



Newfoundlander.

No. 162.

THURSDAY, August 26, 1830.

Sixpence.

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,
Fayal Maderia WINE, in pipes, hhds., quarter-
casks, one-sixth pipes, and half-quarter casks.
July 29.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,



The
Brig CONCORD,
Of Waterford,

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

JUST 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.

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.

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

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 Subscri-
ber, NICHOLAS ERVIN, a House Car-
penter, 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.

July 22.

JOHN LONG.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 29.

The house met at 3 o'clock for the purpose of ad-
ministering the oaths of allegiance to those members
who had not previously taken them. At 4 o'clock
the house presented a most animating appearance,
every seat being occupied, and every member evin-
cing the most intense anxiety to hear the nature of
the King's message.

After several petitions had been presented, and a
notice of motion given by Mr. Henry Grattan, for
Thursday next, relating to the distress of Ireland,
and of Dublin in particular.

The Speaker called on Mr. Secretary Peel. — (It is
impossible here to describe, so as to convey an ade-
quate idea to the public, the appearance of the house
at this moment. The members all rose and took off
their hats, and although there must have been nearly
500 present, the silence was so great, that it would
have been possible to have heard a pin drop.)

The Right Hon. Baronet said he held in his hand
an address from his Majesty, which he moved might
be brought up.

The Speaker then read the following address: —

“WILLIAM, R.

“The King feels assured that the House of Com-
mons entertains a just sense of the loss which his Ma-
jesty and the country have sustained in the death of
his Majesty's lamented brother, the late King, and
that the House of Commons sympathizes with his
Majesty in the deep affliction in which his Majesty
is plunged by this mournful event. The King, tak-
ing into his serious consideration the advanced peri-
od of the Session, and the state of the public business,
feels unwilling to recommend the introduction of any
new matter, which, by its postponement, would tend
to the detriment of the public service. His Majesty
has adverted to the provisions of the law which de-
crees the termination of Parliament within an early
period after the demise of the crown, and his Majes-
ty being of opinion that it will be most conducive to
the general convenience and to the public interests of
the country, to call, with as little delay as possible, a
new Parliament, his Majesty recommends to the
house to make such temporary provision as may be
requisite for the public service in the interval that
may elapse between the close of the present Session
and the meeting of another Parliament.”

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

Sir R. Peel rose, and addressed the house as fol-
lows: — “Sir, I propose to defer until to-morrow the
consideration of any part of this message, the answer
to which can by possibility provoke any difference
of opinion in this house. But I am sure, Sir, I
should not be acting in consonance with the prevail-
ing, and I trust I may say the unanimous, feeling of
this house, if I postponed, for the shortest period, to
move an address to his Majesty, condoling with his
Majesty on account of the severe loss which he, in
common with the country, has sustained by the de-
mise of our late much lamented Sovereign; and offer-
ing, at the same time, to his Majesty the assurance
of our earnest hope and prayer, that his reign may
be a reign of honour and of happiness to his Majesty
and to his people. I am confident, Sir, no expres-
sion of congratulation, no prayer for his health, could
be so satisfactory to his Majesty, as the assurance
that this house sympathizes with him in the heavy
affliction and loss that he and his people have sus-
tained in the death of his late revered Majesty. The
house will bear in mind that his late Majesty admin-
istered the affairs of this country for a period of
twenty years, a great portion of which time the na-
tion was involved in war, and during which time vic-
tories were achieved that raised it to the highest
pinnacle of glory. In the time of peace, too, the
late King had endeared himself to the hearts of his
people by a mild and beneficent government. The
late King was an admirable gentleman, and a liberal
patron of the arts. His heart always sympathized
with any appeal to his benevolence. (Hear, hear,
hear, and great cheering.) I do not wish, Sir, to
deliver any overstrained panegyric on his late Ma-
jesty; his acts speak for themselves. I think it
right to assure the house that his present Majesty
has openly declared that the greatest relief he feels
under his present difficulties is the satisfaction that
he has had opportunities of witnessing the conduct of
his late revered father and lamented brother. The
house will also bear in mind that his Majesty has
from his earliest infancy been engaged in the active
service of his country. His habits and principles as

a Peer are well known, and he has mixed so much,
and upon so many occasions, with the public, I will
refrain at present from further allusion.”

Mr. Brougham rose to second the motion. It
gave the hon. gentleman the greatest pleasure to find
that the right hon. Secretary, in moving the address,
had confined himself to the adoption of that which
the whole house was sure to assent to, and in which
he most heartily concurred. The right hon. gentle-
man had most justly said that the reign of his late
Majesty had been one of uncommon brilliancy, and
he begged leave to say, in his humble opinion, that,
according to his sense of that reign, as regarded the
prosperity of the country, and the long maintenance
of peace, that his Majesty had presided with a firm,
and well regulated, and salutary mind as to the im-
portant duties he had to discharge in relation to the
internal quality and condition of the country over
which he had presided during the auspicious period
of his life. He most cordially hoped that the unani-
mity which prevailed on the immediate subject before
the house might not be interrupted, and felt great sa-
tisfaction in feeling that he could cordially, without
violating any public duty or private sentiment, second
the address. (Cheers.)

Sir Robert Peel then moved that the address
might be presented to his Majesty by such members
of the house as were of his Majesty's most honourable
privy council.

Mr. C. W. Wynn proposed that, as it was a
subject in which the feelings of the whole house were
so immediately concerned, it would be more respect-
ful to his Majesty, and agreeable to the whole house,
that the address be presented by the house in a body.

Sir Robert Peel observed, that as his Majesty
had retired into privacy as much as it was possible
for him to do without detriment to any of the impor-
tant duties that devolved upon him, he believed it
would be more agreeable to his Majesty to receive at
the hands of the members of his privy council, that
address which his Majesty could not but regard as
the most unanimous and affectionate feeling of the
house. — (Hear, hear.)

The Speaker then put the address from the chair,
when it was carried unanimously.

The house then proceeded to routine business, but
the noise and inattention of members was so great
that nothing could be distinctly heard.

There being only five or six members present at a
quarter before six, the orders of the day were read,
and the Speaker adjourned the house until to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.

THE MESSAGE.

Sir R. Peel explained the law relative to the du-
ration of Parliament in the event of the demise of the
crown, and contended that it was impossible to get
through the public business before the house with
any degree of satisfaction. It was, however, neces-
sary to provide for the civil list, and for other inter-
ests, by a temporary grant before they separated.
There was at present in the country an heir presump-
tive to the crown, a minor of tender years. The
question was, was it desirable that Parliament should
separate without making some provision for an event
which was certainly possible, but which, God be
thanked, was not likely immediately to occur; or
was it the duty of the house to proceed at once to
make provision for that most unfortunate and calami-
tous circumstance, and provide for the adminis-
tration of the royal functions in the interval between
the demise of the Sovereign and the attainment, on
majority, of the throne, by his successor, whoever
he might be? (Hear.) He was not disposed to
persist in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolu-
tions respecting the sugar duties. Relief would,
however, be afforded to the West India interest, by
a uniform reduction of 3s. on all West India sugars,
and of 5s. on East India sugar. The additional du-
ty on rum and spirits would be as proposed, 6d.
a gallon. The stamp duties would not be interfered
with, neither would the ministers persist in the Chan-
cery Bill; but he thought the house ought to pass
the Administration of Justice Bill, and the Beer Bill.

Lord Althorp said the house was taken by sur-
prise, and moved, as an amendment, that the house
adjourn till the next day.

Mr. Brougham supported the amendment. The
recent calamity which had happened, should show
Princes that they were not, any more than their sub-
jects, exempt from the common lot of humanity.
He was not to be restrained by feelings from dis-
charging that which, in his mind, was the highest
and most important duty they could be called upon

to perform. Such were the motives that induced him
to say that they ought to take this subject now into
consideration, and that they ought to make such a
provision as would prevent the country from being ex-
posed to any risk in case of the occurrence of an event,
to the possibility of which they were at present liable.
The occurrences of a calamity which would make it
necessary to supply the defect of the royal functions,
would bring into the field at once the claims of the
next party in succession to the throne, — the heir ap-
parent that would be then, but the heir presumptive
at present; they would be obliged in that case
either to take upon themselves the appointment of
the Regent, or to see the grossest insult that could
be offered cast upon our constitution, and the com-
pletest ridicule thrown upon the form of monarchical
government, of the possibility of which one could
scarcely even dream — namely, to have a child of
eleven years old to declare who should be Regent
for the next seven years. (Hear, hear.) They
should take measures for appointing a Regent now,
so that the matter might not be a subject for discus-
sion under circumstances when the Duke of Cam-
berland would have to withdraw to Hanover, and
when his interest would be then what Pitt pronoun-
ced a barren claim, but which was one that would not
actually strip him of his right of regency.

Sir Charles Wetherall and Mr. C. W. Wynn
supported the amendment — The Chancellor of the
Exchequer opposed, and Lord Milton supported it.

Mr. Huskisson asked why all the measures at-
tempted during one of the longest and most anxious
sessions ever known, should be at once dropped and
abandoned? (Hear.) It would almost stultify parlia-
ment in the eyes of the country, if the measures which
came recommended to them by the speech from the
throne at the commencement of the session, as essen-
tial to the well-being of the country, and all the other
measures which had occupied so much of their delibe-
rate attention, should be thus gratuitously and un-
necessarily abandoned. Provision ought to be made
against the demise of the crown; and if they did not
do so, ministers would crown their absurdity.

Lord John Russell having said a few words, Sir
Robert Peel replied, and the house divided. For
the amendment 139; against it 185; — majority 46.

Lord Althorp proposed that an address be pre-
sented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty
would take into consideration the propriety of pro-
viding against the danger to which the realm might
be exposed from a demise of the crown, and that his
faithful Commons would adopt such measures as he
might recommend.

Sir R. Peel declined saying any thing, as it
would be only going over the old ground.

Mr. Brougham alluded to the smallness of the
majority, after which he referred to the elections
now going on in France. They were now up; and
we should see in that country — as would be seen in
this — that the day of force had gone by, and that he
who would rule this country by royal favour or mi-
litary power, might be hurled down from his height.
(Cheers from the Ministerial benches, and from the
opposite side.) — “Him I accuse, not,” exclaimed
the hon. and learned gentleman: “I accuse you
(addressing the ministerial benches), his flatterers,
his mean, fawning parasites.” — (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. Peel, with great vehemence, — I ask the
hon. and learned member if he means to accuse me
with being such? I ask, “does he presume to say
of me,” (loud shouts drowned the right hon. gen-
tlemen's voice) — “does he presume to say of me,
that I am the mean, fawning parasite of any man?”
(Loud cries of “Hear, hear,” “Chair,” “Mr.
Brougham.”)

Mr. Brougham. — I answer the question by ask-
ing the right hon. gentleman, if in the whole course
of the two or three Sessions, in which he has had
the opportunity of seeing me opposed to him, he has
seen any thing which made it likely that I should
treat him disrespectfully, as he, it would seem, chooses
to think that I have done? It is absurd, it is ridi-
culous, to suppose I meant to allude to him. No. If
I am interrupted by a cheer from the ministerial side,
I have a right to impute that interruption to what I
please. (“No, no.”)

Sir R. Peel was convinced that the expressions
were not intended to apply to him; and that they
were uttered in the warmth of debate, increased by
interruption. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then put and lost; after which the Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer moved that the duty on the West
India sugars be £1 4s per cwt.; on East India sugar £1 12s;
and on all others 23 3s.

The Marquis of Chandos moved as an amendment that the
reduction be 7s. per cwt., but it was lost on a division.

LONDON, JULY 24-27.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the prorogation of Parliament, by His Majesty in person, a ceremony which has not taken place since the commencement of the last reign, nothing could exceed the animated scene which at an early hour presented itself at the west end of the town. The crowds which had begun thus early to collect in all those places commanding a view of the line of route by which the Royal procession was to move, had by 12 o'clock become so dense as to render it extremely difficult to pass along.

From an early hour workmen were busily employed in erecting temporary platforms in front of almost all the public offices and private residences throughout the whole line of Parliament-street, from Charing-cross to the House of Lords, stands in which were let out at sums varying 10s. 6d. to 1s. according to the eligibility of the situation. These speculations appeared all, without any exception, to prove exceedingly lucrative, notwithstanding the prices of admission demanded by their respective proprietors fluctuated with a rapidity and to an extent without any parallel on the Stock Exchange.

About 10 o'clock several files of the Foot Guards were stationed at the different avenues leading to St. James's palace, and precisely at 10 o'clock a very strong detachment of the Horse Guards, preceded by the trumpeters of the regiment, were marshalled out, and shortly afterward defiled on either side of Parliament-street. By this time the carriages of the nobility were arriving at the House of Lords in very rapid succession, and nothing could exceed the animated scene which presented itself both within and outside the house.

At half-past 1 o'clock the procession moved from St. James's palace. The Royal cortege consisted of five carriages, preceded and followed by numerous detachments of the Life Guards.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In consequence of His Majesty's Proroguing Parliament in person, the most extensive preparations and improvements were made in the different parts connected with the House of Lords, through which his Majesty passed on his way to the Throne. The beautiful Long Gallery was studded with chairs for the accommodation of Ladies. In the Painted Chamber platforms were erected for the same purpose, and every spot connected with the House, where it would be possible to catch a glimpse of his Majesty, had undergone the like improvements, and was crowded with persons of the first rank and fashion. So great was the anxiety displayed, that long before twelve o'clock, the time appointed for the admission of such of the public as had been able to procure tickets, the doors of the House and all the avenues were thronged with spectators, anxious to obtain even a distant glance of the ceremony.

On our admission into the House, at ten minutes before twelve, we found both sides crowded with Peers, dressed in deep mourning. The Lords all appearing in full robes.

His Majesty arrived in the House at ten minutes past two o'clock, and took his seat on the Throne, accompanied by his usual State attendants. The Duke of Wellington stood on his Majesty's left hand, bearing the Sword of State.

The Marquis of Hastings held the Crown on a rich velvet cushion. The Marquis of Winchester and the Duke of Norfolk were to the right of his Majesty, and held the Cap of Maintenance and the Royal Sceptre. His Majesty was dressed in a full naval uniform, over which he wore his robes of state. He looked extremely well, and in excellent spirits.

As soon as his Majesty had taken his seat on the throne, Sir Thomas Tyrwhit summoned the Commons to attend his Majesty at the bar of the house. Shortly afterwards the Speaker arrived, followed by upwards of two hundred members.

The Speaker then addressed his Majesty, congratulating him on his accession to the Throne of his ancestors, and assuring him of the loyalty and attachment of his faithful Commons.

His Majesty then gave the Royal Assent to several Bills, among which were the Appropriation Bill, the Forgery Bill, the Administration of Justice Bill, the Lunatic Property Bill, the Libel Law Amendment Bill, the Courts of Sessions (Scotland) Bill, the East Retford Disfranchisement Bill, and the Sale of Beer Bill.

His Majesty then read the following most Gracious Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
On this first occasion of meeting you, I am desirous of repeating to you in person my cordial thanks for those assurances of sincere sympathy and affectionate attachment which you conveyed to me on the demise of my lamented brother, and on my accession to the throne of my ancestors.

"I ascend that throne with a deep sense of the sacred duties which devolve upon me, with a firm reliance on the affection of my faithful subjects, and on the support and co-operation of Parliament, and with an humble and earnest prayer to Almighty God, that he will prosper my anxious endeavours to promote the happiness of a free and loyal people.

"It is with the utmost satisfaction that I find myself enabled to congratulate you upon the general tranquillity of Europe. This tranquillity, it will be the object of my constant endeavours to preserve; and the assurances which I receive from my Allies, and from all Foreign Powers, are declared in a similar spirit:

"I trust that the good understanding which prevails upon subjects of common interest, and the deep concerns which every State must have in maintaining the peace of the world, will ensure the satisfactory

settlement of those matters which still remain to be finally arranged.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted, and for the provisions you have made for the several branches of the public services, during that part of the present year which must elapse before a new Parliament can be assembled. I cordially congratulate you on the diminution which has taken place in the expenditure of the country, on the reduction of the charge of the Public Debt; and on the relief which you have afforded to my people by the Repeal of some of those Taxes which have heretofore pressed upon them. You may rely upon my prudent and economical administration of the supplies which you have placed at my disposal, and upon my readiness to concur in every diminution of the Public Charges which can be effected consistently with the dignity of the Crown, the maintenance of national faith, and the permanent interests of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot put an end to this Session, and take my leave of the present Parliament, without expressing my cordial thanks for the zeal which you have manifested on so many occasions for the welfare of my people.

"You have wisely availed yourselves of the happy opportunity of general peace and internal repose calmly to review many of the laws and judicial establishments of the country, and you have applied such cautious and well-considered Reforms as are consistent with the spirit of our venerable institutions, and are calculated to facilitate and expedite the administration of justice.

"You have removed the civil disqualifications which affected numerous and important classes of my people.

"While I declare on this solemn occasion my fixed intention to maintain, to the utmost of my power, the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law, let me at the same time express my earnest hope, that the animosities which have prevailed on account of religious distinctions may be forgotten, and the decision of Parliament, with respect to those distinctions, having been irrevocably pronounced, my faithful subjects will unite with me in advancing the great object contemplated by the Legislation, and in promoting that spirit of domestic concord and peace which constitutes the surest basis of our national strength and happiness."

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—The King held a Council on the 24th July, at which the Proclamation for dissolving Parliament, and proceeding to a new Election, was agreed upon. The writs are returnable on the 14th September. This Proclamation, and that for the election of the Scots Peers, were published in the evening.

THE KING'S LEVEE.

On Wednesday morning, about 10 o'clock, the King and Queen, accompanied by the Royal Family, left St. James's palace and proceeded to the barracks in the Regent's Park, where his Majesty inspected the Life Guards, after which the Royal party went in state to breakfast with the Duke of Wellington at Apsley House. A vast concourse of people had assembled, who loudly cheered the Royal Family as they respectively appeared in the balcony. About 2 o'clock the King returned to his palace to hold his first Levee since his accession to the throne.

At 3 o'clock his Majesty, habited as an Admiral, received his Royal relations the Dukes of Cumberland, Sussex, Gloucester, Prince George, and Prince Leopold, and afterwards Prince Frederick of Prussia, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and all those having the privilege of the *entree*.

His Majesty stood to receive the general company on the south side of the Throne Room, having at his side Prince George of Cumberland, and surrounded by his Royal brothers.

[Here follows a list of the company present, and of the different individuals presented, occupying above four columns of the London papers.]

After the Levee his Majesty ascended the throne, surrounded by his Cabinet Ministers and Great Officers of State, and received various deputations from public bodies.

In the evening the King entertained a select party at dinner, during which the Prague Minstrels were introduced, and performed many of their popular and national melodies.

The King has been pleased to direct that Sir Robert Wilson shall be restored to his rank in the army. As it is well known that the deprivation of the gallant officer was owing to the false evidence laid before the late King, the restoration is in no sense merely an act of justice; but the mode in which it has been done entitles it to be called an act of most gracious kindness.

Amidst the numerous acts of grace and of justice which have distinguished the commencement of the new reign, we are pleased to hear that the claims of that distinguished officer and patriot, Lord Cochrane, are not to be passed over. We understand it has been more than intimated that his Lordship, like Sir Robert Wilson, is to be replaced in the situation to which he is entitled.—*Observer*.

His Majesty, unless when occasion requires it, affects not the least state ceremonial. On Friday morning our popular Sovereign arrived at Windsor Castle, seated by himself on the dickey of his carriage. The Queen's affability is the theme of general panegyric. We understand the admissions to the Drawing-rooms will not be quite so indiscriminate as they have been of late years. We are glad to hear that his Majesty will be present daily at the ensuing Ascot Races.—*Berkshire Chronicle*.

At the Levee held by his Majesty on Wednesday, at his Palace in St. James's, George Drinkwater, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool, Chas. Horsfall and Richard Houghton, Esqrs., Bailiffs, with an Address of Condolence on the death of his late Majesty, and of Congratulation on the Accession of the present King, were presented by Sir Robert Peel; on which occasion his Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on the Mayor.

After the King had received the deputation from the city, with the addresses of condolence and congratulation, on Saturday, his Majesty walked across the Park unattended, and entered the Horse Guards, where he saw Colonel D'Aguiar, the Deputy Adjutant-General, and conversed with him on the topics of the day. His Majesty afterwards asked the Gallant Colonel what service he had seen, and before the question was fully answered, the King said, "Well, Colonel, that will do—that will do—I'll take care of you. How many children have you?" "Three," replied the Colonel. "I'll take care of them," said his Majesty, "the eldest shall be one of my pages." His Majesty could not have selected in the whole of his army a more deserving object of patronage than Colonel D'Aguiar.—*The Intelligence*.

His Majesty, quite unattended, walked up Saint James's Street on Monday afternoon; he was attired in a black coat and white trousers. He appeared in excellent health.

It is calculated that the return of the Court to London, together with the holding of drawing rooms, &c., will distribute not less than a million of money among the various trades immediately benefitted by it.

We state with perfect pleasure, that the Attorney-Generalship of England is not likely to be held by its present Scarlett possessor on the meeting of a new Parliament. The highest personage in the realm has expressed himself unequivocally on the subject.—*Berkshire Chronicle*.

Bolivar was expected to have embarked in the Reindeer for Jamaica, but political transactions had taken place to cast the die in his favour, and a salary had been allowed him by the Government, on which he made up his mind to remain, and gave a grand dinner to the Captain and Officers of his Majesty's ship Shannon. His brother left Carthage in the Reindeer.—*Falmouth Packet*.

His Majesty seems determined to tread in the steps of his august and revered father; as proofs of which it may be mentioned that the course the King took in his progress to the Parliament House, was that always taken by George the Third on similar occasions; and King William is stated to have worn his father's robes upon the occasion in preference to the more splendid ones of George the Fourth.

The Navy are quite delighted at the compliment paid to the service by his Majesty's first appearance in Parliament wearing the proud investiture of "Britain's best bulwark."

Mr. Brougham was introduced at the Levee, on Wednesday last, by the Earl of Jersey.

It has been intimated to Prince Leopold that the Sovereignty of Greece was still open to his acceptance, and, as the death of the late King has removed some obstacles which stood in the way of his acceptance of it, it was supposed that he would accept it. We understand, however, that his Royal Highness declines the offer, being resolved to pass his life in quiet. Prince Frederic of Prussia and Prince Paul of Wurtemberg are spoken of as being candidates for the vacant throne.—*Observer*.

The following Captains of the Navy are passed by in the present promotion of Flag Officers:—George White, Garrett, Cheshire, Laroche, Littlehales, Sir M. Seymour, Edward Rotherham, J. M. Lewis, Charles Wollaston, Robert Mansell, Charles Tinsling, J. F. Devonshire, Richard Peacocke, Thomas Briggs, N. Tomlinson, G. M. Kinley, and J. Katon.

PROMOTIONS.—Captains Skipsey, Hon. F. P. Irby, Sir C. Cole, and Hon. D. P. Bonverie, to be Colonels of Marines.—Commanders Rowland Mainwaring, J. W. Watling R. Pridham, John Lyons, P. Westphal, B. Yeoman, John Reynolds, H. A. Eliot, Edw. Sparshott, F. J. Lewis, C. A. Drinkwater, Wm. Cuppige, Thos. Hastings, Hon. T. Best, George Woolcombe, George Ryves, C. B., Wm. Blight, and Jas. Wigston, to the rank of Captain.—Lieut. H. W. Bishop, Thomas Strong, Hugh Gould, W. B. Watts, W. S. Adington, W. H. Haswell, R. E. Vidal, Wm. Richardson, Henry Preston, Wm. Usherwood, Samuel Hellard, Chas. Smith, George Bisset, Walter Kirby, J. P. Tweed, Adam Cuppige, George Holbeck, Wm. Radcliffe, Edward Pittis, and G. A. Sainthill, to the rank of Commander.—The following mates (all having passed their examination prior to the 1st January, 1819) to the rank of Lieutenant:—T. Blacker, E. Lewin, Wm. Robson, J. P. Cockerell, Richard Morgan, Jacob Simmonds, R. Wetenhall, John Slaughter, P. H. Burt, J. T. Hooper, Chas. Thorne, Edward Hunt, N. Elliott, Wm. Hay, W. H. Morgan, W. Fothergill, P. Ritchie, J. B. Stokes, Chas. Seaver, R. D. Edeveain, J. P. Davey, Wm. Seaward, and—Mayne.

APPOINTMENTS.—Captains S. Warren, C. B., to the William and Mary yacht; C. Bullen, C. B., to the Royal Sovereign yacht; Geo. Tobin, C. B., to the Prince Regent yacht; A. Fitzclarence, to the Royal George yacht; Dick, to the Donegal; Burdett, to the Gangs; Coffin, to the Gloucester; Nesham, to the Melville; Pym, to the Kent; and H. M. Dixon, to the Pallas.—Commander Glascock, to the Orestes; H. D. Trotter, to the Curlew; W. B. Green, to the Kent; A. A. Vincent, to the Wm. and Mary yacht.—Lieutenants J. M. Potbury, to the Wm. and Mary yacht; E. Seymour, to the Ariadne; George Sayer, to the Confidence steamer; Robert O'Way, to the Echo steamer; James Harvey, to the Bramble; J. A. Wright, to the Basilisk; H. James, to the Surly cutter.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Office of Ordnance, July 3.
Copsrs of Royal Engineers.—Capt. Robert Samuel Hustler to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Vigoreux, deceased.
War-Office, July 6.
Garrisons.—Capt. John Charles Griffiths, on half-pay 94th Foot, to be Fort Major at St. John's, Newfoundland, vice Campbell, who resigns.

Downing-street, July 19.
The King has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Gen. Lord Aylmer, K. C. B., to be Capt.-Gen. and Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward; and Major-Gen. George Mackie to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of St. Lucia.

IRELAND.

Dublin, July 16.

KING'S COUNSEL.—The following Gentlemen were sworn before the Lord Chancellor in Chamber on Tuesday, and were next morning called within the Bar. Those marked with a * are Roman Catholics:—William Bellew, * Richard Sheil, * Richard Farrell, * Michael O'Loughlin, * Nicholas Ball, * Edward Litton, John Martley, James Bessonet, T. B. C. Smith, W. P. Cruise, Esqrs. * Six Papists have thus received silk gowms. We think the selection disreputable and disgraceful; and the nomination of Mr. Sheil a direct insult to the Duke of York's memory, and a pointed offence to every Protestant in Ireland. Of the others, not one except Mr. O'Loughlin has the slightest claim to the honour, either from professional character or weight of business, and are merely brought in under the wing of Mr. Sheil. It is unnecessary for us to say that we are no admirers of Mr. O'Connell; but we really think in this instance he has been unfairly dealt with. In professional qualifications he is far beyond Mr. Sheil, and that person was as mischievous in a political point of view—that is as long as it served his turn—as the demagogue himself. But then he fawned upon Lady Leveson Gower, and flattered her Lord, he praised the flimsy and Frenchified dramatic sketches of the one, and lauded the wishy-washy German translation of the other—and he has received the reward of both.—*Evening Mail*.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) August 26, 1830.

Several of our Mercantile friends have, with their usual attention and politeness, furnished us with English and Scotch papers, extending to the 30th July, brought by the *Baletutha*, in 25 days from Greenock; from which we have derived the interesting extracts in the preceding columns.—Parliament was prorogued on the 23d July, by His Majesty WILLIAM the IV., in person. His Majesty's speech on the occasion, which is given in the present number, is reported to have been written by His Majesty himself, and has been received with very general satisfaction throughout the kingdom. Parliament was subsequently dissolved, by Royal proclamation, on the 24th ultimo, and new writs directed to be issued forthwith, returnable on the 14th September next. The King gives every promise of becoming a most popular Monarch with the nation. His Majesty appears every day to gain more and more on the affections of his people, by his condescending and unostentatious deportment.

The restoration to their rank and honours, in their respective services, of Lord COCHRANE and Sir ROBERT WILSON, are acts worthy of a great King, and such as must tend materially to swell the tide of popularity in His Majesty's favour.

For foreign and other intelligence, we must refer to our columns.

We are happy to learn that there is every probability of G. R. ROBINSON, Esq., being again returned in the new Parliament as Member for Worcester. This country, in particular, is much indebted to Mr. ROBINSON for the able and disinterested advocacy, on her behalf, which has distinguished his former parliamentary career;—and in now wishing him the most triumphant success, we only give utterance to the united wishes of the people of Newfoundland.

Our attention was, within the last few days, directed to the improvements made in the Water Tank at *Bell's Shoot*, under the direction and at the expense of WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.—The former filthy mode of procuring this household essential, is now completely done away with, and a more abundant, constant, and cleaner supply of water, conveyed from the tank in metal pipes, ensured to the public through the judicious means adopted by the above public-spirited individual. He has also, at considerable expense, laid down pipes from the tank to his Premises in Water-street, as a convenience for Watering Vessels, (see advertisement,) where they can be supplied, at the rate of a tun in six minutes, with water of the purest and best description.—Such acts as these merit their reward, and we hope Mr. JOHNSTON will receive it in the thanks of a grateful community.

The Schooner *Fly*, Capt. Ego, will sail for Plymouth on Saturday morning next.—Letter-bag at the Office of Messrs. Robinson & Brooking.

A long list of Promotions in the army and navy, we understand, appeared in the London Gazette of the 27th July. We have heard with much pleasure of the following:—Lieut.-Colonel BURKE, C. B., Commanding Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, to be Colonel.—Major SALL to be Lieut.-Col., and Capt. M'KENZIE to be Major.

On the 12th of July the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, conferred the Degree of Doctor in Medicine on SAMUEL CARSON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, after having gone through the appointed examinations, and publicly defended his inaugural dissertation—*De Stethoscopia in Pneumonia cognoscenda usu.*

The brig *William Ashton*, Jonathan Storer, master, of and from Dublin, bound to Quebec, with passengers, struck on a rock, in a thick fog, on the night of the 9th instant, and shortly after filled.—The boats were hoisted out as soon as the vessel struck, by which means the crew and passengers succeeded, after very great difficulty, in reaching Harbour Britain, where they were treated with much kindness and attention by Mr. THORNE, who also procured a Shallop for the unfortunate sufferers, (60 in number,) in which they arrived at this port on Saturday last.—The poor creatures had suffered great privations, not having saved a single article of clothing;—but we understand His Excellency the Governor has amply provided for them during their stay here, and besides procuring them a passage to Quebec, has also directed that the expenses incurred at Harbour Britain, and in conveying them therefrom, shall be defrayed from the public chest.

ARRIVAL:—In the *Balclutha*, from Greenock, SAMUEL CARSON, Esq., M. D.

To the Editor of the *Newfoundlander*.

SIR,—Will you or any of your readers be good enough to inform me, through the medium of your respectable publication, if there is any probability, the present season, of a ROWING MATCH taking place on *Quidi Vidi Lake*.—I am particularly anxious on this subject; for, if in the event of there being no contest, I must be under the very disagreeable necessity of permitting my boat to take her departure from these shores, the first favourable opportunity, without trying her capability with some of the crack boats of the metropolis.

I remain, your's, respectfully,
JACK BOBSTAY.

Wednesday, 26th August.

Married, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, JOHN MOORE GODET, Esq., of Bermuda, to EMILY, eldest daughter of William Stevens, Esq., Deputy Assistant Commissary General of the Forces.
At Edinburgh, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Lee, SAMUEL CARSON, M. D., St. John's, Newfoundland, to MARGARET, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Sawers, A. M., Minister of Crookham, county of Northumberland.—*Scotsman*, July 14

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

ENTERED.
AUGUST 19.—Brig *Diana*, Ferguson, Greenock; 5 tierces refined sugar, 200 firkins butter, 170 barrels pork, 20 cask raisins, 200 bags bread, 60 tons coals, and sundry merchandise.
Brig *Caledonia*, Kelso, Oporto; 99 tons salt, 5 cwt. cork, 5 cwt. onions.
20.—Schooner *Two Brothers*, Boudrot, Arichat; 32 head oxen and cows, 5 sheep, 15 locs timber.
21.—Schooner *Terne*, Moys, P. E. Island; 35 M board, 20 M shingles.
Brig *Mayflower*, Martin, Hamburg; 50 bls. pork, 100 bls. flour, 420 lbs. bread, 80 bls. beef, 50 boxes s. ap, 28 hlds. geneva, 2000 brick.
Schooner *Messenger*, Richard, Antigonish; 20 M lumber, 15 M shingles, 35 firkins and 5 jars butter, 10 oxen.
25.—Brig *Balclutha*, George, Greenock; 15 M. bricks, 5 tons freestone, 14 chain cables, 210 coils cordage, 46 bags nails, and sundries.
Brig *Atalanta*, Jones, Lisbon; 360 hhd's. salt.
Brig *Charles*, Hart, Bristol; 240 bags nails, 2291 bars at bolts iron, 16 crates earthenware, 26 boxes glass, 16 kegs white lead, and sundries.
Brig *Piscator*, Taylor, Greenock; 50 tons coal.
CLEARED.
AUGUST 21.—Brig *Britannia*, Sueden; Seville; 1,850 qtls. fish.
Schooner *Jessie*, Murphy, Halifax; 24 casks iron, 2 hhd's. geneva, 2 cases wine.
Schooner *Two Brothers*, Boudrot, Sydney; 12 cwt. cork wood.
24.—Brig *Guyborough*, Bennett, Miramichi; ballast.
Schooner *Adventure*, Willis, Figueira; 1182 qtls. fish.
Brig *Tavinia*, Cowan, Oporto; 8025 gallons oil, 3038 qtls. fish.
Schooner *Mayflower*, Martin, Oporto; 1400 qtls. fish.
Brig *Adriana*, George, Grenada; 1030 qtls. fish, 20 bundles hoops.
25.—Brig *Agenorina*, Darrell, Barbados; 2203 qtls. fish, 512 gallons oil.

Conception-Bay.

CARBONEAR—ENTERED.

AUGUST 7.—Brig *Eagle*, Hunt, Tobago; 4 hhd's. sugar, 55 puns. rum, 43 puns. molasses.

CLEARED.

AUGUST 18.—Snow *Horton*, Short, Poole; 92 tons and 1 hhd seal oil, 7 tons and 3 hhd's. cod oil, 2 bundles and 1 barrel fish, 14 packages caplin.
19.—Brig *Eagle*, Hunt, Tobago; 1,814 qtls. fish.

PORT-DE-GRAVE.—CLEARED.

AUGUST 2.—Brig *Ann*, Holywell, Gaspe; 80 tons salt.

BRIGUS.—ENTERED.

AUGUST 6.—Brig *Terra Nova*, Perry, Liverpool; 163 firkins butter, 200 bls. flour, 115 bls. pork, and merchandise.

CLEARED.

AUGUST 3.—Brig *Lochiel*, Soper, Liverpool; 140 tons seal oil, 2 tons and 2 hhd's. cod oil, 1 tan blubber, 3,282 seal skins, 62 cwt. old junk, 30 cow hides.

Arrived, yesterday evening, the brig *Leander*, Capt. M'Ausland, from Demerara.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Wm. & Henry Thomas,

100 FIRKINS very superior Cumberland BUTTER,

40 Barrels American Pork,
10 Ditto ditto prime Beef,
10 Tierces Rice,
30 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco,
3 Hogsheds Leaf ditto.

ALSO,

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

The fine new

Schooner LARK,

Launched in April last, burthen per Register 44 1/2 tons. She is remarkably well found in Rigging and Materials, and may be sent to sea without any additional expense.

August 26.

TO-MORROW,

(FRIDAY) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

William & Henry Thomas,

25 Head very prime fat

OXEN.

August 26.

Notices.

THE Friends of the *St. John's Charity School Society* are respectfully requested to BREAK-FAST together at the SCHOOL-ROOM, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at half-past Ten o'clock, when the Accounts of the Society will be submitted, and New Officers chosen.

Tickets may be had of Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. LANNETT, Mr. DOYLE, and of

W. THOMAS,
Secretary.

August 26.

SEALED Tenders for the supply of BRITISH SILVER MONEY, for the use of His Majesty's Government in this Island, to the amount of 500,000, in exchange for a BILL (or two Bills of 500,000) on the LORDS OF THE TREASURY, will be received at this Office, until TUESDAY next, the 31st instant, at noon.

CHRISTOPHER AYRE,
Pro Secretary.

Secretary's Office, St. John's,
24th August, 1830.

VESSELS WATERED.

Baine, Johnston & Co.

WILL now SUPPLY VESSELS with WATER, of a very superior quality, at their Premises, on very moderate terms.—The improved nature of their Water Works afford facilities for despatch not to be met with elsewhere in this harbour.
August 26.

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 LAIDLAY,
A. C. G.
Commissariat Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
5th August, 1830.

On Sale.

A few Tons prime Upland

HAY.

Apply at the *Newfoundlander* Office,
August 12.

Notice.

PUBLIC MEETING.

St. John's, 31st July, 1830.

SIR, 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, Robert Job, W. B. Row, Nicholas Gill, Newman W. Hoyles, Wm. Thomas, John Dunscumb, Thomas Bennett, J. M' Bride, Stephen Lancel, J. Stewart, Benjamin I. Williams, John Shea, Wm. Jordan, J. Boyd, John B. Thomson, Monier Hutchings, B. Scott, J. B. Bland, William Carson.

To D. BUCHAN, Esq., High Sheriff of Newfoundland.

IN compliance with the foregoing Requisition, I do hereby notify the Inhabitants of this Colony, and request their attendance accordingly.

D. BUCHAN,
High-Sheriff.

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

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 OLDREY, Master;
Would take 1,000 to 1,500 qtls. Fish on Freight.—Apply to

SAMUEL CODNER.

Also,
FOR SALE,
On board of the above Vessel,
480 Hogsheds 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. I.
Schooner JANET,
83 tons Register,
M. P. GIBBS, master.
Apply to the Master on board, or to
July 29. JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

On Sale.

60 CHESTS FINE CONGO
TEA,
For Sale, at the Stores of
HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.
At very low prices.
August 19.

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.

On Sale.

Garland C. Gaden

BEGS respectfully to inform the Public, that he has just received, per Brig *Balclutha*, from Greenock, his Fall Supply of

Manufactured Goods,

Of a very superior quality,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
August 26.

BY

Brown, Hoyles & Co.

The Cargo of the Brig *MAY FLOWER*, just imported from Hamburg,

Viz.

**BREAD, FLOUR,
PORK, BEEF,
SOAP, BRICKS, and
GENEVA.**

August 26.

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.

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.

Robinson & Brooking,

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

5 PIPES,

10 Hhd's.
20 Quarter-casks,
7 Three-Almudes,
11 Two-Almudes,
21 One-Almude,

Prime Old Port WINE.

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,

BY

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.

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 Tubs Butter,
400 Pieces Room Paper and Bordering.

9 Cases Boots and Shoes,
50 Boxes Chocolate,
10 Boxes Sperm. Candles,
50 Fancy Chairs,

August 12.



Poets' Corner.

WE RETURN NO MORE.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

"When I stood beneath the fresh green tree,
And saw around me the wide field revive,
With fruits and fertile promise, and the Spring
Come forth her work of gladness to contrive,
With all her reckless birds upon the wing,
I turn'd from all she brought to all she could not bring."

CHILDE HAROLD.

We return—we return—we return no more!
—So comes the song to the mountain-shore,
From those that are leaving their Highland home,
For a world far o'er the blue sea's foam:
"We return no more!" and through cave and dell,
Mournfully wanders that wild Farewell.

"We return—we return—we return no more!"
—So breathe the sad voices our spirit's o'er,
Murmuring up from the depths of the heart,
Where lovely things with their light depart;
And the inborn sound hath a prophet's tone,
And we feel that a joy is for ever gone.

"We return—we return—we return no more!"
—Is it heard when the days of flowers are o'er?
When the passionate soul of the night-bird's lay
Hath died from the summer woods away?
When the glory from sunset's robe hath pass'd,
Or the leaves are borne on the rushing blast?

No! it is not the rose that returns no more;
A breath of spring shall its bloom restore;
And it is not the voice that o'erflows the bowers
With a stream of love through the starry hours;
Nor is it the crimson of sunset-hues,
Nor the frail flush'd leaves, which the wild wind strews.

"We return—we return—we return no more!"
—The bird sing thus from a brighter shore?
Those wings, that follow the southern breeze,
Float they not homeward o'er vernal seas?
Yes! from the lands of the vine and palm,
They come, with the sunshine, when waves grow calm.

"But we—we return—we return no more!"
The heart's young dreams when their spring is o'er;
The love it hath pour'd so freely forth,
The boundless trust in ideal worth;
The faith in affection—deep, fond, yet vain—
—These are the lost that return not again!

ALGIERS.

(From the London Courier.)

A very imperfect conception exists in this country with respect to the importance of the French expedition to Algiers; and we doubt not it will surprise our readers to be informed that it has no less for its object than the acquisition of a great and fertile kingdom, more extensive than that of Great Britain, not populous it is true, but abounding in natural riches.

The territory of Algiers consists of the ancient Mauritania, and Tingitana, in length above six hundred miles, and in breadth about one hundred and eighty; bounded by the kingdom of Fez on the west—the ridges of Atlas and Biludegerid on the south—Tunis on the east—and the Mediterranean on the north.

The river Malva, now called the Melooia, which marks the western boundary, is the most considerable stream in this part of Africa, and is partly navigable for small vessels; five smaller rivers intersect the country.

Besides the metropolis of Algiers, which contains a population of about one hundred and twenty thousand souls, there are several other considerable cities. The population of Constantina is estimated at no less than one hundred thousand. Oran is a large and populous town, with a tolerably good roadstead, within a few miles east of which is a fine bay, capable of receiving the largest fleets. Tremisan and Tenez, once the capitals of great and beautiful kingdoms, still exist, though in much decay. Boujeiah, a strong fortress, possesses a larger port than Algiers. Mersalquivir is a place too of some consequence, and likewise Shershell. The salt pits of Arzew are said to be the most extensive in the world. Elcallah is renowned for its great market, and manufactories of shawls and carpets. The wool of the neighbourhood is soft and flexible, and well fitted for the manufacture of such goods. Bleda is a populous town in the interior, and Gigeri, on the sea coast, are also places of some commercial importance. There are various other large towns in the populous districts, many of which have rarely been visited by European travellers. It is needless to add, that these towns are but remnants of prosperity; for, notwithstanding the numerous splendid cities, containing all that was beautiful in Roman art, which once adorned Mauritania, the rage of its various invaders has left but little to gratify modern curiosity.

The climate of this country is described as soft and salubrious; the seasons follow each other in the gentlest succession; the heats of the earlier autumn are excessive, but generally tempered by northerly winds. Few diseases are peculiar to the Algerine territory: it has not been visited by the plague for many years, though in the meantime raging with much violence in the neighbouring island of Malta.

The mineral riches are supposed to be great, but iron and lead are the principal metals which have yet been discovered. Gold is said to exist among the mountains of Atlas; other minerals and mineral springs are numerous, and great quantities of the most beautiful corals are found on the coast. It is, however, in the fertility of the soil that the chief riches of the country exist: a happy combination of warmth and humidity gives great vigour and magnificence to

the vegetable productions; wheat and Indian corn are extremely abundant, and the vines grow to a prodigious height. The olive tree is indigenous; all fruits common to the south of Europe are of the most exquisite flavour; and the oaks, in many places grow to an immense size. The hills are covered with thyme and rosemary; and in many places there are extensive tracts thickly planted with roses, for the distillation of the famous essence so well known in Europe. The climate has at all times been highly favourable to the culture of sugar cane, which grows with great vigour, and is thought by many to be indigenous, and to have supplied the plants with which the cultivation was first established in the West Indies. The horses of Barbary have long been celebrated for their beauty and symmetry. Beasts of prey are numerous, and the desolated state of the country favours their propagation.

The Algerines, to a proverb, are a barbarous people; but, though unlettered and unlearned, they are in a state of civilization far above the negroes of the interior of the continent, or the Indians of America. They are, in fact, rather a rude than a savage race. Some of their manufactures are beautiful and worthy of imitation. They dress with costly stuffs, in a better style and taste than either the Greeks or Turks, and they have that grand distinction of civilized society, an organized police, and laws, and a judicature. The French have, therefore, not gone to take possession of a wild country, merely on account of the soil, as we have done in North America and Australasia, but to conquer a State of no inconsiderable resources—and the world is interested in their success. They propose to regenerate the country; and, perhaps no scheme to relieve France of a portion of her dissatisfied population could have been devised superior, for, although the acquisition would be important, yet without some object beyond the conquest, such is the state of the Moors—a military people—that it could hardly be expected to pay the expenses of the garrisons necessary to preserve it. As the site of a colony, however, it would be difficult, on the map of the world, to point out one more eligible to France. The voyage is short, the climate is so little different, that the French would scarcely be able to discern there that they had changed countries. The French Government have not disclosed their colonial intention; but it is well known, and, doubtless, as soon as the City of Algiers surrenders, the plan of colonization will then be made public.

STORY OF A HIGHLAND FREEBOOTER.

(From Sir T. Dick Lauder's work on the "Moray Floods.")

Near the Hamlet of Carr, on the right bank, a slate-rock has been laid bare, which, if properly wrought, might turn out to some account. About 150 yards to the westward of the houses there is a small patch of land surrounded by a few stunted birches, called Croft-na-Croich, or the Gallow's Croft, having the following story attached to it:—

Near the end of the 17th century there lived a certain notorious freebooter, a native of Lochaber, of the name of Cameron, but who was better known by his cognomen of Padrig Mac-an-Ts'agairt, Peter the Priest's son. Numerous were the creachs or robberies of cattle on the great scale, driven by him from Strathspey. But he did not confine his depredations to that country; for, some time between the years 1690 and 1695, he made a clean sweep of the cattle from the rich pastures of The Aird, the territory of the Frasers. That he might put his pursuers on a wrong scent, he did not go directly towards Lochaber, but, crossing the River Ness at Lochend, he struck over the mountains of Strathairn and Strathdearn, and ultimately encamped behind a hill above Duthel, called, from a copious spring on its summit, Cairn an-Sa'waran, or The Well-Hill. But, notwithstanding all his precautions, the celebrated Simon, Lord Lovat, the chief of the Frasers, discovered his track, and despatched a messenger to his father-in-law, Sir Ludovic Grant, of Grant, begging his aid in apprehending Mac-an-Ts'agairt, and recovering the cattle.

It so happened that there lived, at this time, on the Laird of Grant's ground, a man also called Cameron, surnamed Mugach-more, of great strength and undaunted courage; he had six sons and a stepson, whom his wife, formerly a woman of light character, had before her marriage with Mugach, and as they were all brave, Sir Ludovic applied to them to undertake the recapture of the cattle. Sir Ludovic was not mistaken in his man. The Mugach no sooner received his orders; that he armed himself and his little band, and went in quest of the freebooter, whom he found in the act of cooking a dinner from part of the spoil. The Mugach called on Padrig and his men to surrender, and they, though numerous, dreading the well-known prowess of their adversary, fled to the opposite hills, their chief threatening bloody vengeance as he went. The Mugach drove the cattle to a place of safety, and watched them there till their owners came to recover them.

Padrig Mac-an-Ts'agairt did not utter his threats without the fullest intention of carrying them into effect. In the latter end of the following spring, he visited Strathspey with a strong party, and waylaid the Mugach, as he and his sons were returning from working at a small patch of land he had on the brow of a hill, about half a mile above his house. Mac-an-Ts'agairt and his party concealed themselves in a thick covert of underwood, through which they knew that the Mugach and his sons must pass; but seeing their intended victims well armed, the cowardly assassins lay still in their hiding-place, and allowed them to pass, with the intention of taking a more favourable opportunity for their purpose. That very night they surprised and murdered two of the sons, who, being married, lived in separate houses,

at some distance from their fathers; and, having thus executed so much of their diabolical purpose, they surrounded the Mugach's cottage.

No sooner was his dwelling attacked, than the brave Mugach, immediately guessing who the assailants were, made the best arrangements for defence that time and circumstances permitted. The door was the first point attempted, but it was strong, and he and his four sons placed themselves behind it, determined to do bloody execution the moment it should be forced. Whilst thus engaged, the Mugach was startled by a noise above the rafters, and, looking up, he perceived, in the obscurity, the figure of a man half through a hole in the wattled roof. Eager to despatch his foe as he entered, he sprang upon a table, plunged his sword into his body, and down fell—his stepson! whom he had ever loved and cherished as one of his own children. The youth had been cutting his way through the roof, with the intention of attacking Padrig from above, and so creating a diversion in favour of those who were defending the door. The brave young man lived no longer than to say, with a faint voice, "Dear father, I fear you have killed me!" For a moment the Mugach stood petrified with horror and grief, but rage soon usurped the place of both. "Let me open the door!" he cried, "and revenge his death by drenching my sword in the blood of the villain!" His sons clung around him, to prevent what they conceived to be madness, and a strong struggle ensued between desperate bravery and filial duty; whilst the Mugach's wife stood gazing on the corpse of her first-born son, in an agony of contending passions, being ignorant, from all she had witnessed, but that the young man's death had been wilfully wrought by her husband. "Hast thou forgotten our former days of dalliance?" cried the wily Padrig, who saw the whole scene through a crevice in the door: "how often hast thou undone thy door to me, when I came on an errand of love, and wilt thou not open now to give me way to punish him who has, but this moment, so foully slain thy beloved son?"—Ancient recollections, and present affliction, conspired to twist her to his purpose. The struggle and altercation between the Mugach and his sons still continued. A phrenzy seized on the unhappy woman. She flew to the door—undid the bolt—and Padrig and his assassins rushed in. The infuriated Mugach no sooner beheld his enemy enter, than he sprang at him like a tiger, grasped him by the throat, and dashed him to the ground. Already was his vigorous sword-arm drawn back, and his broad claymore was about to find a passage to the traitor's heart, when his faithless wife, coming behind him, threw over it a large canvass winnowing sheet, and, before he could extricate the blade from the numerous folds, Padrig's weapon was reeking in the best heart's blood of the bravest highlander that Strathspey could boast of. His four sons, who had witnessed their mother's treachery, were paralyzed.—The unfortunate woman herself, too, stood stupefied and appalled; but she was quickly recalled to her senses by the active clash of the swords of Padrig and his men. "Oh, my sons! my sons!" she cried, "spare my boys!" But the tempter needed her services no longer—she had done his work. She was spurred to the ground, and trampled under foot, by those who soon strewed the bloody floor around with the lifeless corpses of her brave sons.

Exulting in the full success of this expedition of vengeance, Mac-an-Ts'agairt beheaded the bodies, and piled the heads in a heap on an oblong hill, that runs parallel to the road, on the east side of Car Bridge, from which it is called Tum-nan-Cean, the Hill of the Heads. Scarcely was he beyond the reach of danger, than his butchery was known at Castle Grant, and Sir Ludovic immediately offered a great reward for his apprehension, but Padrig, who had anticipated some such thing, fled to Ireland, where he remained for seven years. But the restlessness of the murderer is well known, and Padrig felt it in all its horrors. Leaving his Irish retreat, he returned to Lochaber. By a strange accident, a certain Mungo Grant, of Muckrach, having had his cattle and horses carried away by some thieves from that quarter, pursued them hot foot, recovered them, and was on his way returning with them, when, to his astonishment, he met Padrig Mac-an-Ts'agairt, quite alone, in a narrow pass, on the borders of his native country. Mungo instantly seized and made prisoner of him. But his progress with his beasts was tedious; and, as he was entering Strathspey at Lag-na-Cuillich, about a mile to the westward of Aviemore, he espied twelve desperate men, who, taking advantage of his slow march, had crossed the hills to gain the pass before him, for the purpose of rescuing Padrig. But Mungo was not to be daunted. Seeing them occupying the road in his front, he grasped his prisoner with one hand, and brandishing his dirk with the other, he advanced in the midst of his people and animals, swearing potently that the first motion on an attempt at rescue by any one of them, should be the signal for his dirk to drink the life's blood of Padrig Mac-an-Ts'agairt. They were so intimidated by his boldness, that they allowed him to pass without assault, and left their friend to his fate. Padrig was forthwith carried to Castle Grant. But the remembrance of the Mugach's murder had been by this time much obliterated, by many events little less strange, and the laird, unwilling to be troubled with the matter, ordered Mungo and his prisoner away.

Disappointed and mortified, Mungo and his party were returning with their felon captive, discussing, as they went, what they had best to do with him.—"A fine reward we have had for all our trouble," said one. "The laird may catch the next thief her's nansel for Donald!" said another. "Let's turn him loose!" said a third. "Aye, aye," said a fourth, "what for wud we be plaguing oursel's more wi' him!" "Yes, yes! brave, generous men!" said Padrig Mac-an-Ts'agairt, roused by a sudden

hope of life from the moody dream of the gallows-tree, in which he had been plunged, whilst he was courting his mournful muse to compose his own lament, that he might die with an effect striking, as all the events of his life had been; "Yes, brave men! free me from these bonds! it is unworthy of Strathspey-men,—it is unworthy of Grants to triumph over a fallen foe! Those whom I killed were no clansmen of mine, Lut recreant Camerons, who betrayed a Cameron! Let me go free, and that reward of which you have been disappointed shall be quadrupled for sparing my life!" Such words as these, operating on minds so much prepared to receive them favourably, had well nigh worked their purpose. But, "No!" said Muckrach sternly, "it shall never be said that a murderer escaped from my hands. Besides, it was just so that he fairly spake the Mugach's false wife. But did he spare her sons on that account? If ye let him go, my men, the fate of the Mugach may be ours; for what bravery can stand against treachery and assassination?" This opened an entirely new view of the question to Padrig's rude guards, and the result of the conference was, that they resolved to take him to Inverness, and to deliver him up to the Sheriff.

As they were pursuing their way up the south side of the river Dulan, the hill of Tom-nan-cean appeared on that opposite to them. At sight of it, the whole circumstances of Padrig's atrocious deed came fresh into their minds. It seemed to cry on them for justice, and, with one impulse, they shouted out—"Let him die on the spot where he did the bloody act!" Without a moment's farther delay they resolved to execute their new resolution. But on their way across the plain, they happened to observe a large fir tree, with a thick horizontal branch growing at right angles from the trunk, and of a sufficient height from the ground to suit their purpose, and doubting if they might find so convenient a gallows where they were going, they at once determined that here Padrig should finish his mortal career. The neighbouring birch thicket supplied them with materials for making a withe, and, while they were twisting it, Padrig burst forth in a flood of Gaelic verse, which his mind had been accumulating by the way. His song, and the twig rope that was to terminate his existence, were spun out and finished at the same moment, and he was instantly elevated to a height equally beyond his ambition and his hopes.

AN IRISH DUEL.

(From Tales of the Munster Festivals.)

"Well Batt," says I, "so your master fought another duel lately?" The man tossed his head and smiled—"he did, Sir," said he, "an' a dhroller jewel never was fought before or after." "How was that Batt?" "Why then, I'll tell you, Sir. The masher and Mr. Doody over, that had a difference about a horse of the masher's that he knocked again' Mr. Doody's Chestnut mare, an' faix if they had, they struck one another on the right of it. Well, it was late at night, after they dinin' together over at the Priest's House, an' so after they going, they agreed to fight one another in the Village, and they having no seconds, nor nobody with 'em but myself. Indeed only Mr. Doody was drunk, I don't say he'd do it, for he was always very exact about discipline, and to say the truth, founder o' the discipline than he was o' the fighting (with a knowing wink.) But the masher threatened to post him, if he would'nt do it that minute. So they borries a pair of blunderbusses and loaded 'em with slugs, and they agreed to walk up to one another, from one end o' the street to the other, an' to fire when they plazed. Well then Doody walked away to the post, an' the night so pitch dark, that you could'nt see a man a past your hand.

"I'll tell you what it is now, masher," says I, makin' up to him and whispering in his ear, "walk away home with yourself now, an' you'll have a joke against Doody forever." He made me no answer, only gave me a kick that tumbled me in the gutter. I had no time to say more, only made a one side, and hid behind the pump, for fear Doody would begin to fire; unbeknownst. Well it is not long till I hears the masher crying out, "Where are you Doody you scoundhrel, are you skulkin' any where in a Corner? Let me know till I blow your brains out." "Here, you rascal," cries Doody, "out here fronting you in the middle o' the street." So they blazed at one another. "Did you get it that time, you scoundhrel?"—cried the masher—"No, you rascal, did you?"—cries Doody, "I didn't, you pig," says the masher, "let's load again." So they stept a one side and loaded. "Stand out again, you tinker," cries the masher, "until I riddle you." "I'm here already, you Ruffen," says Doody. So they blazed again. "Well," cries Doody, "Did you get it now?" The masher said nothing as I crept out afard, and went over and found him sittin' upon the ground, and the gun laying near him. "Are you hurt masher?" says I, "Batt," says he with a groan, "I believe we're a pair of Fools."—Have you much pain, Sir?" says I. "It went through the shoulder," says he, "an' lodged, inside, I fear, "Where's Doody?" "He ran off," says I, "when he saw you down." "He was right," says the masher.—"Well," says he an' I putting him on the horse,—"Whatever comes of it, Batt, it's a comfort to know we have done the Business like Gentlemen."