



Newfoundland

No. 163.

THURSDAY, September 2, 1830.

Sixpence.

Notices.

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

July 22.

JOHN LONG.

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.

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 latter 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 Newfoundland Office will be care fully forwarded.

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.

On Sale.

William & 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, hhd., quarter-casks, one-sixth pipes, and half-quarter casks.
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

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' Articles, Bills of Lading, Indentures, Shipping Papers, and a variety of other Blanks for Sale at the Office of this paper.

LONDON, JULY 19.

We have received the Paris papers of Saturday. The *Messenger des Chambres* copies from the *London Express*, an English paper published in Paris, a curious document, said to have been drawn up and signed at Tilsit. According to this secret treaty the conquest of Algiers had been resolved on by Napoleon. The remaining Napoleonists in France, who insist on the retention of Algiers, will find new ground for argument in the publication of this treaty. The Liberals also will find it convenient, as they do not weigh with nicety the character of their arguments.

It is stated that the French have got possession of four millions of money in Algiers, which will be amply adequate to pay all their expenses.

Boliver has at length quitted the capital, and bid farewell to Columbia on his way to Jamaica for England. His arrival in this country may be looked for in the course of next month. Previous to leaving Bogota he issued an address to the Congress, and another to the people of the Republic, stating his reasons for abandoning it. The last accounts left him at Carthage, surrounded by a great proportion of the English officers lately in the Columbian service.

The King, on discontinuing in his own person the office of General of Marines, has been pleased to present his portrait to each division of that distinguished corps, and to signify his gracious approbation of their conduct and efficiency, through the Lords of the Admiralty. The official letter was read at the head of his battalion on Southsea Common on Friday, by Col. Sir R. Williams, Commandant of the Corps.

Review of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards by his Majesty.—At half-past 9 o'clock on Monday morning, the Coldstream Regiment marched down the parade of St. James's Park, and took up their station for being reviewed, with band playing and colours flying. The fineness of the morning drew together a vast concourse of fashionables. At 10 o'clock his Majesty arrived in a carriage drawn by two horses, dressed in a General's uniform, accompanied by the Duke of Sussex and two Generals. The band struck up the national anthem; the troops presenting arms. The King descended from his carriage, when he marched up and down the line, accompanied by the Dukes of Cumberland, Gloucester, and Sussex, Prince George of Cumberland, in a Hussar uniform, Prince Leopold, Lord Hill, the Marquis of Anglesea, and about twenty General Officers. His Majesty then took up his position, and the regiment marched past in companies, after which they formed in line, and went through their various manoeuvres. The King appeared in most excellent health and spirits, and kept talking in the most affable manner to the officers around him, and expressed to Col. M'Donald his great satisfaction at the military tenue of the regiment. After which his Majesty returned, amidst the greatest acclamations, to St. James's Palace.

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.—We are happy to be able to state on unquestionable authority that the King is not merely in "tolerable" but in excellent health, and as likely to live many years as any of his subjects.—*Court Journal*.

Sir Sidney Smith has just arrived in London from Paris. His recent appointment to the Lieutenant-General of Marines was as unexpected to him as it was honourable to his Majesty. The Duke of Clarence was General of the Marines; but on becoming King he promoted the Lieutenant-General to be General, and directed the commission for Lieutenant-General to be made out forthwith for Sir Sidney Smith. It was sent express to Paris to the hero of the "Temple" and Acre. He was mixed up with the "Delicate investigation," and in consequence, remained in the shade, chiefly residing in Paris, since the peace. The King's accession was on a Saturday; on the Monday following the commission was ready! Sir Sidney, after having worn blue so long, experiences a curious transition from his promotion, as he will now be required to wear red clothes.

ALGIERS.

PARIS, JULY 19.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

La Casaba, July 8.

Prince.—The taking of Algiers seemed necessarily to lead to the submission of all parts of this Regency. The more the Turkish soldiery was feared,

the more has its prompt destruction raised in the minds of the Africans the power of the French army. The soldiers themselves have set the example of obedience. In each of their barracks a few soldiers have sufficed to disarm them. At the first order that they received, all have brought their muskets and their yatagans to the place appointed. It has been intimated to them, that the fathers of families would be permitted to remain at Algiers, but that the unmarried men would be conveyed by sea to whatever place they should choose. This decision appeared to make but little impression upon them. Most of them are natives of Asia Minor, and have requested to be taken there. The number of soldiers collected in the barracks is about two thousand five hundred. These are all unmarried; many of them are old and unfit for military service.—The bravest and most robust have perished in the late campaign. The married soldiers are lodged in private houses; their number does not seem to be above 1,000. For the last three years the blockade made it almost impossible to obtain recruits. A considerable reduction in the strength of the military force was the consequence.

The Bey came yesterday to see me at La Casaba.—He expressed a desire to go and settle at Leghorn. He will be conveyed thither on board a frigate. Admiral Duperré is taking measures that the unmarried Turks may be embarked almost at the same time. The Moors and the Jews look for their departure with impatience. Then, and not before, they will think their yoke for ever broken.

The Bey of Titer has been the first to perceive that it was impossible for him to continue the struggle. The day after that on which the French took possession of Algiers, his son, who is hardly sixteen years old, came to inform me that he was ready to submit, and if I agreed to it he would come to me himself. His young Envoy acquitted himself of his mission with a simplicity like that of the ages of antiquity. I delivered to him a safe conduct for his father, who on the following day came to Algiers. I have left him at the head of the Government of his province on condition of his paying to us the same tribute as to the Bey. This condition was accepted with gratitude. The inhabitants appear to be convinced that the Beys of Oran and Constantina will speedily follow the example of the Bey of Titer.

Confidence already begins to return. Many shops are opened. The markets are supplied with provisions. The prices are higher than in ordinary times; but competition will soon put an end to this momentary dearness. I have intrusted the direction of the Police to M. d'Aubignose, a Frenchman, who has long resided in the East. A commission of which M. Denie, the Chief-Intendant, is President, has been charged to point out the modifications which the late events render necessary in the administration and form of Government. General Thoboz has been appointed Commandant of the place. His firm and honourable character renders him peculiarly proper for this important post.

The line of communication beginning at Sidi-Ferruch will soon be useless, and henceforth the supplies of the army will be sent to the port of Algiers. This will produce a great saving in the carriage. In a few days the redoubts which had been erected between Sidi-Ferruch and the camp of the besieging army, will be dismantled. Lastly, the depot itself will be abandoned immediately after the hospital have been transferred to another place, and the provisions there either consumed or embarked.

Orders have already been given to send back to France the materiel of the artillery which had not been landed. The train of artillery employed in the siege remains almost entire. We have found here an immense quantity of powder, cannon-balls, &c., and above 2,000 pieces of cannon, almost all of bronze. The value of these articles, that of the iron belonging to the Government, and above all, that of the treasure of which the Paymaster-General is taking an inventory, seem to be sufficient to pay a great portion of the expenses of the war.

All the French prisoners who were at Algiers, were delivered to me on the 5th, in the morning, before the French took possession of the place.

The heat has been great for some days past.—Several times Reaumur's thermometer has been at 28 degrees. Though the siege continued for only six days, the activity with which the works were carried on has caused the troops to sustain great fatigue. Dysenteries are become more frequent, but those who are attacked by them are not so ill as to quit their corps. We have hardly 250 fever-patients in the army. The number of men put hors de com-

but since the 14th is 2,300; 400 are dead; 1,000 wounded have been sent to the hospitals. Here, as in Egypt, they soon recover. Most of the fathers of those who have shed their blood for the country and the King will be more fortunate than I am. My second son had received a severe wound in the battle of the 24th. When I had the honour to inform your Excellency of this, I was full of hopes of preserving him. This hope has been deceived. He has just expired! The army loses a brave soldier, and I lament an excellent son. I beg your Excellency to tell the King that, though struck by this family misfortune, I shall fulfil with no less vigour the sacred duties which his confidence imposes upon me.

I have the honour to, &c.
(Signed)
"Count de BOURMONT."

Important Intelligence.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE!!!

(From the Edinburgh Advertiser, August 3.)

The French Monarch on Monday last, took a step in regard to his people the most energetic—the most daring—ever taken under such circumstances by any monarch, being no less than a declaration of arbitrary rule over a people whose whole wishes and thoughts, for many years, have been eagerly bent on the establishment of a purely Constitutional and Representative Government.

It now appears that the Ministry have been for some time past plotting this violent attempt upon the liberties of the French nation. It was kept, however, in profound silence till Monday morning, the 26th July, when the *Moniteur* was found by its readers to contain a Report from the Ministers to the King, together with three Royal Ordinances. That Report informed the King, that his Government was endangered by the licentiousness of the Journals, which had already caused the election of a Democratic Chamber of Deputies, and that the only course by which he could save his country from ruin was to destroy the mischievous engine complained of. The Ordinances, proceeding upon this advice, suspended the liberty of the Press, dissolved the Chambers, and enacted that henceforth the Representative part of the Government should be limited to the Departments.

When this intelligence burst upon the public ear in Paris, the first sensation was surprise—the second indignation—the third resistance. Monday appears to have been chiefly spent in the first of these sensations; the second prevailed on Tuesday; and on Wednesday the last began to exercise its sway. Then, in the words of our own Akenside—

Then, like a lion from his den,
Arose the multitude of men—
The injured people rose.

The shops were closed, as if all idea of business had been lost in the overpowering feeling of the national crisis. Men, deprived of the usual organs of intelligence, met, as before the Revolution, on the public thoroughfares, and hastily communicated news to each other, coloured deeply with their own sentiments. Such of the Deputies of the new Chamber as were in town assembled, and attempted, by a Deputation, to remonstrate with the King on the ruinous measures he had taken. When that was found ineffectual, mobs, which had as yet but skimmed slightly with the Royal Guards and Gens-d'armes, broke into open violence; the *National Guard*, a civic militia celebrated in French revolutionary history, but dissolved under the Villele administration, voluntarily re-organized itself in behalf of the populace. To suppress this insurrection the soldiery brought artillery into the city, and enfiladed the streets. Many hundred persons—some accounts say thousands—were killed. But, at last, on Thursday, the people were victorious; two Regiments of the line had gone over to them; the rest of the military were expelled from Paris, the gates of which, however, they still kept in a state of blockade.

Such is the disastrous result of the violent measures of the King!—a result, we have no doubt, ruinous to him and his ill-fated house for ever. His decisive step of the 26th, which he seems to have expected to be at once successful in cowering the nation, and bringing it under his feet, has already been neutralised and set at naught by the spirit of the capital alone, before the rest of the country had so much as learned the news.

The latest intelligence from Paris, that reaches us in a credible shape, comes down to Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The city was then in possession of the people, under the control of the *National Guard*, which was commanded by that veteran friend of freedom, La Fayette. The King was at St. Cloud, still obstinate in the course he had chosen, though hundreds of lives had that morning fallen a sacrifice to his blind insanity. The Ministers had vanished, like magicians, terrified at the storm they had raised. A Provisional Government was established in Paris, composed of General Gerard, Marquis De Choiseuil, General La Fayette, Cassimir Perrier, and M. Odier. It sat at the Hotel de Ville. The English residents were leaving Paris in great numbers, unprovided with passports; and the tri-coloured flag was hoisted on the principal buildings in Paris, including the Tuilleries, which that morning had been sacked by the populace.

The following Ordinance was posted up in Paris on the evening of the 26th July:—

"We, Prefect of Police, &c. seeing the Ordinance of the King, dated the 25th instant, which puts again in force articles 1, 2, and 9, of the Law of the 21st of October, 1814, &c. have ordained and ordain as follows:—

"Art. 1. Every individual who shall distribute printed writings, on which there shall not be the true indication of the names, profession, and residence of the author and of the printer, or who shall give to the public the same writings to read, shall be seized."

"2. Every individual keeping a reading room, coffee-house, &c. who shall give to be read journals or other writings, printed contrary to the ordinance of the King of the 25th instant, relative to the press, shall be prosecuted as guilty of the misdemeanours which these journals, or writings, may constitute, and his establishment shall be provisionally closed."

Another writer of the same day adds, "The editors of the *National* and the *Temps* have this morning resisted the officers who came to break up their presses. They did not resist by open force, but the officers, who were accompanied by a great display of military force, were obliged to force the doors. The presses were then defaced amidst the remonstrances of the proprietors."

The state of Paris, on Tuesday, when it appears, the violence of the populace had much increased, is described by an English gentleman who left the city that evening:—"I left Paris on the 27th instant, at 6 P. M. During the day the greatest ferment prevailed throughout the city. The journal called *Le Temps* alone braved the Ordinance, and published the same, accompanied with the comments which naturally suggested themselves, but which the others dared not express. From eight to twelve o'clock it was circulated with great activity, at which latter hour the bureau was surrounded by gens-d'armes, and the presses broken up. The Palais Royal, in the early part of the day, was a scene of much clamour—many individuals endeavouring to harangue the mob in revolutionary style. At 1 o'clock the gardens were cleared by gens-d'armes, and the gates closed. The Bourse was throughout the day in the greatest possible state of agitation. Towards the afternoon Paris presented the appearance of a military garrison, most of the principal streets being lined with gens-d'armes. The shops were mostly closed and business generally at a stand still. I regret to say that blood has been spilt. I heard that two gens-d'armes had been killed by the populace, and myself saw the corpse of a man who had been shot in the jaw, in the Rue St. Honore—a ghastly spectacle. The body was extended on a shutter, behind which the mob were execrating the soldiers in a furious manner. A universal opinion prevailed, that the night would be a turbulent one, and that more blood would be spilt. Cannon were mounted in the Place Caroussel and Place Louis XVI. A severe struggle may be apprehended, for the gens-d'armes of Paris have a rancour against the mob, and will probably stick to the Government to the last."

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

We have had an interview with a most intelligent gentleman who left Paris on Wednesday evening. The accounts he brought are the latest which have reached this country.

On Wednesday, about one o'clock, the tumultuous assemblages had greatly increased when there were repeated discharges of musketry. The populace were every where collected in dense masses, but more especially in the Rue St. Honore and the market places. The Place Louis-Quinze was crowded with persons in the strongest state of excitement, calling out, with deafening shouts—"A bas les Bourbons!"—"A bas les despotes!" &c. By the various discharges it was said that five or six hundred individuals had been killed. At the Boulevards the people cut down the trees and tore up the chaussees. One unfortunate Englishman, looking out of the window of Lawson's Hotel, was shot—every shop with the insignia of the Royal Family was attacked—the *affiches* were torn down, and the shops were literally dashed to pieces. The Tuilleries were quite closed, and large bodies of military were stationed all round. The current report, when our informant left Paris, was, that M. Cassimer Perrier had issued a Proclamation, stating that obedience was no longer due to the Government, which was to be considered as at an end. We suppose the Proclamation alluded to by our informant, is the Manifesto with which we shall conclude this article, and which will appear in the *Representant des Peuples*, with slips of which we were furnished by a friend, who assured us, that the individuals whose initials are subscribed to it, are of the first respectability in Paris. The *National Guard* had assembled in great force, and it was understood that M. Lafitte, or General Lamartine was to be at the head of it. The great massacre of the people happened when they were breaking into every place where there were arms to seize them. None of the mails were allowed to quit Paris, and it took 400 men to succeed in getting the mail to this country out of the capital. This could not have been effected but for a regiment, which had gone over to the people, having taken charge of it. All the Bureaux had closed, and it was impossible to procure passports. The English who were all eager to quit Paris, were taking their departure without passports. All the English were stopped by the populace and made to call out "Vive la Chartre." The people tore off the *feurs de lis* from the dresses of the postillions. What added considerably to the consternation of the English was the circumstance of Lady Stuart de Rothsay having left Paris. It was confidently reported and believed that the prefect of Rouen had been hanged. Indeed in every quarter the indignation was strong against the Government, and what added to the excitement was the complete destitution of all men in office who had not, during the recent election, exerted themselves in procuring votes.

As much will depend upon the feelings of the army, our informant says that the Gardes du Corps and the Swiss are supposed to be staunch to the Government; but the Regiments of the Line were on the side of the people to a man. He assures us that,

on this most important point there is not the least doubt entertained that all the Regiments of the Line are with the people. The defection is complete. An officer on duty was desired to fire by one of the Gardes du Corps. The answer was—"No, I will never fire on my countrymen." It was reported in Paris, that individuals of the Gardes du Corps, found separate from the body, had been dragged from their horses and massacred. The report was, that great damage had been done to the Louvre. It was said that cannon were posted on both sides of the Seine, and strong detachments of cavalry were marching from all the neighbouring country on Paris. Hand-bills were distributed every ten minutes or so among the crowds, containing the most vehement philippics against the King and Ministers, summoning every man to arms for his country, and to aid in ejecting the Bourbons. The Palais Royal was the scene of all sorts of devastation. The Duke of Orleans, from his having the misfortune to be a Bourbon, is a great sufferer for the sins of his relations. Our informant assures us, that no exception is made—that the race is devoted. Paris, he says, exhibits a most extraordinary appearance at this time. The state of excitement cannot be described.

MANIFESTO TO THE FRENCH—TO ALL PEOPLE AND TO ALL GOVERNMENTS.

"A solemn Act had, in 1816, laid the basis of a reconciliation between the French nation and the ancient dynasty, and fixed the conditions by which the Chief of the Bourbon family should resume and preserve the exercise of the Royal authority—reiterated oaths have at different epochs rendered more imperious the obligations contracted by the chiefs of this family, and had made their Charter the sole title to the obedience of the French. All these oaths have been violated during the last sixteen years, by the establishment of a great number of laws, opposed in their spirit and letter to the spirit of the Constitutional Charter; but each of the attempts hitherto made against this fundamental law had an appearance of legality, and had not exceeded legislative forms, which, while they had been preserved, offered the means of repair. The French nation, with an equanimity which has often been called indifference or weakness, has supported itself against all the inroads of power, all the attacks against its rights, made by the different administrations which had succeeded each other under the reign of the late Louis XVIII, as under that of his successor. The national patience, instead of bringing back the government to the sentiments of justice, of confidence, of benevolence, had, on the contrary, inspired it with sufficient audacity to march more openly to the overthrow of our institutions—to the spoliation of all our rights—to the re-establishment of those principles of divine right—of these prerogatives which are in opposition to the interests and the prerogatives of the people, which cannot be regarded otherwise than as an outrage to human reason, and which England first stigmatised with her anathemas, and destroyed by her arms. The Ordinances of the 25th of the present month, in abolishing the principal guarantees consecrated by the Constitutional Charter, have set at naught the positive terms of that Charter, and of well-considered laws, adopted by the two Chambers, and sanctioned by the King according to legal forms, and have at length taught the nation that the chief which she had deigned to acknowledge, notwithstanding four years of vices, of corruptions, and of treasons against his country, wished to govern it by his own will, and according to the caprices of his own good pleasure."

"By these Ordinances the Chief of the Government has placed himself above the law; therefore he has put himself out of the pale of the law."

"Consequently, Charles Philippe Capet, heretofore called Count d'Artois, has ceased to be legally King of France. The French are released from all their obligations towards him in that character. All the ordinances which he may promulgate shall be, like those of the 25th, null and void."

"The Ministers composing the Government of the late King, by name Polignac, Peyronnet, Montbel, d'Haussez, De Chateaufort, and Guernon Ranville, are declared attainted and convicted of high treason."

"It is the duty of all Frenchmen to resist, by every means in their power, the execution of the orders of Charles Philippe Capet, or of his agents, under whatever denominations they may be presented, to refuse the payment of all imposts, and to take up arms, if need be, to put an end to the Government *de facto*, and establish a new Government *de jure*."

"The army is released from its oaths of fidelity to the late King. The country invokes its concurrence. National recompenses are assured to its services in the present circumstances."

"Charles Philippe Capet, his self-styled Ministers, or councillors, abettors, and adherents, the generals, commanders of corps, and officers, are responsible for any effusion of blood which may be the consequence of resistance by the Government *de facto* to the national will."

"Louis Philippe d'Orleans, Duc d'Orleans, shall be invited to fulfil in the present circumstances, the duties imposed upon him, and to concur with his fellow-citizens in the establishment of a Constitutional Government; and on his refusal so to do, he must depart, with his family, from the French territory, until the perfect consolidation of the new Government."

"Resolution adopted in session, at Paris, this 27th day of July, 1830. (Signed)

"T. S. Provisional President.
"G. de M. } Provisional Secretaries.
"J. du D. }

(From the Brighton Herald of Saturday.)

Important news by the packet just arrived from Dieppe:—The King of France has fled—a battle has taken place—the King's troops have been driven out of Paris—the *National Guard*, commanded by La Fayette, is in possession of the city—the Chambers have declared the throne vacant!!!

Such is the astounding intelligence which has this moment reached us. On Tuesday afternoon it was well understood throughout Paris that a general meeting of the Oppositionists would take place in the Bourse, and that La Fayette, at the head of the late *National Guard* (whom the Government had suppressed), would protect their deliberations. The meeting took place; it represented all the property and influence of the city. We do not know the precise nature of the resolutions they entered into; but the effect of their meeting was, the assembling, on that evening, of the two Chambers who unanimously voted a remonstrance to the King, and sent a deputation to present it to his Majesty at St. Cloud. On the arrival of the deputation at that Palace, they discovered that the King had fled. They returned to Paris, and reported the circumstance to the Chambers, who thereupon declared that Charles the Tenth had forfeited the Throne. And, at the moment when the gentleman from whom we derive this information left Paris, they were deliberating upon the

form of Government which it would be expedient to adopt.

While these meetings were being held the most sanguinary combats took place in the streets of Paris, between the King's troops on the one hand, and the people, aided by the *National Guard*, on the other. The pavements of the streets were taken up, and carried to the tops of the houses, and hurled down upon the heads of the soldiers. An English gentleman (whose name our informant could not learn) on looking out of a window of a house in the Rue St. Honore, was shot dead by the military. A party of the *National Guard* got possession of the Tuilleries, after a desperate conflict between them and the King's Swiss Guard, in which fifty of the latter were killed. Upwards of a thousand lives, it is supposed, were sacrificed in this desperate struggle between the King's forces and the inhabitants. A regiment of Lancers suffered dreadfully. The result was that the troops were driven out of the City, and on Tuesday night Paris was under the protection of the *National Guard*, commanded by La Fayette. The army had, however, taken up a position so completely to cut off all communications with Paris. And as fresh soldiers were hourly coming up—should their spirit be adverse to the Constitutional cause—more blood must be spilt before Absolutism is subdued.

The King was supposed to have gone to Brussels. We could not learn what was become of his Ministers. At Rouen, on Thursday, the Editor of the *Liberal Journal*, who had avowed his determination to resist the late ordinances, shut up his house, and refused to admit the gens-d'armes, who had been ordered by the authorities to seize his presses, &c. Three blacksmiths, who had been sent for, would not break open the door at the command of the Commissary of Police. The military were drawn up in the street near his house to prevent the publication of his Journal. The *National Guard* had taken up arms and remained on the other side of the street, watching the movements of the soldiers—neither party, however, had resorted to extremities when our informant left. This fact shows that the feeling which pervades the metropolis has extended to the provinces. We had forgotten to mention that the *National Guard* armed themselves by breaking open the arsenal.

Our informant was in the last vehicle, which was allowed to leave Paris on Tuesday night.

[We suspect that the events mentioned in the above article are those which happened on Wednesday, and not on Tuesday.]

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) September 2, 1830.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication from "Another Member of the Middle Ward," is reserved for our Supplement.—"An Old Friend" will not, we hope, accuse us either of neglect or inattention—we shall make amends next week.

The unexpected and astounding intelligence, received by the *Vittoria*, in 26 days from Greenock, relative to the REVOLUTION IN FRANCE, which we now lay before our readers, renders any comments unnecessary. Indeed we have occupied all our spare columns, so as to afford our readers the most ample information of the extraordinary event; and shall also issue a Supplement this evening with such further details of this and other interesting subjects as have, unavoidably, been omitted in the present number.

RETURN OF GEORGE RICHARD ROBINSON, ESQ., AS ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE CITY OF WORCESTER.

We feel unmixed satisfaction at having it in our power to communicate to the Public the pleasing and important fact, that Mr. ROBINSON was duly elected, without opposition, on the 30th July last, one of the Members in the ensuing Parliament for Worcester.—The people of Newfoundland are deeply interested in the successful issue of Mr. ROBINSON'S election, for he is *de facto*, as well as *de jure*, their representative, also, in the Imperial Parliament—and we proudly refer to the proceedings of the last session for abundant proofs, that their interests could not be entrusted to honester or better keeping. At a moment, then, when Newfoundland is about to assume an imposing attitude for the attainment of a constitution, she could but ill have spared so zealous, so able, and so indefatigable an advocate of her rights and privileges from the Council of the nation; and we are therefore assured the intelligence will be received throughout the Island with the liveliest feelings of gratification.

Capt. BAKER, of the schooner *Samuel*, which arrived here last evening, in 35 days from Liverpool, informs us that on Sunday morning, the 22d instant, in lat. 45. 25. north, long. 40. 30. west, at about 6 o'clock, he saw a vessel dismasted, about six miles distant, and having borne down and hailed her, she proved to be the ship *George Canning*, of Bristol, JOHN STEPHENSON, master, from Liverpool to Quebec, out 39 days, having been dismasted on the night of Thursday the 19th, at midnight, attended with very melancholy loss of lives, as will appear by the following short note, addressed to Capt. B. by the master:—

"Sir.—Please to report the ship *George Canning*, of Bristol, from Liverpool to Quebec, John Stephenson, master, dismasted on Thursday night, the 19th August—lost five men off the fore-top-sail yard, and eight men disabled. At the time of the accident, lat. 45. 25. north, long. 41. 30. west."
"JOHN STEPHENSON."

It appears that Captain Stephenson expressed his

THE NEWFOUNDLANDER.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

Robinson and Brooking,

The Cargo of the Schooner *Alfred*, from Guernsey,
CONSISTING OF

393 Barrels, }
14 Half-barrels } **HAMBURGH PORK,**
72 Bags Bread, 50 Barrels new Potatoes.

After which, will be offered for Sale,

100 Boxes, 100 Half-boxes, } **RAISINS,**
30 Baskets, 20 Kegs }
40 Drums Broad Figs,
30 Barrels Superfine States' Flour,
20 Ditto Scratched Ditto,
20 Ditto Middlings Ditto,
Pepper, Coffee, and Rice, in Bags,
And sundry other Articles.

September 2.

THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
AT THE SHOP OF

Richard Perchard,

LARGE Wrought-Iron Cambouse,

1 Small Ditto ditto,
1 Large Copper Boiler,
9 Anchors of various sizes,
1 Alarm Clock,
1 Piece Carpeting,
1 Excellent Patent Lever Watch,
4 Pair Plated Candlesticks,
6 Plated Fish Slices,
2 Ditto Sauffers and Trays,
4 Sets Castors, (plated)
4 Ebony Ink Stands,
1 Piece Black Cloth,
8 Pieces Grey and Drab Cassimere,
4 Dozen dressed Seal Skins,
2 Case Plated Hats, 2 Feather Beds,
With sundry other Articles.

ALSO,

6 Barrels Sugar, 1 Hhd. Loaf Sugar,
4 Hhds. Brandy, 10 Barrels bottled Ale,
20 Hams, 5 Barrels Crackers,
3 Barrels Tobacco, 1 Doz. Canisters Snuff.

September 2.

Notices.

THE attention of the Commercial Society having been called to the different rates of Dockage which have hitherto been charged in this Port, have deemed it expedient to fix a steady and settled Rate for Vessels lying at their Wharves: and have therefore resolved, that One Half-penny per Ton, Register Tonnage, per Day be a fair and reasonable charge for Dockage of Vessels in future: and they give notice that such charge will hereafter be made.

By Order,

HENRY HAWSON,

Secretary

St. John's, Newfoundland, 28th August, 1830.

VESSLS 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.

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

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

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

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

Notice.

A YOUNG MAN, who has a good knowledge of the Business of this Country, having served in an Out-port for several years, would accept a SITUATION in a Merchant's Store or Office, or proceed on a Coasting Voyage, if required. The most respectable references can be given.—Apply at the *Newfoundlander* Office.
September 2.

To be Let.

For a term of years, as may be agreed on, THAT eligible and well-situated DWELLING-HOUSE, opposite the Premises of Messrs. HUNTERS & Co., comprising an extensive Shop, Parlour, Drawing Room, and several Bed Rooms—a spacious Kitchen, and two frost-proof Cellars, with a never-failing Well of Water. In the rear of the house is an excellent Yard.—Possession to be given on the first day of October next.—For further particulars apply to
MATTHEW FLANNERY.

September 2.

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 Hogsheads SALT,
1 Pipe and 4 hds. PORT WINE,
Which would be Sold low if taken from the Vessel immediately.
August 19.

For Freight or Charter.

THE FINE, FAST-SAILING
Brig DOLPHIN,
WM. WAKEHAM, Master;
Burthen per Register 93 tons; will carry about 1700 Quintals FISH in Bulk.—Apply to the Master on board, or to
DANIEL CODNER & Co.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

On board said vessel,

40 Tons Red Ash
COALS.

September 2.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

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

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 Hhds. Figueira SALT.
August 19.

On Sale.

John Dunscomb & Co.
OFFER FOR SALE,
THE CARGO
Of their Brig *Sir John Thomas Duckworth* from
QUEBEC,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE and Fine FLOUR, and
S Prime PORK,
Oak LOGS for a Screw Frame.
The *Duckworth* proceeds for QUEBEC in a few days, and will take Freight at a low rate.

Also, on board the *FRANCIS RUSSELL*,
A few Puncheons RUM and MOLASSES, for Exportation.

This Vessel will take 6 to 800 Quintals Fish on Freight to the West Indies, if application be forthwith made.

September 2.

A few Tons prime Upland

HAY.

Apply at the *Newfoundlander* Office.

On Sale.

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.

60 CHESTS FINE CONGO

TEA,

For Sale, at the Stores of

HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.

At very low prices.

August 19.

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 *JANNA*, from OPORTO,

5 PIPES,

10 Hhds.

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. at 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,

60 Fancy Chairs,

August 19.

determination to proceed to the coast of Ireland or Wales; which, it is fervently to be hoped, he will reach in safety—although it is stated that the survivors of his crew were very much exhausted.—Capt. Baker offered any assistance in his power to the *George Canning*, but none was required that he could render—her only want being that of more hands to replace her recent loss.—Since the gale, as before mentioned, Capt. B. adds, that the weather has been, generally speaking, moderate and favourable for the said vessel.

The brig *Helen*, JOHN GIBBS, master, arrived on Friday last from Dantzic. On the 28th July, in lat. 38. 14. north, long. 5. 30. east, spoke the brig *Maria Theresa*, of Boston, from Baltimore, bound to St. Petersburg;—desired to be reported.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Duckworth*, from Quebec, Mr. R. Trimmingham and Mr. W. H. Scott.—In the *Felix*, from Sydney, Mr. G. Winter, jun.—In the *Collector*, from Halifax, Rev. George Dodsworth, B. D., of Cambridge, Mr. Branscomb, and Mr. W. Branscomb, jun.—Yesterday evening, in the *Samuel*, from Liverpool, John Moore, Esq., H. M. Customs, also Mr. Lorenzo Moore Stewart, taken off the wreck of the ship *George Canning*, on the 22d instant.

To the Editor of the *Newfoundlander*.

SIR,—I shall esteem it a favour if you will have the goodness to give the following statement of the receipt and expenditure of the money for building the arch under the road near Bell's Shoot, last year, a corner in your respectable paper. By this document the public will see how gross have been the misrepresentations in the *Public Ledger* of Tuesday last, by an individual whose anonymous slanders I would have treated with silent contempt, were it not that such malignant reports may find their way into other newspapers far from us. I must also take this opportunity of stating, that all the public money I have ever received, towards any of the improvements I have made, either in the street or at the tank, is the undermentioned sum of 17l. 2s. 3d.

Had the Editor of the *Public Ledger* been actuated by that kindly feeling I would have expected at his hands, I would have thanked him, and been saved thus troubling you.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. JOHNSTON.

St. John's, Sept. 1, 1830.

STATEMENT of the Expense attending the Repairs of the Bridge at Bell's Shoot, July, 1829:—

JULY 1.	By this sum received from Government, per Mr. Holbrook	£7 10 0
	By Subscription from the following:—	
Mr. John Renouf	£1 0 0	
J. Oehlschlager	1 0 0	
Mrs. C. Burke	0 10 0	
M. Calman	0 10 0	
Mr. Henry Bissett	0 10 0	
James Mulloy	0 10 0	
John Shea	0 5 0	
Thomas Osborne	0 10 0	
Tim. Flannery	0 10 0	
Thomas Doyle	0 5 0	
Martin Whelan	0 5 0	
Charles Stacey	0 10 0	
William Kydd	0 10 0	
John Dicks	0 10 0	
Patrick Doran	0 5 0	
Patrick Cormack	0 5 0	
Richard Perchard	0 5 0	
Solomon Goss	0 5 0	
James Arroll	0 5 0	
John Gibbins	0 5 0	
Thomas Grace	0 2 6	
E. M'Grath	0 2 3	
Graham Little	0 5 0	
Stephen Malone	0 5 0	
Cornelius Duahy	0 2 6	
	9 12 3	
Balance paid by Baine, Johnston & Co.	6 3 1	
	£23 5 4	

JULY 1.
To paid Labourers cutting to the foundation of the Arch, and refilling up the same 2 7 15 4
Bricks used at ditto 0 10 0
Paid the Mason, per contract with Mr. Holbrook 15 0 0
£23 5 4

W. JOHNSTON.

Married, at Sydney, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. Charles Inglis, Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAIRE, surgeon, eldest son of the late Mr. Alexander Haire, of this place, to MARGARET BANISTER EVELINA, third daughter of the late Philip Dumaresq, Esq., Collector of H. M. Customs of that port.

Died, on Monday morning last, aged 68 years, Mr. JAMES VAYASOR, Cooper; an old and respectable inhabitant of this town.—The friends of the deceased are respectfully solicited to attend his funeral this day (Thursday), at half-past three o'clock.

On Sale.

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.



Poets' Corner.

SADNESS AND MIRTH.

(By Mrs. Hemans.)

Ye met at the stately feasts of old,
When the bright wine foam'd in sculptured gold,
Sadness and Mirth! ye were mingled there
With the sound of the lyre in the ecstasies of air;
As the cloud and the lightning are blest on high,
Ye mix'd in the gorgeous revelry.

For there hung o'er those banquets of yore a gloom,
A thought and a shadow of the tomb;
It gave to the flute notes an under-tone,
To the rose a colouring not its own,
To the breath of the myrtle a mournful power—
Sadness and Mirth! ye had each your dower!

Ye met when the triumph swept proudly by,
With the Roman eagles through the sky!
I know that e'en then, in his hour of pride,
The soul of the mighty within him died,
That the void in his bosom lay darkly still,
Which the music of victory might never fill!

Thou wert there, O Mirth! swelling on the shout,
Till the temples like echo-caves rang out;
Thine were the garlands, the songs, the wine,
All the rich voices in air were thine,
The incense, the sunshine—but Sadness! thy part,
Deepest of all, was the victor's heart!

Ye met at the bridal with flower and tear;
Strangely and wildly ye meet by the bier!
As the gleam from a sea-bird's white wing shed,
Crosses the storm in its path of dread,
As a dirge meets the breeze of a summer-sky—
Sadness and Mirth! so ye come and fly!

Ye meet in the Poet's haunted breast—
Darkness and rainbow alike its guest!
When the breath of the violet's out in Spring,
When the woods with the wakening of music ring,
O'er his dreamy spirit your currents pass,
Like shadow and sunlight o'er mountain-grass.

When will your parting be, Sadness and mirth?
Bright stream and dark one! Oh! never on earth!
Never while triumphs and tombs are so near,
While Death and Love walk the same dim sphere;
While flowers unfold where the storm may sweep,
While the heart of man is a soundless deep!

But there smiles a land, O ye troubled pair!
Where ye have no part in the summer-air.
Far from the breathings of changeable skies,
Over the seas and the graves it lies,
Where the day of the lightning and cloud is done,
And Joy reigns alone, as the lonely sun!

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S PROJECTED VOYAGE ROUND THE GLOBE.

(From the Greenock Advertiser, July 30.)

Yesterday's meeting was held in the Theatre of the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, of the subscribers and friends to a plan, proposed by Mr. Buckingham, for making a voyage round the globe, by the route of India, China, Japan, and the Pacific Isles, for the purposes of discovery, civilization, and commerce.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who patronizes the project, entered the room at two o'clock, and was very warmly greeted.

The company, which consisted of ladies and gentlemen, was very numerous, and of the first class of respectability. Amongst them we observed the Duke of Somerset, Earl Ferrers, Lord Durham, Lord J. Russell, Sir Sidney Smith, Gen. Bentham, Colonel L. Stanhope, Mr. Penárvés, Mr. E. Davernport, Mr. Mill, &c. &c.

Mr. Buckingham said, the object of the plan might be stated in two words—it was the collection and the diffusion of useful information. Notwithstanding our maritime superiority and our extensive commerce, there were important portions of the globe, with which we were very imperfectly, if at all, acquainted. This was the case particularly with a considerable portion of the coast of Asia. Of my own qualifications for this undertaking, said Mr. Buckingham, I will say only this:—I went to sea at nine years of age—obtained a maritime command before I was twenty-one—have visited in that capacity almost all parts of the world—the West Indies, North and South America, the Mediterranean, Turkey, Egypt, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, East Indies, including Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal—and have travelled by land far into the interior of Egypt, Nubia, Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Media, and Persia. I have adopted the costume, learnt the tongue, and accustomed myself to the manners of almost all the several countries named, and passed with safety and respect through each. I am in my 44th year, sufficiently strong, healthy, vigorous, and energetic for any enterprise of difficulty and danger, and with enough of experience to assist my judgment, without extinguishing my zeal; while the books I have written, and the discourses or lectures I have delivered, of which not less than 100,000 different individuals, in various parts of England, have been the witnesses, will confirm my capacity to collect information, to record it in writing, and to impart it verbally to others.

The Duke of Somerset moved the first resolution, expressing the approbation of the meeting of the plan proposed by Mr. Buckingham, for a voyage round the globe, on principles calculated to increase the sum of human knowledge and happiness.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Lord Durham moved the second resolution, expressive of the confidence of the meeting in Mr.

Buckingham's qualifications for carrying the plan into execution.

The resolution was agreed to, with one hand held up against it.

Sir Sidney Smith moved a resolution, "that the meeting would promote the objects of the proposed voyage by every means in their power."

Mr. Mill seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

General Bentham moved a series of resolutions, altogether, for the appointment of a Committee, and the details of their proceedings.

Colonel L. Stanhope seconded the resolutions, which were agreed to unanimously.

Lord Durham, in moving a vote of thanks to the Duke of Sussex, for his kindness in taking the chair, and his efficient support of the objects of the meeting, said it must be gratifying to the people of this country to find the Royal family supporting every useful undertaking. The illustrious Duke in the chair had long been conspicuous for aiding the diffusion of useful knowledge; and they all knew that it was his Majesty's earnest desire to procure for himself that best popularity that arises from bestowing benefits on his people. (Loud applause.)

General Thornton seconded the resolution, which was agreed to by all the meeting standing up.

The Duke of Sussex said, he had never presided at any meeting with more satisfaction: the object they had in view was highly honourable to the character of the country, and would be productive of important benefits. From being much with his Majesty, he could declare that it was his constant object to confer benefits on his people; and it was very grateful to his feelings to witness the loyal attachment of that highly respectable meeting. (Great applause.)—The meeting then separated.

ANECDOTE OF THE PRESENT KING.

(From the Glasgow Courier.)

The following interesting anecdote, for which we are indebted to a naval friend, illustrates in a very striking manner the good humour and the nautical tact of our present most gracious Sovereign:—It was in the summer of 1810, to the best of our remembrance, that his Majesty's ship *Naiad*, Captain Carteret, carried into Portsmouth one of Bonaparte's flat-bottomed prams, which had been captured by the frigate off Boulogne, in the presence of the French Emperor. As one of that formidable squadron which had been destined to invade England, her appearance excited unusual interest. Among the persons who visited her was his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, before whom, as a naval commander, the *Naiad*'s ship's company were mustered at their respective divisions. On these occasions the men are arranged in classes according to their rating as regular seamen, or otherwise; the top-men and fore-castle-men taking the precedence of all others as including the best sailors; the landsmen, under the denominations of after-guard and waiters, being the lowest in degree. Mr. Green, the first-lieutenant, thinking he might safely presume a little on the Duke's want of familiarity with naval details, ventured to place five of the best-looking landsmen among the regular blue jackets, as a set-off, but it would not do. The Duke had not forgotten that indescribable something which impresses a distinctive character on a genuine seaman, and to the utter confusion of poor Green, he singled out each of the intruders, and boldly affirmed—which was the truth—that they had never been in a top nor on a yard in their lives. He immediately saw the drift of the deception which had been attempted to be practised on him, and good naturedly appreciated the feeling which had induced the first-lieutenant to make the best appearance he could before the highest officer in the service. As he successively picked each unlucky wight out of the ranks in which he had been placed, he laughed heartily, and said— "Ah! Mr. Green, here is another of your top-men; take him away, I know a sailor by head mark as well as any of you." If Mr. Green was mortified at the ill success of his ruse, the ship's company were as highly delighted with the unexpected display of nautical tact in the Duke. The captain of the fore-top, a tall, weather-beaten Cornishman, said to one of his messmates, a regular-going north country lad, "how his honour twigged long Bill, and the rest of them, and all because Master Green would have them sailors, the lubbers, that don't know a weather earing from a bobstay." "Aye, aye, leave him alone for that, my hearty," rejoined his comrade, "I see'd by the cut of his jib that he know'd a marlin-spike from a hand-saw, for all Master Green's cleverness. I don't like no tricks on travellers." Among his messmates poor Green fared no better. His top-men continued to be a standing joke as long as he remained in the ship, but the Duke did not forget the honest lieutenant, though he forgave his waggery, for he procured his promotion as a captain in the course of a few months.

THE HUMBBUG CLUB.

(From Pryse Luckhart Gordon's Memoirs.)

Mr. Perry was very convivial during his whole life, but never neglected his business for pleasure. He was a member of many clubs, one of which, of a very singular nature, originated with him. It was called the "Humbbug Club," was instituted about forty years ago, and existed for two seasons. It was a sort of quiz on all institutions, and composed of many men of *esprit* of its time. There were a president and twelve judges, and the meetings were weekly, at a tavern, during three or four of the winter months. The club was assembled by proclamation on the first day of the year, and published in the *Chronicle*: it

was written by Mr. Perry, who was the president, designated "*Humbbugallo Rex*," and countersigned by his secretary, "*Screech*."—These proclamations were very humorous, and may be seen by looking on the files of the paper of 1790 (I think).—When a new member was proposed, he was admitted blindfolded with great ceremony. He was then conducted by a member to the bottom of a large apartment, where he mounted a dozen of almost perpendicular steps, being warned, "that if he slipped, he would probably break his neck." When the candidate had ascended to the top of this *rostrum*, and the bandage was removed from his eyes, he found himself elevated some ten feet above the rest of the company, near the ceiling, and standing on a platform of four feet square, looking on a table round which were sitting the president, his secretary, and twelve judges, all masked, with long beards and black gowns; and in the centre of the table was a cauldron of spirits of wine, which threw a most lugubrious light on these hideous *dramatis personæ*! It required a man of good nerves to look on this *coup d'œil* without being a little agitated. Behind the president's chair was placed on a perch a live owl, whom he consulted in all difficult cases. The secretary, "*Screech*," was ordered to examine the candidate, and the queries were so extremely absurd, that answering them gravely was out of the question: they were merely intended to raise a laugh at the expense of the candidate; but it sometimes happened that a witty reply turned the laugh on the examiner; the candidate was in this case admitted without further questioning. "Pray, Sir, were you present at your birth?" "I do not remember," said I.— "Are you a sportsman?" "Yes." "Well, suppose you are in a stubble-field—the wind being easterly, your dog Nero points, and your bitch Juno barks—a covey of partridges takes flight—there are thirteen in it: you kill two birds with the first barrel, and one with the second, how many remains?—take care what you reply, Sir; think well before you speak." I did not hesitate, boldly exclaiming "ten remained!" "You may be a good shot, Sir," rejoined my examiner, "but you have made a bad hit here—why three only remained, the ten flew away!" After having been badgered in this way for ten minutes, I was admitted a member on paying a bottle of claret—the usual fine. If a member became obnoxious to the society, he was got rid of in a summary way. The attorney-general was ordered to prosecute him for some alleged crime, and council was appointed to defend him; but he was always "found guilty, and fined 500*l.*, or to quit the club!" Mr. Felix McCarthy, a celebrated personage, was indicted "for being a coxcomb." His case was heard at great length, and he made an able defence without the assistance of counsel, and was acquitted of the charge, but recommended "to put on a clean shirt when he went to the club." Another *worthy*, who was obnoxious to the society, had a practical joke played off on him which produced great mirth. It was known he had many debts, and that he was afraid of being arrested. A hint was given to him one evening, "that a suspicious fellow, looking like a bailiff, had got into the house, and was inquiring for him." The bait took, and the same good-natured friend who had given this information, recommended him to make his escape from the window. Ropes were procured, and the Jew (for he was a Levite) of sixteen stone was lowered into a yard from which there was no outlet. He remained quiet for two hours, fearing discovery; at length he began to holler out for aid. It came—but he was taken for a thief, and the watch was about to be called, when an explanation saved Moses from the round-house; and he never showed his face again at the club.—This society, however, was short-lived: it became too mixed, and many disagreeable low-bred persons got into it. It died a natural death after the second year.

Messrs. Perry and Gray were also members of a club (to which I belonged) at the *British*, in Cook-spar-street: it was called "the Anonymous," and the meetings were monthly. Many eminent men were members of this society, which lasted till more than half of the club were dead. Professor Porson, Dr. Burney, Dr. Raine, my brother Mr. George Gordon, Mr. John Kemble, and many other men of *esprit*, composed one of the pleasantest societies ever formed, where wit, tempered with good humour, was "the order of the day." Toasts from Shakespeare were given, and it was expected that the members were to produce a new one at every meeting. The variety of convivial sentiments found in this great author was astonishing. Dr. Burney, on one occasion, having nothing new to propose, gave "another can!" All were puzzled to recollect the passage, till Porson exclaimed—"If one can't, another can." Such was the extraordinary memory and quick imagination of the Greek professor. One of this club rose another called "the One Bottle;" but it was short-lived: "the days of chivalry were gone," along with many of the wits of the *Academy*.—Hewerdine, the convivial poet, was laureate to the Humbbug Club, as well as the prosecutor-general; and his cross-examinations were never exceeded by Mr. Scavett in his best days. He was also ordered to write a constitutional song in eight days, under penalty of an *amende* of 500*l.*! He executed this task in four and twenty hours, and sang it the following evening. It was an admirable piece of humour.

COURT MARTIAL AND MILITARY EXECUTION AT GIBRALTER.—A General Court Martial, Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, of the Royal Artillery, President, was held at Gibraltar, on the 3d June last, when private Richard Butts, of the 94th Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charge, viz:—That he, the said Richard Butts, did, on the 31st May 1830, unlawfully and maliciously shoot a musket, loaded with ball, at Colour-Sergeant James M'Connell, of the 94th Regiment, with intent to murder him; while in the execution of his duty, which ball

tore the coat-sleeve of the said Colour-Sergeant James M'Connell.—The Court after mature deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, and adjudged him to be shot to death, at such time and place as his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor might appoint. This sentence was carried into execution at Windmill-hill, on the morning of the 9th of June, at six o'clock. The 94th regiment, and detachments from the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and 12th, 23d, 42d, 43d, and 53d Regiments, were formed on the hill at half-past five o'clock, forming three sides of a square, facing inwards. The prisoner was escorted from the Provost Prison, to the place of execution by a sergeant's guard of the 12th regiment, under the superintendence of the Provost Marshal. The execution party, consisting of a sergeant and 12 rank and file, was taken from the 94th Regiment. At half-past four o'clock the prisoner was conducted from the prison to Windmill Hill barrier, where the execution party and the men in charge of his coffin were waiting, neither the appearance of the former priming and loading, nor the sight of the latter, made the smallest impression on him. He never spoke from the moment he arrived on the ground, to which he was attended by the Rev. J. S. Perring, chaplain to the forces, until the termination of his religious duties, when he audibly replied "Amen." He was placed on the open side of the square, kneeling behind his coffin, and fronting the 94th regiment. The Provost Marshal having tied a white handkerchief over his eyes, immediately gave the fatal signal, and the execution party fired. He fell; but, though only six yards distant from the muzzles of the muskets, the shot did not instantly deprive him of life. He struggled frightfully, and shrieked out, "Oh, my God!" whereupon two of the party, who had reserved their fire, advanced close to him, and discharged the contents of their pieces into his head and body, which terminated his existence. Butts was a fine looking young fellow, and belonged to the light company of the 94th regt. He was a native of Waterford, in Ireland, where his parents are very comfortably situated. The following are the circumstances that led to his death:—On the morning of the 31st of May he was absent from drill, but not for that day, as he was not perfectly sober. Next morning he turned out to drill, having previously charged his musket, and being observed by the officer commanding his company as not fit for exercise, was desired to fall out of the ranks. The colour-serjeant (who acted as assistant serjeant-major,) had to repeat this order two or three times before Butts obeyed it. On his way to the guard-room as a prisoner, the serjeant being in front and not hearing him follow, turned round to see what detained him. At that moment Butts fired, and the ball grazed the serjeant's elbow, carrying a piece of the coat sleeve along with it. This crime was held to be so subversive of military discipline, and such a gross breach of the articles of war, that the Court Martial found itself called upon to pass the severe sentence thus carried into execution.

The following fact occurred on board H. M. Sloop *Pilot*, Captain J. T. Nicolas, when in contest with *La Legere*. "An instance of heroism occurred during the action, which has seldom been surpassed, and which is scarcely rivalled by even Greek or Roman valour. The *Pilot* having had her main-top-sail yard shot away, the people were employed aloft in preparing to send up another, and were in the act of reeving a hawser for the purpose, when a voice was heard from the captain's cabin (to which, as it is usual in brigs, the wounded were sent, and through the skylight of which the mainmast is visible), exclaiming, "You are reeving the hawser the wrong way!" This proved to be the case; and on looking down to see who had detected the mistake at the mast-head, it was found to be John Powers, quarter-master's mate, who was at the moment lying on his back on the table under the skylight undergoing the amputation of his thigh, his leg having just before been carried away by a round shot. The man who under such circumstances can think only of his duty, is a hero; and, whether a common sailor or an admiral, deserves to have his name placed on record. John Powers was an Irishman, about 25 years of age. It was not likely that his conduct should pass unnoticed; and on his captain's representing it, he obtained for him the object of his ambition,—a *cook's warrant*. He was in the *Drake* sloop of war when that vessel was wrecked on the coast of Newfoundland; and though with but one leg, was amongst the eleven men who were saved.—*Marshall's Naval Biography*.

A correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, under the signature of "A Suffering Manufacturer," says, "His Majesty has refused to wear French gloves, and had a supply of Woodstock doe gloves sent him in; and one manufacturer has now on hand an order for a quantity more for the King's own use." The attachment of his Majesty to every thing English renders this statement highly probable.

The English Consular establishments at Algiers, and the other Barbary States, cost England 13,500*l.* a-year.

TRAVELLING.—We understand that Dr. Chalmers, when up in England lately, visited the Liverpool railway and upon trial was greatly pleased with the rapid conveyance on it by steam. He has mentioned since his return, that he was carried at the rate of 34 miles an hour, not only without feeling any inconvenience or alarm, but that his eye was not disturbed in viewing the scenery, and the motion was so smooth that he was able to read or write.—*Scotsman*.

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