of kindness and benevolence towards numberless individuals, have placed his private character in the most amiable and exalted point of view. It is highly gratifying also to observe, that as his Majesty advanced in life those feelings and that disposition were more and more operative, proving, as this does, that they were prompted and heightened by sentiments and principles of a much higher cast and degree than mere worldly considerations.

We are now compelled, with painful feelings, to advance to the last sad closing scene of life. The constitution of his late Majesty was naturally strong, and seemed to promise, according to ordinary human probabilities, considerable length of life, which, indeed, has been allotted to his predecessors on the Throne. It may be said that 68 is an age which comparatively few human beings live to attain; yet his Majesty's subjects, in general, had fondly hoped that their Sovereign might yet be spared for several years longer; but the fiat of the Almighty had gone forth, and Kings, in common with their subjects, must obey it. His Majesty was a little indisposed in March last, but it was believed merely to arise from a slight cold, and towards the latter end of the month the King was supposed to be quite recovered, and went out as usual. In a few days, however, an unfavourable change took place in his Majesty's health, which was attributed to the unusual severity of the weather; but at the commencement of April no danger was apprehended, though rumours of a different nature obtained circulation; and by Easter Sunday (the 11th of April) the King was supposed to be again nearly recovered. But once more these favourable anticipations were dashed to the ground; the King's illness returned on the Monday night following Easter Sunday; it increased the next day, and, still continuing, it was thought advisable, on Thursday, the 15th, by Sir Henry Hallford and Sir Matthew James Tierney, his Majesty's physicians, to issue a bulletin, stating, that the King had a bilious attack, accompanied by embarrassment in breathing. The celebration of his Majesty's birth-day, the levee, and the drawing-room, were in consequence postponed for a fortnight, but no suspicion was entertained by the public in general of the King's real disorder.

It was not thought necessary to issue another bulletin till the following Monday, the 19th of April, when it was announced that his Majesty continued to suffer from embarrassment in his breathing. There was again an interval till Thursday, the 22d, when another bulletin was issued, containing only the emphatic words, "The King is better," an announcement which was re-echoed, in the same words, at the Government-offices during the next day, and which was received with great and heartfelt joy. But the rumours in circulation continued to be of a very unfavourable nature, and they tended greatly to damp the satisfaction which otherwise would have been felt at the announcement in the last-mentioned bulletin, especially as there was no contradiction of those reports, which were relied upon as authoritative; whilst, on the contrary, some circumstances transpired through private channels that tended to

confirm them. On Saturday, however, the 24th, another bulletin announced that the King had passed two good nights, and continued better, and thus there was again a favourable augury.

His Majesty's medical advisers were, however, unable to pronounce the disappearance of every unfavourable symptom. The real nature of the King's disorder was, in truth, as is generally the case, not for some time made known. It was supposed to be of a spasmodic character, and therefore capable of being removed; but at length it could no longer be concealed that the complaint was a confirmed dropsy, admitting, at his Majesty's advanced age, of no cure, although its fatal termination might perhaps, by medical skill, be delayed. It was at length found expedient to issue regular daily bulletins, and to show them in state at St. James's Palace. Still, however, up to the 1st of May, these announcements, though stating occasional embarrassments in his Majesty's breathing, were in general favourable, mentioning refreshing sleep, and alleviation of symptoms. During the succeeding week the bulletins were not satisfactory, as though some of them announced comfortable nights and mitigation of symptoms, yet others were of a contrary character; and that of the 8th of May, though stating that the King had had a comfortable night, with some hours of sleep, yet its concluding words—that his Majesty's symptoms continued the same—were of a nature which dashed to the ground the hopes that the first part of the bulletin had seemed to raise, and appeared but too clearly to confirm the apprehensions as to the real nature of the King's disorder, whilst the private accounts were all of a gloomy character, and these again derived additional confirmation from the bulletin of the next day, Sunday, the 9th of May, which, after announcing that the King had passed a tranquil night, concluded by making use of the remarkable words—"His Majesty's symptoms are essentially the same." This notification tended in a great degree to confirm the public opinion as to the real nature of his Majesty's disorder; and though it appears that the King himself expected an early recovery (a circumstance by no means unusual), yet his Majesty's medical advisers gave no favourable opinion. It became, indeed, too evident to be denied, that whatever symptoms of mitigation might from time to time present themselves, the real disorder continued the same, whilst his Majesty's constitution became every day less and less able to encounter with it. Nothing was left undone by the King's attendant physicians that experience or skill could suggest; and, at an interview which his Majesty had with his sister, the Duchess of Gloucester, on Saturday, the 5th of May, the King, in the course of a long conversation with her Royal Highness, said, as stated in a paper of the Sunday following, that in consequence of the measures taken by his medical attendants, he had experienced great relief from the embarrassment of breathing, and other unfavourable symptoms.

The bulletins of the succeeding week, up to the 16th of May, were nearly of the same character as their predecessors, and the apparent fluctuations at this period in the King's disorder strongly recall to mind the state, for some time, of his Majesty's brother, the late lamented Duke of York, who for a considerable period lingered on with similar alternations of mitigated symptoms, and favourable hopes, and changes for the worse. The Duke, too, had for a time the same confidence in his recovery that prevailed in the mind of his Majesty. But by this time the true nature of the King's disorder became generally known; and when it transpired that his Majesty's legs had been punctured, and the operation repeated, there was, of course, an end of all hope of permanent recovery, though no one could venture to anticipate how long the Royal sufferer might linger, or how soon the disorder might be fatally terminated. His Majesty himself, indeed, began to lose confidence; but still, such is the nature of this disorder, that gleams of hope shot forth, and the case was not altogether given up as desperate.

The following week his Majesty appeared better; but unfortunately, though the punctures, which threatened gangrene, almost miraculously healed, yet the real character of the disorder remained the same, and the strength of the King's constitution was evidently waning. But the true indication of the King's state was to be found in the Message sent by his Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, on Monday, the 24th of May, stating, that severe indisposition rendered it inconvenient and painful for his Majesty to sign with his own hand those public instruments which required the Sign Manual. It is, of course, a matter of very recent notoriety, that an Act was passed, which received the Royal Assent on the following Saturday, authorizing a stamp to be used, instead of the Royal signature, by Commissioners of his Majesty, whose powers of mind had never in the least failed him during his illness, though enfeebled and infirm in body. The bulletins during this week were rather of a favourable character than otherwise, but the recurrence of the ominous words at their close, that his Majesty's symptoms had undergone no change, proved the fact of the unaltered nature of the disorder, whilst his Majesty's Message, as well as the most authentic private accounts, unhappily also proved, that the disease was, in a degree, much worse, inasmuch as the constitution of the Royal patient became every day less unable to bear up against it. The bulletins of the succeeding week, up to the 6th of June, merely detailed, as it were, appearances; but that of Saturday, the 5th, stating that the King had been embarrassed considerably in his respiration during the night, and that his Majesty had had but little rest, was calculated (cautiously worded as these documents always have been) to lead to an impression which, in point of fact, was produced by it—that the King's disorder was very near a fatal termina-

tion—and this belief unhappily proved to be too true.

It is highly, though painfully interesting, at such a crisis, to record, if possible, what was said by the Royal sufferer, the King still preserving entire all the faculties of his mind. We have already stated, that on Monday morning (the 31st of May,) his Majesty expressed himself with his characteristic equanimity to one of his earliest and dearest friends, remarking that it had been proposed to call in additional medical advice, but that he was satisfied the disease could not be arrested, and that every thing was done to mitigate his anguish that art could suggest. To an observation relative to Ministerial changes, his Majesty replied—"Come, let us not talk of politics, I have done with them, and I am sure every thing will go on well." The King's voice was firm, the self-possession and suavity of his manner unimpaired, and his Majesty expressed himself as enjoying the reflection of never having intentionally wronged or injured any individual. Nothing can be more consolatory to any person at the close of his earthly existence than such a reflection, nor can any thing be more gratifying to a nation than the knowledge that its Sovereign could at the termination of a long life, conscientiously lay his hand upon his heart and so express himself.

To what has been just stated, it has been elsewhere added, that his Majesty had repeated conversations with his sister, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, in the course of which the King gave instructions as to arrangements after his demise, and repeatedly said, "Now mind what I say, do not forget my instructions." The illustrious sufferer, however, never lost his equanimity, and conversed with others in the most cheerful way on ordinary subjects. His Majesty said nothing to them implying a consciousness of danger, or rather any apprehension; but, of course, the wishes he had expressed with regard to arrangements after his demise, shewed that the King was perfectly aware of the precariousness of his state, and he might be very soon summoned to another scene of existence.

On the night of Saturday, the 5th June, and on the succeeding Sunday, a change took place in his Majesty's state greatly for the worse. Stupor succeeded by intense pain, and the King was evidently suffering much. Another rally, however, took place, and on Sunday afternoon his Majesty was better, but no hope remained of recovery.

The phrase that no hope remained, seems somewhat at variance with the protracted existence of the Royal sufferer for nearly three weeks longer; but the melancholy truth is, that though life was prolonged, and some seemingly flattering indications presented themselves, the force and fatal nature of the disorder remained, and though even the physicians were themselves for a time almost deceived, yet soon the fatal termination was to mock all human estimates and calculations.

The whole of Monday, the 14th, was passed in a tranquil and comfortable state, his Majesty's respiration continued easy, and the Royal patient felt better. The succeeding night was a good one, and again the King's respiration continued easy, and his Majesty felt better. It was, indeed, an undoubted fact, that the King enjoyed some sound sleep on Monday night, and that it was the best night his Majesty had passed since the commencement of his indisposition. With these favourable symptoms and indications, who was there that was not induced to draw the most favourable inferences? And, whatever might be the real opinions of his Majesty's Physicians, or of the King's Ministers, nothing was stated that could tend to counteract these impressions. His Majesty was supposed to have deceived, as it were, his Physicians and to have got the start of their knowledge in their profession, great as it is universally acknowledged to be.

Unfortunately, however, appeared that a new enemy had taken the field, in the shape of a harassing and exhausting cough, and though this is sometimes beneficial, as relieving the constitution from offensive matter—the nucleus or stimulus of disease—and though it was fondly hoped that such was the case with his Majesty, and this hope continued even for a few days—yet it unhappily ultimately turned out fallacious. The King's constitution had been always naturally strong; but advanced age and disease will, of course, wear out the strongest, and the more the strength of any constitution becomes on the wane, the less able it is, of course, to contend with the attacks of disease. A violent cough, under such circumstances, tends to exhaust and weaken, without any spring or renovating power being left in the constitution to repair its ravages; and this was unhappily the case with our late Sovereign.

But the gratifying intelligence of the improvement in the King's health had continued for several days. It was not merely the official Bulletins, but private communications concurred with them in representing that improvement; and, it is now a subject of the most melancholy and painful curiosity, to look back to the Bulletins and other announcements of this intervening period, in order to observe the flattering—also too flattering—accounts which were from day to day put forth, to gratify the eager curiosity, the anxious wishes of the people. It is probably well known, and in some cases too painfully known to many individuals, that in the disorder with which the King was afflicted, these flattering changes are by no means uncommon, and that too frequently they precede a sudden crisis, which at once extinguishes all hope, but in a manner which is rendered ten fold more melancholy by its previous excitement.

In proportion as the sufferer is more exalted in station, the sphere of hopes and fears regarding the turns of any disorder, with which he may be afflicted, becomes of course wider and more extended; and they operate in the case of a King upon the throne, beloved and revered by his subjects, as was justly the case with our late Sovereign, with an in-

tensity that we all felt, though it can scarcely be adequately described in language. The interest was in proportion to the magnitude of the feeling, and we may truly say that no Sovereign who ever sat upon the British throne was more interwoven with the hearts and feelings of his subjects than George the Fourth.

It is curious that the dropsical effusion had so rapidly diminished that the most sanguine hopes were entertained; and had but his Majesty's constitution retained strength enough to combat with the disease, these hopes would probably have been gratified; but it was not to be; and soon another change took place, which substituted for hope, the most poignant feelings of apprehension. The Bulletins, which had during the week ending the 19th instant, been constantly favourable, until the last, that of the day just mentioned, were now succeeded by others of a different character. A distressing cough, accompanied by great expectoration, had come on; it increased in spite of every possible effort of medical skill; it exhausted the strength of the Royal patient, already too much enfeebled, and the bulletins, and private communications of this week, up to the fatal event of this morning, only varied the phrase, shewing the continual exhaustion of the Royal sufferer.

His Majesty, it was true, passed a good night on Monday, and some consolation was of course derived from this circumstance; but, though a good night in itself, it was not so with the reference to any useful purpose or any improvement. In a similar way it was stated that his Majesty awoke refreshed on Wednesday morning; had it been an indicative of real improvement, it would indeed have been hailed with enthusiasm; but it was unhappily too evident that it was a mere temporary symptom, indicative of nothing of importance. For this, however, the physicians are not to be blamed, though some persons were too apt to find fault with them for not being more explicit. The truth is, that in official bulletins they cannot be explicit in the way that many people might wish; they are necessarily trammelled by their situation, and their responsibility; they can frequently only state appearances without attempting to draw from them any inference; and it has invariably been the case with regard to personages of exalted rank, that the real nature and character of their disorder could only be effectually, or correctly official, derived from sources of intelligence quite distinct from the bulletins. Nor can many particulars with reference to some diseases, to which human nature is painfully subject, be properly or decorously stated in public and official bulletins. There is necessarily, therefore, at times, much obscurity in these kind of communications, and much that is left to be filled up or announced in other shapes.

That the announcements, therefore, in the case of the late King were imperfect, arose from the nature of things, which could not be altered or controlled, especially by physicians, acting as it were under a sort of double responsibility—that which they owe to the Government and the public, and that which they were under to their Royal patient.

We are now brought near to the last closing scene of the earthly existence of our late beloved Monarch, to that awful change which must sooner or later be experienced by us all; and here we may just pause to observe how little the bulletins of the last two days, Thursday and Friday, prepared the public for this appalling event. The continuance of his Majesty's cough, and expectoration, sleep at intervals and great languor, were, it is true, most unfavourable symptoms, especially the latter indication; but they did not seem to indicate the near approach of danger. But in the languor, or, in other words, the exhaustion, or prostration of the strength of the Royal patient, consisted, in reality, the near approach of a fatal termination. The disorder with which our late Sovereign was afflicted has been so often witnessed in private families, that many individuals, though not possessed of medical knowledge, are well aware that a suddenly fatal termination is too often the case; and that, in several instances, even closely following the apparent symptoms of a favourable change.

There were not, therefore, wanting many individuals who predicted what turned out to be the case—that the King would at last go off rather suddenly, and unexpectedly. So long as a certain proportion of strength remained, to enable the Royal sufferer to contend with the disease, and to bear up against its attacks, and its exacerbations, so long was life preserved; so long as the morbid matter could by an effort of the constitution be discharged; so long did the vital functions continue to be performed; but the moment that spring in the constitution, (if such a phrase may be allowed), ceased to act, or to operate, that instant life was extinct, and the spirit fled to other regions.

That his Majesty's constitution so long bore up against the exhausting attacks of such a disorder, is a decisive proof of its great strength; but there is in all constitutions a period when their strength gives away, and this having unhappily arrived with our late sovereign, the icy hand of Death fastened upon its prey.

His Majesty expired suddenly, at fifteen minutes past three this morning, without any struggle or painful emotion, but calmly resigning his spirit to his Creator, and quitting the world in peace, and charity, and good-will, with all mankind.