



Newfoundlander.

No. 173.

THURSDAY, November 11, 1830.

Sixpence.

VALUABLE MERCANTILE AND FISHING ESTABLISHMENTS.

On the first day of May next,
WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At the COMMERCIAL ROOM,
IN THIS TOWN,

(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract in England, of which due notice will be given)

ALL those eligible, commodious, and extensive **PREMISES**, situate at **BURIN** and **ODERIN**, in *Placentia Bay*, the Property of the Bankrupt Estates of **Mr. CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER**, and of Messrs. **CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER & Co.**, as particularized beneath.

THE PREMISES AT BURIN,
Consisting of

A Dwelling-house, 72 feet in length, 19 feet in breadth, and 26 feet in height, comprising 2 Parlours, Store-room, Dairy, Closets, and 8 Bed-rooms, besides a large Office, an excellent Kitchen, and adjoining the same is a second Kitchen, Pump-house, and Coal-house.
 In the rear of the Dwelling-house is a new Building, 21 feet in length, 21 feet in breadth, and 24 feet in height.
 Counting-house, 19 feet in length, 15 feet in breadth, and 18 feet in height.
 Cellar, 32 feet in length, 17 feet in breadth; Store-room over.
 Smith's Forge, 29 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 17 feet in height.
 Salt Store, 100 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 27 feet in height.
 Cooper's Shop, 42 feet in length, 21 feet in breadth, and 24 feet in height; Loft over.
 Screw Store, 70 feet in length, 22 feet in breadth, and 26 feet in height; Rigging Loft over.
 Behind which is a Linhay, 66 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 14 feet in height.
 Fish Store, 70 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 23 feet in height.
 Large or Principal Store, 120 feet in length, 25 feet in breadth, and 20 feet in height. Within this building are apartments for Fish, Provisions, a large Shop, &c.
 Pitch House, 16 feet in length, 25 feet in breadth, and 10 feet in height.
 First Stage, 124 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 21 feet in height; Sail Loft over.
 Second Stage, 124 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 28 feet in height; Net Loft and Work-shop over.

Fish Store, adjoining Beach, 48 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 20 feet in height; principally used in curing fish.
 Carpenter's Work-house, 48 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 19 feet in height; adjoining is a good Dock, where many Vessels have been built.
 Cook-room, 71 feet in length, 19 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in height.
 Tan House, 26 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 13 feet in height; in which is a large Copper Boiler.
 Cow House, 40 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in height.
 Three small Houses, in rear of the Premises, for the use of Servants and their families.
 2 Elakes, which will spread about 600 qtls. dry fish.
 1 Beach, ditto ditto 300 ditto.
 1 Small Garden, in front of Dwelling-house.
 1 Ditto ditto, in rear of ditto ditto.
 Fowl House and Yard, adjoining the same.
 A Meadow, 205 yards long, 112 yards wide; within which is a capital and highly-cultivated Garden, 60 yards long, and 58 yards wide; and immediately adjoining the same is a large Pond.
 There are three Batteries, erected at the expense of the late proprietor during last war—viz. *Spurrier's Battery*, mounting 4 guns; *Jolliff's Battery*, 3 guns; and *Harrison's Battery*, with 2 guns.
 An Engine House and Powder Magazine; also, two spacious Wharves, and a large range of Water Side, with every convenience for carrying on an extensive business; and altogether forming one of the most complete Establishments for Trade in the Island.

THE PREMISES AT ODERIN,
Consisting of

A commodious and comfortable Dwelling-house, 64 feet by 20.
 Counting-house, 21 feet by 15, with 2 Bed-rooms over.
 Frost-proof Cellar, 23 feet by 21.
 Provision Store, 102 feet by 25, with Bread and Cordage Loft over.
 Fish Store, 96 feet by 25, with Sail and Craft Lofts over.
 Fish Store, 80 feet by 18; Net Loft over Store, 82 feet by 22, with Shop and Ware-room over.
 Fish Store, for the beach, 38 feet by 18, with Loft over.
 Pitch Store, 24 feet by 17.
 Salt-store, 60 feet by 25, with Rigging-loft over.
 Linhay, 21 feet by 10.
 Carpenters' Shop, 60 feet by 25, with Loft over.
 Stage, 115 feet by 26, with Loft over, Shingled, &c.
 Stage, 95 feet by 25, with Paint Loft over.

House, (for Master of Voyage), 15 feet by 12
 Flake and Beach, which will spread about 500 quintals Fish.
 The whole situated in rear of a Wharf, extending 110 yards, with water sufficient for Vessels of large draught.
 Lath Store, at Ship Cove, 500 yards from the above Premises, 95 feet by 25, with Wharf in front.
 Cook Room and Coopers Shop, 73 feet by 30, (new building).
 Smith's Forge, 30 feet by 19, and 3 small Tenements for the occupancy of Tradesmen.
 Stage, situate at South side of the Harbour, 110 feet by 24, with Flake and Beach Room, that will spread 300 quintals Fish.
 Also a Dwelling-house, 54 feet by 21, with Cow-house, 2 Gardens, and Tan-house, with Brick Chimney, and Copper-boiler that will contain 300 gallons.

Further particulars may be known upon application to

ROBINSON & BROOKING,

Attorneys for the Assignees of the Bankrupt Estate of
CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER & Co.

St. John's, 28th October, 1830.

On Sale.

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,
CONGO in ditto,
SOUCHONG in Boxes.

October 7.

Just Received

From LONDON,
Per Isabella,

ONE CASE, containing Brown and White Windsor, Atkinson's Shaving, Otto of Rose, and Superfine Scented, Soaps.

One Case, Macassar and other Fashionable Oils, Kalydur, Beays' Grease, Pomades, Rouge, Naples Cream, Brushes, Pink Savers, and a variety of fine Essences.
 One Case, French Olives, Capers, Ragoutante, Pickles and Sauces in variety, Cayenne Pepper, and Patent Mustard.

All of which are offered very low by the package or dozen

WILLIAM HART GADEN.

October 21.

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 Cask Westphalia Hams,
 6 Barrels raw Turpentine,
 60 Coils patent Cordage, of various sizes,
 40 Dozen pair Hose,
 And a variety of Stops.

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.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch, and Apparatus,
 Anchors,
 Pipes,
 Earthen and Glassware,
 A few Packages Liquid and Paste Blacking, variously made up,
 Coals, (about.)

Also,

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

WILLIAM HART GADEN.

October 7.

FRESHBARN, GRAINS & PORTER

FOR SALE,

At the St. John's Brewery.

October 21.

On Sale.

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 Slops,
 1 Case Hats, 1 Cask Boots and Shoes,
 2 Casks Lampblack,
 318 Bara Lead, White Colouring, &c. and
 10 Hhds. prime Devonshire Ale.

October 7.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

Notices.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, under the Great Seal of England, has been awarded and issued against **CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER**, **PETER JOLLIFF**, and **WILLIAM JUBBER SPURRIER**, of the Town and County of Poole, Merchants and Co-partners in Trade, late carrying on business in the said place, and in Placentia Bay in this Island, under the firm of **CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER & Co.**; And whereas **GEORGE GARLAND**, of Poole, **JOHN FRYER**, of Wimborne, and **SAMUEL SPRATT STRONG** (the Younger), of Poole, have been appointed Assignees under the said Commission, and in such capacity have fully authorized and empowered the undersigned to collect and realize all Goods, Debts, Dues, and Effects, to the said Bankrupt Estate belonging, due, and appertaining.—We do hereby give notice to all Persons indebted to the said Estate, forthwith to make payment, as soon, and to no other person or persons whatsoever, except unto **Mr. WILLIAM SWEETLAND**, whom we have duly authorized to act as our Agent in Placentia Bay, for the necessary purposes aforesaid.

And all and every Person or Persons having in his, her, or their possession, any Goods or Chattels of, or belonging to, the said Bankrupts, are hereby required to deliver the same to us, or to the said **WILLIAM SWEETLAND**, without delay.

GEORGE RICHARD ROBINSON, and **THOMAS HOLDSWORTH BROOKING**,

Attorneys for the Assignees of the Bankrupt Estate of CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER & Co.

By their Attorney,

WILLIAM JAFFRAY HERVEY.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
 19th October, 1830.

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.

From the Greenock Advertiser, October 12.

The Belgians, as was anticipated, not content with a legislative separation of the northern and southern provinces, have declared Belgium an independent State. How they are to maintain their determination is another question. Brussels, the hot-bed of the revolution, is filled with infuriated and desperate men, and more are flocking thither from France and Germany. Above 15,000 men are stated to be billeted on the inhabitants, who are compelled to subsidize them—the self-elected Provisional Government continue to levy all the taxes which had rendered the Royal Government obnoxious, and have demanded instant payment of arrears—all business is at a stand in the city, and the respectable inhabitants are hiding their valuables to preserve them from pillage, and numbers abandoning their abodes in the fear of a fresh attempt being made to reduce the capital by force. These are the first fruits of a revolt, which appears to have owed its success more to the indecision and temporising conduct of Prince Frederick than to any skill or courage manifested by the victorious mob. At the expense of some reiteration of facts already known to our readers, we have given in the previous columns a succinct detail by an eye-witness of the occurrences connected with the attack upon Brussels by the Royal troops, from the perusal of which few will rise with any very elevated notions of the valour of either party in the conflict.

Louis Philip has rather alarmed the politicians by a new levy of troops, to the amount of 108,000 men. In the Chamber of Deputies, his Ministers have given the assurance that this large number is merely to fill up the deficiencies occasioned by the Greek and Algerine expeditions, and the disbanding the Royal Guard. Doubts are, however, and not without reason, entertained, of the necessity, on these grounds alone, of calling so large an additional military force into existence.

The Revenue has fallen off half a million in the quarter just ended: the deficiency is chiefly in the Excise, and is partly accounted for by the repeal of certain taxes.

DAVIS' STRAITS WHALE FISHERY.—Most disastrous accounts have been received from the Davis' Straits Whale Fishery. Eighteen vessels are reported to have been lost, of which no less than eleven sailed from Scutiah ports. There are now no vessels in this trade belonging to the Clyde, but the losses will fall heavy on the Glasgow underwriters, sixteen of the number being more or less insured at the Exchange Rooms. The particulars are but imperfectly known, both as to the circumstances under which the vessels were wrecked, and the destruction of human life, with which so extensive a calamity has, in all probability, been accompanied. The fishing has been the worst possible, as appears by the following extract from the *Caledonian Mercury* of yesterday, which gives some information beyond that contained in the quotation from the Hull paper, and holds out the hope, that the crews of the wrecked vessels have been saved:—

"We have been favoured with a list from Peterhead, which makes the number of vessels *clean* 32; and states the *Norfolk*, Harrison, of Berwick, to have 3 fish; the *North Pole*, of Leith, and the *Eliza Swan*, of Montrose, to be stove. Captain North, of the *William*, of Hull, is said to be dead. The two London ships, with the *John* (formerly, of Greenock), and *Majestic*, of Brantland, are reported *clean*. *William* and *Ann*, of Leith, also *clean*. Our Peterhead correspondent says—"The weather was extremely bad, and few fish to be seen. From any inquiries I have been able to make, the crews of the vessels lost have been saved; but full particulars will only be learned after the excitement which such bad news has occasioned has been subsided."

We have seen Captain Dannatt, of the *Progress*, who has favoured us with the following particulars:—He left Cape Searle on the 21st of September, and states, as a reason for the want of success, that the ships were compelled to remain much too long in Melville Bay, as the wind blew a strong gale from the south, and thus blocked up the entrance to the Bay. Here they were detained *twelve weeks*, and when they at length were able to effect their departure and steer to the west, they could discover neither fish nor ice. Captain D. informs us that many individuals have been deprived of life by excessive fatigue. We regret this extremely; and while we lament the property thus destroyed, our warmest sympathies are excited in behalf of those who have lost their friends and relatives. Captain D. has suffered much, and bears about him evident marks of what he has endured. He and others were forced to travel a great distance over the ice, in order to effect their escape. The *Abram* is coming up the Humber; but we do not imagine that any additional information of consequence can be had from her arrival, as Captain D. was a passenger.

We need not add that the fishery has proved a complete failure; and the distress it will occasion in Hull, where such numbers have no other dependence, is almost without a precedent.

LONDON, October 9.

Prince Paul of Wurtemberg is represented to have accepted the vacant Sovereignty of Greece, on condition of an additional grant of territory; but as the Sultan will be required to give his consent to this new arrangement, and the great powers of Europe are at present so intent on what is passing in their immediate neighbourhood, it is probable that some months will yet elapse before the affairs of Greece are definitively settled.

By the French papers, we learn that the Apostolic party decidedly triumphs in the cabinet of the King of Spain. The Madrid correspondent of the

Messenger des Chambres states that the Absolutists are almost omnipotent in that capital; that the King is wholly ruled by them, and that they display a frightful energy. A morning paper, alluding to the subject of Spanish affairs, observes that an extraordinary express, directed to the Minister of War, arrived on the night of the 20th September at Madrid, with intelligence of the city of Cadiz having risen in favour of liberty. "Our Madrid correspondent," adds the same authority, "reports the news, as it was generally known on the morning of the 27th, but we have received further information from Paris, by which it appears that Col. Puchta, Ex-Minister of War, and Ex-Gefe-Politico of Malaga, headed the movement. They have been, it is added, backed by the military force within the walls of Cadiz. What makes us give the more credit to the probability of the Cadiz movement is, we know that the gallant General Torrijos had arrived safely in the vicinity of that city, and was animated with the warmest expectations of the ultimate success of his attempt. The Constitutionalists on the frontiers of France are, we are assured, on the eve of commencing active operations for the delivery of their native soil."

The *Moniteur* of the 6th announces the presentation to his Majesty of Baron Werther, who delivered his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Prussia; of Baron Pfeffel from the King of Bavaria; and of M. de Treutlinger, from the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar.

On Monday last, a lady and gentleman travelling in a private carriage with post-horses, stopped for the night at Lenon's Inn, from Waterford, where they had landed on their route from London to Bristol. They had intended to proceed onwards hence to Dublin; but were arrested here on the following morning by a peace-officer, direct in pursuit from London, whether he immediately set forward to reconduct them. The fugitives were understood to be a Mr. F—s—p, of Belfast, and the daughter of one of the very wealthy Rothschilds—the only heiress to the immense united property of the three celebrated Jews. Mr. F. and the lady, it is said, had been married at Waterford, before their arrival here.—*Carlisle Morning Post.*

PARIS, October 5.

The King has granted a pension of 20,000*fr.* to the widow of Marshal NEY.

It is asserted that the Duke de Ragusa has sent in his oath as Peer of France, and even as Marshal.

It has been remarked that M. de Montbel is not comprised among the Deputies who have vacated their seats by not having taken their oath.

The remains of David, the celebrated painter, are about to be brought from Brussels to France, and will it is said, be escorted from Commune to Commune by the National Guards, in uniform.

Mr. James O'Gorman Mahon, an Irish Member of Parliament, has arrived at Paris with the address of the inhabitants of the city of Dublin.

So great is the exasperation of the Belgians, and the discouragement of the Dutch troops, that the officers who were compelled to evacuate Ostend, not daring to pass through Belgium on their return to Holland, have followed the shore of the North Sea as far as Dunkirk, where they have requested an asylum from the French authorities.

We learn from Valenciennes that numerous Belgians, well armed, passed through that town, on their way from Paris to Brussels.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) November 11, 1830.

We have felt the balmy and soothing influence of sympathy to such a degree, from the perusal of the following tributes to the memory of so near and dear a connexion, that, we are persuaded, the most fastidious of our readers will scarcely accuse us of having deviated from the strict line of propriety, in transcribing them into our columns.

(From the Public Ledger, November 5.)

"Canst thou but mourn my soul to lose a friend?
But thou shalt follow—follow in the end!"

THE LATE MR. HENRY SHEA.—The great and the good of all modern writers agree in saying that "the man who delighteth in solitude partaketh somewhat of the savage beast—that whoever has not affections suited for friendship, his natural source can hardly spring from humanity." *Pythagoras* says, "eat not the heart;" and as I cannot better express the sentiment than Lord Bacon himself—he says, "We know diseases of stoppings and suffocations are the most dangerous in the body, and it is not much otherwise in the mind; you may make sarga to open the liver, steel to open the spleen, castoreum for the brain; but no receipt openeth the heart but a true friend, to whom you may impart griefs, joys, fears, hopes, suspicions, counsils, and whatever rests upon the heart to oppress it, in a kind of civil shrift or confession." These reflections are produced from the late lamented loss of a kind and faithful friend, an upright member of society, an affectionate husband, and an indulgent father. Such an one, then, was my departed friend, HENRY SHEA, to whom I could at all times discharge the fulness of my heart, and be safe under all the various passions incidental to mankind. When reciprocal benevolence has once seated itself—and happy is the disposition that can attain such a pledge without the risk of being deceived—it cannot be frozen by the blasts of slander, nor blighted by the whispers of malice. Some persons are quite at home, in their

opinion, ready to accuse without malice, and to betray without treachery; but the admonition or advice of an honest friend is said to be the best preservative to keep the mind in health. Who hath seen the friend, whose absence I deplore for many reasons—whose mirth, joy, brotherly love, and all the sweets that could soften our rugged path—who hath seen him, I say, that did not respect, admire, obey, and cherish him? Who hath transacted business with him in the various scenes of life, and mixed with him in his domestic circles, but must have discovered his amiable qualities, both for punctuality, love, and paternal kindness? Who has had occasion to consult and receive his counsils and assistance, as to the best mode of rendering relief to suffering humanity, and was not convinced that he possessed in a high degree that heavenly faculty of the soul—CHARITY—which covereth a multitude of sins. Though thou art gone—yet, whilst in this transitory abode, thy memory shall be dear to

A FRIEND.

St. John's, Nov. 4, 1830.

(From the Royal Gazette, November 9.)

"Where be your gibes now; your gambols; your songs? your flashes of merriment that were wont to set the table on a roar? Quite tattered! Now get you to my Lady's chamber, and tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this favour she must come!"—*Hamlet.*

I am not in general an advocate for eulogies on the dead; for, alas! how few of us there are whose actions through life will bear the test of a posthumous examination, so as to be held worthy of imitation; but, I must admit, that there are exceptions sometimes met with, who set such objections completely at defiance—and of those we have a noble example in the subject of these brief remarks—the late Mr. HENRY SHEA, whose lamented death was announced in the last *Gazette*.—That fine specimen of the Almighty's handy-work, has descended to the tomb full of years and virtues; and though upon his character panegyric would be unavailing, yet to one who knew him well—who oft partook of his hospitality, and derived salutary lessons of wisdom from his precept and example, there is a pleasurable melancholy afforded in offering to his memory the outpourings of a grateful heart. It is almost unnecessary, in this community, to observe, that Mr. SHEA was a native of Ireland—and his countrymen might well indeed boast, as they did, with pride and exultation, of a man possessing all the finest attributes of their warm-hearted and generous nation. He lived during a most eventful period of her history—he wept over the misfortunes, the calamities, the degradations to which she had been subjected in days gone by—but he lived long enough, he used to thank Heaven—and his heart beat high at the thought—to see the sun of Erin, his own dear Erin, dispelling the mists which had for ages overshadowed her splendor, and giving promise of brighter, happier days. I can quote nothing more expressive of his character than the emphatic expression of his friend Mr. Lawler, on a late occasion, "that his heart was truly Irish,"—as much as to say, it was every thing that was good, patriotic, kind, unaffected, generous, and sincere. Though he always turned with affectionate regret (a feeling that never leaves a genuine Irishman) to the land of his birth, the respectability, welfare, and prosperity of the country of his adoption, were themes upon which he delighted to dwell with enthusiastic ardor. The writer has often heard him declare that he would not exchange a residence in Newfoundland for any other, no matter in what country under the sun. Such a feeling was worthy of the man—for to this country he was attached by the fondest, holiest ties;—here he sprung into manhood—here dwelt the friends of his youth, of his manhood, and of his more advanced years—and his children are all, I believe, natives of that land in which he lived honoured, admired, and respected: the rich man's pride, the poor man's friend, the delight of every circle, the idol of his own. Devotedly attached, as he was, to the tenets and principles of his Religion, (the Roman Catholic,) there breathed not a man less tinged with anything bordering on intolerance or bigotry: "Peace to all men of good will" was his motto—to all he extended the hand of friendship—all shared his charity—his advice was freely given to all—without distinction of creed or country, sect or denomination. If he had failings, (and it would be more than human to be exempt from them,) they were like the shades in a splendid painting, merely tending to display his virtues and more noble qualities to still greater advantage. Who that has ever seen him at the festive board—particularly at a Patrick's Dinner—will readily lose the remembrance of him? Methinks I now see his fine, manly, Milesian form, expanding with enthusiasm, and his whole soul glowing in his handsome, honest countenance, amidst the full burst of hilarity and rapturous acclamation, which his appearance always commanded—narrating, with genuine and inimitable humour, and with ornamental flourish, peculiarly his own, one of his mirth-inspiring anecdotes,—or singing, "with many a winding bout," the never-to-be-forgotten "Paddy the Piper." But peace to thy soul, Dear SHEA! Thy tongue, that could at all times call up the sunshine of our hearts, is now mute;—but never, never, shade of my much valued friend! shall we forget thee—

"For the tear that we shed, tho' in secret it rolls,
"Shall long keep your memory green in our souls!"

It was alike creditable to the feelings of this community as it was honorable and respectful to Mr. Shea's memory, to witness the sincere sympathy and regret depicted on the countenances of persons of all ranks and persuasions, when his decease was announced. The day of his funeral (this day so'night) was a day of general mourning; and it was generally remarked, and with great truth, that a more respectable and numerous assemblage never (except at the interment of Mr. SHEA's brother-in-law, the late Mr. Pa-

TRICK RYAN) moved, with a private individual, in slow and sad funeral array through the streets of this town, than were congregated on that mournful occasion.—A more heart-affecting eulogium could not have been passed on any man, and never did one exist who more justly deserved it.

St. John's, Nov. 8, 1830.

AMICUS.

The following remarkable instance of despatch and quick sailing, is, we believe, unprecedented in the annals of this trade. The very fine Brig, the *Funchal*, Captain PICKEN, belonging to Messrs. Hunters and Co., sailed from this port, for No. 4, on the 28th August last, with a full cargo of fish (4000 quintals), which she discharged there, and took in ballast for Sardinia, where she loaded with salt—touched at Gibraltar on her voyage out, and finally arrived here, on Friday last, having completed the whole in 68 days. The passage from the latter port was made in 15 days.

ARRIVAL.—In H. M. B. *Manly*, from Halifax, Mr. John Buchan, eldest son of David Buchan, Esq., High-Sheriff.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Charity*, for London, Capt. Pearl, R. N.—In the *Condor*, for Halifax, Mr. John B. Tremlett.—In the *Helen*, for Greenock, Mr. Gregor M'Gregor.

Married, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, Mr. JAMES SWAN, of Greenock, steward-cutter, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Suock, of the place.

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

ENTERED.
NOVEMBER 5.—Brig *Funchal*, Picken, Naples and Sardinia, salt.
9.—Brig *Meteor*, Gibbs, Greenock; 20 tons coals, 20 bls. Irish pork, 20 cwt. cordage, 18 bls. B. P. coffee, 22 boxes candles, 35 M. bricks, 500 bls. potatoes, sundry merchandises.

CLEARED.
NOVEMBER 4.—Brig *Mercury*, Rue, Brazil; 2160 qts. fish.
6.—Brig *Cescock*, Thompson, Liverpool; 20,504 gallons oil, 1 bl. salmon, 28 b's. caplin, 2100 seal skins, &c.
Brig *Helen*, Caldwell, Greenock; 25,249 gallons oil, dreg, and blubber, 517 qts. fish, 109 bls. caplin, 336 seal skins, 1 pipe Madeira wine.
Brig *Guyborough*, Bennett, Halifax; 1803 qts. fish, and 1 keg tobacco.

Brig *Condor*, Ashol, Halifax; 1810 qts. fish, 4 bls. caplin, 6 casks salmon, 10 hds. 14 qr.-casks 10 cases port wine 130 boxes raisins.

8.—Schooner *Liberty*, Spear, Teignmouth; 1420 qts. fish.
Brig *Diamond*, Stanley, Barbadoes; 1393 qts. fish, 20 bls. macarel.

10.—Brig *Grand Turk*, Simpson, Jamaica; 2000 qts. fish, 10 tierces salmon.

Conception-Bay.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—ENTERED.

OCTOBER 23.—Snow *Elizabeth*, Hammond, Bristol; 111 bags sugar, 60 tons coals, 130 cwt. ironmongery, 80 bls. pork, 70 firkins butter, &c. &c.

28.—Schooner *John Burke*, Moodle, Dominica; 50 pkgs. rum and molasses, 12 casks shrub, 20 bls. sugar, and 8 bls. coffee.

29.—Brigantine *Agnes Wood*, Metcalf, Liverpool; 3 pipes brandy and ceneys, 60 half bls. flour, 74 boxes soap and candles, 60 tons coals, &c.

NOVEMBER 1.—Brig *Caroline*, Tucker, Trieste; 769 bags bread, &c.

4.—Brig *Eolus*, Catellif, Bristol; 50 bls. pork, 50 firkins butter, 43 tons coals, &c.

CLEARED.

OCTOBER 28.—Schooner *Prudence*, Fogarty, Halifax; 875 qts. fish, 6 b's. salmon, 5 sealing gaus.

30.—Schooner *Arrow*, Harris, Malaga; 2650 qts. fish.
NOVEMBER 4.—Brig *Emma*, Bowen, Portugal; 3100 qts. fish.

CARBONEAR.—ENTERED.

OCTOBER 25.—Brig *Lark*, Pynn, Miramichi; 30 pieces timber, 25,937 feet deals, 14 spars, 30,000 shingles.

27.—Brig *Syren*, Ror, Poole; 10 tons potatoes, 13 cwt. soap, and candles, 15 chests tea, 60 b's. pork, &c.

Brig *Eliza*, Field, Liverpool; 60 bls. and 70 half bls. flour, 125 bls. pork, 50 boxes soap and candles, 110 bags bread.

30.—Brig *Horton*, Seagar, Poole; 30 bls. oatmeal, 214 bags biscuit, 300 firkins butter, 11 bls. peas, 150 bags oats, 5 tons potatoes, 6 chests tea.

NOVEMBER 1.—Eggaron Castle, Warland, Bristol; 15 bls. tar, 50 b's. pork, 150 tons coals, &c.

2.—Brig *Bowthick*, Heuder, Liverpool; 50 bls. flour, 150 bls. pork, 20 firkins butter, 20 tons coals, 1000 bushels salt, &c.

Brig *Hope*, Shaddock, Bilbao; 560 bls. flour, and 1830 bags bread.

CLEARED.

OCTOBER 22.—Brig *Elizabeth*, Johns, Lisbon; 2500 qts. fish.

BRIGUS.—ENTERED.

OCTOBER 15.—Schooner *Ann*, Silly, Fayal; 9 tons oil, 10 bls. apples, 40 bls. potatoes, 2000 lemons, 1 pipe wine.

Brig *Blaufronck*, Coleman, Trinidad; 20 hds. 4 bls. sugar, 6 bls. coffee, &c.

10.—Brig *Lochiel*, Soper, Liverpool; 200 bushels peas, 43 bls. pork, 60 boxes soap and candles, 75 tons coal, 60 kg. gunpowder, &c.

On Sale.

The Brig COUSINS,

Of the Burthen of 110 Tons, With all her Materials as she came from sea.—She is well found in Sails, Rigging, &c.; sheathed with Iron round the Bows, is strong and well built, and is a most desirable Vessel for a Scaler, having been completely fitted for that purpose last Spring.

Apply to BRINE, MURCH and

November 11.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,
AT THE SHOP OF

Richard Perchard,

5 PIECES very handsome CARPETING,
50 Imperial Hearth Rugs,
12 Brussels Bed-side Carpets,
3 Feather Beds, 2 Tables, 6 Chairs,
1 Collet, 1 Butler's Tray and Stand,
3 Very handsome blue Dinner Sets,
6 Sets China, 4 sets Plated Castors,
1 Liqueur Stand, 4 Ink Stands,
1 Double Barrel Percussion Gun, 2 Sealing Guns,
6 Violins, 2 Bird Cages,
6 Very handsome Cut Decanters,
1 Chest Drawers, 1 Writing Desk,
1 Time Piece, 7 Silver Watches,
2 Silver Snuff Boxes,
20 Dozen Cotton Shirts, 2 Dozen Red Ditto,
Flushing and Cloth Jackets and Trousers, Cloths,
Serges, Blankets, Flushings, Scotch Caps, Blankets,
Rugs, Men's, Women's, and Boys' Shoes,
Calf and Seal Skins, and a great variety of other
Articles.

November 11.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

On the Wharf of the late

Mr. HENRY SHEA,

4 Prime fat OXEN,
4 Ditto ditto COWS.

Purchasers above the sum of 12l. will be accommodated with a Credit until the first of April next, on giving approved Security.

November 11.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Mr. John Howley,

50 BAGS Bread,
50 Barrels Flour,
50 Hams,
25 Tierces Irish Porter,
25 Boxes Liverpool Soap,
4 Crates well-assorted Earthenware,
1 Pipe very superior Cognac Brandy, in small lots to suit purchasers,
10 M. Brazil-barrel Billets,
2 M. Rhinds,
160 Hogsheds Orrel Coal,
100 Bundles Trinity Bay Punchon and Hogsheds Hoops,
6 London-made Saddles and Bridles,
And sundry other articles.

R. PERCHARD,
Auctioneer.

November 11.

Notices.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD!

WHEREAS, on Sunday night last, some evil-disposed Person or Persons did feloniously enter the Cabin of the Schooner *Betsy*, lying at the Wharf of Messrs. BULLEY, JOB & Co., and steal therefrom a BOX, containing the Wearing Apparel of the Master, and the Register of the said Vessel.—The Subscriber will, therefore, pay a Reward of FIVE POUNDS to whoever shall give such information as may lead to the detection and conviction of the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of this daring Robbery.

WALTER SHELLY.

November 11.

THE PASSENGERS who came to Newfoundland last Spring, in the Brig *Mary & Betty*, from Ross, are requested to pay the amount of their Passages to the Subscribers, otherwise their Bail Notes will be returned, and payment enforced from their Sureties.

JAMES STEWART & Co.

November 4.

THE PASSENGERS who came to Newfoundland in the Ship *Frances Mary*, Brigs *Cabin*, *Pandora*, *Maria*, and *Invaluable*, are requested to pay the amount of their Passages to the Subscriber, otherwise their Notes will be returned by one of the Vessels now preparing to sail for Ireland.

October 28.

PATRICK MORRIS.

THE PASSENGERS who came out from Ross, last Spring, in the Brig *Lady Douglas*, and Brigantine *Hannah*, on Bail, are requested to take notice, that such Bail Notes as are not taken up by the 10th of November next, will be returned to Ross, and payment enforced from their respective sureties.

JOHN HOWLEY.

October 21.

NOTICE TO CLOTHIERS.

THE Subscribers have lately received from a first-rate Manufacturing House in Yorkshire, a BALE of CLOTHS, in sell on Commission, which they hereby offer to do at First Cost and Charges, in whole, or by the piece.

J. STEWART & Co.

Notices.

THE SCHOONER

THREE SISTERS,

SAMUEL GRANDY, Master.

Being about to Trade constantly between St. John's and Waterford, is a very desirable Vessel for the friends of those resident here who may wish to come to this Country. By applying to the Subscriber, orders for Passages may be received.

Those Passengers who came out on security by the above Vessel in the Spring, are requested to pay their Passages to the Subscriber before the last of November, otherwise their Notes will be sent home to recover from their Sureties.

JOHN KENT.

October 28.

£250

Bills of Exchange,
ON SALE.

Apply to

October 28.

SAMUEL CODNER.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs such Families in the Out-ports as may be desirous of having their Children educated in St. John's, that he has opened a BOARDING-SCHOOL, for Young Gentlemen; and he begs to assure them, that the education of those placed under his charge, shall not be the only object of his care, but also everything which may be calculated to instil into their minds sentiments of morality and virtue, shall be most faithfully and punctually attended to.

TERMS.—For Education, Board, Lodging, Washing, Doctor's Fees, Pens and Ink—30 Guineas per annum.

The Subscriber also takes this opportunity of returning his unfeigned and grateful acknowledgments to the Inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, for the very kind encouragement which he has received during his residence among them these five years.—Having been at considerable expense in fitting up his house, he intends removing into it in a few days, when he shall then have it in his power to pay the most particular and strict attention to his pupils, though he flatters himself that he has hitherto given general satisfaction. Considerable practice as a Teacher, and a long attention to the difficulties and obstructions which retard the progress of Youth in general, have enabled him to accommodate himself the more easily to their capacities and understandings; and as an earnest desire of promoting and diffusing useful knowledge, as well as his own interest, is his chief motive in this undertaking, he is not therefore without hopes of a continuance of the same patronage and approbation.

HENRY SIMMS.

N. B. As H. S. purposes to limit his School to a certain number, Three Months' notice will be required previously to the removal of any Pupil from the School.—The subjects of study and terms as in a former advertisement.

An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened on next MONDAY—Terms may be known on application.
October 28.

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.

To be Let.

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

TIMOTHY FLANNERY.

September 30.

For Waterford.

(To Sail early in November.)

THE BRIG INVULNERABLE,

MAURICE PHELAN, Master;

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to
PATRICK MORRIS.

October 7.

For Teignmouth.

THE FINE, FIRST-CLASS

Schooner ALBION,

GEORGE LOWTON, Master;

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

JOHN EALES, JUN.

The above Vessel would call at Plymouth, if a sufficient quantity of Freight offers.
October 14.

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



Brig ROSE,

130 Tons,

JOSEPH STEELE, Commander.

Apply to

WILLIAM HART GADEN.

October 7.

On Sale.

At the Cottage,

ROACH AND SLACK LIME;

Also,

PRIME UPLAND HAY,

By the Ton or Hundred.

PATRICK MORRIS.

November 11.—4t.

HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Schooner *Huskisson*, from Halifax,

50 BARRELS best Russet APPLES, for Winter use,

5 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco—Virginia,
50 Bales
4 Tierces Jamaica Coffee, and
25 Boxes Mould Candles.

Which they offer for Sale at reduced prices.

November 4.

Richard Howley

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED,

Per *Charity*, *Isabella*, and *Columbia*, from London; *Norral*, *Junius*, *Crescent*, and *Commerce*, from Liverpool,

HIS FALL SUPPLY OF

MANUFACTURED AND OTHER GOODS,

Viz.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Swansky, Whitney Flushings, Coatings, Blankets, Flannels, Serges, Bombazets, Bombazines, Norwich Crape, Gros de Naples, Printed Cottons and Calicoes, Hosiery in great variety, Ladies' Corsets, Black Lace Veils, Fashionable Squirrel-skin Muffs and Tippets, Black and white Kid Gloves, Slops of various descriptions, Charts of this and adjacent Coasts, &c. Ship-masters' Assistants, Epitomes of Navigation, Nautical Almanacks, Seamen's Daily Assistants, Navy Lists (1830), American Coast Pilots, Parallel Rulers, Gunter's Scales, Quadrants, Telescopes, Flags, Bunting, &c. &c. An extensive assortment of Hardware—viz. Nails of all sizes, Sheet Copper, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Scales, Weights, Fish Beams, Guns, B.B. and O.S.S.G. Shot, &c. Soap, Candles, Whitelead, Earthenware in crates, Pipes in boxes, Pork, Butter, Bread, Flour, Run, Molasses, &c. &c.

The whole of which will be Sold low for Cash, Fish, or Oil.

November 4.

PATRICK MORRIS
HAS RECENTLY IMPORTED,

Per the Brigs *St. John*, *Invulnerable*, and Schooner *Melantho*,

1,600 BAGS Italian and Dantzic Bread,

500 Barrels Flour,
200 Barrels and half-bl. prime Irish Pork,
70 Pipes Sicilian Red Wine,
20 Hogsheds ditto ditto,

Which, with the remains of former importations, CONSISTING OF

Superior London mould and dipped Candles, London Soap, in convenient packages of 28 and 29 lbs. each,
And a variety of other Goods,

P.M. offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms.
November 4.

On Sale.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig *Arno*, from Waterford,
AND

FOR SALE

BY

JOHN CUSACK,

IRISH Pork, in barrels and half-barrels, Feather Beds, with Linen Tickens, 60 lbs. each, Sole Leather, of a very superior quality, by the bale or hide,

Calf and Veal Skins (waxed), Cordovan and Boot Legs, 3 Puncheons Cork Whiskey, which will be Sold low for Cash, by the puncheon or gallon,

Also,
ON HAND,

Ale, in half-tierces, Hams, Glassware, in small packages, Pigs' Heads, Ditto Cheeks, Soap, in 28lb. and 56lb. boxes,
November 4.

Now Landing from the Brig *CRESCENT*, from Liverpool,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

GUNPOWDER (F*), Superior, in One-Half, One-Quarter, and One-Eighth Barrels, Shot, S.S.G. and B.B., Number and Duck Canvass, Linens, viz.—Coleraine, Diapers, Sheetings, Bed-ticks, and Patent Dowls, Extra superfine Coatings, Whitneys, Flushings, and Blankets, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HART GADEN.

WANTED,

5 Tuns COD OIL DREGS.

October 28.

BY

JOHN B. THOMSON,

THE CARGO

Of the Brig *Perseverance*, from DEMERARA,

86 PUNCHEONS Molasses,

15 Puncheons High-proof Rum,

36 Barrels Sugar,

2 Hogsheds Ditto,

On low terms for CASH.

October 21.

Just Received,

AND ON SALE

At the Stores of

R. R. WAKEHAM,

(At a small advance on Cost and Charges)

20 HALF-CHESTS Bohem Tea,
100 Qr.-chests and boxes Congo, of various qualities and prices,

6 Boxes fine Souchong,

6 Qr.-chests Tswatkey,

3 Ditto fine Hyson.

ALSO,

(At Cost and Charges)

30 Bolts Canvass,

3 Bales, containing a variety of Linen, Twines, Shoethread, &c. &c.

1 Bale, containing a variety of Slops,

18 Crates well-assorted Earthenware.

October 14.

BY

JOHN B. THOMSON,

SUPERFINE, Fine, and Middlings Flour,

Carolina Rice in Tierces, and by the Cwt.,

Pork, Butter, and Bread,

Bolt and Bar Iron,

Nails of all sizes,

Window Glass, 8 x 10, and 9 x 7,

Pitch and Tar,

Oakum and Cordage.

AND JUST RECEIVED,

A CASE OF GENTLEMEN'S LONDON

HATS,

Best quality, at 31 Shillings.

ALSO,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Manufactured Goods,

Which will be Sold on low terms for Cash, Fish, or Oil.

October 21.

HUNTERS & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A few Puncheons and Hogsheds Superior

Old Jamaica RUM;

Also,

10 Tierces

Jamaica COFFEE.

September 9.



Poets' Corner.

MUSIC IN A ROOM OF SICKNESS.

(By Mrs. Hemans.)

Bring music! stir the brooding air
With an ethereal breath!
Bring sounds my struggling soul to bear,
Up from the couch of death!
A voice, a flute, a dreamy lay,
Such as the southern breeze
Might waft, at golden fall of day,
O'er blue transparent seas!
Oh, no! not such! that lingering spell
Would bind me back to life,
When my weak'd heart hath said 'farewell,
And pass'd the gates of strife.
Let not a sigh of human love
Blend with the song its tone,
Let not disturbing echo move,
One that must die alone!
But pour a solemn breathing strain
Fill'd with the soul of prayer;
Let a life's conflict, fear, and pain,
And trembling hope be there!
Deeper, yet deeper! in my thought
Lies more prevailing sound,
A harmony intensely fraught
With pleading more profound:
A passion unto music given,
A sweet, yet piercing cry:
A breaking heart's appeal to Heaven,
A bright Faith's victory!
Deeper! Oh! may no richer power
Be in those notes enshrined!
Can all which crowds on Earth's last hour,
No further language find?
Away! and hush the feeble song,
And let the chord be still'd!
Far in another land ere long
My dream shall be fulfill'd.
In vain my soul its life would pour
On the faint music here;
The voices of the spirit shore
Even now are in mine ear.

Defeat of the Dutch Troops at Brussels—Evacuation of the City—Liege in the possession of the People—Extension of the Revolution—Insurrections at Bruges and Ostend.

(From the London Globe, Sept. 29.)

At a late hour this morning we received the following important and interesting intelligence, brought direct from Brussels by a friend and correspondent of our own:—

Brussels, Thursday, 23d inst.—Agreeably to the proclamation of Prince Frederick, an attack on the town was expected this morning, and all was in readiness to receive the troops; the Prince had formed his forces in three divisions, one to attack by the Port de Flandre, one by the Port Louvain, and the other by the Port Schaarbeck. The attack on the Port de Flandre, which commenced at 9 a. m., met with no resistance on entering the town—on the contrary, at the gate they were received with some few cries of *Vive la Princesse*, and the troops, considering that they were generally favourably received, advanced with due caution to the Fish-market (the cavalry forming the front); here they halted, and had remained near an hour without being in the least molested, and without seeing any thing to create alarm. At that time about 30 or 40 Bourgeois presented themselves, apparently more from curiosity than any thing else; they had been there about a quarter of an hour, when their numbers increased, and they commenced a galling fire on the troops from every quarter, the houses being lined with people who had remained concealed during the entrance of the troops, but who now directed a destructive fire on them from the windows, both with muskets and vitriol, and from the house-tops with the stones which had been previously conveyed there. The troops, finding they could not maintain their position, commenced a retreat, but, owing to the enormous barricades which had been erected in the Rue de Flandre at about 30 paces apart, and from the firing kept up on them, and the stories falling in every direction, the troops became completely confused, and no order remaining, every one was left to get out as he could. The cavalry suffered very considerably from the pits at the back of the barricades being filled with quicklime, which, on the entrance of the troops, had been covered with planks, but which had been again removed. The Colonel of the Infantry was killed at the onset, and several officers were killed and taken prisoners, but not so many privates suffered as might have been expected, though numbers, no doubt, will die from their wounds. The troops on this side of the town are now all retired. The point of attack on the upper part of the town commenced about 9 o'clock a. m. The first gun fired by the Bourgeois was replied to by a masked battery from the heights between Ports Schaarbeck and Louvain, and in a quarter of an hour the troops effected an entrance at the above gates, pouring in from each a quantity of

grape shot, which was returned by the people from every quarter. The troops kept up firing on the Palace, the Hotel Belle Vue, the old Palace of the Prince of Orange, the Cafe de l'Amitie, and the Place Royale. In the evening, as by common consent, the firing ceased, and the Bourgeois hoisted the flag (standard) bearing the motto "Provisional Government, de Putter," &c., on the top of the English Library in the Place Royale.

Friday, Sept. 24.—Towards the close of this day the troops retained their possessions, except a house near the side of the King's palace, from which they were driven by the Bourgeois. During the day a proclamation appeared, announcing the repulse of the King's troops in two attacks on Louvain. Numerous bodies poured in during the day from the communes, the tocsins having sounded during the whole day; the troops retired to the Park, and the people appeared more enthusiastic. Towards the evening of this day a bombarding rocket was thrown, and took effect on an extensive stable and granary, and several houses in the Rue de Sol, which caused considerable consternation during the night, as it was expected a bombardment would take place. The general opinion is, the troops will not effect an entrance without bombardment.

Saturday, 25th.—The army of the people begin to assume a more important appearance, as well from accession of strength from Gemappe, Brain le Lique, and various communes, as from the services of several ancient military, especially the ex-Aide-de-Camp of General Mina, a sort of Provisional Government, *pro tem.*, consisting of Baron d'Houghvoorst, Rogier, and Jolly; and plans were this day formed for an attack upon the Park, the desultory firing being sustained during the whole day, as before.

Sunday, Sept. 26.—In the morning, at 10, the troops were arranged in order of battle in the Park, and were preparing to enter the Place Royale and the Rue de Louvain. Four pieces of artillery of the town, which were masked, waited the enemy in the Belle Vue and Cafe de l'Amitie. The Bourgeois made an attack upon the troops, who were driven from the Park, and many of them perished. In the evening some few troops under cover of the trees entered the Park, but the artillery of the town obliged them to retire after three or four charges to the Waux Hall and little theatre. This evening the guard had possession of the Park, the most part of the Etats Generaux, and the houses adjacent; nearly all the houses in the Rue Royale, which were in the morning in the possession of the troops, are now occupied by the army of the people. Great praise is due to the cannoniers.

Monday, 27.—This morning, at five, the troops abandoned the Park, and left the town by the port Schaarbeck; all the troops situate in the Boulevards have also left the town and retired towards Malines, and are destroying, it is reported, all before them. M. Engelspack Lariviere is named Agent-General of the Provisional Government. A person who saw the Prince Frederick on Friday, reports that his left arm was in a sling. The Aide-de-Camp of the Prince was taken prisoner.

Many feats of personal courage and daring have been showing during these few eventful days, one of which was a little drummer, who marched alone in face of the troops, beating his drum in defiance of them.

The army of the people have lost few in number compared to the troops, they having been protected in their houses, and acting as prudence dictated.

A general review of the army of the people was to take place on the 28th.

It is my painful task to give among the killed, General Lord Blantyre, who had been living, during these events, with his family in a house situate at the corner of the Rue Royale and the Montague du Parc; he received a ball in looking out of the room window in which Lady Blantyre was sitting.

It is also reported that an English lady has been killed, but have not heard the name.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Yesterday, at night, the enemy were in Brussels; to-day, at 8 in the morning, the enemy are in disorder before our Bourgeois, aided by our allies.

(Signed)
"BARON VANDERLINDEN.
"L'HOUGHVOORST.
"ROGIER.
"President JOLLY.

"September 26, 1830."

Resistance at Bruges and Ostend.

By the Mountaineer Ostend steam-boat, which has arrived at Ramsgate, private letters have been received from Ostend, dated Monday, from which, together with our above-mentioned correspondent, also a passenger, we learn that on Saturday night the people attacked the Royal troops, and a sharp discharge of musketry took place, in which several lives were lost. The troops, however, retired to their barracks, and were kept closely in their quarters. The national colours were immediately hoisted, and the people took possession of the Town-hall.

The town is now perfectly quiet; the Brabant cockade is generally worn. The troops had received orders from the Governor to march to this town at two o'clock on Sunday night. The inhabitants of Ostend rose upon the military, and after various unsuccessful charges the military, in return, marched in order against the populace, placed pieces of artillery at the tops of the streets, and fired them with grape shot, which did dreadful execution. Several of the principal points were taken and retaken, the soldiers fighting with the most determined courage against such unequal numbers; they were, however, ultimately disarmed. The principal combat was on Sunday forenoon, and the firing continued without intermission till two o'clock on Monday morning. At the time the steamer sailed from Ostend, the insurgents had taken possession of the tele-

graph, and it was regularly worked; it was supposed they had regular intelligence from Brussels.

Since writing the above, the *Romano* steam boat, just arrived, brings intelligence that the troops are in part disarmed, having ultimately refused to fire upon the people; and that yesterday (Tuesday) all was quiet. Ten or twelve lives only were lost.

The *Star* of Wednesday, after corroborating the intelligence given above from the *Globe* and *Courier*, adds the following particulars, derived from private letters, brought by the *Mountaineer* packet, which left Ostend on Monday morning:—The spirit of revolution was extending itself from one end of Flanders to the extremity of Holland. Prince Frederick had entrenched himself in the neighbourhood of Brussels, for the purpose of awaiting reinforcements. The country behind him was in a state of complete insurrection, and on all sides bodies of armed men were moving about. The Prince was severely wounded in the arm on Saturday. By his order the communication with the coast with Ostend, Liege, and the French frontier, had been again opened.

On Saturday and Sunday some desperate fighting took place at Liege, and the explosion of a magazine, by which it was reported 500 of the troops were destroyed, had the effect of placing the town in complete possession of the populace. Burges had also, it was reported, been taken possession of after some severe fighting. The garrison of Ostend had been successful in putting down the people, after a desperate conflict, and on Sunday that place was in their possession. The people there, however, were rallying, and it was believed they would on the following day be compelled to evacuate the town, as a direct communication with Brussels was established, and the exasperation of the people was extreme. Louvain had been a scene of bloodshed, and all the country people are said to have expressed an equal antipathy with the townspeople to the rule of the Dutch.

Terrible Conflict between the People and the Military at Brussels.

(From the Globe of Monday.)

We have just received the following letter. The individual alluded to escaped in the only vehicle which has left Brussels for several days:

"BRUGES, Sept. 24.—I can tell you only the news brought by an individual to this place to day, and he communicates it under fear of every possible punishment from governors, spies, and police. It is within his knowledge that the town of Brussels was entered by the gate of Flanders by two or three thousand men at three o'clock yesterday, just at the opposite side where they were expected—that they were saluted along the streets by showers of quicklime; and that, after they were blinded and confused, they were attacked, and it is believed overpowered, by the galling bourgeoisie and citizens. Cannon was heard all the day on the side of Mons, and it was supposed the Lillois were attempting to join the Brussellois and were impeded by the military. Confusion has reigned at Brussels since Tuesday morning."

Extract of a Letter, dated Antwerp, Sept. 24.—"For the last three days the military and populace at Brussels have been fighting—the latter dispute every inch of ground. The troops took possession of the Park Palace and upper part of the town yesterday by storm: last evening and during the night the cannonading was distinctly heard here. Intelligence from Brussels, dated 10 o'clock this morning, states the military had possession of the four gates; they were still fighting; the loss of lives must be dreadful. Government publish nothing. The Belgic troops act bravely and firmly for the King. Government has got hold of the most violent of the Deputies, Dupesheux and Everard; they have been brought here strongly guarded."

"FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.—It is reported the troops are in possession of the whole of Brussels. Dreadful fighting at Louvain."

(From the London Courier, October 3.)

Ostend, October 1, half-past nine.—Ghent, Nienport, Ypres, Mons, and Tournay, have surrendered. The troops, following the example of those at Ostend, mutinied *en masse*. The Dutch officers and non-commissioned officers at Ghent are retiring on Malines; those of Ypres, in great numbers, are marching on Nienport, whete they will embark for Flushing.

Prince Frederick having formed a junction with Count Heglicher, is retreating upon Beda. The infantry is much cut up—the cavalry remains in force. The *Antwerp Gazette* estimates the loss of officers at 34 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Gen. Constant Rebeque is amongst the wounded. It may be taken as a tolerably fair computation that the loss of Prince Frederick's army amounts to 2500 men—*horse de combat*.

The Constitutionals under Mina are in force, and will forthwith enter Spain. The *Meteor* steam vessel, Lieut. Symonds, has been despatched to Lisbon, it is said, with a peremptory demand for the registers of the vessels which had been withheld by Don Miguel. The reduction of taxation in the ensuing Session of Parliament will amount to three and a half millions per annum.—Prince Talleyrand, Ambassador of France, has arrived in London.—Major-General Lord Blantyre, C. B., lost his life at Brussels, in the revolution at that place.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE FRENCH EX-MINISTERS.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to frame articles of impeachment against Prince Polignac and his associates of

the late French Ministry has appeared. This report was laid before the Chamber, upon the 23d, by M. Baranger; and the manner in which it was received by that body, and by the public, long anxiously expecting it, is, in itself, conclusive, as to the importance attached to it. The French papers describe the scene of awful solemnity. "The reporter," says the *Journal des Debats*, "ascended the Tribune, whilst the most profound silence reigned throughout the Assembly. He was heard with a religious silence. The Chamber already wore that solemn and grave aspect becoming an occasion when ferrible functions were to be fulfilled." Of the character of the document, we copy the description, which the same paper gives of it:—"The report is a simple and conscientious expose of facts, which form the base of the accusation against the ex-Ministers. Its tone is, throughout, one of moderation, and a firmness worthy of the character and talent of the reporter." The concluding sentence of the report is said to have produced a lively impression upon the Assembly, which may be taken as a fair index to the feelings of the Chamber and the audience, perhaps in this case the more important body of the two upon the proceeding. The words were these:—"It is not vengeance," says the reporter, "that France demands but justice upon the accused."—This sentiment was loudly applauded. The reporter then moved resolutions founded upon his report, which were ordered to be taken into further consideration on Monday next. The task of prosecuting the impeachment at the bar of the Peers is to be intrusted to three Deputies of the Chamber, who are to be chosen by lot.

M. TALLEYRAND.—Prince Talleyrand arrived at the residence of the French Embassy, in Portland-place, on Saturday night. His Excellency was unaccompanied by any suite. It is understood that Count Vaudrieu, and the other Secretaries of Legation, will continue in office *pro tempore*. On Sunday Prince Talleyrand visited most of the Nobility now in town, after leaving his card at the residence of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His Excellency appeared in excellent health and spirits.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—Among the officers reported dead on the 28th of July at Paris, was the Commanding Officer of the 1st Regiment of Cuirassiers of the Guard, M. la Briffe. His body was not identified among the slain, but his fall was perceived by his comrades. His family went into mourning for him, notwithstanding which he reappeared to them, safe and sound, at the end of a week from the date of his supposed death. His escape from death was extraordinary. His horse was killed and fell under him on the Place de Greve. Feigning death himself, he lay midway between the two parties, the fire of both passing over him for near an hour. The people being compelled to retire for an instant, he extricated himself, and had risen on his feet when they returned to the attack. He immediately ran from the field of action, and reaching a house in the neighbourhood, unperceived as he imagined, proceeded to the fifth story, and burst open the first door that presented itself. It was a granary. He had hardly entered ere he heard the voices of men in pursuit of him, inquiring for an officer of Cuirassiers who had been seen to enter the house. Escape by the roof was impossible. In an instant he divested himself of his casque, cuirass, coat, and arms, and went down stairs. He was met, of course, by his enemies, who declared they would put him to death. Recollect who they were—who he was, and the scenes of carnage they passing around them. "You mistake," said he, "I am not an officer; I am a Brigadier, and not, therefore, accountable for that which I did. I only obeyed the orders of my Chief." Will it be credited that this species of reasoning had its effect? The brave fellows said at once, "March, you are free!" Taking them at their word, M. la Briffe rushed from the house; but, fearing he would not be able to conciliate similarly others of the people, he entered a wine shop in the neighbourhood, and threw himself for protection on the owner. The risk was imminent, but the good wine merchant was not to be deterred by it from exercising hospitality, good nature, and humanity. In a moment he equipped his guest as a drawer, in which capacity, during the day, the Chef d'Escadron of the 1st Regiment of Cuirassiers of the Guard ministered to the wants of hundreds of the citizen combatants; and continued for five succeeding days to exercise his new calling, when, all danger having disappeared, he returned to his family and friends.

PROVISION CONTRACT.—The Government contracts for Irish Beef and Pork was taken in London on the 22d inst. The quantity was small compared with other years; and hence arose much competition amongst those persons who are usually in the habit of making tenders for it. Prices consequently were low. It was taken by Messrs. George Dreyar and Sons, of Dublin.

4000 tierces Navy Beef, at 4l. 7s. 6d.
8000 tierces Navy Pork, at 5l. 17s. 6d.
The above prices is equal to 16s. per cwt. for Beef, and 20s. per cwt. for Pork. The Beef is taken 1l. 4s. 5d. per tierce lower than last season, and Pork 16s. 8d. per tierce.

Contract for the last year; 13,000 tierces of Beef, and 13,000 tierces of Pork.

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