

# Supplement to the Newfoundlander.

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

## REVOLUTION IN FRANCE!!!

### FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

(From the National, July 27.)

"Since the first days of the Revolution, Paris had not been agitated as during the last two days. The absence of all publicity contributes to this extraordinary excitement; people run abroad to look for news. The police has caused a great number of coffee-houses, reading-rooms, and places, where the Journals were usually read, to be shut up. The papers which have appeared this morning without a license are devoured amidst uneasy groups, and almost under the bayonets of the gens-d'armes. The immense population of Paris will not obey the ordinances. It protests by all the means in its power. The workshops are every where closed; the rich magazines of the streets Richelieu, St. Honore, St. Denis, are only half open. The Palais Royale, so brilliant in the time of peace, so famous in the commencement of the Revolution, is now but a gloomy prison. The gates are shut, and the garden and the passages cleared. The Tuilleries are also shut. Every spot where a number of persons might collect is occupied by the gens-d'armes, the royal guard, and the troops of the line.

Meantime the alarm increases every hour. Those who go from home out of curiosity or otherwise, run the risk of falling into the midst of assemblages which are hurrying in all directions, and which the armed force has the greatest trouble to restrain. On both sides blood has flowed. Three gens-d'armes, it is said, have been killed; and several workmen, and even women, sabred and trodden under foot by the horses. A word—a single word—the revocation of the ordinances would suddenly restore tranquillity as if by enchantment. But this word does not come; and it is not even now hoped for, and the consequences of this inconceivable provocation are now incalculable. We would have it so, say the infamous mercenary Journals. No, we would not have it so; but woe to him who has taken upon his head this terrible responsibility.

It is affirmed that M. Cormenin was arrested yesterday, the 26th, at Orleans.

We are this moment informed, that the news of the promulgation of the ordinances of the 26th, caused the greater part of the manufacturers of Rouen immediately to close their establishments.

The funds have to-day experienced a farther decline of four francs.

On this day couriers were despatched in all directions to summon the Deputies from the provinces, as only thirty-two were in Paris on Monday. The University issued an order to its students, warning them against insurrectionary meetings. At an early hour the windows of Prince Polignac's carriage were broken. The following is from a private letter:—

Paris, July 27.—An immediate consequence of the suspension of the liberty of the press was the necessity of a license to publish newspapers, &c. The proprietors of Journals purely Ministerial experienced, of course, no difficulty; but all others, which treated, in the most remote degree, of political matters, remain, up to this moment (ten o'clock) unlicensed. The papers published this day are, the *Moniteur*, the *Quotidien*, the *Universel*, and (I believe) the *Drapeau Blanc*. The *Gazette de France*, and the *Messenger de Chambres* are said to be licensed—the former certainly. The *Courrier des Theatres*, the *Petite Affiche*, and (I believe) the *Journal des Salons*, have appeared. The first contains only the play-bills of the day, the second advertisements only—the third deals in matters respecting costume, furniture, &c.

The following will be found to be interesting:—

Paris, Tuesday, half-past four o'clock.—This capital presents a frightful scene, and no one can predict any result but the most distressing that can be imagined. The King, notwithstanding his apparent firmness in the ordinances just published, is in the greatest state of alarm, for he fled from the Tuilleries last night, and was advised by Prince Polignac to sleep at the Duchess of Berry's as a better place of safety. He returned to the Tuilleries at a very early hour this morning, in as private a manner as possible. It cannot be doubted he is apprehensive of a general rising of the people—perhaps assassination. Several persons are said to have been killed in different parts of Paris. Of my own knowledge, I am only acquainted with three men who have lost their lives, among them a gens-d'arme, who was pelted to death with stones. No night more excesses will be committed.

The King, it is said, fully relies on the support of the military. This I consider doubtful.

A letter accompanying the express dated Paris, July 28, thus describes the state of the capital on that third day of the new state of things:—

Paris is in complete insurrection. Early this morning the royal insignia (*enseigne*) were pulled down and burnt in the *Place Public*. The populace in a ferment traversed the streets, and stopped and disarmed the military. Towards noon the National Guard appeared here and there in uniform. Some patrols of that guard traverse various quarters of Paris. At this moment (half-past one) I write amidst the firing of a regiment of the Royal Guard and several pieces of cannon, which are directed against the Rue du St. Denis. It is affirmed that the city of Paris is declared in a state of siege, and that the command of it is given to the Duke of Ragusa. The Exchange is shut.

Two o'clock.—The firing has ceased—I need not add that the cannon have prevailed—but all is not finished. The Deputies now present in Paris, to the number of about 50, have assembled and have decided—"That they protest against the ordinances of the 25th of July as illegal and criminal. That they still consider themselves as the Deputies of

France. That a deputation should immediately go to the Commandant of the place, and to the Prefect of Paris, to ask them to re-organize the National Guard; and if they decline, the Guard itself was invited to meet permanently to watch over the safety of the city of Paris." The Deputies themselves have declared their meeting permanent.

(From the Courier of Saturday, July 31.)

COURIER OFFICE, Four o'clock.—We have just been favoured with the following brief but authentic account from another source:—

"The King is at St. Cloud—There has been a great deal of fighting in Paris, and a great many killed—The Tuilleries have been plundered by the mob—The Hotel de Ville was taken and retaken three times yesterday—The Tri-coloured Flag is flying at the Tuilleries, and Place Vendome."

It is said that Charles the Tenth had acknowledged the authority of the Provisional Government by sending to propose a conference on the state of affairs, and with an offer to elect at once a new Ministry; also, that M. Cassimir Perrier, on this intimation, had repaired to the King at St. Cloud's; but in this there seems to be some uncertainty.

General Lafayette being, from his very great age, incapable of the active exertion requisite for such duties, General de Bourq had been elected Commander of the National Guard of Paris, and had issued the following Proclamation:—

"Citizens—You have elected me by universal accord to be your General, and I trust to prove myself worthy of the choice of the National Guard of Paris. We fight for our laws and our liberties; citizens, the triumph is certain.

"I engage to respect the orders of those who have been placed over you, and to obey them implicitly.

"The troops of the line have already joined us, and those of the Guard are ready to give their adhesion. The traitors who have excited a civil war, and who believe themselves able to massacre the people with impunity, shall be compelled to render an account before the tribunals of their violation of the laws, and of their bloody conspiracy.

"Paris, 29th July, at the head quarters of L'Hotel de Ville.

"Le General DE BOURG."

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.—Mr. Brougham having visited Sheffield as a candidate for Yorkshire, Mr. T. A. Ward, who introduced the Learned Gentleman to the freeholders, very appropriately took the opportunity of requiring Mr. Brougham's opinion of the state of affairs in France, with a view to obtain his protest against their supporting the Bourbons in their attempts to stifle the liberties of the French people. With power and energy which can scarcely be conceived by those who have not heard him, Mr. Brougham said—"Alas! the news has reached us that a frantic tyrant (for I can call him nothing else), bent upon mischief, and guided by an ignorant and besotted priesthood—led by the most despicable advisers—forgetful of the obligations he owes to his people—forgetful of the duty he owes to that Providence which restored him to his throne—has in the face of that Providence, and in defiance of that people, declared that he will trample on the liberties of his country, and rule thirty millions of its people by the sword. I heartily pray that his advisers will meet with that punishment which they so richly merit. The Minister who could give such counsel deserves that his head should be severed from his body and rolled in the dust. If it were possible that any one could dare to give such advice to our King, the same punishment ought to be inflicted upon him, and his head should roll in the dust the same day, before sunset, on which he gave that Counsel. Gentlemen,—it is no business of ours to interfere with that country; the French have their own liberty in their own keeping, and no nation ever showed itself more disposed to keep it, or seemed to me to have more right to possess it. And I pray to heaven that they may speedily crush their enemies and establish their liberties."

We can state upon the most positive authority, that the British Cabinet, at the Council held on Thursday, 1st of July, expressed to the French Government, through our Ambassador at Paris, its regret and dissatisfaction at the course taken by Prince Polignac, with respect to the abolition of the liberty of the press, and the constitutional right of election.—*Courier*.

## WORCESTER CITY ELECTION.

(From the Worcester Herald, July 30.)

On Sunday the writs enjoining the Election of two Knights of the Shire to represent this county, and of "two sufficient and discreet citizens" to represent this city in the new Parliament, appointed to be holden for the despatch of "divers arduous and urgent affairs," on the 14th of September next, were received by the Sheriffs of the two jurisdictions.—On Monday the Sheriff of the City (Mr. H. B. Tymbs), in compliance with the writ addressed to him, caused proclamation to be made that he should this day (Friday) proceed to the Election. In accordance with such proclamation, the Election this day took place, and Colonel DAVIES has, for the fourth time, and G. R. ROBINSON, Esq., for the second time, been invested with the "high and distinguished honour" of representing this city in Parliament.

The hour fixed on by the Sheriff for the Election was 10 o'clock, at which time he took his seat in the *Nisi Prius* Court: the two candidates, with their friends and partisans, had already arrived, crowding the Court to suffocation.—The business of the day

was then proceeded in, and the writ having been read, the Sheriff sworn to make a true and impartial return thereto, and the oaths against bribery and corruption recited—

The Venerable Mr. Alderman CARDEN rose, and briefly observed—"Brother citizens, I beg to nominate Colonel DAVIES as a fit and proper person to represent you in the ensuing Parliament."—Loud and reiterated cheers, which having subsided—Mr. JOHN PALMER seconded the nomination.

Mr. High Alderman FLETCHER then shortly proposed to the freemen, G. R. ROBINSON, Esq., as a fit and suitable person to be elected their Representative.—(Loud plaudits.)

THOMAS SCOTT, Esq.—Brother freemen, I rise to second the nomination of the worthy High Alderman. My excellent friend, Mr. Robinson, came forward at the last election an untried man; he then gave his pledge, faithfully, honestly, and diligently, to discharge the duties of a Member of Parliament. At the end of four years, he presents himself before you to redeem that pledge. I feel confident you will agree with me, he has fully redeemed it, and that you will therefore consider him most worthy of being a second time invested with the solemn and important trust he now seeks at your hands. (Shouts of applause.)

The Sheriff now said—"Brother Freemen, whom will you have to represent you in Parliament," and repeated the same twice, at each time the Hall ringing with shouts of "Robinson and Davies," and "Davies and Robinson." Not a dissentient voice or murmur could be heard, nor, do we believe, was uttered. The Sheriff then declared Col. DAVIES and G. R. ROBINSON, Esq., to be duly elected, and ratified that event by affixing his signature to the return. The loudest acclamations again burst forth, and which having ceased, Colonel DAVIES and Mr. ROBINSON severally returned thanks.

The proceedings within the Court having been brought to a close, it was announced that the Chairing would immediately take place. At 12 o'clock accordingly, a superb and tastefully-designed car, surmounted by a canopy, and placed on an extensive platform (the colours of the two members being intermingled in the decorations), was brought to the front of the Town-Hall, and into which both the hon. gentlemen ascended, Colonel DAVIES, as the senior member, taking the right hand. A procession was then formed, headed by the banners, flags, and streamers of the two parties, and accompanied by a band, and in this manner the two representatives were chaired through the principal streets, surrounded by an immense and exulting throng, and amidst the greetings and smiles of the numerous fair forms who filled the windows of every house in the route of the cortege.

\* Finding our limits too compressed to do any thing like justice to Mr. ROBINSON'S candid, manly, and independent address to his constituents, we determined to preserve it, entire, for our next number, rather than present it now to our readers, in a garbled state.—*Editor Newfoundlander*.

## To the Editor of the Newfoundlander.

Sir,—A man at calm is a bad symptom of any community. The sentiments and passions, under such circumstances, like stagnant air or water, become corrupted. I am delighted with the rivalry, the spirit of ambition, the desire of popularity, and sensibility of character, which our leading men are beginning to display. When I see men emulating for public fame, by public acts of usefulness, I consider that their minds are becoming strengthened and enlightened, so as to fit them for the highest purposes of society. Mr. JOHNSTON, who has been severely attacked in the *Public Ledger* of Tuesday last, is one of our best resident Merchants. He has been uniformly distinguished for his activity and judicious enterprise, and he has reaped the usual rewards—affluence and independence. It is a happy constitution of society, that while a man benefits himself, he necessarily confers an advantage on those around him. When Mr. JOHNSTON built on his valuable property a range of stone houses and stores, in the centre of a wooden town, exceedingly exposed to conflagration, while he essentially increased the value of his own property, by rendering it more secure, he, at the same time, stamped an additional value on all the property in his vicinity.

In the work in which he is at present engaged, the construction of a large and commodious tank—besides materially accommodating his own tenants and himself, he will confer a most essential benefit on every man in the neighbourhood, or who has been in the habit of drawing water from Bell's Shoot, by enabling them to obtain it in greater purity and abundance, while the merchants, generally, must look upon the pipes at the wharf as a most important desideratum.

For such an accommodation to the public, and to the trade, Mr. JOHNSTON must be considered a public benefactor.—The paragraph in your paper of Thursday last, is a very proper and merited notice of such a public act, and I am much surprised that the Editor of the *Ledger* did not echo the sentiment—but that, on the contrary, he should lend his columns to a defamatory paragraph, when he knew, and acknowledged that he knew, the leading and important statement to be false. This I consider to be an abuse of the liberty of the press, which the Editor of that paper appears never to have been able to comprehend. Mr. JOHNSTON never received a subscription of £70, for making the bridges, &c.—he received—

Subscriptions.....	£9 12 3
From Government.....	7 10 0

And he expended on the bridge and road £23. 5s. 4d., being £8. 3s. 1d. out of his own pocket. The stone tank he is erecting at his own expense, for which he has had no subscription. Mr. BARNES is, also, at present engaged at Mr. JOHNSTON'S expense in constructing a commodious pump, to be placed in the cistern, and at such a depth below Mr. JOHNSTON'S metal pipes, as must effectually secure to the public an abundance of water, should it ever happen, which is impossible, to be reduced below their level.

After such a statement of facts, the "Member of the Middle Ward," if he has honour or truth, must shrink from the indignant gaze of his fellow-men. How will the impartial Editor of the *Ledger* atone for having wounded the feelings, and aspersed, unjustly, the character of a praiseworthy and respectable neighbour?

I am, Mr Editor,  
Your's obediently,  
ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE MIDDLE WARD.  
St. John's, 29th July 1830.

From the Royal Gazette, August 31.

On Sunday last Official Despatches were received by His Excellency the Governor, announcing the decease of His late revered Majesty King George the Fourth, and the Accession of his Royal Brother, William Duke of Clarence, to the Throne of the British Empire.

The day was far advanced when the vessel bearing the despatches arrived, but summonses were immediately issued to the Members of His Majesty's Council, the Attorney General, the Sheriff, Magistrates, and principal Civil and Military Officers of the Government, to assemble yesterday at 1 o'clock, preparatory to the ceremony of proclaiming the Accession of His Majesty William the Fourth to the Crown of his Ancestors; and the inhabitants were publicly notified that the ceremony would be performed on the Military Parade of the town. At the hour appointed the Hon. Chief Judge Tucker, the Hon. the Assistant Judges Des Barres and Breton, and the Hon. A. H. Brooking, Members of His Majesty's Council, the Sheriff, Attorney-General, Magistrates, and principal Military Officers of the Garrison, assembled at Government House; and the Proclamation having received the customary signatures, His Excellency the Governor proceeded, under usual escort, on his charger to the Parade, where he was received by the public functionaries, Military and Civil, and a large assemblage of the principal inhabitants of the town. The detachment of the Corps of Royal Veterans, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Sall, (Colonel Burke being absent through illness,) and the detachment of Royal Artillery, commanded by Major Hunt, were also drawn up on the ground. His Excellency the Governor himself read the Proclamation, announcing the Accession of His Majesty William the Fourth; which, having delivered in the most audible and distinct manner, amid the profoundest silence, the event it proclaimed was hailed by repeated cheers of the loudest acclamation.

The Artillery and Infantry then fired a *feu-de-joie*, and the Royal Veterans afterwards passed in review before His Excellency, and the ceremony was concluded. The Hon. the Chief Judge and Assistant Judges then attended His Excellency in Council, and took the oaths of allegiance, &c.

The Accession of King William the Fourth is in this Colony hailed with peculiar good feeling and affection by the old inhabitants, numbers of whom remember having seen His Majesty on his visit to this colony in his youthful days. And His Majesty being the only Sovereign of Great Britain who ever visited these shores, the most favourable anticipations are entertained by all classes, that His Majesty will not be unmindful of an incident in his early life, upon which his loyal subjects here build hopes of his favour.

Married, at Halifax, N. S., on Tuesday evening, 10th August last, by the Rev. Archdeacon Willis, WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to ANNE, eldest daughter of Michael Tobin, Esq.—And on Tuesday, the 17th August, at St. Mary's Church, by the Right Rev. Fr. MICHAEL TOBIN, Junr, Esq., to JEAN, daughter of the late George Grassie, Esq.; all of the former place.

## Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.

AUGUST 26.—Schooner Eliza, Boudroit, St. Pierres; 460

bls. flour, 60 bags bread, 50 M. shingles.

Brig Leader, M'Anslaud, Demerara; 120 puns. molasses,

20 puns. rum.

Schooner Ann, Williams, Quick, Lisbon; 280 hhd. shlt.

27—Brig Helen, Gibbs, Dantzic; 200 bls. flour, 1000 bags

bread.

Ship Lord Sidmouth, Gale, Newcastle; 380 chds. coals.

Brigantine Frances Russell, Lill, Grenada; 45 puns. rum, 13

puns. molasses.

28—Brig Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Williams, Quebec;

750 bls. flour.

Brig Thomas Son, King, Bermuda; 35 puns. rum, 11 tierces

coffee.

Brigant Felix, Mermaid, Sydney; 75 chds. coal.

30—Brig Alfred, Ledstone, Guernsey; 400 bls. pork, 72

bags bread, 123 bushels potatoes.

Brig Horatio, Gotham, Hamburg; 100 bls. pork, 250 fir-

kus butter, 1700 bags bread.

31—Brig Apollo, Wakeham, Newport; 150 tons coal.

Brig Dolphin, Wakeham, Bristol; 78 tons coals.

Schooner Warwick, Adams, Demerara; 38 puns. molasses,

39 bls. sugar, 62 puns. rum.

Schooner Collector, O'Brien, Halifax; 340 bls. flour, 18 kegs

butter, 171 bags bread, 45 bls. bread, and sundries.

Brig Hannah, Elliot, Newport; 65 tons coals.

Brig Victoria, Elder, Greenock; 50 firkins butter, 50 barrels

pork, 50 tons coals, 9 hhd. ale, and sundry merchandise

CLEARED.

AUGUST 26.—Schooner Perseverance, Morden, Figueira;

1070 qts. fish.

Schooner Micromegas, Burk, Viana; 1,827 qts. fish.

Schooner Honora, Richards, Quebec; 700 bls. st.

Brig Fauchal, Rogerson, Alicant; 4000 qts. fish.

27—Brig Mary & Ann, Cliff, Lisbon; 1,800 qts. fish.

28—Schooner Messenger, Richard, Antigonish; ballast.

30—Schooner Fly, Egg, Plymouth; 1,155 qts. fish.

Schooner Ellen, Stephens, Malaga; 1,850 qts. fish.

31—Brig Ann, Row, Brazil; 2208 qts. f. h.

Brig St. Vincent, Hatchard, Barbados; 1,933 qts. fish.

Schooner Furry, Cody, Greenock; 7866 gallons cod and seal

oil, 790 qts. fish.

Brig Bezzin K. Reece, Tuzo, Demerara; 1447 qts. fish.

Brig Terra Nova, Kelson, Brazil; 2343 qts. fish.

Schooner Providence, Fogarty, Halifax; 530 qts. dry cod

fish.

Schooner Queen Angolique, Forrest, Sydney; ballast.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—ENTERED.

AUGUST 25.—Schooner Lady Ann, Pittman, Hamburg;

777 bags bread, 39 bls. oatmeal, &c.

Schooner Jolly Tar, Vigneau, Antigonish; 15 head cattle, 8

sheep, 3 firkins butter, &c.

CLEARED.

AUGUST 20.—Schooner Salvage, Willis, Portugal; 1,430 qts

fish.

CARBONEAR.—ENTERED.

AUGUST 24.—Brig Alliance, Tullock, Bilbao; 1,120 bags

bread, 600 bls. flour.

CLEARED.

AUGUST 21.—Brigantine Elizabeth, Dwyer, Miramichi;

ballast.

Brig Oak, Woodward, Spain or Portugal; 3,003 qts. fish.

On Sale.

Garland C. Gaden

BEGS respectfully to inform the Public, that he

has just received per Brig Balclutha, from

Greenock, his Fall

Manufactured Goods,

Of a very superior quality,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.