



Newfoundlander.

No. 169.

THURSDAY, October 14, 1830.

Sixpence.

Notices.

**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*.

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

TERMS OF CONVEYANCE:

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

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

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

NORA CREINA.

PACKET BOAT BETWEEN PORTUGAL COVE AND CARBONEAR.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuation of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet Boat, to ply between *Portugal Cove* and *Carbonear*, and, at considerable expense, fitted up her Cabin in superior style, with four sleeping Berths, &c. DOYLE will also keep constantly on board, for the accommodation of Passengers, Spirits, Wines, Refreshments, &c., of the best quality.

The *NORA CREINA* will, until further notice, start from *Carbonear*, on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave *St. John's* on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of these days.

Terms as usual.

Letters, Packages, &c., will be received at the *Newfoundlander Office*.

September 30.

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.

Notices.

THE Persons who received SEED POTATOES last Spring from the "Poor Relief Committee," and who have to return the like quantity, will, on application to Mr. CLIFT, learn where they are to be delivered; or one Dollar per Barrel will be received in lieu thereof;—and the respective Sureties will take notice that they will be called upon for payment, at that rate, for all such as may fail in returning or paying for them within the limited time.

September 30.

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.

VESSELS WATERED.

Raine, 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.

To be Let.

TWO Commodious SITTING ROOMS, with Bed-rooms attached, and the Use of a Kitchen.—Apply to

TIMOTHY FLANNERY.

September 20.

THE PREMISES adjoining *Messrs. M' Bride & Kerr*—at present occupied by the Subscribers.—For particulars apply to

ROBERT ALSOP & Co.

September 9.

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

THAT well-situated, convenient, and spacious 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, hdds., quarter-casks, one-sixth pipes, and half-quarter casks.
July 29.

On Sale.

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.

**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.

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.

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.

John Dunscomb & Co.

**OFFER FOR SALE,
THE CARGO**

Of their Brig *Sir John Thomas Duckworth* from

QUEBEC,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE and Fine FLOUR, and
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.

BY

Patrick Morris,

1200 Hogsheds Liverpool

SALT,

On board the brig *Richardson*.

TERMINATION OF THE COUNTY TIPPERARY ELECTION.

RETURN OF MR. WYSE.

Clonmel, August 21.

It was evident, from the few who came forward in the forenoon to vote, that the election was drawing to a close. On Friday evening six of the booths were closed, the legal number required to keep them open not having polled. The polling this day was very slow, and the remaining five booths having failed in polling the necessary numbers, the Assessor directed the Sheriff to stop the polling at the usual hour, and declare the members. The intelligence having run through the town, immense numbers of people congregated about the Court-house and committee-rooms of Mr. Wyse. At six o'clock the Court was filled nearly to suffocation. From the absolute impossibility of taking notes, we are unable to give a very lengthened report of the speeches; however, the following will be found a tolerably accurate detail of the entire proceeding.

At seven o'clock Mr. Prittie and Mr. Wyse entered the Court, and were received with cheers.—Several gentlemen, friends of both sides, sat on the bench with the candidates, and continued in conversation with them till eight o'clock, when the Sheriff and Assessor made their appearance, followed by the Deputies who presided in the five booths that continued to hold out to the last. The most breathless silence reigned throughout the Court in expectation of hearing the Deputies call out the state of the day's poll in their respective baronies. At each announcement of a majority for Wyse, the applause was tremendous: The Deputies having performed their duty, the Sheriff proceeded to tot up the numbers of the day's poll, when it appeared as follows: Wyse, 57; Prittie, 35; Hutchinson, 16.

The Sheriff then declared the final state of the poll to be—For Prittie, 757; Wyse, 577; Hutchinson, 537.

The indentures were then prepared, and the other necessary instruments completed; on which the High Sheriff declared the Hon. Francis Alborough Prittie and Mr. Thomas Wyse duly elected members to represent the county of Tipperary in the imperial parliament. This announcement was received with the most deafening applause, which continued for several minutes—the sounds of which were wafted to the thousands outside the Court-house, and were echoed a hundred fold.

The following Irish members were not in the last parliament:—

Armagh County, Lord Acheson; *Athlone*, Henry Handcock; *Bandon*, Viscount Bernard; *Cashel*, Mat. Pennfather; *Carrickfergus*, Lord Geo. Hill; *Clare*, Major M'Namara, J. O'Gorman-Mahon; *Cork County*, Lord Boyle; *Cork City*, Hon. Mr. Boyle; *Downpatrick*, Edward S. Ruthven; *Dundalk*, Hon. J. Craddock; *Dublin County*, Lord Brabazon; *Dublin College*, T. Lefroy; *Dublin City*, F. Shaw; *Dragheda*, J. H. North; *Enniskillen*, Hon. H. Cole; *Kilkenny County*, Earl Ossory; *Kilkenny City*, N. P. Leader; *County Longford*, A. Lefroy; *County Kerry*, Hon. W. Brown; *County Limerick*, Colonel O'Grady; *County Louth*, J. M'Clintock; *Leitrim*, Colonel Clements; *County Londonderry*, Sir R. Ferguson; *County Londonderry*, Sir R. Bateson and Captain Jones; *Monaghan*, Hon. Mr. Blayney; *Mayo*, Dominick Browne; *New Ross*, Charles Leslie; *Portlinton*, Sir R. Ogilby; *County Roscommon*, O. Conor Don; *Sligo*, J. Cooper; *Sligo Town*, J. Wynne; *Westmeath*, M. L. Chapin; *County Wick*, R. M. O'Ferrall; *Tyrone*, Hon. A. Stewart; *Tipperary*, Thomas Wyse.

Lord John Russell, the Reformer, lost his election for Bedford by a single voice. Whitbread, 515; Pughill, 491; Russell, 490. The Mayor had the casting vote, and gave it to Capt. Pughill.

PARLIAMENT.—It is understood that the new Parliament will be summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 5th October.

Sir Henry Meredith, Bart., has been appointed King's Advocate General of Ireland, in the room of Leslie Foster, Esq., appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

POLIGNAC.—Various contradictory rumours have been afloat respecting the residence of this personage; but, as yet, there is no certainty where he has fixed his place of abode.

PUBLIC MEETING IN HARBOUR-GRACE.

From the Conception-Bay Mercury, Oct. 8.

On Tuesday last a Meeting of the Inhabitants of this town, Carbonear, and the neighbouring settlements, to express their sentiments in respect to the Judicature Act, was held at the Court House, which was crowded in every part by a most respectable assemblage.

It was however suggested by some gentlemen present, that as the Chief Magistrate had been ordered by His Excellency the Governor, whose views were doubtless directed towards their benefit, to call the Meeting, it would be a compliment no less due to his Excellency's favourable intentions than to the respect they all felt for the Chief Magistrate, to desire his acceptance of the Chair - which proposition being put and carried unanimously, Mr. Thomas Newell was then requested to act as Secretary to the Meeting, and the business of the day commenced.

Mr. Josiah Parkin rose to move the first resolution, and delivered the following address: -

Mr. Chairman, - We are this day called together upon a most important occasion - it is not one of every day occurrence, nor is it one which in its consequences will affect us only for a day, a month, or a year, it is one which materially affects our present interests - it is one which vitally affects our future interests and that of our posterity, for, Sir, by the proceedings of this day, we shall either assist a fresh rivet and add another link to that chain of misrule, to which the Inhabitants of this Island have ever been subject, or, Sir, we shall make a strenuous effort to raise our eyes in the scale of importance and respectability as a people and country, in obtaining for ourselves the enjoyment of those rights and privileges which are not only our birth-right, but to which we are justly entitled as a people and country both by our numbers, intelligence, wealth, commercial and agricultural capabilities.

It is true, Sir, we are more immediately called to deliberate upon, and to offer our opinions of the laws by which we are governed, and to suggest alterations and amendments; and, Sir, the very fact of this Meeting being called, and the purposes for which it is called, of itself speaks volumes; on the one hand there is an acknowledgment that the laws by which we are governed are deficient, are inapplicable to our circumstances, and, on the other, we are invited partially to legislate for ourselves, a tacit acknowledgment that, without our assistance, without our suggestions, they, whose province it has hitherto been to legislate for us, are incapable of doing so - a fact which past experience has taught us the truth of, and which, I trust, future circumstances will excuse them the trouble of doing. But, Sir, it appears to me that it would be folly for us to enter into the particulars of these laws and to recommend partial measures, the adoption of which certainly might lead to alterations, but, which, in all probability, would leave us in no better situation than we are in at present; for I contend that it is impossible at such a distance to convey sufficient information of the particular localities of our trade and country, which are to be provided for; and that it is still more impossible for persons not residing amongst us to form an idea of it which will enable them effectually to legislate for us. And, Sir, hence it is, that in past years the judgments of some of our Courts have rather been that which the law ought to have been, than the law itself, whilst others adhering to the letter of the law, have been

"In woodroos mazes lost;"

and whilst to this day, in many instances, precedents are the law, we know not what may be the law to-morrow, in the event of a change, either in our Judges or in the constitution of our Courts. - And, Sir, these facts are not confined to cases, or points, or circumstances, which have been bewildered by having enactment after enactment heaped upon and obscured them; but they bear upon the most common place and disencumbered of our laws. - (Great applause.)

Mr. Parkin then entered into an elucidation of what he had advanced, by adverting to facts and circumstances which have occurred amongst us, and also showed, judging by precedent, what might be the probable result of the recommendation of particular amendments or partial measures, as well as the impracticability of persons at home judging of the respective rights of servants, planters, and merchants, in a manner which we are since met the approbation of all these parties. We regret that we are not able to follow him through a train of arguments which were so fully to the point; and concluded by moving a resolution confined to the points he had adverted to, and which he trusted would meet the approbation of the meeting, and not doubting but a remedy would be proposed to existing evils which would meet their support also.

Resolved, - That from time immemorial this Island has been governed by laws enacted by His Majesty's Government in England, the inefficiency and inaptitude of which have tended materially to frustrate the ends of justice, and retard the moral, commercial, and agricultural improvement of this Island. That such inefficiency and inaptitude of the laws thus enacted have arisen from the impracticability of conveying at such a distance as to be able to give or sufficient information relative to the localities of a trade and country differing from that of every other part of His Majesty's dominions, and which it is equally impossible

for persons not resident in the Island fully to enter into. - That the acts now in operation - viz, the Judicature, Fishery, and Marriage Acts, were at a very early period after being passed, four, in a great degree, to partake of the same inefficiency and inaptitude, and which being passed for a certain term of years, and since extended without the power of intermediate remedy or amendment, have occasioned much inconvenience and dissatisfaction.

Mr. Marks and Mr. Ridley rose simultaneously to second the resolution. Mr. Marks earnestly hoped that it would be unanimously adopted; but as the gentlemen who had just sat down had entered so fully into the merits of the question, and in a manner so creditable to himself, he would forbear trespassing on the valuable time of the Meeting by offering any additional remarks, but content himself with the pleasure of seconding his resolution.

Robert Paek, Esq., offered the following address previous to proposing the second resolution: -

Mr. Chairman, - This Meeting having been called at the instance of His Excellency the Governor, for the purpose of ascertaining the public feeling in respect to the present Judicature Act for this Colony, which soon terminates, I beg leave to say that from the moment I received the circular of the 20th of last month for convening this meeting, I have endeavoured to glean from all sensible men of my acquaintance their opinion of our laws - of their fitness to our circumstances and localities - without meeting with one individual who was willing to enter into a discussion of that nature. The defects and alterations thought to be necessary in the Judicature Act, were pointed out at a public meeting held in this town on the 15th of November, 1828, and transmitted to the Chamber of Commerce at St. John's soon afterwards, under the expectation that another Judicature Act for this Island and its dependencies would have passed into law the following spring; but instead of that having taken place the present act was renewed, to give time for its further operation, that a better judgment might be formed in the making of a new act - a subject, doubtless, of the utmost importance, and involving in its future the happiness, or otherwise, of tens of thousands of human beings at present existing in this country, and of those who are yet unborn. But, Sir, a new era seems to have taken place since the period of the Meeting before alluded to, and other views now occupy the minds of (I think I may say all) men of rationality residing in this Island, but especially of those who have adopted the country as a place of permanent abode, and come to the determination of spending their remaining days amongst us. For instead of replying to any questions on the eligibility of our existing laws, or the inaptitude of their tendency to suit all the purposes of a growing colony, they say - Let us pray for a House of Assembly; and that obtained, we can make laws suitable to our condition and circumstances; and if we shall at any time err in doing so, it will be only for a short period - say from one session to another. And to-day, Mr. Chairman, it will be seen whether that is the general opinion of the inhabitants of this populous district; for, doubtless, those respectable persons by whom I am surrounded bring with them the minds of all their neighbours on this momentous question.

I have inquired, Sir, why such a change of sentiment as is now known to exist among so many individuals in regard to our internal affairs has taken place within the short period of two years; and I find it to proceed from a better knowledge of the capabilities of our soil, and the impression that a local government would naturally give an impulse to agriculture, which, serving as an auxiliary to the trade and fisheries, would not only ameliorate our present condition, but render us, to a certain extent, independent of other countries for the common necessities of life. Secondly, the spirit of inquiry has been more abroad of late than formerly, and men have learnt to form comparisons of our state, with those of other colonies having governments of their own for internal purposes. Therefore, with the utmost deference to his Excellency the Governor, and without contemplating the slightest disrespect to a request emanating from his Excellency, I beg to decline giving any opinion on the subject of the Judicature Act, but like those with whom I have conversed on the affair, avow my decided preference for the introduction of a House of Assembly, to having a new Judicature Act, embodying local laws.

I should like to see such a House of Assembly, constituted similar to those of the other colonies; not that I foresee any immediate advantage to myself in it, but rather might contemplate, perhaps, a source of trouble - yet I am convinced that the rising generation will find themselves benefited by it, and I anticipate the pleasurable prospect that they will be recognised - not amongst nations, but amongst colonies of our noble and great nation, as men of equal talents, and fully adequate to the management of their own concerns. I do not feel inclined to trespass further on your time by saying anything more on the advantages of these local regulations which I so much desire, but shall propose to you, Sir, and this respectable Meeting, a resolution, which, I hope may meet your unanimous approbation. (Aplause.)

Resolved, - That this Meeting is of opinion, that to adopt, or recommend the adoption of any partial measure, would be to trifle with the best interests of the Country at large, and that it would ill accord with that candour and respect due to His Excellency the Governor, were they to exercise or withhold from His Excellency their decided opinion that a Local Representative Legislature, possessing the power of enacting laws (not repugnant to the laws of Great Britain) for its internal government, together with the appropriation of its revenue, is the only constitutional remedy which can be applied to existing evils, and to the future necessities of the Island. - (Continued cheers.)

Mr. Ridley, addressing himself to the Chairman, said - Mr. President, previous to seconding the resolution proposed by Mr. Paek, I would beg to offer one or two remarks in reference to that part of Mr. Parkin's address which adverted to the public meeting held in this town about two years since,

when the meeting was unanimous in recommending sundry amendments in the Fishery and Judicature Acts. At that time, Sir, although our opinions were undivided, they were offered without that mature reflection which was due to so important a subject. Circumstances have, however, since in need more serious consideration; and the result is, that instead of our being, as at that period, the friends of partial and temporary measures, we are now one and all the firm uncompromising advocates of a general change. That change, Sir, is a popular government, which shall invest us with the power of enacting our own laws. And in my humble opinion the inhabitants of this long-neglected, but valuable colony, whether considered as to number, wealth, or ability, are fully capable to frame such laws as are best adapted to regulate their internal concerns. This great and valuable privilege, then, must be unreluctantly sought. Let us not relax in our endeavours for its attainment. I holdly assert, without fear of contradiction, that the general feeling is for the measure, and that I would get at least nine-tenths of the population to join with me, and with this meeting, in praying for a Local Legislative Government. Let us unite, then, in a petition, and not cease until the object of our importunities be granted. I feel great pride and satisfaction in seconding the resolution.

Mr. J. C. Nuttall then came forward and said - Mr. Chairman, I take great pleasure in moving the third resolution; and as so much to the purpose has already been suggested by such able advocates, any remarks from me must be deemed superfluous.

Resolved, - That it is of the utmost importance to the prosperity and happiness of every country, that the most perfect good understanding and union of sentiment should exist between the governors and the governed themselves; and inasmuch as the majority of the inhabitants of this Island, whether considered numerically, or as to wealth and commercial importance, are unanimous in the recommendation of the foregoing measure, this Meeting most earnestly solicits the important influence of His Excellency the Governor, in the attainment of an object so ardently desired by a people not less devoted to His Excellency than their Governor, than their Country, and to that august Sovereign of whom it is to be so cited.

Mr. Thomas Chaney seconded this resolution. The whole of the resolutions were carried amid loud and enthusiastic applause.

The President briefly addressed the meeting, and stated that he supposed the resolutions which had been proposed were unanimously approved of and carried; which was answered with bursts of universal and continued cheering.

Mr. Parkin then said, that as it had been before intimated, a good feeling should always exist between the governors and the governed, he would propose three cheers for his Excellency the Governor. - (Cheers and acclamations.)

The Chairman having quitted the chair, Robert Paek, Esq., was called thereto, who proposed that thanks be given to Thomas Danson, Esq., for his praiseworthy, candid, and manly conduct as President of the meeting. - (Loud and continued cheers.)

Three cheers were then proposed for a Local Legislature, which were so heartily given that the room long shook with the sound; after which the meeting closed.

Mr. Parkin then stated, as the present was a favourable opportunity, Mr. Paek should continue to preside during a discussion as to the most proper mode of getting up a petition to his Majesty for a Representative Government, as well as an address of condolence to his Majesty, on the death of his Majesty's much lamented brother our late Sovereign, who it was put to the Meeting and carried unanimously. That the form of petition, as well as the address, should be that of those got up in St. John's, which were then read, and the meeting separated.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) October 14, 1830.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. - "Timothy Ogle" has been omitted for want of room. We have to plead the same excuse with "A Creditor." Both shall appear in our next.

We are requested to state, that WILLIAM THOMAS, Esq., having been elected Chairman of the Committee, appointed to carry into effect the resolutions passed at the Public Meeting held on the 15th Sept. last - all communications from the several Committees and others in the out-parts, on the subject of a Local Legislature, should be addressed to him as Chairman.

The most gratifying accounts are daily pouring into us from various parts of the Island, of the progress of public opinion in favour of a Local Legislature. Such unanimity must ensure a successful issue to our political struggle. Some important facts have come to our knowledge during the last week, which we deem it important to lay before the public, to strengthen the wavering and give additional nerve to the strong. We pledge ourselves for their authenticity. All the information we could glean from the most untroubled sources, quite satisfied us that the proposition for levying the duty on the imports of this Island, had its origin in this country three years ago; - that from this country it was secretly, and under-handedly recommended to His Majesty's Government as a just and righteous measure - and though, as a feasible mode of raising money, the Ministry were very ready to adopt it, and communicated their intention to do so, to Mr. ROBINSON, it was but by mere chance - by private information - that the people of Newfoundland, who were to have had the honour of paying the piper, became acquainted with the equitable manner in which the moneys so raised were to be appropriated. It is already pretty generally known that the whole was to be placed at the uncontrolled disposal of the Governor & Council,

and that an increase of the salaries of the civil officers was stipulated for; but it yet remains to be told that the maintenance of the ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT of the Island was also included amongst the items for which the people of Newfoundland - Protestant, Dissenter, and Catholic - were to be taxed!! We are much mistaken if there be a man in the whole country who would put up his hand in support of a measure so fraught with evil consequences; but that it has been hatched and concocted in the dark, somewhere, we have had ocular demonstration for affirming. The fact is as we have stated, and requires no further comment. The Schoolmaster is abroad in Newfoundland, and we have abundant reason to believe that he is abroad to some purpose. The people give proof that they appreciate all the kindnesses that were intended for them; and we hope their spirited exertions will never cease until they are afforded an opportunity of repaying those civilities in the way in which they deserve.

The yacht Forte, having on board His Excellency the Governor and suite, ran close into the harbour's mouth on Tuesday evening last, on her return from St. George's Bay and the western part of the Island, having landed N. W. HOYLES, Esq., the yacht proceeded with His Excellency for Harbour-Grace.

ARRIVAL. - In the Hope, from Guernsey and Dartmouth, Mr. Jennings.

Married, at Blackhead, on the 6th instant, by the Rev Richard Kuirth, Wesleyan Missionary, the Rev. JOHN SMITHIES, W. M. to HANNAH, daughter of Mr. Wm. Watt, wine merchant, on Skinner-street, London.

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

- OCTOBER 7. - Schooner A Lion, London, Sydney; 72 chaldrons coal, 31 tubs butter. Schooner Prosper, St. John's; 250 hogsheads salt. Schooner Enterprise, Fogarty, Halifax; 75 ches stea, 8 bla pitch, 72 bags bread, 74 barys apples, and sundries. Schooner Liberty, Spear, Figueira; 350 hlds. salt, 5 cwt. onions. Brig Mercury, Roe, Leghorn; 1264 bags biscuit, 50 barrels flour. Brig Hope, Jennings, Guernsey; 1136 bags bread, 17 bls. pork, and sundries. Schooner Commodore, Bond, Vienna; 320 hlds. salt, 1 ton onions, 2 bags rice. Schooner Eliza, Clint, Halifax; 25 bla. flour, 12 M. board, 175 barrels apples, 300 sh. oaks and heading. CLEARED. 11. - Schooner Jessie, Murphy, Halifax; 100 bls. and 57 tierces salmon, 200 qts. fish. Brig Experim at, Neimes, Pernambuco; 1500 quintals fish. 12. - Schooner Lady, Babin, Arica; ballast. Brig Adriana, Davis, Barbadoes; 1752 qts. fish, 6 tierces and 3 bla. salmon. Schooner Five Sisters, McDonald, Antigua; 2 puns molasses, 26 hlds. salt, and sundry merchandises. Brig Charles Law, Smith, Leghorn; 2700 qts. fish. 13. - Brig Improvement, Darrel, Barbadoes; 1457 qts. fish. Schooner Pole Tender, Vitus, Barcelona; 1500 qts. fish. Schooner Eliza, Edwards, Plymouth; 1990 qts. fish, &c. Schooner Rover, Harris, Teignmouth; 550 qts. dry fish, 240 qts. core fish, 100 kegs and bla. fish, scouids, &c.

Conception-Bay. HARBOUR-GRACE. - ENTERED.

October 4. - Schooner James, Collins, Bristol; 150 bags bread, 28 tons coal, 10 hds lime, 25 kegs gun powder, 22 chals, &c. Schooner Guysborough, Bennett, Miramichi; 55 pieces pine timber, 500 deals, 3242 feet board, 65,000 shingles. CLEARED.

October 2. - Brigantine Manchester, Downey, Halifax; 1500 qts. fish, 4 bla. salmon, 4 bla. coal tar, 1 pipe wine.

CARBONEAR. - CLEARED.

October 2. - Brig Advance, Tullock, Leghorn; 3000 qts. fish. Schooner Lass, Williamson, St. Andrews; 5000 bricks. 6. - Brig Ceres, Adry, Ancona; 3000 qts. fish 60 tierces salmon. Brig Julia, Stanworth, Gibraltar; 3100 quintals fish.

BRIGUS. - ENTERED.

September 22. - Schooner Hebe, Gushue, London; ballast. 23. - Schooner Mary Ann, Sire, Quebec; 330 bla. flour, 170 bla. pork, 55 bla. beef, 53 firkins butter, 12 firkins lard, 300 bushels oats, 20 barrels indian meal, 300 boards. CLEARED.

September 15. - Schooner Lady Ann, Munden, Portugal; 1600 qts. fish. 25. - Barque John, Stephens, Liverpool; 8,222 galls. cod oil, 20,776 galls. seal oil, 6 tierces salmon, 12 bla. herring, &c.

On Sale. TEAS.

Just Received, AND ON SALE At the Stores of

R. R. WAKEHAM, (At a small advance on Cost and Charges)

- 20 HALF-CHESTS Bohra Tea, 100 Qr.-chests and boxes Congo, of various qualities and prices, 6 Boxes fine Souchong, 6 Qr.-chests Twaunkey, 3 Ditto fine Hyson. A.T.S.O. (At Cost and Charges) 30 Bolts Canvas, 3 Bales, containing a variety of Lines, Twines, Shoethread, &c. &c. 1 Bale, containing a variety of Slops, 18 Crates well-assorted Earthenware. October 14.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

AT THE SHOP OF

Richard Percard,

8 Quarters very prime BEEF.

AFTER WHICH,

- 2 Pieces Flushing, 10 Ditto Serge,
- 2 Ditto Red Flannel,
- 7 Ditto Blue and Olive Cloths,
- 5 Ditto and Remnants Superfine Black ditto,
- 1 Piece Petticoat Cloth,
- 10 Pieces Cassimere,
- 1 Feather Bed, 30 Pair Blankets,
- 10 Counterpanes,
- 2 Dozen Red Shirts,
- 15 Ditto Cotton Ditto,
- 8 Pieces Irish Linen,
- 15 Ditto Shirtings, 20 Ditto Duck,
- 12 Ditto Printed Cotton,
- 9 Remnants Bombazette, 2 Pieces Duffel,
- 2 Pieces Irish Tabinet,
- 10 Ditto very handsome Ribbon,
- 3 Ditto Diaper, 6 Ditto Waistcoating,
- 2 Ditto Carpeting, 1 Piece Stair Cloth,
- 1 Hearth Rug,
- 3 Damask Table Cloths,
- 20 Flushing Jackets and Trousers,
- 2 Dozen Pair Braces,
- 8 Gentlemen's Coats,
- 1 Sartout, 1 Cloak,
- 3 Pair Gentlemen's Trousers,
- 5 Cloth Jackets, 3 Dozen Red Caps,
- Muslins,
- Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
- Cotton Shawls, Sewing Cottons,
- Moleskins, Yarn Hose, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

ALSO,

- 20 Dozen Pair Men's strong and fine Shoes,
- 5 Ditto Women's Ditto ditto,
- 6 Ditto Children's Ditto,
- 1 Dozen Pair Men's Half Boots,
- 10 Sides Sole Leather,
- And sundry other Articles.

October 14.

TO-MORROW,

At 12 o'clock,

By J. CLIFT,

A VERY HANDSOME YOUNG MARE,

That has been used to carry a Lady.

(Warranted gentle and sound.)

October 14.

TO-MORROW,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

C. F. Bennett & Co.

THE CARGO

Of the Brig Mercury, just arrived from LEHORN—

CONSISTING OF

- 800 Bags good common BREAD,
- 100 Ditto Fine Ditto,
- 300 Ditto Superfine Ditto,
- 50 Barrels FLOUR.

Cash, or Small Merchantable Shore Fish, will be taken in payment.

October 14.



THE VERY FINE Brig St. Patrick,

Of the burthen of 131 Tons, with all her Materials as she came from England a few days ago.

The *Saint Patrick* is offered for Sale purposely to settle the affairs of one of the Owners, deceased, and on that account must be positively disposed of, but she is well worth the attention of intending purchasers, and may be inspected most minutely. The Vessel is built of the best materials, was put in most complete condition for the Seal Fishery the Spring of last year, and is now a most desirable vessel for the prosecution of fisheries, or foreign trade.

N. B.—Sale at the Commercial Room, on MONDAY, 1st November, at 11 o'clock.—Terms of payment will be made accommodating. Inventory will be shewn, and particulars made known by

JOHN BOYD, Broker.

October 14.

Will be disposed of,

If applied for within a few days,

A VERY HANDSOME, BLACK PONY,

13 hands high, rising 4 years old, free from vice, and perfectly sound in wind and limb.—Apply at the Newfoundlander Office.

October 7.

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.

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY the 25th Instant,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

ALL the right, title, and interest of the late Mr. TIMOTHY RYAN, Merchant, deceased, in those eligible Water-side Premises, situate on the South-side of Water-street, in this town, immediately west of the Long Wharf, consisting of a Dwelling House, 41 feet long by 32 feet wide, with a basement story of a Kitchen, *frust-pro* Cellars, Store-rooms &c. The second floor has a Parlour, Dining Room, Shop and Office. The third floor contains a Drawing-room, three large Bed Rooms, and the attic is converted into Bed and other rooms. On the west of the Dwelling House are Stables, Cow Houses and Green House, with an excellent Garden 132 feet, fronting Water-street, running backward 62 feet on the western and 82 feet on the eastern extremity. On the rear of said Dwelling House is another Kitchen 26 ft. by 14, & a Store of 42 ft. by 20, between which and the Store on the western side of the Long Wharf, 100 ft. long by 22 feet wide, is a platform 100 feet in extent.

The Dwelling House may be converted into two comfortable Tenements, at a trifling expense. The Garden ground from its situation is desirable for building lots, and the Stores, from their perfect security against fire, present many advantages for a Mercantile Establishment, or an extensive Cooperage Concern. The whole of the above premises are held under lease from Mr. HENRY RADFORD, for the term of 41 years, at the yearly rent of 60*l.*, 20*s.* years of which remain unexpired from the 1st of November next. The premises may be viewed at any time previous to the Sale, on application to

GEORGE LILLY.

October 7.

Notices.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the Brig *Mercury*, under my command,

THOMAS ROWE.

October 14.

Wanted,

By the 10th October next,

200 QUINTALS ROUND-TAILED CORE FISH,

By

ABRAHAM LE MESSURIER.

September 30.

Mr. EMERSON

INTENDING to remove shortly from his present Lodgings to his own Premises, near the Court-House, offers to Let the Comfortable and Commodious Tenement he now occupies, the property of Mrs. M'CAWLEY.—For particulars, inquire at Mr. EMERSON'S Office.

September 23.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of GEORGE SUTTON, late of Brigus, Conception Bay, Mariner, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber; and those indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

JANE RYLAND SUTTON,

Administratrix.

St. John's, 30th Sept., 1830.

For Teignmouth.

THE FINE, FIRST-CLASS Schooner ALBION,

GEORGE LOWTON, Master;

Her room for FREIGHT on low terms, and superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage PASSENGERS.—Apply to

JOHN FALES, JUN.

The above Vessel would call at Plymouth, if a sufficient quantity of Freight offers.

For Waterford.

(To Sail early in November.)

THE Brig INVULNERABLE,

MAURICE PHELAN, Master;

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to

PATRICK MORRIS.

October 7.

For Figueira.

The fine, first-class, British-built Schooner

William & Mary,

WILLIAM MILLS, Master;

has room for 500 Quintals FISH on Freight, which will be taken on moderate terms, if immediately applied for.—For particulars apply to

RENDELL & MORTIMER.

October 7.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



The well-known Copper-bottomed Brig HAZARD,

WILLIAM CHURCHWARD, Master;

Burthen 114 Tons—Will carry 2000 quintals of Fish in bulk.

Apply to: WISE, BAKER & HOWARD.

October 14.

To any Port in Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, the West Indies, or Brazil,



THE FIRST-CLASS COPPERED Brig ST. JOHN,

SAMUEL HUGHES, Master;

Burthen 123 Tons.—Apply to

PATRICK MORRIS.

October 7.

The British-built, first-class, fast-sailing, Coppered

Brig ROSE,

130 Tons.

JOSEPH STEELE, Commander.

Apply to

WILLIAM HART GADEN.

October 7.

To the West Indies, Spain, Portugal, or any Port in the Mediterranean,



The fine, fast-sailing, Coppered Brig JUNIUS,

JOHN TURNBULL, Master,

Burthen per Register 130 Tons.

Apply to

September 30. WM. & H. THOMAS.

On Sale.

Fresh TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schooner C. H. et al, from Halifax,

BY

Baine, Johnston & Co.

50 Chests low priced

Bohea TEA,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FINE TEAS.

October 14.

Wm. & Henry Thomas

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Schooner Collector, from Halifax,

200 Chests and Boxes well-assorted

TEAS,

CONSISTING OF

- BOHEA, in Half Chests,
- B CONGO, in Qr.-chests and Boxes—6 sorts,
- SOUCHONG, fine quality, in Boxes,
- TWANLEY, in Qr.-chests,
- HYSON, in Ditto—2 sorts,
- GUNPOWDER, in Ditto,

The whole of which they offer for Sale, at prices very much reduced from those of their former importations.

October 7.

Bulley Job & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per Collector from Halifax,

31 Packages FRESH TEA,

Which they offer for Sale at very reduced prices,

BOHEA in Chests, B CONGO in ditto, SOUCHONG in Boxes.

October 7.

Samuel Codner

OFFERS FOR SALE,

- 350 BAGS Bread,
- 100 Barrels Flour,
- 150 Barrels Hamburg prime Mess Pork,
- 50 Ditto Copenhagen ditto,
- 100 Firkins prime Irish Butter,
- 50 Barrels Hamburg Beef.

ALSO,

ON COMMISSION,

Which would be sold low if applied for immediately,

(TO CLOSE SALES)

- 10 Tierces Beef, 13 Bales Shags,
- 1 Case Hats, 1 Case Boots and Shoes,
- 2 Cases Lampblack,
- 318 Bars Lead, White Colouring, &c. and
- 10 Hhds. prime Devonshire Ale.

October 7.

On Sale.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig ROSE, &c. from ENGLAND, AND FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,

- SHOT and Gunpowder,
- Nails of all sizes and descriptions,
- Iron—bolt, flat, square, and sheet,
- Tin Plates (various),
- Chain Cables, 3-4, 11-16, 5-8, 9-16, and 3/4 Inch, and Apparatus,
- Anthors,
- Pipes,
- Earthen and Glassware,
- A few Packages Liquid and Paste Black, variously made up,
- Coals, (about.)

ALSO,

- A general assortment of Woollens, Hosiery, Carpeting, Cottons, Muslins, Men's, Boys' and Girls' Fancy Hats, Hardware, and Slips of every kind, And in Silk—Gras, Ducares, Satins, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Ribbons—a great variety, Flowers, Wreaths, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HART GADEN.

October 7.

The Subscriber

IS NOW LANDING,

The Cargo of the Brig KATE, from Demerara, CONSISTING OF

- 46 Puncheons RUM,
- 75 Ditto MOLASSES,
- Which he offers for Sale, on reasonable terms, for Fish or Cash.

NICHOLAS GILL.

October 7.

BY

MICHAEL SCANLAN,

200 BOXES Soap,

50 Ditto Candles,

30 Ditto Tobacco Pipes,

12 Ditto Starch,

20 Kegs Mustard,

10 Ditto Stone Blue,

Earthenware, Lustre Ware, China,

Printed Cottons,

Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,

Cashmere Shawls, Stuffs,

Flannels, Checks, Serges,

Stockings, Counterpanes,

Cotton Shirts, Calicoes,

Blankets and Blanketing,

Hats, Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

35 Puncheons Rum, 20 Ditto Molasses,

20 Tierces Port,

4 Pipes superior Hollands and Cognac Brandy,

15 Hhds. Red and White Wine,

10 Tierces Rice,

Pork, Butter, Oatmeal,

Tea, Coffee, Sugar,

And sundry other Articles.

October 7.

Robert Alsop & Co.

HAVE RECENTLY IMPORTED

The following Articles,

Which they offer for Sale on moderate terms, for Cash, Fish, or Oil,

400 BAGS Bread,

130 Barrels Irish Pot,

100 Firkins Irish Butter,

150 Ditto Hamburg ditto,

100 Barrels Flour,

20 Half-barrels ditto,

2 Pipes and 1 hoghead Cognac Brandy,

2 Ditto and 1 ditto Holland's Gin,

50 Boxes Soap,

20 Ditto Candles,

20 Kegs Gunpowder,

100 Bags Shot,

40 Pieces Swanskin,

40 Ditto Blanketing,

50 Ditto Serge,

100 Pair Blankets.

September 30.

Daniel Codner & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig SYLPH, from Hamburg and Dartmouth—Viz.

- 1000 BAGS Bread,
- 120 Firkins prime Holstein Butter,
- 25 Barrels Oatmeal,
- 25 Ditto Pease,
- 2 Cases Dutch Cheese,
- 1 Case Westphalia Hams,
- 6 Barrels raw Turpentine,
- 60 Coils patent Cordage, of various sizes,
- 43 Dozen pair Hose,
- And a variety of Slips.

Also,

100 Kegs superior Whitelead,

100 Pieces British Ducks,

Women's black Hose,

Cotton Shirts,

Calicoes, Comforters, &c. &c.

Just received, per CHARITY, from London.

September 30.



Port's Corner.

FORGET ME NOT!

No more, no more, I must not think,
Or my full heart will break;—
But I must hide, with mocking smiles,
The sadness on my cheek,
And banish from my burning brow
The madd'ning thoughts that rattle now.
Bid me be firm—I could not brook
Thy flowing tears again;
Bid me be firm—nor once recall
That parting hour of pain,
From all that I have ever loved,
How well!—these later years have proved.
The gentle sadness of thine eye
Hath been no common guide to me;
The mingled softness of thy soul
Affured my heart from all to thee—
'Tis thine!—'tis thine!—what'er thy lot,
In mercy, oh! FORGET ME NOT!

LONDON, AUGUST 25—31.

STATE OF THE MINISTRY.—Mr. Brougham, in the course of one of his election speeches at Leeds, drew the following picture of the present state of the Wellington administration:—"The present government is far too weak to carry on the business of the country. Go where you will—take the county of York, which is a fair sample of the population of the whole empire, and of all sects and parties in religion and politics—and I am confident that you will find a majority of the people of the same opinion. I can only account for it on the supposition that the ministry is not so important as it was formerly thought to be; and from this I draw two conclusions—one for their consideration, and one for yours. The first consideration is, that such a weak government as the present never did exist, and now that it is pressed by a powerful union of parties against it, it is so weak in itself that, though there are one or two powerful and able men in it, it cannot be expected to exist much longer. Every body seems convinced of that, except themselves. The other observation is, that a weak government is the harvest to the labourer for the people. Press upon the weak government: send men to parliament who will compel that weak government to do you justice; their weakness is your strength; their division should insure your union."

MR. BROUGHAM.—In his address to the electors of Yorkshire, returning them his thanks for his return, Mr. BROUGHAM says, "I am a stranger among the hundreds and thousands who all over these immense provinces, this grand division of the realm, have flocked to hail my arrival among you, and to make my hasty canvass a triumphal progress. I have no connection with you either by birth, or possessions, or residence. I have little property any where, and rank or station I have none. Of what the vulgar deem power I am as utterly destitute as I am habitually regardless; nor is any one likely to make the wild calculation of patronage ever being dispensed by one who has constantly refused all political office. How then has it come to pass, that Yorkshire, almost with one voice, sends me to Parliament, and would, as is manifest to all the county, have given me with equal ease another colleague of the same principles, but that moderation in success was wisely preferred to extended victory? Only one answer can be given—My principles are those of the community at large. You resolved to be represented by one whose whole life is regulated by an unquenchable hatred of tyranny whether in Church or State—in England or in her Colonies—in the old world or in the new—in France, in Spain, in Portugal, in Greece, in Italy. It is fit that our rulers meditate well on this lesson. They profess much deference for public opinion. They have now an exhibition of its universality and its strength, far more unequivocal than was ever afforded before, and far more perilous to despise. (Loud cheering.) I now respectfully take my leave of you. To give you assurance of my grateful feelings would be superfluous; to give them expression is impossible. But I pray you to accept my congratulations upon the great victory you have gained, and my earnest wish that its influence may be as salutary as its renown will be imperishable. And suffer me, at parting, to carry your thoughts for one moment to more distant scenes, in order to proclaim the exultation which I share with you, that another glorious triumph for liberty has illustrated these auspicious days. God be praised that the towers of despotism have now been struck to the ground by the untameable spirit of the French people—its execrable minions scattered in the air—and the hopes of its well-wishers among ourselves blasted in an instant and for ever."

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, on application being made to him to call a public meeting of the inhabitants, "to consider the propriety of their expressing their admiration of the energy and promptitude with which the French people have lately resisted the violation of their public rights, and the moderation with which they have hitherto used the sudden and unexampled triumph by which their patriotism has been awarded," signified his ready and willing assent to the application. This conduct is strikingly at variance with the hesitating behaviour of

the Mayors of London and Liverpool, who, though they profess to approve the objects, were afraid to incur the responsibility of such approval. Among the requisitionists we find the celebrated Francis Jeffrey mixed up indiscriminately, and without parade and ostentation, with those of numbers of the respectable merchants and tradesmen of Edinburgh.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.—On Tuesday last there was a very numerous and respectable meeting at the London Tavern, on the subject of the recent revolution in France. Mr. Warburton, M. P., presided, and Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Buckingham, Dr. Bowring, and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting. A subscription was agreed on, and the following address to the gallant citizens of Paris was unanimously carried:—

"Address from the Inhabitants of London to the Citizens of Paris:

"You have bravely fought the fight of freedom! You have nobly won its victories! We bear you our heartiest congratulations.

"History has but few pages of untarnished glory. She has none brighter than that of your glorious revolution to convey to future ages. There may patriotism study its sublime duties, and heroism learn its highest lessons.

"We pray that the liberty which has been so triumphantly established may be perpetuated among you for ever and ever; that, under its holy auspices, the dominion of peace and prosperity may become omnipotent; and while at the foot of the altar of freedom we would bury every vestige of strife and animosity, we here record our solemn conviction that the great interests of freedom are the great, the common interests of the whole family of man."

ALGIERS.

The French at Algiers seem to be in no very envious situation. The *Constitutionnel* says,—"It was generally rumoured last night that Government had received in the course of the day, by telegraph from Toulon, disastrous news from the army of Algiers. The population of the town, it is said, had risen against the French army, and there had been constant fighting in the streets for two successive days, the 28th and 29th of July, but in the end the troops were victorious."

Extract of a letter from Algiers, dated July 31:—

"The unfortunate affair at Bleda appears to have proceeded from serious causes. For some time the harmony which had prevailed between the French and the natives had been disturbed. The General Officers expected to be attacked every moment, even at Algiers, by the Moors and Arabs, and the naval officers were uneasy. These gloomy anticipations have been in part realised. On the 28th, two French soldiers died by poison put in coffee; at the same time a band of insurgents attacked the Babazon Gate, and nineteen of our men were killed. Our troops took up arms and surrounded the rebels, one of whom made important revelations. He declared that a conspiracy was about to break out, that 60,000 Bedouins were expected before Algiers, and that the Moors and Arabs of the town were to fall upon the French during the attack. A depot of arms had been discovered; and in order to intimidate the inhabitants, several pieces of cannon of the upper battery have been turned upon the town. The General-in-Chief has given orders for the small garrisons that would be endangered, scattered in forts at a short distance, to seek shelter in Algiers. The garrison of Sidi Ferruch, chiefly sailors, is of the number. The fort has been demolished. The evacuation was not effected without some disasters. A detachment of the engineers corps was surprised by the Moors upon the road to Algiers. Two waggons which were in advance were stopped, and the men massacred. The 17th Regiment, which occupied a fort on the sea shore, four leagues from the town, was attacked by 2000 Bedouins, and, after some fighting, forced to retreat to Algiers. The army has already lost from 8000 to 9000 men, killed and wounded, and the dysentery is making ravages among the land and sea forces."

Accounts from Naples announce the arrival, on the 31st ult., of the *Jeanne d'Arc*, with the Dey of Algiers, his family and suite, amounting to 110 persons, of whom fifty are women. The Government has consented to the Dey's fixing his residence there.

Government has received news dated the 4th from Algiers, which is more satisfactory than the letters from Toulon would lead us to expect. The sick amount to more than 3,600. The affair at Bleda had no troublesome consequences; measures were taken to punish the insurgents and prevent a new revolt. The Ordonnances had arrived at Algiers on the 4th, and occasioned fresh agitation in the army.—*National*.

SPAIN.—It is generally expected that the next accounts from Spain will be extremely important. Although no implicit reliance can be placed on the rumours in the French papers, enough is known of the state of the country to excite considerable attention on the part of our Cabinet, who are anxiously looking for news which will either confirm or deny the statements in the French Journals. Such is the serious concatenation of circumstances, Spanish bonds rise on revolutionary rumours, and decline as they appear unsupported. Whatever may be the real extent of the reported insurrectionary movements in Spain, it is impossible not to look for a considerable operation upon a close and perverted system, re-established and maintained by a French family influence which must now give way to a French national one, of a perfectly opposite character.

A private letter from Paris says:—"At the public entrance of the Chamber of Deputies, the following words were to be seen in large printed characters—"*Honneur aux representans nationaux*," which,

being interpreted into English, means—"Take off your hat for the Deputies." I happened to be standing at this entrance as some Deputies were going in, and having taken no notice of them, one of the National Guards, armed with a musket and bayonet, came up to me—"Honneur aux Representans, Monsieur," said he, looking furiously at me. "Qu'est ce que c'est, Monsieur?" said I, trembling for my life. "Oh, vous etes Anglais," said he, smiling, and turning off.

As a proof that there was from the first a strong disposition, even in the French populace, to evince a kind feeling towards this country, it has been mentioned that on the night of the 27th of July, when it became necessary for the success of their operations to darken the Rue de Rivoli by putting out the lamps, those at Medrice's Hotel were not extinguished, in compliment to *Messieurs les Anglais*.

The *Courrier Francais* contains a letter, dated Florence, Aug. 10, from Napoleon Buonaparte, eldest son of the Count de St. Leu, expressing the joy of the writer at receiving through that paper the news of the Revolution in France. He says, "How happy and proud am I at being a Frenchman!" and sends 60 louis towards the relief of the indigent families of the brave men who were killed on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July.

Mr. Weild has offered the King of France Lutworth Castle, during his pleasure, which, we understand he has accepted. He was to go there in the course of two or three days.—*Globe*.

At the close of the American revolution, when Washington took leave of Lafayette, his parting words were—"You have served an apprenticeship to Liberty in America, now go to France and set up for yourself!"

Galignani's Messenger of Tuesday contains an address of the Duc de Montmorency (late Ambassador to London), to the President of the Chamber of Peers, in which the noble writer declares his resolution to withdraw from public life, upon motives of loyalty and personal attachment to the family of the late Monarch.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF CHARLES X.

Many persons from Cowes visited the *Great Britain* yesterday, and had excellent opportunities of viewing the ex-King and the Dauphin, as they walked the deck, but their curiosity proving rather troublesome, some restrictions were put on this intercourse to-day. Neither Charles nor his son, like the females, betrayed any extraordinary marks of distress, but chatted freely with each other, and the gentlemen of their suite, occasionally asking questions of the sailors, in broken English, respecting the ships and other objects that excited their attention. The gentlemen of their suite, chiefly young men of good family, were much occupied in the undignified amusement of playing pitch and toss on the deck with copper coin. The ship conveyed, among other things, a quantity of live stock, of almost every description.

A short description of the persons and general appearance of these royal wanderers may not here be uninteresting to those of our readers who have never seen them.

Charles the Tenth, who is now in his 73d year, having been born on the 9th of October, 1767, appears to have arrived at that age, at least, bearing upon his person evident marks of advancing decrepitude. He must be from five feet nine inches, to five feet ten inches high; but from a habit of stooping his head and shoulders, appears much shorter.—His deportment in general conveys to our minds few ideas of Majesty, and is far from graceful. His nose is not bad, but his forehead is low, and his eyes destitute of anything approaching to the *virida vis animi*, which we are apt, however incorrectly, to attribute to exalted birth and station; and this added to his habitually keeping his mouth partly open, gives him a rather unmeaning appearance. His hair is white with age, and his person spare rather than corpulent. He is plainly attired, being dressed in a suit of black, far from new, over which was a brown great coat, reaching nearly to his feet, with Wellington boots, and a plain black hat, much the worse for wear. Altogether, whoever saw Charles the Tenth on the deck of the *Great Britain*, on Wednesday, could not say he looked much like a King.

Louis Antoine, Duke of Angouleme, his eldest son, commonly called the Dauphin, was 55 years of age on the 6th instant, his father having married in the 17th year of his age. He appears much older, and it is difficult to conceive the royal pair to be father and son, so little difference there appears in their ages. The Duke is short in stature, and excessively mean in appearance, and, we should imagine, a little deformed. His countenance betrays that peculiar want of intellectual power which is generally ascribed to him; but he appears pleasant and good humoured. His nose is a little aquiline, and his chin prominent; his eyes rather sunk and close together. He was dressed in plain black clothes, with a blue great coat, a blue cloth cap, such as is worn now in yachts, and long Hessian boots over his pantaloons. He walks the deck a good deal, with his hands in the hinder pockets of his great coat, occasionally stopping to ask questions of the first person near him.

The Duchess of Angouleme is rather above the middle size, and stouter than is usual with Frenchwomen. Her appearance is commanding, and the effect of it much increased by her eyes, which are dark and penetrating. Her cheeks are exceedingly ruddy; whether naturally or artificially, we say nothing, but we should imagine the former. Altogether her appearance furnishes us with another piece of evidence in favour of Lavater and physiognomy, as the most superficial observer can easily trace in

this Princess that masculine intellect and those violent passions which are usually ascribed to her. She is nearly 53 years of age.

The Duchess de Berri is (we feel we are on tender ground in speaking of a lady, but truth will not permit us to say otherwise) very far from possessing that "silent recommendation"—comely countenance. Her Royal Highness is, in fact, excessively plain, though the fatigues of her journey undoubtedly make her look worse than ordinary. She is shorter than her sister-in-law, and much younger, not being, we should imagine, above 36 years of age. She is slight in person, and her face is very thin, her cheek bones being prominent. Her forehead is low, her eyes deficient in animation, and her complexion very dark. She appears, however, gay and good tempered, and, as we mentioned before, is excessively attached to her children. The Royal Duchesses have been dressed in pelisses of French merino, of a bottle-green colour, with large chip hats, both very plain and destitute of ornament.

The Duke of Bordeaux and his sister Maria Theresa Louisa are delicate, fair-haired little creatures. The latter will be eleven years of age on the 28th of September, and the Prince will be ten on the following day. The Duke of Bordeaux is tall for his age, and is, we should imagine, an intelligent child.—They both appear to view the objects around them with childish wonder, and ask many questions of their mamma and attendants, but neither of them ever looks any stranger in the face. They appeared either not to have any idea of their situation, or they are well tutored to conceal all manifestation of their feelings. The little Princess wears her hair turned up behind—the young ex-herir to the crown of France has his cut excessively short. They are both plainly dressed, as French children usually are.

BARRINGTON'S HISTORIC MEMOIRS.

(From the New Monthly Magazine.)

As soon as the project of a Union had got wind, the bar, then a most powerful, aristocratic, and wealthy body in Ireland, called a general meeting. After a warm discussion, 106 members determined to oppose a Union, and 32 to support it. This strong division was in spite of the exertions of Lord Chancellor Clare, who had attempted to bribe the profession by creating 32 county judges at 600*l.* a-year each. Sir Jonah likewise gives a list of these voters, with the sums they annually received by place or pension, amounting in the whole to nearly 30,000*l.* per annum. The prime Sergeant of Ireland, and several other gentlemen holding dignified and lucrative appointments, were forthwith dismissed for not supporting the measure.

The great question was first debated in the Commons on Jan. 22, 1799, and the division was 106 to 105, giving the government a majority of one. On the 24th the division was 111 to 105, the question being lost by six. Sir Jonah's secret history of the mode of getting votes on these occasions is curious.

Of the 105 members, on the second division, about 70 were direct placemen, and had no alternative but to obey the minister, or be deprived of their subsistence.

The address was seconded by Mr. Robert Fitzgerald, of Cork, an elderly county gentleman. He had an honest character, blunt, candid manners, and, though he had not talent, he could deliver himself with some strength, and with the appearance of sincerity. His speech, on this occasion, was short and feeble; he had been artfully seduced as a lure to the country gentlemen, by Lord Cornwallis's assuring him that, in the event of a Union, a Royal Dock-yard would be built near Cork, which would double the value of his estates.

Another member, Mr. Trench, had been long in negotiation with Lord Castlereagh, but terms not being agreed upon, Mr. Trench declared in his speech that he would vote on that debate against the Minister. After this, Mr. Cooke, the Secretary, carried a message from Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Trench, the eyes of the House being fixed on the scene; and Mr. Trench presently arose to apologise for having indiscreetly declared he would support the amendment. He added, that "he had thought better of the subject; since he had unguardedly expressed himself, he had been convinced he was wrong, and would support the Minister." Mr. Trench did support the Minister, and gave them a majority of ONE! And Mr. Trench obtained his reward, a peerage, &c. Next we have a Mr. Luke Fox, who had declared against the Union; but the debate occurred pending his negotiations with the Castle, and to avoid voting, he asserted in the House that he had accepted a sinecure, the Escheatorship of Munster, and consequently was not a member, and could not vote, though he had sat in the House as a member and heard the debate. Was Mr. Luke Fox committed to the Sergeant-at-arms for a breach of privilege?—No, Mr. Luke Fox, next time, supported the Union, and was appointed a Judge. With respect to the Escheatorship of Munster, it was subsequently discovered by the public records that Mr. Fox's assertion was false. After instances of this sort, too numerous for us to quote, Sir Jonah gives us the analysis of the second division of 111 to 105 votes:—

Members holding offices during pleasure.....	60
Members rewarded by offices for their votes....	19
Members seduced in the party of the house 1	
Members created peers, or their wives peeresses	13
Members uninfluenced.....	102
	3

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