



# Newfoundlander.

No. 161.

THURSDAY, August 19, 1830.

Sixpence.

**Notices.**

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

**PATRICK BRAZIL,**  
Executor.

July 22.

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.

**DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE**

TO AND FROM  
*Port-de-Grace, 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-Grace, and there wait half an hour to receive Passengers, &c. from that place and Bay Roberts, and from thence proceed to Portugal Cove direct.

**TERMS OF CONVEYANCE:**

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

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

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

**DART PACKET BOAT.**

JAMES DOYLE begs to inform the Public generally, that he has recommenced plying between Carbonar and Portugal Cove, leaving the former place on Monday and Thursday, and St. John's on Tuesday evening and Saturday morning, in each week, (weather permitting.)

Terms of Conveyance:—Ladies and Gentlemen, 10s. each; Servants and Children, 5s.; Letters, 1s.; and Parcels in proportion, which DOYLE will deliver in person.

Letters left at the Newfoundlander Office will be care fully forwarded.

**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.

**On Sale.**

**Wm. & Henry Thomas,**  
HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

Per Schooners MARY and JAMES, from Halifax,  
and MARGARET from Miramichi,

- 252 BARRELS Prime City Inspection }  
New York Pork,
- 400 Barrels Superfine and Fine Flour,
- 45 Ditto Indian Meal,
- 20 Ditto Prime Beef,
- 10 Hhds, best Virginia Tobacco,
- 100 Kegs Negrohead Ditto
- 50 Bags New York Navy Bread,
- 27 Barrels Tar,
- 60 M. best New Brunswick Pine Shingles,
- 30 M. Pine Board and Plank,

July 20.

**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

**HUNTERS & Co.**

June 10.

**BY**

**Patrick Morris,**

1200 Hogsheads Liverpool

**SALT,**

On board the brig Richardson.

July 1.

**BY**

**Samuel Codner,**

450 Hogsheads SALT (AFLOAT).

**ALSO,**

1 Pipe, 4 Hogsheads  
Old PORT WINE,

Just received per SELINA, from OPORTO.

July 29.

**Wm. & Henry Thomas,**

**OFFER FOR SALE,**

The Cargo of the Portuguese Schooner Activa,

from Flores,

**CONSISTING OF**

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

**THEY HAVE ALSO IMPORTED,**

Per Brig Cousins, from Pictou,

**AND OFFER FOR SALE,**

At low prices for Cash,

- 215 Barrels States Superfine FLOUR,
- 7 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco,
- 130 Kegs Negrohead Ditto
- 35 Tierces Rice,

July 29.

**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 such number of years as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given,

A Commodious STORE, 44 feet long by 19 feet wide, with the use of a WHARF, adjoining the Premises of Messrs. John Dunscomb & Co.

Apply to

May 6. **WILLIAM HOGAN.**

**LONDON, JULY 6-10.**

**Dissolution of Parliament.**—It is understood that the House of Commons will get through its portion of the public business by Friday next, and that they will, on that day, adjourn until Wednesday the 14th. If the House of Lords is able to dispose of the business before it by that day, the dissolution will then take place forthwith; but if any unforeseen difficulties arise in the meantime, the dissolution will probably be postponed till Tuesday the 19th instant, beyond which day the Session will not be prolonged.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The Times and the Courier have each stated in pointed, but general terms, that the King has expressed to the present Ministers his full confidence in them. We will go a step farther and state what we believe to be the precise words in which His Majesty was pleased to express his sentiments in regard to the present Ministry:—"I am proud to have such Ministers. They may rely on my cordial, entire, and determined support."—*Court Journal.*

Lord Melville has had a private audience of the King in his closet, and, we believe we may state, that during the course of it, any angry feeling relative to the noble lord, which may have previously existed in his Majesty's mind, was entirely removed.—*Court Journal.*

An allusion was made by one of the ministers, in the debate on Wednesday night, to the possibility of the Queen-Consort having issue. We will state an important fact in connection with this most important subject—namely, that the present Queen of England has been *enchant* no less than five times since her marriage with his present Majesty.—*Ibid.*

We hear that the Ministry will probably receive, by a dissolution of parliament, an accession of ninety-three votes in the House of Commons.

In the county of Chester two noblemen and two commoners have been mentioned as likely to dispute the seat vacated by Mr. Davenport. The two noblemen are understood to be Lord Belgrave (who has publicly announced his intention of retiring from the representation of Chester), and Lord Grey, the eldest son of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington; the two commoners are stated to be Mr. Leigh, of Lyme, and a wealthy baronet, connected with one of the most opulent banking establishments of the metropolis. In Lancashire there is no prospect of any opponent taking the field against Mr. Patten. In the principal boroughs of the county, Liverpool, Preston, and Lancaster, we have heard of no movements hostile to the present members.—*Manchester Guardian.*

An express, it is said, has been forwarded to Col. Fox (Lord Holland's son and the King's son-in-law), now placed on the Halifax station, to return forthwith. It is declared to be the intention of His Majesty to make himself as strong as possible by having all his family round him.

We are credibly informed, that it is the intention of the medical attendants to apply to Parliament for a remuneration for the loss of practice they have sustained by their close attendance on His Majesty, and that the leading physician is to receive the title of Baron; and to retire from practice. If such an application should be made, the propriety of issuing bulletins, which, like specifications of patent medicines, instead of conveying information, only confuse the readers, will no doubt be taken into consideration.—*Gazette of Health.*

Extract of a letter from Madeira, dated June 17:—"Our island is now as quiet as it has been; and under the administration of our new Governor, the wretched Portuguese have certainly experienced some alleviation of their troubles; for within these few days several respectable inhabitants have been released from prison, who had been confined for months without knowing the charges against them, or who their accusers were."—*Portsmouth Herald.*

His Majesty's ship Sybille, 48, Capt. F. A. Collier, was paid part of her prize money on Monday. The payment commenced at 5 o'clock, A. M. The share of each petty officer, being 107l., and of each seaman 32l. The Captain's share was formerly three-eighths, but since the appointment of Commanders under the Captains, the former have one-eighth, and the latter two-eighths. We believe in this case the Captain's share amounts to 7,500l., the Commander's to 3,750l. The allowance is 10l. for every slave captured.—*Ibid.*

**HIS LATE MAJESTY'S COFFIN.**—The splendid coffin manufactured by Messrs. Banting, to receive the remains of his late revered Majesty, was yesterday morning exhibited in Coventry-street. The coffin is seven feet long, nearly three feet and a half wide, and three feet deep. It is made of the finest Spanish mahogany, and is covered with superfine purple velvet, and thickly studded with silver gilt nails. On either side there are four handles, and as many scroll ornaments, all of them of massive silver richly gilt. Besides these there is a profusion of smaller ornaments of the same material and workmanship. On the lid, besides a variety of other ornaments, are the royal arms of England, splendidly embazoned and richly chased. Below is the plate of inscription, and underneath a wreath of laurel. All are of massive silver gilt. The inside of the coffin is lined with rich satin, beautifully quilted and ornamented.

**A TRUE BLUE KING.**—On the day appointed at Plymouth for the celebration of his present Majesty's accession to the throne, the petty officers of his Majesty's ship Kent came aft on the quarter deck, and requested, that as King William the Fourth was the first blue-jacket that had ever come to be King of England, an extra allowance of grog might be allowed the ship's company, to drink to his health and happy reign. We need not add that such an appeal was irresistible!

His present Majesty, it is now finally arranged, will follow the corpse of the late King at the funeral as chief mourner. The King will wear a mantle of purple cloth, and the Dukes of Cumberland, Sussex, Gloucester, and Prince Leopold, will wear mantles of black cloth.

**IRELAND.**

Dublin, July 9.

The Electors of the following places have been addressed by the Candidates named:—

- Armagh County—Lord Acheson and Charles Brownlow, Esq.
- Carlow County—Colonel Bruen, Thomas Kavanagh, and Horace Rochfort, Esqrs.
- Cavan County—Henry Maxwell and Alex. Sanderson, Esqrs, and Sir William Young.
- Dublin County—Lord Erabazon, and George A. Hamilton, Esq.
- Dublin City—George Moore, Frederick Shaw (Recorder,) and Henry Grattan, Esqrs.
- Down County—Lord Arthur Hill, and M. Forbe, Esq.
- Derry County—Sir Robert Bateson, and Theobald Jones, Esq.
- Derry City—Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, and John Hart, Esq.
- Leitrim County—John Marcus Clements, Esq.
- Meath County—Lord Killeen.
- Mayo County—Sir W. H. Palmer, Dominick Browne, and James Browne, Esqrs.
- Monaghan County—Hon. C. D. Blaney, and Evelyn John Shirley, Esq.
- Roscommon County—Edward King Tenison, Esq.
- Sligo County—Fitzstephen French, Esq.
- Tyrone County—Sirs J. M. Strongo, and Hugh Stewart, and H. Corry, Esq.
- Westmeath County—Montagu Lowther Chapman, and Hugh Morgan Tuitt, Esqrs.
- Wexford County—Lord Valentia.

**MEETING IN DROGHEDA.**—Mr. O'CONNELL.—Monday, a numerous meeting of the freeholders was held at the Linn Hall, Thomas Carty, Esq. in the chair, when on the motion of Mr. C. May, it was unanimously resolved to support Daniel O'Connell, Esq., for the representation of this town, with all their energies, in case any person should be found sufficiently rash to oppose the Man of the People. The Rev. Mr. Caraher and Rev. Mr. Loughran addressed the meeting in support of the resolution, and recommended moderation and good temper in the event of a contested election. There has not been any candidate yet named for the representation of this town, with the exception of Mr. O'Connell. However, it is certain that he addressed letters to some gentlemen here in the way of feelers, and out of which the meeting of Monday sprung. Mr. St. George Smith has been urgently solicited to stand; but we have not heard that he will accept the invitation. We conclude that our present representative, Mr. Van Homrigh, will again offer himself, as he has not made any declaration to the contrary.—*Drogheda Journal.*

LONDON, JULY 14.

The remains of his late Majesty lay in state to-day; the ceremony commencing at ten o'clock in the morning, and ending at four in the afternoon; agreeably to the official announcement from the Earl Marshal's Office, published in yesterday's London papers.

The exterior arrangements for the gradual and decorous approach of the public to view the mournful pageant were admirable. A distinct entrance for the Nobility and other carriage visitors was appointed, by way of the temporary gate opposite the Long Walk, and up the ascent to George the Fourth's Gate, into the great Quadrangle; whilst the public generally were admitted by Henry the Eighth's gate, through the lower ward, to the North Terrace, and from thence, by a temporary stair, at once into the state apartments. Across this general route successive barriers of strong quartering were erected; and at each barrier were stationed parties of the Thames police, under the control of Sir Richard Birnie. These precautionary arrangements, however, were almost unnecessary; for, unhappily, Royal funerals have been frequent of late years; and though the throng was great, it was nothing like so great as it has been on former occasions of the kind.

Of the two distinct lines of approach appointed—the select and the public one—that appropriated to the public was by far the most imposing in effect; for, though the select personages had the benefit of easy access to the principal apartment, they were excluded from all the rest; and, therefore, we shall describe the pageant as it appeared by the general route:—

After ascending the temporary stair from the northern terrace, we passed through a long, circuitous, and dimly-lighted passage, the walls and ceiling of which were covered with black cloth, into the King's Guard-chamber. In this chamber, which was narrowed into a mere passage by black draperies, stood a number of Royal Horse Guards; each man leaning upon his sword, and the dim light of the sconces, scattered here and there along the walls, faintly gleaming on their polished helmets and cuirasses. From thence we entered the Presence Chamber, hung in black in the same way, and lined by the Yeomen of the Guards, their partizans clothed with black crape. The lights in this apartment were rather more numerous; and having passed through this apartment we came at once into the "King's drawing room"—the room in which the mortal remains of George the Fourth were reposing, for the last time, on their way to the tomb of his fathers. The Royal coffin, partially exposed to view by the turning back of the purple velvet and richly-escutcheoned pall with which it was covered, stood upon a raised platform beneath a canopy of purple cloth. At the head sat Lord Strathaven, as Lord of the Bedchamber in Waiting, supported by General Sir William Houston, and the Hon. Mr. Townshend, as Groom of the Bedchamber. On the coffin were deposited the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom, and the Royal Crown of Hanover; at the foot stood two Pursuivants bare-headed, in their emblazoned tabards; and on either side were arranged the Gentlemen Ushers, and Members of the Hon. Band of Gentlemen Pensioners supporting the Union banner, and the banners of St. George, of Scotland, of Ireland, of Hanover, and of Brunswick; and, pendant beneath the canopy, above the coffin, was displayed the Royal Standard of England. The apartment was draped in black;—the ceiling with rich folds diverging from the centre in the manner of an oblong marquie, and the walls all around were festooned in columns extending from the floor to the ceiling. On each side of the coffin were three stupendous wax-lights in massive candlesticks of silver; and all around on the walls were sconces, with double wax lights in bell glasses, intermingled with heraldic emblazonments. Through this royal chamber of deceased sovereignty, and its mute and splendidly-attired attendants, the public in deep mourning, passed on in one continuous sable stream, from ten in the morning until four in the afternoon, at which hour the ceremony closed for the day. Tomorrow (Thursday) it will commence at the same hour, and continue until three o'clock, when the gates of the Castle will be shut, until they re-open at nine o'clock at night, for the issuing forth of the funeral procession to the Chapel of St. George.

SURRENDER OF ALGIERS.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Duperre, to the Minister of Marine, dated on board the *Provence*, July 6:—

"Sir—On the 4th instant, the day after the attack made by the fleet under my command on the forts and batteries of Algiers, the chief object of which was to call back to the town the enemy's cannoniers and troops whom I had seen going in great numbers to the fort of the Emperor, the batteries opened their fire upon the fort at three o'clock in the morning. At ten o'clock, after a dreadful explosion, which was heard to the distance of sixty miles, all around we perceived the fort partly destroyed, and our troops took possession of it. Half an hour afterwards I was preparing to make another attack on the sea batteries, when, delayed by the unfavourable winds, I found myself obliged to suspend the execution of my plan, by the arrival of a boat, with a flag of truce, which had on board the Admiral of the Algerine fleet, who came to treat me, in the name of the Dey, to suspend hostilities, and to ask for peace; at the same moment we perceived another flag of truce, going towards the fort of the Emperor. Our batteries and those of the enemy had ceased firing. I desired the Envoy to tell his master that the proceedings of the fleet under my command would be subordinate to those of the army, respecting which I referred him to the General-in-chief. The evening and the night passed without hostilities. Yesterday morning at five o'clock the Envoy returned to repeat his solicitations,

I answered by the annexed note, which I desired him to deliver to the Dey, giving him at the same time a copy for the Command-in-chief of the land forces. At noon, the Algerine colours were no longer displayed on the Cassaba, and some neighbouring forts. We perceived our troops in motion towards the city at 40 minutes past two. H. M. flag was flying on the Palace of the Dey, and successively hoisted on all the forts and batteries. The squadron immediately saluted with 21 guns, amidst reiterated cries of "Vive le Roi!"

To-day I have just caused the *Provence* to anchor under the walls of Algiers. The other vessels, in two divisions, under Admiral Rosamel and Captain Ponce, are cruising before the bay of Algiers and Sidi Ferruch.

I despatch without loss of time, the *Sphinx* steamboat, with Count Bourmont's despatches and my own.

My first care has been to claim our unfortunate prisoners belonging to the *Silence* and *Adventure*; they have just been delivered up to me, and I send them to France. They have suffered since the time of our landing, but much more from the exasperation of the populace (than that of the Dey). Nevertheless none of those who escaped being massacred by the Arabs, and a list of whom has been sent to you, has sunk under his suffering.—Accept, &c.

(Signed) "DUPERRE."

English General Mourning.

(From the *Lady's Magazine* for July.)

**DINNER DRESS.**—Cap of white crape, fluted round the face in rays; trimmed with bows of black gauze ribbon, of the pattern of love-ribbon. On the right side of the cap are placed some black crape leaves. Chemisette of black crape, the upper part trimmed with a ruche of black crape, which crosses in front; down the back, and in front of the chemisette, placed slanting stripes or rays of folded black crape. Robe dress of black gros de Naples. The scooped rappings trimmed with an edging of fluted black crape. Broad belt of folded black crape. The skirt of the dress is closed in front; two broad folds of black crape are trimmed on each side of the front seam, from the belt to the feet.—Plain round upper sleeve, and straight demi-sleeve; a fluted fan-like cuff of white crapes finishes the sleeve at the wrist. Black kid gloves and shoes. Black crape fan.

**EVENING DRESS.**—Black crape hat with black ostrich feathers. The hat is cut away on the right side, with two vandykes, and filled up with folds of white crape and black crape bows.

Robe of black crape over a black silk dress. Two lapels lie back on each shoulder, edged with a pipe of black gros de Naples; they turn back to show a half chemisette of full white crape. Black crape sleeves, very full at the top, and divided at the elbow from a lower sleeve, likewise full, but smaller; a light manchette, and a band of black silk at the wrist. The skirt is fastened down the front with diamond-shaped lozenges of silk, each containing a rich cut jet ornament;—on each side a broad stripe of black silk passes from the belt, widening gradually to the feet. Ear-rings of jet. Black folded silk belt. Black kid shoes and gloves. Plain black silk stockings. This is a most noble and appropriate costume.

**WALKING DRESS.**—Transparent bonnet of black crape, with a fall of very soft black crape, as clear as seraphine, slightly crimped by being passed through a machine. Large black crape flower, with long waving ends. Strings of black crape. White mourning muslin chemisette; plaited and buttoned down the front with cut jet buttons. Cravat of black silk. Dress of black gros de Naples, turning back with a scooped rolling collar, which robes down to the belt, and slightly folds to the right side. The back and front of the corsage are tight to the shape. Large round sleeves, with plain demi-sleeves. At the wrists, fluted white muslin cuffs, turning back up the arm, with crape hands and roses.—The skirt of the dress round and very full,—plain, or with a twist of crape cords at the knees. Black Merino boots, with a crape frill at the tops. Bleached gloves. Black parasol. Belt of black folded crape, with jet clasp.

**MORNING DRESS.**—Dress of plain black batiste over a black silk petticoat. Tippet black crape, with a fall of black crape fluted, and tied with black sarsnet ribbon. A crape twisted cord passes twice round the waist, and hangs as low as the knees, finishing with crape tassels. These crape cords pass at equal distances round the skirt, and at the head and bottom of a deep hem. Black crape cuffs. The corsage of the dress is folded gently round the waist, and made without a band. The upper sleeves are about a yard in length and width, and come lower down the arm than last month. The lower sleeve is in easy fit to the arm. Jet ear-rings, and the comb richly ornamented with cut jet vandykes. The hair is worn in large high curls, but the general arrangement of it is somewhat like that of Miss Fanny Kenble's.

MR. O'CONNELL.—We are informed that Mr. O'Connell has received letters requesting him to offer himself as a candidate for Wexford, and that similar invitations have been transmitted to him from the counties of Waterford, Louth, and Meath. He has yet given no promise of preference to any county, leaving it entirely to his friends to determine for him. A very full meeting is expected at the Parliamentary Intelligence Office, Stephen-street, at 1 o'clock to-morrow.—*Freeman's Journal*, July 10.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) August 19, 1830.

The latest advices, since our last, have been down to the 16th July. We have now in type, copied from a London paper of that date, the interesting proceedings connected with the funeral of his late Majesty, which took place on the 15th ult.; but owing to several favours from Correspondents and advertising friends, received at a late hour last night, we have been obliged to reserve them for a Supplement, to be published this evening.—Parliament, it was expected, would be dissolved on the 26th ult.—and the most active canvassing was in consequence going on throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland. The surrender of Algiers has been confirmed—the Dey capitulated to the French forces on the 5th July, after some severe fighting.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 3d July, 1830:—"A loan has been within two or three days

contracted with this government, by Orr, Goldsmid, Thuret & Co.;—the particulars as follows. Sum 50,000,000 francs, payable in six equal monthly payments;—first to be made in August, 1830—interest 5 per cent., to commence in October, 1830. Bonds each of 1000 francs. First payment of interest due in April, 1831, to be paid by Thuret & Co., at Paris, and to be continued by them half yearly. The repayment of the capital to take place within twenty-five years, by 500 bonds being drawn by lots each quarter. First redemption in January, 1831. The contractors to retain in their hands the first year's interest, and first year's redemption. Security, revenue of the Porto Custom-house, revenue of Madeira, and the duty on fresh meat consumed in Portugal (about 1 real per lb.) Any deficiency to be met by the general revenue of the State. The thousand bonds are on this Exchange at 62½ per cent. What the loan has been taken at is yet a secret."

ARRIVAL.—In the *Funchal*, from Greenock, Mr. TASKER.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *Newfoundlander*.

SIR,—I lament, in common with HOSPEZ, that discussions on the present state and future prospects of this our common country, have often teemed with rude accusations and personal invectives.

The systems of all governments are so connected with those administering them, that it is often difficult to expose their errors and imperfections, without personal animadversions. It almost uniformly happens that those constituting governments have a strong interest in opposing any change;—they are at the top of the system, and are anxious to maintain, exclusively, their elevation as well as other advantages. History records few examples of any important concession flowing, spontaneously, from the governing party. Every advancement in the science of government, all essential improvements among states, have been forced on unwilling Governors by the influential voice of the people. If, as HOSPEZ states, Newfoundland has got a bad name among nations, it is not from the severe language of indignation which writers, on the part of the inhabitants—the "pseude-patriots," as HOSPEZ civilly calls them—may have found necessary to use against those administering an inefficient system. If HOSPEZ will have the goodness to refer to the numerous controversies which have arisen respecting this government during the last twenty years, he will find that rude observations and personal invectives have uniformly originated with, and been maintained by, the advocates for the Newfoundland system. The bad name among nations can easily be accounted for. In the feelings of contempt which all free nations have for all people under arbitrary power, they consider those as slaves who are thought unworthy to have a share in the management of their own concerns, or have not spirit enough to assume a control over revenues which they pay in taxes.

HOSPEZ tells us—"Let us then lay this down as an axiom, of the truth of which every man ought to be convinced, that the interest of every individual in this Island is the same." This is not an axiom, for the contrary is the acknowledged truth. Reeves calls his history of Newfoundland "the records of the struggles and vicissitudes of two contending parties;" and Reeves's statement is supported by all the controversies which have interested this public since the Press was first introduced, three and twenty years ago, under the censorship of a Chief Justice. The axioms of HOSPEZ want that essential quality of truth to entitle them to the appellation of axioms.—I shall now prove to you that the philosophy of his politics is only equalled by his maxims.

To the sentiment that a corrupt representation is the greatest curse that can befall any people, I entirely accede;—but history informs us that wherever there has been a full and free exercise of the elective franchise, men of talent, of virtue, and of patriotism have been uniformly selected. A corrupt representation can only proceed from a corrupt people. It would be the height of absurdity to suppose that men would select, to perform their most important concerns, those who were destitute of talent and virtue. An individual may commit an act of *felo-de-se*, but that the body politic should do so is very improbable. HOSPEZ states that he would at all times, with a FREE PRESS, prefer the government of an individual. To this most singular announcement, he, indeed, makes some qualifications—but such as have nothing to do with the subject. The people are not an oligarchy—they have never advocated a confined or dependent constituency. If the mind of HOSPEZ was likely to be influenced by facts, I would ask him did he ever hear of a free press existing under the government of an individual? If he never did—and I assert that such never existed—I may be allowed to conclude that such cannot exist. The people are strongly opposed to the government of an individual, however able or virtuous that individual may be;—they are still more opposed to an oligarchy, to the government of a council, and to a Praetorian government. The people are anxious for, and they claim, a mixed government, similar to the British government. Such a feeling is highly meritorious. It at once displays their loyalty and their patriotism. In order to wipe away the bad name which, according to HOSPEZ, they have got among nations, they are desirous to elevate themselves to what they deem their due rank in society. The universe is principally supported by a constant effort in all its vivifying constituent elements to maintain their equilibrium. The thunderbolt and the tempest are the results of this principle. The political conflicts, so disgraceful to humanity, which have hitherto distracted the world, are ascribable to a similar cause. The people of Newfoundland are degraded

far below their equilibrium; and it is to recover their equipoise in society that they now agitate.

HOSPEZ calls upon PEREGRINUS to lay down a definite system of representation. The people do not wish either HOSPEZ or PEREGRINUS to become their constitution-manufacturer; they are not disposed to trust such vital interests to any individual.—The definite system to which they aspire is a constitution on the principles of the Parent Government. In their House of Assembly they wish as free and as full a representation as their Most Gracious Sovereign, in his wisdom, may deem suitable for them, with all the rights and privileges of his faithful commons. They distinctly abjure a confined and dependent representation, with all the deformities and corruption of the borough system;—their object is to march on in improvement with the age, and to have a constitution in just accordance with the spirit of the times.

HOSPEZ, towards the close of his letter, waxes warm, indulging in a rhapsody far beyond humble conceptions, and attempts to conjure up a phantasm which may alarm some, and probably may delight others.—I shall conclude this letter with a specimen of his style:—"If once," says HOSPEZ, "we get burthened with the incubus of an inadequate and corrupt constituency, then, indeed, we shall have two interests in the Island—then we will have the enemy (the people I presume) in possession of the very citadel—the vital parts of our constitution (the loaves and fishes likely) committed to his unhallowed keeping, and we (how disrespectful!) the veriest slaves that were ever mocked with the image of freedom, which would seem to be offered to our distant view, (how deceitful!) to render our chains the more galling, and our thralldom the more intolerable."—Horrible!! most horrible!!!

Your obedient Servant, CIVIS.

St. John's, 18th August, 1830.

To the Editor of the *Newfoundlander*.

SIR,—It must be evident to every reflecting person that to render a public and general meeting of the inhabitants of this Island effectual to the purpose for which it is convened, some other medium of communication with the more distant parts of the Island should be adopted, than that which a necessarily limited circulation of the public prints affords. A general outline of the all-important subject to be taken into consideration, together with a call upon the inhabitants to assemble themselves upon the appointed day, should be printed and sent, as opportunities offer, north and south.—Let it not be said, as the enemies of our liberty have often asserted, that the petitions for a legislative government emanate with a few factious individuals in St. John's, and speak not the sense of the population at large!!!

Your's, &c.

August 17, 1830. A FISHERMAN.

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

- ENTERED.
- AUGUST 12.—Schooner Joseph, Compton, Sydney; 60 spars, 60 pieces timber, 72 handspikes.
  - Brig St. Vincent, Hatchard, Antigua; 33 puns rum, 66 puns molasses, 4 tons sugar.
  - 14.—Schooner Diana, Le Blanc, Arichat; 38 oxen and cows, 20 tubs butter, 30 sheep.
  - Brig Ann, Ross, Hamburg; 3206 bags bread, 40 bls. flour, 89 bls. oatmeal, 10 bls. pork, 501 firkins butter, 5 pipes, 5 hhd. geneva.
  - Brig Lottery, Godet, Demerara; 20 puns rum, 93 puns molasses.
  - 16.—Schooner Union, Collins, Grenada; 38 puns rum, 3 bls. sugar.
  - Schooner Success, Deagle, P. E. Island; 40 oxen and cows, 40 sheep.
  - Schooner Elizabeth Ann, Wood, Shediac; 53 M. feet board and plank.
  - Schooner Jessie, Murphy, Halifax; 10 tons. 16 bls. sugar, 170 chests and 1 box tea; 23 boxes chocolate, 70 boxes candles, 12 jars and 4 boxes snuff, 49 firkins butter, 10 bls. tobacco, and sundries.
  - Brig Meridian, Silly, Swansea; 120 chaldrons coal.
  - Brig Rover, Ingham, Demerara; 1 hhd. sugar, 115 puns molasses, 40 puns molasses.
  - 17.—Schooner Honora, Richards, Quebec; 50 bls. pork, 547 bls. flour, 100 kegs butter.
  - Brig Bob Logic, Leagues, Quebec; 531 bls. flour, 224 bls. pork, 562 firkins butter, 300 bags bread, 200 boxes soap and candles.
  - Brig Alexander, Miller, Hamburg; 1,208 bags bread, 40 bls. oatmeal, 150 firkins butter, 60 tons coal.
  - Schooner Albion, Lowton, Figueira; 450 hhd. salt, 1 qr. cask wine.
- CLEARED.
- AUGUST 12.—Schooner Angelique, Moggah, Sydney; sundry merchandise.
  - Schooner Eliza, Boudrot, St. Pierre's; 334 seal skins, 10 cwt. old iron.
  - Schooner Love, Cann, Sydney; 3 puns rum, 2 kegs tobacco.
  - Schooner Prospect, Stow, Lisbon; 1450 qts. fish.
  - Schooner Susan, Selton, Sydney; sundry merchandise.
  - Brig Unity, Winsor, Oporto; 1550 qts. fish.
  - 14.—Schooner Youngest, Hurreau, Chamoque; ballast.
  - Schooner Lady, Babe, Arichat; ballast.
  - Brig William, Birtie, Pernambuco; 2500 qts. codfish.
  - 16.—Schooner Courier, Girroix, Antigonish; 8 bales, 8 packages British manufactures, 4 cwt. iron, 12 hhd. coal, 10 kegs tobacco, 2 chests tea, 2 kegs gunpowder, 65 hhd. salt.
  - 17.—Schooner Maria, Mare, Arichat; ballast.
  - Schooner Friends, Randall, Guysborough; merchandise.
  - Schooner Diana, Le Blanc, Arichat; 230 hhd. salt.
  - Schooner Success, Deagle, P. E. Island; 9 hhd. salt.

Conception-Bay.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—ENTERED.

- AUGUST 9.—Schooner Hibernia, Haurahan, Sydney; 40 chaldrons coal, 22 tubs butter.
  - 11.—Schooner Prudence, Fogarty, Halifax; 6 puns rum and molasses, 19 bls. sugar, 10 cwt. lignum vitae, 4 chests tea, 300 bls. flour, 100 kegs crackers, &c.
- CLEARED.
- JULY 31.—Snow *Eolus*, Catcliff, Bristol; 54 tons, 36 gallons seal oil, 12 tons cod oil, 10 tons blubber, 3700 seal skins, 28 hides.

AUGUST 2.—Schooner Relief, Kennedy, Sydney; 4 trunks shop goods.  
7.—Brig Dewsbury, Blake, Sydney; ballast.  
Brig Agenoria, Brown, Quebec; ballast.

**CARBONAR—ENTERED.**

AUGUST 9.—Brig Elizabeth, Dwyer, Bristol; 63 tons coal.  
11.—Brig Oak, Woodward, Miramichi; 12 pieces hardwood, 10 pieces pine, 40 deals, 24 handspikes, 22 spars, 50 M. feet board, 70 M. shingles.

**CLEARED.**

AUGUST 6.—Brig Syren, Rog, Poole; 173 tons seal oil, 1 tun cod oil, 6507 seal skins, 60 fir knees, 68 packages caplin, 39 quintals codfish, &c.  
Brig Beothick, Hearder, Liverpool; 98 tons seal oil, 5 cow hides, 9 seal skins, 85 spruce oars, 43 spruce knees, 17 spruce spars, 19 lbs., 2 boxes caplin, 12 handspike pieces.

**PORT-DE-GRAVE—ENTERED.**

JULY 17.—Brig Ann, Holywell, Liverpool; 20 bla. pork, 1 cask vinegar, 27 boxes candles and soap, 23 bla. pitch and tar, 24 tons coals.

**BRIGUS.—ENTERED.**

JULY 19.—Barque John, Stephens, Lisbon; 650 hhd's. salt  
30.—Brig Eagle, Cole, Miramichi; 35,464 feet board and plank, 10 tons birch, 43 M. shingles, 3 spars, 6 handspike pieces.

**CLEARED.**

JULY 14.—Brigantine Providence, Brockington, Cork; 81 tons, 115 gallons seal oil.  
16.—Brig Blandford, Coleman, Barbados; 1624 qts. codfish, 6 tons and 29 gallons seal oil, 8 firkins cod sounds, 17 casks pickled salmon.  
20.—Barque John, Stephens, Halifax; 579 hhd's. salt, 3051 seal skins.

Arrived yesterday evening, the *Diana*, Ferguson, from Greenock, and *Caledonia*, Kelso, from Viana.

The Brig *Denton*, DENTON, master, of Sunderland, three weeks from Quebec, bound to Dundee, laden with timber, put in here in a leaky state on Friday last, and will have to discharge part of her cargo.

The brig *Ann*, Ross, on her voyage from Hamburg to this port, in lat. 40, 00., long. 36, 00., fell in with a ship's long-boat, with the name "THOMAS TYSON, of Maryport," on the outer part of the stern, and "W. STOCKDALE" inside. She was filled with barnacles, and appeared to have been in the water for some time.

MARRIED, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. F. H. CARRINGTON, Mr. JOHN WINTER, of H. M. Customs, to ANN, fourth daughter of the late JOHN RENNEL, M. D.

DIED, on Saturday last, aged 25 years, Mr. ROBERT PAGE, of Dartmouth, master of the Schooner *Adventure*, of 1<sup>st</sup> at place, now lying in this port. His remains were conveyed to the grave on Monday last, very respectfully attended.

**Sale by Auction.**

**THIS DAY,**

At half-past 12 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF

**Bulley, Job & Co.**  
**16 M. BRICKS,**  
In lots to suit Purchasers.

August 19.

**Notices.**

TWO SERMONS will be Preached on SUNDAY next, at St. John's Chapel, (that in the forenoon by the Rev. DAVID DANIEL, B. A., of Jesus College, Oxford, and that in the evening by the Venerable Archdeacon WIX, M. A., of Trinity College, Oxford,) to explain and recommend the objects of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. After each of which Sermons, Collections will be made in aid of the Newfoundland Archidiaconal Committee of the Society.

PRAYERS at the two Services in question will commence at 11 a. m., and at 6 p. m.  
August 19.

**Navy Contract.**

**FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.**

SUCH Persons as may be desirous of Contracting to supply His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, on this station, with FRESH BEEF and VEGETABLES, for Twelve Months, from the 1st day of October next, are requested to send Sealed Tenders (in Triplicate) for that purpose to the Subscriber, before 12 o'clock on FRIDAY next, the 20th instant, expressing in words the rate per lb. in British Sterling, and marked on the covers, "Tenders for Fresh Beef and Vegetables." Two Securities will be required to enter into a Bond for the due performance of the Contract, in the sum of 500/., British Sterling; and the Tenders must be accompanied by a Letter, signed by the parties proposing to become Sureties. Payment will be made Quarterly for the actual quantity of Fresh Beef and Vegetables supplied, in British Silver Money, or Dollars at 4s. 4d. each, at the option of the Subscriber, or such Person as may be authorized by the Victualling Board. The Tenders must be in strict conformity with this advertisement. Further particulars and the conditions of the Contract, may be known on application to

ISAAC HOLMES.

H. M. Naval Depot,  
St. John's Newfoundland,  
13th August, 1830.

**Notices.**

**BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY.**

THE Quarterly Meeting of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY will be held at the Orphan Asylum School, on SUNDAY next, the 22d inst., at half-past 1 o'clock.—A full attendance of the Members is particularly requested.—By order,  
JOHN KENT,  
August 19. Secretary.



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 25th Instant, at noon.

CHRISTOPHER AYRE,  
Pro Secretary.

Secretary's Office, St. John's,  
18th August, 1830.

**Bill of Exchange.**

A BILL, to be drawn on the Lords of the Treasury for the sum of 100/., will be given in Exchange for British Silver, at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent., on application at this Office.

CHRISTOPHER AYRE,  
Pro Secretary.

Secretary's Office, St. John's,  
11th 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 Gateau 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 in 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,  
A. C. G.

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

**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 TAPE,  
King's Pilot.

August 12.

**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,              |
| W. Thomas,        | John B. Thomson,      |
| John Dunscomb,    | Monier Hutchings,     |
| Thomas Bennett,   | B. Scott,             |
| J. M. Bride,      | J. B. Bland,          |
| Stephen Lawler,   | William Carson.       |

To 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.

High-Sheriff's Office,  
St. John's, Newfoundland,  
4th August, 1830.

**Notice.**

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

**To be Let.**

For such number of years as shall be agreed on, and immediate possession given,

THAT well-situated, convenient, and capacious Water-side PREMISES, between the Subscriber's and the Establishment of Mr. B. I. WILLIAMS, on which there is an excellent Dwelling-house, containing a Parlour, Dining-room, several Bed-rooms, a Shop, Kitchen, frost-proof Cellar, a never-failing Well of Water, with many other conveniences.—A commodious Passage-way leads from Water-street to the rear of the Dwelling-house to an extensive Yard, in which a Store has been erected 60 feet long by 22 wide—with a good Wharf.—The whole is in excellent repair, offering many advantages to any one disposed to carry on a brisk trade, and may be viewed at any time on application to

August 19. THOMAS BECK.

**For OPORTO.**

The **SNOW SELINA,**  
JOHN OLDFEY, Master;  
Would take 1,000 to 1,500 qts. Fish on Freight.—Apply to  
SAMUEL CODNER.

Also,  
**FOR SALE,**  
On board of the above Vessel,  
480 Hogsheads SALT,  
1 Pipe and 4 hhd's. PORT WINE,  
Which would be Sold low if taken from the Vessel immediately.  
August 19.

**FOR CHARTER.**

THE FINE, FIRST-CLASS  
**Schooner ALBION,**  
Burthen per Register 96 tons;  
E. LOWTON, Master.  
She will carry about 1800 Quintals FISH.  
Apply to  
JOHN EALES, Junior,  
WHO OFFERS FOR SALE,  
On board said Vessel,  
About 450 Hhd's. Figueira SALT.  
August 19.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**

The fine, fast-sailing, coppered, and copper-fastened A. 1.  
**Schooner JANET,**  
83 tons Register,  
M. P. GIBBS, master.  
Apply to the Master on board, or to  
JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.  
July 26.

**On Sale.**

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,  
THE  
**Schooner HONORA,**  
Burthen per register 88 tons; built at Quebec in 1827; is full timbered, sails fast, carries a large Cargo, and is in every respect a desirable Vessel.—For further particulars, apply to Captain RICHARDSON, on board, or to  
JAMES STEWART & Co.  
N. B.—Should the *Honora* not be Sold by Tuesday next, she will take Freight for Quebec.  
August 19.

**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.

**Fresh FLOUR, &c.**

THE CARGO  
Of the *Honora* from Quebec,  
CONSISTING OF  
**550 BARRELS** Fresh Superfine FLOUR,  
50 Ditto Prime PORK,  
100 Firkins BUTTER,  
Now landing, and for Sale, by the Subscribers.  
JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.  
August 19.

**On Sale.**

**Wm. & Henry Thomas,**  
HAVE JUST IMPORTED,  
Per Schooners *Union*, from Grenada, and *Jessie*, from Halifax, and Brig *Bob Logic*, from Quebec—  
AND OFFER FOR SALE,  
On moderate terms,

**138 PUNS.** fine flavoured Grenada **RUM,**

A part of which is entered for EXPORTATION;  
170 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,  
100 Boxes Soap,  
130 Barrels American Prime Pork,  
100 Firkins Butter,  
7 Boxes } **CHOCOLATE.**  
16 Half-boxes }

August 19.—3w.

**Robinson & Brooking,**

In addition to their old Stock of CHOICE WINES, have just received per Schooner *JOANNA*, from OPORTO,

**5 PIPES,** }  
10 Hhd's. } **Prime Old Port WINE,**  
20 Quarter-casks,  
7 Three-Almudes,  
11 Two-Almudes,  
21 One-Almude,

And 50 CASES, containing 2 Dozen each, of Superior ditto in P. nt Bottles.

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE  
On their Usual Terms.  
August 19.

**IMPORTED,**

Per John & William, from LONDON,  
AND FOR SALE,

**Richard Langley,**  
A few Crates well assorted  
**STONE WARE,**

CONSISTING OF

**JARS** and **BOTTLES** from 3 gallons to 1 pint, Upright JARS of all sizes, calculated for Jams, Preserves, &c. &c.  
Figured **JUGS, MUGS, PITCHERS,** &c. &c.  
Which will be Sold on very moderate terms.

ALSO,

2 Crates Blue and White  
**EARTHENWARE.**

August 19.

**60 CHESTS FINE CONGO**

**TEA,**

For Sale, at the Stores of  
**HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.**  
At very low prices.  
August 19.

A few Tons prime Upland  
**HAY.**

Apply at the Newfoundland Office.  
August 12.

BY  
**Daniel Codner & Co.**

300 Hogsheads Liverpool  
**SALT,**  
(Afloat.)

August 5.

BY  
**John B. Tremlett,**

THE CARGO  
Of the Schooner *ELIZA*, just arrived from  
HALIFAX—

CONSISTING OF  
**450 BARRELS** Superfine and Fine Flour,  
200 Half-barrels Ditto,  
500 Bushels Indian Corn,  
100 Bags Bread,  
57 Tub's Butter,  
400 Pieces Room Paper and Bordering,  
9 Cases Boots and Shoes,  
50 Boxes Chocolate,  
10 Boxes Sperm Candles,  
50 Fancy Chairs,  
August 12.

**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.—4† JOHN EALES, JUN.



Poets' Corner.

God save the King.

This National Hymn, in the following altered state, has been sung at the London theatres with great applause:—

God save our gracious King,  
WILLIAM, our noble King,  
God save the King!  
Send him victorious,  
Happy and glorious,  
Long to reign over us,  
God save the King!

O Lord, our God, arise,  
Scatter his enemies,  
And make them fall;  
Confound their politics,  
Frustrate their knavish tricks,  
On him our hopes we fix;  
God save us all.

Thy choicest gifts in store,  
On WILLIAM deign to pour,  
Long may he reign!  
May he defend our laws,  
And ever give us cause  
To sing with heart and voice,  
God save the King!

Shield him, thou good and great,  
And to our Queen and State  
New blessings bring;  
Guard Britain's throne, and long  
May the exulting throng,  
For them renew the song,  
God save the King!

LONDON, July 10.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

The following appointments are said to have been made by her Majesty:—

- Chamberlain to the Queen.—Lord Howe.
- Master of the Horse.—Earl of Errol.
- Equerries.—Colonel C. Fox; Colonel M'Donald, of the Guards; Captain Usher, R. N.
- Mistress of the Robes.—Duchess of Northumberland.
- Ladies of the Bedchamber.—Marchioness of Westmeath, and Ely, Countesses of Mayo, Brownlow, and Newburgh.
- Women of the Bedchamber.—Lady W. Russell, Wood, Gore, Wemyss, Mrs. Hope, and Mrs. Barclay Paget.
- Majors of Honour.—Miss Eden, De Ross, Boyle, Synde, Hope, Johnston, and Lady Harriet Mitchell's daughter.

**INTENDED ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.**—We have heard, on good authority, which we are disposed to trust, that it is the intention of his Majesty King William to visit Scotland, accompanied by the Queen, at no distant period. Arrangements for this object, it is said, are already in progress. The Royal yachts are being put in a state of preparation, and as in the instance of his late Majesty's visit, a steam-ship is engaged, in case of adverse wind, to take the yachts in tow. The route at present spoken of is to Edinburgh direct, where the yachts will leave the King for the purpose of going round to Glasgow, which place their Majesties intend to visit, and from thence it is surmised they will proceed, *via* Belfast, to Dublin. The drawing-rooms will, of course, be particularly splendid, from the circumstance of the Queen's accompanying her Royal consort. She will be the first Queen of Great Britain who ever visited the Scottish metropolis, and we believe the first English one. It may be regarded as a corroboration of the authenticity of this account, that preparations are actually in progress for the formation of a foreign operative corps, for the express purpose of performing here during the sojourn of the royal pair. We do not pledge ourselves that all, or any, of these particulars are correct, excepting the last, of which there is no doubt. We give them merely as founded on an authority which we know to have good means of information.—*Weekly Jour.*

The Duke of Wellington has, it is said, been solicited to start one of his sons for the county of Hants, of which his Grace is the Lord Lieutenant.

**Electioneering News.**—Capt. M'Dowall, younger of Logan, has offered himself for Wigtonshire. The intentions of Sir Wm. Maxwell of Moureith, the present member, are, we believe, still uncertain. Mr. C. Ferguson is again in the field for Kirkcudbright, and his return confidently expected. The Stirling burghs are, we hear, to be tried by Sir Francis Walker Drummond, of Hawthornden—in opposition, we suppose, to Mr. Downie. Colonel Blair of Blair has again offered himself for Ayrshire; and Mr. H. F. Scott for Roxburghshire. Berwick is likely to be contested.—*Observer.*

So far as we can learn there will be no change in East Lothian or Berwickshire. It has been rumoured more than once that Lord John Scott, or Mr. Dundas of Arncliffe, would stand for this county, but there is no appearance of any such movement yet, and we rather suppose that Sir George Clerk will walk over the course once more. There is a report of Sir Ronald Ferguson resigning the Fifeshire burghs, and being succeeded by Lord Loughborough, son of the Earl of Roslin. It is stated that in consequence of a fit of virtue and patriotism which has seized the Stirling burghs there are no symptoms of a revolution, and Mr. Kennedy's return is said to be certain.—*Scotsman.*

**LONDON, June 26.**—An almost complete suspension of business took place throughout the metropolis immediately after the official notification of the King's death had been published. In the city public attention was entirely engrossed by the event, and mercantile men flocked to the coffee-houses, to the Royal Exchange, and to other places of public resort, in order to learn and speak of the particulars. It having been generally believed that the new King, William IV., would be proclaimed this day, at two o'clock, all the places at which this formality is usually gone through were at that hour thronged with anxious crowds. They continued assembled until past 4 o'clock, after which, it having become evident that the proclamation would not take place to-day, the crowds dispersed. In fact, the Lord Mayor had proceeded in person to St. James's, to receive the necessary instructions for the occasion, and to arrange the proclamation, when his lordship was informed that the proclamation should be made in every part of the metropolis on Monday morning next, at ten o'clock.

The Stock Exchange frequenters have, of course, been equally diverted with other men of business from their usual avocations, by the all-engrossing event of the day. The few transactions entered into in the funds, however, have been at higher prices than yesterday. Consols for the account opened at 92½, and left off at 92½ to 93. It is singular enough, that, however limited the business in the funds, the price of consols should, after the announcement of the King's death, rise rather more than ½ per cent.

In the Foreign Stock Exchange so little was done that the prices given must be considered as nearly nominal ones.

We have accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to-day to the 15th April. Several letters had been received there from the Swan River, giving contradictory statements as to the prospects and condition of the Colony. Every one of these writers appears to speak according to his own prejudices and interests; and hence the testimony of these who entertain very high expectations, as well as of those who see every thing in a light decidedly unfavourable, is equally to be distrusted. The dates from Swan River through the Cape are not, however, more recent than those of the advices previously received here from that settlement.

**COLONIAL TRADE.**—So confident was the Government of the United States of the successful issue of the negotiations of Mr. M'Lane, their minister at our Court, for opening our West India Colonies to the Vessels of the United States, that the President had transmitted a message to Congress, stating that he was daily expecting the definitive answer of the British Government to a proposition which had been submitted to them on the subject of the colonial trade, and requesting, if that answer should be favourable to his hopes, to authorize him to act upon it during the recess. A bill to carry the necessary measures into effect contingent on the trade being opened was brought in, and passed into a law. We suspect General Jackson will find, that he has been "counting his chickens before they are hatched."

HIS LATE MAJESTY.

At the period of the death of George the Third, his late Majesty was so ill, from inflammation, that great fears were entertained for the consequences. Sir M. Tierney, however, had recourse to copious bleedings, and the inflammation speedily gave way. The King's health, had, however, been considered in a delicate and dangerous state for some years past.

His Majesty had a great aversion to its being known that he was indisposed, or was suffering from pain. As an instance—on the day when the King received Don Miguel, his Majesty's affability and cheerfulness were such during the whole of the time the Prince remained with him, that none but the King's personal attendants knew he was suffering great pain. Directly Don Miguel retired, the King, who was extremely exhausted, undressed and went to bed. Frequent attacks of gout caused the King to feel much debilitated; and the weakness in his knees and ankles was such that he was but seldom able to walk, and was generally carried to his carriage by two of the strongest servants, in a chair; from the inconvenience he felt in ascending and descending a staircase, he was also generally carried up and down stairs. At some period, latterly, the King was even obliged to be wheeled in a chair from one room to another.

These infirmities will, in some measure, account for the secluded life he has passed for some years; probably he carried the disinclination to appear before his subjects to an extreme. Previous to taking an airing in the open carriages in Windsor Great Park, in which he of late years generally rode, grooms went forward to clear away persons who were in or near the rides he was likely to go, and if they did not get out of the sight of the King, they were, if persons holding any situation about the Palace, threatened with being reported, which would have produced immediate dismissal.

On the very day preceding the King's death, on being asked how he felt himself, his Majesty's reply was—"Quite well, if it were not for this excessive weakness."

Sir Wathen Waller was the only person in the chamber of his late Majesty when the final paroxysm seized our excellent Monarch. His Majesty asked for some sal-volatile and water, which, on Sir Wathen handing to him, the latter observed the King could not swallow. Alarmed at this, Sir Wathen rang the bell for the page in waiting. In the mean time the alarming symptoms increased; and the King, who had been in the habit of calling Sir Wathen by the familiar appellation of "My boy," said, in faltering accents, "This, my boy, is death!" These, we are informed, were the last words the King utter-

ed. Before Sir Henry Hallford entered, which he did with all possible haste, the power of articulation had ceased, and the vital spark was soon extinct.

When his late Majesty was directing a fountain to be constructed at his works at Virginia Water, from the suggestion of his page, he sent for Mr. Millington, the philosophical lecturer at the Royal Institution, as a proper person to consult upon an addition of various hydraulic jets, not understood nor made by plumbers. At the interview, Mr. Millington was standing in the grounds, uncovered, as also his Majesty. "I request," said the King, "that you put on your hat." "Oh, Sire," was the reply, "I cannot in your presence." "Then," said the King, "I cannot put on mine." Hats, of course, were instantly replaced.

His Majesty weighed, at one time, about 24 stone; the weakness of the knees and ankles proceeded probably from their inability to support such a burden.

The reports which have issued from some of the public prints, of the private property of the late King, are not generally credited. His private pension list was heavy, and his occasional presents to those around him were very munificent. The incessant alterations which were made in his furniture (always very expensive) were costly; and although there remains a vast quantity of rich plate and furniture, provided from the King's privy purse, and consequently not comprehended in the list of Crown property, yet it is not thought their value amounts to any thing like the sum conjectured in some of the public prints. The late King's stud was also very expensive, and not as successful on the turf as might have been expected, from the sums lavished in its maintenance. There are rumours of all kinds respecting our late King's will. It is said, that in some of the recent visits of the Lord-Chancellor, he added codicils to the former will which he had prepared, and that he has in one of them left his stud to Lord Mountcharles. The Dukes of Cumberland (although his arrival has been erroneously contradicted) and Wellington have been at Windsor upon sudden visits with Sir W. Knighton, respecting the late King's private affairs; the King had himself, to several members of his family, expressed his wishes respecting them, but not in every instance so definitely as might have been wished; the fact is, that up to a very late period the King indulged in a hope of speedy recovery, and occupied himself a good deal with anticipations arising out of that feeling.

THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty, the Queen consort of those realms, is the daughter of George Frederick Charles, Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Meiningen, by Louisa Eleonora, a daughter of Christian Albert Lewis, Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg. Her Majesty was born on the 13th of August, 1792, and was baptized by the name of Adelaide Louis Theresa Caroline Amelia. In 1803, her Majesty lost her excellent father, who died at the early age of 42; and with her only brother, the present Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and her sister Ida, Duchess of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach, was left under the guardianship of her mother, the Duchess, who, by her husband's last will, was left Regent of the Duchy, and guardian of his children. Under this able and amiable woman, the children were educated in great retirement at Meinengen, the capital of the small Principality, and with a care and attention to their morals and improvement in every branch of polite learning, that does the highest credit to her virtues and character. This excellent Princess is still alive, and last year spent several weeks with her daughter in England. From earliest childhood the Queen was remarkable for her sedate and rather reserved habits. Her whole time was devoted to her studies, and though naturally of a cheerful and lively disposition amongst her more intimate associates, she took little or no pleasure in the gaieties or frivolities of fashion; and even when arrived at more mature years, she showed an utter detestation for that laxity of morals and contempt for religious feelings which had sprung out of the Revolution in France, and had found their way into almost every petty Court in Germany.

The Court of Meinengen was, happily, too insignificant to attract much of the notice of the Emperor of the French. It was not thought necessary either to attempt its corruption by his profligate emissaries, or to quell its existence by his arm of power; consequently the widowed Regent was left in undisturbed possession of her authority, and permitted to educate her children and regulate her Duchy according to her own views and wishes; while almost every other state in Germany became a focus for Atheism and immorality, in consequence of that laxity of principle which France had introduced amongst them. The little Court at Meinengen was, therefore, remarkable for its singular splendour, its strict morality, and steady support of the true Protestant faith; and its Princesses became celebrated for their amiable and estimable conduct. Their chief delight was in establishing and superintending schools for the education of the lower classes of the community, and in procuring and providing food and raiment for the feeble and destitute in the city and suburbs of the Ducal residence. Above all, the Princess Adelaide was the soul and life of every institution which had for its object the well-being of her fellow-creatures.

Our late excellent Queen Charlotte had long kept her eye upon this virtuous family, which, flourishing like an oasis in the great desert of corrupted Germany, had attracted much of her regard and attention; and when her Majesty's foresight judged it prudent to urge her third and much beloved son, the Duke of Clarence, to enter into the wedded state, she strongly pressed upon his attention the only remaining daughter of the House of Meinengen. The younger sister, Ida, had already been married to her cousin Bernard, the second son of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Accordingly, we believe, his Royal Highness having made the necessary inquiries, and

finding the Queen's recommendation amply confirmed, a regular demand was made of the Princess's hand in marriage, and in due time a favourable answer returned. As it was impossible for his Royal Highness to proceed to Germany, the Princess, with her mother, was invited over to England, and on the 11th July, 1818, the Prince and Princess were married at Kew, in the presence of the Queen and other members of the Royal Family; and at the same time the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, which had previously taken place in Germany, was performed according to the rites of the Church of England. After the ceremony the Duke and Duchess of Clarence spent a few days in retirement at St. James's Palace, and then proceeded with a numerous suite to Hanover. In the capital of that Kingdom they spent the winter of 1818 and spring of 1819. Her Royal Highness was soon declared pregnant, and the most happy anticipations were formed of her giving birth to an heir to the Crown of England. In the month of March, however, her Royal Highness caught a severe cold, which ended in a violent pleuritic attack, and, in consequence of the treatment necessary to preserve her valuable life, premature labour was induced, and in the seventh month of her pregnancy her Royal Highness was delivered of a Princess. The child was small, but well formed and lively, and hopes were for some time entertained of its being able to survive. It was christened on the day of its birth by the names of Elizabeth Adelaide, but expired very soon afterwards. The Duchess's recovery was slow, but perfect, and a change of air being thought requisite, she proceeded, as soon as she was able to travel, to her natal soil, visiting Göttingen, Hesse, and Philipstall, on the way to Meinengen. The joy of the good people of Saxony on again beholding their beloved Princess knew no bounds; they knew how dangerously ill she had been, how almost miraculous had been her recovery; and from the moment she entered the precincts of the Duchy, she was met and welcomed by the vassals of her brother, and carried in triumph for a distance of nearly thirty miles, to the capital, when fete succeeded fete, and all the world kept holiday for nearly a month.—The Royal Duke, too, by his kind and condescending manners, and devoted attention to his fair spouse, soon won the hearts of the unsophisticated natives, and became as one of their own native born Princes. After a residence of six weeks in the Castle, the Court moved to Lubenstein, a residence retired and of singular beauty, where there are celebrated mineral springs, and where in the course of the summer, the Duchess recovered her health perfectly. The Duke, whose heart was always in England, determined on returning to his beloved Bushy, and the Duchess, who had been charmed with the beauties of that sweet retirement during her short stay in this country, strongly urged his doing so, maintaining that they might live as economically at Bushy Park as at any other place in the world. Towards the end of October, 1819, the royal pair left Meinengen, on their return to England. The Duchess was again pregnant, but the hurry and fatigue of so long a journey, was too much for her delicate frame, and at Dunkirk she suffered a miscarriage. This again affected her health; and a residence on the sea coast being reckoned advisable, Lord Liverpool kindly offered the Duke the use of Dover Castle, and on landing from the Royal Sovereign yacht, the Duke and Duchess of Clarence took up their residence in that ancient building, where they remained nearly six weeks. The Duchess being now perfectly recovered, they removed to St. James's, (Bushy House being under repairs) and they spent the winter of that year under London. Agt the Duchess was declared in the family way, and as every precaution was used, there seemed a fair prospect of her giving birth to a child at the full time. Considerably before the natural period, however, her Royal Highness was taken in labour, and after some suffering, was delivered of a fine healthy Princess, perfect and well formed, though under the ordinary size of infants, to the great joy of its illustrious Parents, and of the nation at large. By special desire of the late King she was christened Elizabeth—a name dear to Englishmen; but when about three months old, she was seized with a fatal illness, an intro-susception of the bowels, which carried her off in a few hours. To see the calm resignation of the bereaved Parents at that moment of severe trial, and their humble submission to the Divine Will, was indeed one of those scenes that gives dignity to rank, and impresses deeply upon the mind of truth and value of our Christian Faith. We have been informed by an eye-witness, that when his Royal Highness saw returning life in the countenance of his mourning partner, whose senseless form was pressed to his bosom, he blessed God for his mercy that she was spared to him, praying earnestly that she might be supported by the Holy Spirit to overcome the grief which then overwhelmed her—and hers was good and too well regulated a mind to give way to despair. She found consolation in prayer, and was, after a time, comforted. Within six months from that period, her Royal Highness had another miscarriage; and we are not aware that she has ever been in the family way since.

Lord Cloncurry has offered two prizes of 100l each, for the best Essays, to be produced on or before the 1st day of June, 1831, on the following subjects:—First, *Absenteeism; the Union re-considered after thirty years.* Second, *The Population of Ireland considered with a view to Improvement.*

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