



# Newfoundlander.

No. 175.

THURSDAY, November 25, 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, over which is a large Bed-room and Closets, 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 24 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 Flakes, 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; *Joliff'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).
- Smiths' 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,**  
*Attornies for the Assignees of the Bankrupt Estate of*  
**CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER & Co.**

**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, Maccassar and other Fashionable Oils, Kalydor, Bears' Grease, Pomades, Rouge, Naples Cream, Brushes, Pink Sauces, 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.

**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 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 Slops of every kind. And in Silk—Gros, Ducapes, Satins, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Ribbons—a great variety,  
 Flowers, Wreaths, &c. &c.  
**WILLIAM HART GADEN.**  
 October 7.

**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.

**BLANK** Custom-house Reports, Ships' Articles, Bills of Lading, Indentures, Shipping Papers, Bills of Health, Oil Certificates, and a variety of other Blanks for Sale at the Office of this Paper.

**On Sale**

**Just Received,**  
**AND ON SALE**  
*At the Stores of*  
**R. R. WAKEHAM,**  
*(At a small advance on Cost and Charges)*  
**20 HALF-CHESTS** Bohoa Tea,  
 100 Qr.-chests and boxes Congo, of various qualities and prices,  
 6 Boxes fine Souchong,  
 6 Qr.-chests Twankey,  
 3 Ditto fine Hyson.  
 ALSO,  
*(At Cost and Charge)*  
 30 Bolts Canvass,  
 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.

**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 1/2 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 10.

**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 Wimbome, 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 unto us, 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,**  
*Attornies 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.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 19.

The following address was delivered by Mr. ARCHIBALD to the house, on his election to the office of Speaker:—

Gentlemen,

The confidence you have reposed in me, by placing me at the head of this assembly, in the highest elective situation of this province, demands my most sincere thanks. This situation has ever been looked up to, and anxiously desired, by public men, with a laudable ambition; and it cannot fail to be particularly gratifying to me to have obtained it by the unanimous voice of the Representatives of the loyal and intelligent people of Nova Scotia. A long experience has enabled me to form some estimate of the importance of the duties of the office you have just conferred upon me, and I shall study to merit the confidence with which you have honoured me by an upright and impartial performance of those duties. As your Speaker, it shall be my first study to preserve inviolate the privileges of this house, and the rights of His Majesty's subjects in this province, who have elected us to represent them. When I speak of privileges and rights, I mean only such as are consistent with, and secured by, the glorious constitution of that country to which it is our highest pride to belong; but in order to secure to ourselves the privileges and the rights of British subjects, let it ever be remembered that we must carefully guard against any encroachment upon the prerogatives of the Crown. To the due performance of your public duties, a strict adherence to the rules of this house is absolutely necessary. These rules, as your Speaker, I shall strictly enforce, without partiality or respect to persons; and I shall confidently rely upon the aid of every member in preserving the order of the house, and the regularity of our proceedings.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—CONCILIATION.

(From the Dublin Weekly Register, Sept. 25.)

Mr. O'CONNELL has addressed a second letter to "the people of Waterford," from which we make the following valuable and interesting extracts:—

"Ireland is so fertile and so productive of every thing necessary to sustain existence in plenty and comfort, that the squalid misery and extensive wretchedness of the poorer classes can be accounted for only by public mismanagement—in other words, by misgovernment. It is in the fervent hope of assisting to correct that misgovernment, and to gain a free course to the natural capabilities of Ireland to maintain the industrious in plenty and comfort, that I deem myself called on to abandon a lucrative profession, and to devote my time, faculties, and strenuous exertions in the service of my long oppressed and still misgoverned native land.

"What can be done for the people? is the question which I constantly ask myself, and I find a ready reply in all the burthens which oppress that people, and in all the vexatious laws which impede the free course of their industry, and principally in that state of provincial degradation and exhaustion which prevents the natural resources of this country from being applied to the sustentation and comfort of the people of Ireland, and sends those resources to enrich the inhabitants of other countries.

"There is a wide sphere of duties to diminish those burthens, or rather, if possible, to annihilate them; to repeal all the laws which interfere with industry, and, in particular, with agricultural industry, and to convert Ireland again from being a mere province into an independent kingdom, with a domestic legislature, such as it had before the Union, but coupled with those reforms which the Union itself has facilitated.

"I am, in my conscience, convinced that the advantage of emancipation is, that it has rendered the repeal of the Union not only practicable, but easy; and that without a repeal of the Union, and at least a moral compulsion on the landed proprietors to spend the rents levied from the Irish lands in Ireland itself, there can never be prosperity or comfort for the great body of the Irish population.

"But in order to effectuate any of these useful purposes, there must be a cessation of domestic dissension, and a co-operation of exertion amongst all classes of the community. We must, in short, become United Irishmen—not bound together by any illegal oath or unconstitutional combination, but united by the ties of our common interest, and of mutual and reciprocal benevolence.

"It well becomes the people of the county of Waterford to set the first example to Ireland of the combination and perfect union of all classes and persuasions of her inhabitants. Let me but succeed in extinguishing the feud in Waterford, and I will go far to extinguish it all over Ireland.

"Let us then, my friends, let us bury the past in oblivion—in a kindly and generous oblivion—let us canvass for friends of the people. There is but one generous and one good policy; it is to extinguish hatred—to extirpate animosities—to forget past dissensions—to cultivate mutual kindness—to array all the good and noble feelings at the side of our country—and to consider no man an enemy but the man who shall henceforth take a part against the rights, liberties, or prosperity of the Irish people.

"This counsel of policy is what religion commands—religion, the only solid basis of private happiness and national liberty. We are arrived at an eventful period, when it is the duty of every Christian to promote the lessons of peace and charity towards all men.

"Men of Waterford, the past being forgotten and forgiven, let us direct our efforts for the regeneration of our country. The French have shaken off the

trammels of military despotism. The Belgians have smote down the bigotry and tyranny of their Dutch oppressor. Spain is in the throes of a mighty birth. Portugal is arousing herself to liberty. Germany, shaken to the centre by the volcanic mind within, will, I trust, rise to freedom. The nations of the earth are in suppressed or visible commotion.

"Ireland—Ireland alone has no history. One glimpse of glory was earned by the volunteers, but it closed almost before the spectator had time to say—"behold," Ireland ought to be a nation, but she is not.

"In anticipation of the approaching destiny of your country, let every village quarrel, every paltry petty dissension cease. Let Irishmen combine, unite, and in their union become irresistible. Yes, the time is come when the loved name of Ireland shall combine with liberty, and when national independence shall be the cause and the companion of individual comfort and universal prosperity."

THE BELGIANS AND THE DUTCH.

There is in the forthcoming number of the *Westminster Review*, an article on the Revolution of 1830, from which the following admirable passage is extracted:—

"Belgium is a sore point; but it will all be well a twelve-month hence. If the population of Belgium should be obliged to succumb for the present, any attempt of the victors to go beyond the moderation of the victorious party in Paris, would be the signal for free Europe to present itself within the Belgian frontiers. The Dutchmen will not be too officious. They have money bags that will be bail for their not doing any thing; it would be unpleasant to remember, if there should be a good skating-season in the winter that approaches. If they hurt a single Belgian he shall be charged in the bill when the time comes. The world is looking out for somebody to read on; and the unfortunate Dutchmen will be ground to powder, if they put themselves in the way of the great machine. If they trust to English agents—was there ever any body that trusted to English agents, and was not deceived? The English minister is on the point of being driven to take refuge in the popular ranks, if he means to preserve his ministerial existence; and he will not ask the English people to go to war, for the sake of keeping his aides-de-camp on thrones. Any apprehensions or interference from the English Tories is irrational. They have no way of interfering, but by despatching a force; and they will take advice before they determine upon that. It would, perhaps, be in the end one of the happiest events that they should try; for the soldiery would return with their heads full of Belgian girls, and Belgian principles, and the last state of those Tories would be worse than the first."

**THE ARMY.**—It is confidently reported in the best informed military circles, that the object in calling for a statement of the services, and record of other particulars, from every officer in His Majesty's service, by the late experienced Secretary-at-War, Major-General Sir Henry Hardinge, is to extend the advantages of the warrant for regulating the pay, half-pay, and retirement of staff and garrison officers, dated the 29th and 30th July, 1830, to the army at large; and that the rates of full and half-pay, will be regulated by a schedule proportioned to the length of service in a similar ratio—as there is scarcely a corps in the service affording instances of the promotion of officers without purchase, equal to the gracious provisions promulgated in the warrant. It is also expected that the Lieutenants who were actually serving on full-pay in 1811, and the Captains holding their regimental rank, with superior Brevet rank in the army, of the year 1808, who did not accept the boon of promotion offered to them, will have their vacancies filled up by an equal number from the seniors of their respective ranks, which would give unattached promotion to almost all the newly created Brevet Majors, (as those of the Artillery, Engineers and Marines, might not accept it,) the average of whose age and service, who have obtained their several promotions, without purchase, is, age 50 years, and service 32 years, supposing them to have entered the army at 18, to have served two years as Ensign, 8 as Lieutenant, and twenty-two as Captain—and the Lieutenants of 1812, by the same calculation, would average thirty-nine years of age, and twenty-one years of service.

REMAINS OF BUONAPARTE.

An extremely interesting discussion took place in the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 2d of October, on the presentation of a petition by M. de Montigny desiring the remains of Napoleon to be claimed and transported to France. "Napoleon," said M. de Montigny, "re-established order and tranquillity in our country—he led our armies to victory—his sublime genius put an end to anarchy—his military glory made the French name respected throughout the whole world—and his name ever will be pronounced with emotion and veneration, although his political system became a source of tremendous calamities to our unfortunate country. No feeling of admiration is aroused in speaking of any member of his remaining family! indeed, he himself exhausted the admiration of his contemporaries. When Charles X. lost his crown, nobody thought of placing it on the head of the feeble tool of foreign policy; we can therefore claim, without any apprehension whatever, the sacred remains of the greatest General who ever existed, and your commission is of opinion that the present petition should be forwarded to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. de Lamarque.—It is with the deepest emotion that I have just listened to the report now before the house. If in this assembly I only saw my former comrades on the field of battle, I should say, with

out a moment's hesitation—"Ah! Napoleon was the victim of his confidence, and received from his captors a prison and a tomb. If it has not been in our power to deliver him from captivity, let us not allow his remains to sleep in a foreign country, on a rock in the midst of the wide ocean." But here I am a legislator, and, as such, I ought not to allow any glorious recollection, any ray of former victories, to dazzle my judgment; reason, political reason and sense, the general interest, the stability of our institutions, oblige me to examine how far the proposition in question may be dangerous or not. In speaking of Napoleon, all is grave and serious; his name alone is a host; death has not been able to throw its hand on his remains; and had they been brought to France a short time ago, they would have been sufficient to overthrow the reigning dynasty; but now all is changed; the rights of legitimacy, as well as those of the sword, have disappeared; the electoral urn has dashed to pieces the holy ampoule; a new dynasty now governs; and, though yet newly born, the cries of liberty have made it indestructible.—Napoleon was the child of victory, and could only live by victo-v. In barbarous times force is the only power existing; but a great nation may show its gratitude. I am, therefore, of opinion, that we claim the remains of Napoleon without danger. We shall thus accomplish the wish which he manifested on his death-bed, amongst his old companions in arms and victory. But let it be well known by all, that it is the captain and not the monarch that we intend to honour.

M. Charles Lameth.—I oppose the proposition. Napoleon violated our institutions—our constitution; his ambition brought down the greatest calamities on the country; his name must not become a cause of dissension; and you are aware, gentlemen, that too many sources of division already exist amongst us; and I think that the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted.

M. Jacquimot asserted that the proposition of the commission ought to be accepted. He said that Buonaparte had re-established the religion of the country, and was the greatest man who had ever existed; he added, that at present no painful consequences were to be feared from the measure in question, as all France was interested in the maintenance of order.

After a short discussion, to know whether the order of the day was to be read, the Chamber decided affirmatively. It was decided that the proposition concerning Buonaparte shall be discussed next Thursday.

A LADY CHARGED WITH SHOPLIFTING, Carrying 8000*l.* in her pockets.

At Marlborough-street, London, a few days since, a lady of very fashionable appearance, and very elegantly dressed, was brought before Mr. Roe, in custody of two police inspectors, on the following singular charge of shoplifting:—

Mr. Ward, a linen-draper and haberdasher in Piccadilly, stated that about 5 o'clock on that afternoon, the prisoner came alone into his shop, and asked to look at some goods. While she was looking them over on the counter, the persons serving in the shop were engaged with other customers. A few minutes before the prisoner entered the shop, another lady purchased several yards of lace, but had not as yet departed, nor taken the lace, which was folded up for her, from the counter where it had been placed, near the spot where the prisoner stood examining the goods. The lady being about to quit the shop, asked for the roll of lace, but it was no where to be found, and the prisoner was questioned if she had seen it; but she declared she had not. She was requested to search her dress, where, possibly, the lace might have become entangled; she appeared highly indignant. At length she was requested to walk up stairs into a private room, which she did without the least hesitation, and was there searched by Mrs. Ward, who found the roll of lace concealed in her bosom. A police constable was then called in, and she was taken to the police station. Mrs. Ward confirmed her husband's evidence. Clements and Bates, the police inspectors, stated that shortly after the prisoner was brought into the police station, they observed that she seemed very uneasy in her person, and frequently shuffled a good deal about her dress, which induced them to think that probably she might have some other concealed property about her, and they determined to have her strictly searched before bringing her into the presence of the magistrate. They accordingly put her into a private room with a female, who is employed for the purpose, to search her thoroughly, when it was found that she had on an enormous pair of pockets, one of which contained no less a sum of money than 520*l.* in bank of England notes, and in the other a parcel of India bonds, to the value of between 7000*l.* and 8000*l.*, the whole of which property the inspectors produced to the magistrate. In answer to questions put to her, the prisoner declined to give her name, or any further account of herself, than that she was a lady of rank and fortune, and that she at present resided near Hackney. The charge against her, she declared, was utterly unfounded, as she was a person totally incapable of such an offence as that alleged against her, and denied that she ever had the lace in her possession at all, or that it was found there.—The India bonds and money found upon her were her own property. She came to London once every year to receive her dividends.

The magistrate said the charge was so distinct and clear that it was impossible he could do otherwise than have it fully investigated, and he should remand her for a future examination. The magistrate then gave directions, to have certain inquiries made by the officers, and ordered the prisoner to be brought up on Tuesday next.

The magistrate directed the police inspectors to take charge of all the property found on the prisoner until the next examination.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) November 25, 1830.

The brig *Lavinia*, Capt. COWAN, arrived here on Tuesday last, in 28 days from Bilbao. We have derived from a private source the following important information brought by this conveyance—its accuracy may be relied on.

The Spanish and Portuguese refugees, who had been assembling since the 1st September, at Bayonne, until their numbers, aided by French volunteers, amounting to 40,000 strong, entered Spain on the 18th October, in two divisions—one of which advanced towards Madrid, while the other was supposed to have directed its course for Bilbao. All the King's troops on the coast of Biscay had passed through Bilbao, with several companies of volunteers, to cover that city, and to endeavour to compel the refugees to retreat into France. The threatening aspect of affairs had caused great confusion at Coblenz. It is stated that Ferdinand opens all despatches, and writes all the answers himself. About 20,000 troops of the line had assembled to guard the capital and protect the Royal family. A few days previous to the sailing of the *Lavinia*, all the inhabitants of Bilbao were ordered to deliver up their arms to the proper authorities, and a contribution of 30,000*l.* levied on the city by the Spanish government. The city was tranquil; but the inhabitants, who are, generally speaking, constitutionalists, only awaited the arrival of the refugees to take a decided part in the struggle which was expected to ensue. The Queen of Spain was delivered of a daughter on the 18th October, but the event excited no sensation whatever in Bilbao.

At a general meeting held at Great Piacentia on Thursday the 14th ultimo, convened by the Magistrates, in compliance with instructions from His Excellency the Governor, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of the people in that neighbourhood upon the operation of the laws as at present administered, and their opinion as to the proposed system of Local Legislation.—F. L. Bradshaw, Esq., J. P., having read these instructions, and having been called to the chair, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

**Resolved**—That considering the various modes by which the fishery is conducted throughout the different settlements of this Island, it is impossible for this meeting to propose any alteration in the Acts now in force, which alteration would be found remedial of the great inconvenience now experienced by the trade in general.

**Resolved**—That although this meeting is fully of opinion, that certain clauses in the Judiciary and Fishery Acts, and particularly as to those sections of those particular Acts which relate to the mode and distribution of insolvent estates, the registry of deeds and wills, and the prosecution of actions in the Supreme and Circuit Courts, might be beneficially altered; yet, as such alterations would fall far short of those provisions which are required to remedy the inconvenience that may be experienced in the different settlements where the business is so variously conducted, this meeting decline expressing any opinion at present as to the alteration which may be required in those Acts.

**Resolved**—That the necessity of the inhabitants of this colony having within themselves the power of enacting laws for their own government, for the regulation of their trade, fisheries, and domestic policy, becomes daily more apparent.

**Resolved**—That His Excellency the Governor be requested to use his best interest with His Majesty's Government to obtain for this colony a Local Legislative Assembly.

**Resolved**—That the thanks of this meeting be given to His Excellency the Governor, for the lively interest he has always evinced to promote the views and welfare of the inhabitants of this place.

(Signed)

F. H. BRADSHAW, Chairman.

The Yacht *Forte*, Captain STEELE, arrived here on Tuesday night, in five days from Halifax.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Margaret*, for Brazil, Mr. Vallance and Mr. E. Dunscomb.

GRAND JURY ROOM, St. John's, November 22, 1830.

WE, the undersigned, composing the Grand Jury for the present Session of the Central Circuit Court, deem it essential to state that our Foreman, WM. JOHNSTON, Esq., in the communication made to the Court, on Thursday last, relative to the Presentments of Non-assesses, acted with our concurrence, and at our express request; and further that his conduct on that occasion met with our entire approbation, as there appeared to us a necessity for making such communication to the Court.

James Stewart,	John Trimmingham,
John B. Island,	John Hawley,
Edward Mortimer,	John Thomson,
Patrick Doyle,	John Bulley,
Joseph Gill,	Benjamin Scott,
James Clift,	John Shea,
John Kent,	Samuel Mudge,
John Rendell,	Timothy Hogan.
William J. Hervey,	

# THE NEWFOUNDLANDER.

## Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.

NOVEMBER 18.—Brig Margaret and Polly, Brathwait, Antigua; 83 puns rum, 62 puns molasses, 31 bls sugar, 3 bls coffee, 500 cocoa nuts.  
 Brig Francis Russell, Dill, Grenada; 49 puns rum, 70 puns molasses, 6 bls sugar.  
 22.—Schooner Swan, M'Leen, P. E. Island; 3 M. board, 40 barrels turpms, 250 bls potatoes.  
 Schooner Esperance, Ross, Sydney; 1000 bushels potatoes, 80 bushels oats, 2 firkins butter, 1 piece hardwood.  
 Schooner Isabella and Margaret, Lawson, P. E. Island; 2550 bushels potatoes, 848 bushels oats, 150 bushels turpms, 1 tub butter.  
 Brig James Hunter, Frazer, Demerara; 58 puns rum, 85 casks molasses.  
 23.—Schooner Five Sisters, M'Donald, P. E. Island; 13 M. board and plank, 20 sheep.  
 Schooner Margaret, Harris, P. E. Island; 300 bushels oats, 1550 bushels potatoes, 650 bushels turpms, 2 oxen.  
 24.—Schooner William, Digwell, P. E. Island; 500 bushels potatoes, 900 bushels oats, 25 sheep, 5 pigs, 5 bls beef.  
 Schooner Elizabeth and Maria, Davidson, P. E. Island; 1800 bushels potatoes, 800 bushels oats, 200 bushels turpms, 8 sheep, 2 pigs, 50 bushels apples.  
 Brig Lavinia, Cowan, Bilbao; 1418 bags bread, 2 bls flour, 2 bls olive oil, 10 cwt corkwood, 1 qr. cask wine.

CLEARED.

NOVEMBER 18.—Brig Margaret, Harvey, Brazil; 2,451 qts fish.  
 Schooner Albion, Lowton, Teignmouth; 1,692 gallons cod and seal oil, and 1,100 qts fish, 1 pipe Madeira wine, 6 bls Muscovado sugar, and sundries.  
 16.—Brig Adeline, George, Grenada; 1,442 qts fish.  
 21.—Brig Invulnerable, Phelan, Waterford; 1,463 qts fish, 63 bls herrings, 37 firkins sardines, 3,682 gallons oil, 41 passengers.  
 Brig Gleamer, Harris, Torquay; 1,915 qts fish, 1 qr. cask wine.  
 22.—Schooner Providence, Kelly, Sydney; 4 puns rum, 10 cwt iron.  
 Schooner Michael Wallis, Davis, Cork; 2,640 qts fish.  
 23.—Brig Meteor, Gibbs, Pernambuco; 8343 qts fish.  
 Brig Sylvia, Underhill, Lorton, N.H.; 2709 qts fish, sundry sundries, tongues, caplin and berries.  
 24.—Schooner Camilla, Bubbis, Bristol; 22,633 qts oil blubber and dregs, 4125 seal skins, 518 qts. core fish, 1 cask furs, sundry tongues, caplin and berries.

## Conception-Bay.

### HARBOUR-GRACE.—ENTERED.

NOVEMBER 12.—Brig Eagle, Brown, Liverpool; 20 cwt hardware, 20,000 bricks, &c.  
 18.—Brig Oscar, Drysdale, Oporto; 130 tons salt, 3 qr. casks wine, 20 boxes oranges and lemons, &c.

### CARBONAR.—CLEARED.

NOVEMBER 15.—Brig Lark, Pym, Lisbon; 1,900 qts fish.  
 16.—Brig Cecilia, Hampton, Gibraltar; 2,900 qts fish.  
 Brig Bowthick, Hearier, Oporto; 2,600 qts fish.

## Sales by Auction.

**THIS DAY,**  
 At 11 o'clock,  
 ON THE WHARF OF  
**Mr. Timothy Hogan,**  
 5 Fat OXEN,  
 3 Ditto COWS,  
 8 Ditto SHEEP.  
 November 25.

**THIS DAY,**  
 At 12 o'clock,  
 ON THE WHARF OF  
**By J. CLIFT,**  
 WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE,  
 (To pay Freight)  
**39 PIECES SCANTLING.**  
 About 5 M. feet Pine PLANK, assorted,  
 (2 to 4 inch)  
 About 8 M. feet Pine BOARD.  
 November 25.

**THIS DAY,**  
 At 12 o'clock,  
 ON THE WHARF OF  
**Butley, Job & Co.**  
**40 BARRELS** Prime Mess Pork,  
 75 Firkins 1st and 2d quality Cork Butter,  
 40 Bags Rice,  
 100 Boxes Mould and Dipped Candles,  
 1 Case containing 10,000 Quills.  
*N. B.—The above being to close Sales may be worth the attention of Wholesale Purchasers.*  
 November 25.

**On SATURDAY next,**  
 At 11 o'clock,  
 On Mr. JOHN THOMSON'S Wharf.  
 Without any reserve,  
 The very well known, firm and substantial  
**Schr. ECLIPSE,**  
 54 Tons,  
 With all her Materials, as she now lays.—The Eclipse has lately undergone a thorough and very expensive repair, both in hull and rigging, and will bear the most minute inspection.—A credit for the purchase money will be given on approved security, until the first day of June next. Inventory will be exhibited, and further particulars known on application.  
**J. BOYD, Agent and Broker.**  
 November 25.

## Sales by Auction.

**Bills of Exchange**  
**ON LONDON,**  
**FOR SALE TO-MORROW,**  
 At 12 o'clock.

THE Subscriber will draw on JOHN WELLS, Esq., M. P., Treasurer of the Newfoundland and British North American School Society, in London, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in sets of 100l. or upwards, at 60 days, to the amount of 557l.; for the purpose of which he will receive Sealed Tenders stating the number of Spanish Dollars that will be given for each 100l. Sterling, at the Office of SAMUEL CODNER, until 12 o'clock, TO-MORROW; when the Tenders will be opened in the presence of the parties tendering.  
**MARK WILLOUGHBY.**  
 November 25.

**TO-MORROW,**  
 At 11 o'clock,  
 ON THE WHARF OF  
**Henderson, Bland & Co.**  
 (WITHOUT RESERVE)  
 5 Hogsheds Leaf TOBACCO, and  
 30 Barrels American APPLES.  
 November 25.

**SAMUEL CODNER**  
*Will offer for Sale,*  
**On SATURDAY next,**  
 At 11 o'clock,  
*In lots to suit purchasers,*  
 225 Barrels prime Mess PORK,  
 18 Half-barrels ditto ditto.

Any Person feeling disposed to purchase lots of 50 to 100 barrels, will find this an excellent opportunity.  
*Bills of Exchange on delivery, or Cash to May, 1831, to approved persons.*  
 November 25.

**On TUESDAY Next,**  
 At 11 o'clock,  
 BY  
**Richard Perchard,**  
 A PIECE OF GROUND (part of which has been under cultivation), situate on the east side of the main road over the White Hills, nearly opposite the Premises of Messrs. COAKER and HEXT, containing about Three and a Half Acres.  
 November 25.

**BILLS ON HALIFAX,**  
**FOR SALE**  
 By  
**HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.**  
 November 25.

## Notice.

**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.

## Notices.

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.

THE PASSENGERS who came to Newfoundland in the Ship Frances Mary, Brigs Cabinet, Pandora, Maria, and Invulnerable, 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 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 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.

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.**  
 THOSE eligible PREMISES, adjoining Messrs. M'BRIDE & KEAR'S—at present occupied by the Subscribers.—For particulars apply to  
**ROBERT ALSOP & Co.**  
 November 25.

TWO Commodious SITTING ROOMS, with Bed-rooms attached, and the Use of a Kitchen.—Apply to  
**TIMOTHY FLANNERY.**  
 September 30.

**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 Sealer, having been completely fitted for that purpose last Spring.  
 Apply to  
**BRINE, MURCH and Co.**  
 November 11.

**FOR SALE,**  
*At considerably less than first cost,*  
**30 M. prime HARDWOOD,**  
 OF VARIOUS DIMENSIONS,  
*From three-fourth inch to four inch.*  
**JOHN KENT.**  
 November 25.

**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),  
 Corlovans 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 28 lb. and 56 lb. boxes.  
 November 4.

## On Sale.

**At the Cottage,**  
**ROACH AND SLACK LIME;**  
*Also,*  
**PRIME UPLAND HAY,**  
*By the Ton or Hundred.*  
**PATRICK MORRIS.**  
 November 11.—4†

**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.

*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 Canvas,  
 Linens, viz.—Coleraine, Diapers, Shootings, 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 CASU.*  
 October 21.

**Wm. & Henry Thomas**  
**OFFER FOR SALE,**  
**ON REASONABLE TERMS,**  
**600 BAGS** Bread,  
 500 Barrels Flour,  
 400 Barrels Pork,  
 100 Puncheons Rum,  
 20 Ditto Molasses,  
 3 Hhds. Sugar,  
 10 Barrels ditto,  
 20 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco,  
 200 Kegs Negrohead ditto,  
 50 Ditto Spun ditto,  
 100 Half and quarter-chests assorted Teas,  
 30 Tierces Rice,  
 30 Boxes Chocolate,  
 100 Ditto dipped Candles,  
 30 Barrels Montreal Apples,  
 20 Ditto ditto Onions,  
 6 Hhds. London Porter,  
 100 Sides Neats' Leather.  
*They have also just imported,*  
**AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF**  
**DRY GOODS,**  
*Which will be opened and ready for inspection in a few days.*  
 November 18.

**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-bls. 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.

**HUNTERS & Co.**  
**HAVE JUST RECEIVED,**  
 A few-Puncheons and Hogsheds Superior  
**Old Jamaica RUM;**  
*Also,*  
 10 Tierces  
**Jamaica COFFEE.**  
 September 9.



Poets' Corner.

LOVE'S TEST.

"Th' sweet to think there is a spot  
We both have trod together;  
And sweeter still to know 'twill not  
Be e'er forgot by either!  
Though distance part, or fetters bind,  
Our frames alone they sever;  
O'er chains, and realms, and time, the mind  
Still clings as close as ever!  
Then let the world our beings part,  
And think it can divide us,—  
We have a spell, with mightier art,  
Will back as often guide us:  
'Tis but to let our spirits fly,  
When all around is glooming,  
To that blest spot, beneath the sky,  
Where Eden's for us blooming.

MR. SHEIL'S SPEECH.

At the recent meeting held in Dublin, for the purpose of congratulating the gallant French nation on the recovery of their rights,

MR. SHEIL said—If, my Lord, it was rightly said—if the celebrated sentiment was justly hailed by the instinctive and simultaneous acclamation of the multitude before whom the Roman actor exclaimed

"Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto."

If, my Lord, that aphorism of humanity deserved its high applause, may we not reasonably widen and enlarge the principle of sympathy, and if it shall be asked by men of narrow understanding, and still more contracted hearts—by men whose minds are frozen, and whose feelings are congealed, wherefore it is that we take so profound an interest in the events which we have assembled to commemorate, to such an interrogatory may we not reply, that the interest which we take in the maintenance of our own rights, has generated an exalted concern in the rights of others—that our own appraisement of our own franchises teaches us to value liberty and to participate in its struggles and to exult in its successes, wherever its battles may be fought or its victories may be won—that we are compatriots to a certain extent with all the free, and to adopt the form of expression employed by the writer from whom I have made a citation not the less noble, because it is proverbially familiar, may not any of us exclaim, if we are questioned as to our business here—"I am free, and from whatever relates to freedom I cannot be estranged." What has happened? Untouched and untaught by calamity, with the vices of royalty so deeply rooted in his nature, that adversity with all her efforts could not eradicate and pluck them out; uninstructed by the lessons which he had seen in the scaffold, and which were writ in a brother's blood—undismayed by the phantom which his fraternal recollections ought to have evoked, to warn him from his guilty enterprise—a monarch, with a head, as hoary as his heart is black, enters into a league with the utensils of his nefarious will, whom a congeniality of feeling had united into a community of purpose, and conspires against the laws of his country, the liberty of his people, and the sanctity of that charter which he had sworn upon the Gospel of God, and had an oath in heaven to maintain. He fills the chief city of his kingdom with thousands of his mercenaries, and when he imagined himself to be encompassed with impunity, his sacrilegious ordinances appear. At once, with a simultaneous suddenness, and furnished with no other weapon than those which in the precipitation of that emergency, the resources of heroism could supply, a nation is awakened and starts up; the arsenals of the tyrant are invaded—his armories are burst open—boys, with beardless cheeks, but with the breasts of veterans, rush to the assault with the heedlessness with which they would engage in their ordinary sports—women throw off the feebleness of their sex, and inflamed with as fierce a valour, marshal themselves with their husbands, their brothers, and their children—every fragment becomes a missile, every roof is a rampart, every street is the field of combat, and every portico the theatre of an achievement—the battle in which the torrents of blood are shed, and heaps of massacre are accumulated, is waged with a relentless fury, until at last the cause of the people, the cause of freedom, and of the God that intended us to be free, is triumphant, and the standard of the republic is planted upon the domicile of the tyrant, and waves over the turrets of that palace, which shall be consecrated to the recollection of the most glorious incident which is recorded in the annals of mankind. (Loud and continued cheers.) "Where is the man (exclaims a statesman of our own age, in speaking of the wonders which were achieved by the genius of democracy in the ancient world,)—where is the boy, who reads the history of the Roman war, and of the great deeds which were performed by the spirit of democracy at Marathon and Plataea, who does not start up, and exclaim—"Oh, that I had lived in such a time, and in such a country!" This was a natural and noble ejaculation upon the part of one whose mind was deeply imbued with the spirit of antiquity, and who sought in it for the models most worthy to be held out to the admiration of mankind. But if that celebrated person were now alive—if the heart that moulders in the cemeteries of Westminster were quick and beating—

if it had been permitted him to have attested the many incidents which are taking place around us, and in which the noblest visions of liberty are embodied in so magnificent a realization, the immortal Fox (for such men cannot altogether die) would be no longer carried back by his early predilections to Athens, or Lacedaemon, but in lieu of that splendid retrospect to those famous commonwealths, he would throw his mind into futurity, and, anticipating the period, when centuries shall have passed away, he would exclaim, that in the perusal of the events of our own amazing times, the youth of after ages would turn back with astonishment to the contemplation of the events which are passing before our eyes, and break into the expression of the enthusiastic desire that it had been their destiny to live in this renowned and glorious era, and to have been, if not participants, at least spectators of those incidents which have exalted human nature, and in which so marvellous a heroism has been succeeded by a clemency so miraculous that they furnish equal materials to valour for its worship, and to humanity for its adoration. (Loud cheers.) For be it remembered (but how can it ever be forgotten?) that not only freedom has won a victory to which no parallel can be found, but that mercy has appeared in a form more angelic than any in which her moral beauty ever was disclosed. (Loud cheers.)—Glorious and majestic spectacle! in which liberty appears in so holy a companionship; and so God-like a society, between heroism and forbearance, has been accomplished. For three successive days, at morn, at noon, when the sun was setting, and in the depth of midnight, the metropolis of France heard the appeal of the tocsin, the thunder of artillery, the charge of embattled squadrons, the shouts of embattled thousands. In that time, how many fathers were left childless, at the cost of how much widowhood, and of how much orphanage was liberty achieved, and when the combat had ceased, when the cannon had ceased to roar, and the helms of revolution were silent, what a scene the homes of the great city must have presented! and yet, even at that moment, so full and pregnant with terrible emotion, when hot and reeking from that terrific combat, when their dearest kindred lay dying or dead before them—with the faces of the fallen in their eyes, with the groans of the wounded in their ears—when, if ever blood rose up and cried for vengeance, with means of retaliation proportioned to the wrongs which they had sustained, be it said, to the everlasting honour of the inhabitants of Paris, that they forbore from a revenge as easy as it would have been just, that they closed their hearts against the invocations of a natural vengeance, and that, as mercy is the noblest attribute of kings, and is said to be enthroned in their bosoms, the people afforded a proof that it was one of the properties of the still more sacred sovereignty, which they had asserted, and an attribute to the majestic supremacy of the popular will; and if this be, as it is beyond all doubt, a true and unexaggerated statement of what has taken place in such a vicinage to our shores, shall it be said, that in any nation and in any country, such wonders should be contemplated with unconcern; and above all, will it be suggested by a man of the coldest nature, that in these our fortunate islands, the natural abode of lofty principles, such magnificent events should be regarded with indifference and disdain? It is the duty of every British citizen to join, if I may so call it, in the ovation with which this unparalleled revolution ought to be celebrated by every friend of liberty in the world. Even if it were not to be of necessity followed by great results, the mighty fact, independently of all consequences, is so honourable to human nature, that we should exult in it. But, my Lord, these achievements are "not of an age, but for all time." They open long and splendid vistas of almost interminable usefulness, and are the avenues through which we may behold, as a glorious likelihood, the probable accomplishment of the general freedom of the world. An event like this lifts the wind to an elevation from which an immense horizon is discovered. It is an observatory from which our prospect becomes almost boundless. Let us look at Europe from the summits of this great incident, and what do we behold? Freedom bursts the gates of the Escorial. Ferdinand, thou Bourbon in principle as in kindred, were not exile itself too poor a retribution, and when there is so much blood to be placed to thy credit, how shall justice balance the account? Miguel—thy own inquisitions do not contain a dungeon deep, and damp, and dark enough for thy imprisonment. Italy, cradle of freedom, thou shalt no longer be its grave. From the steps of the Vatican itself, we behold the Pontiff of that church, which has been falsely deemed the consort of oppression, spreading his venerable hands to anoint the new-born monarchy of France. (Cheers.) Who can imagine that the yoke of Austria will be long endured! So far from being able to continue the enslavement of that noble country, let the German despot tremble in his own capital, for the great concussion which shook the tyranny of the Tuilleries to the earth, will reach in its influences to the palaces of Vienna, and even Petersburg itself will shake under the shocks of that mighty earthquake. The Autocrat may exclude the tri-colour from his ports, but there is no quarantine by which that plague of the heart, the passion for liberty, can be shut out. The time will most assuredly arrive when not only the ancient glories of Venice, of Florence, and of Genoa, shall be restored, and the inhabitants of those celebrated nurseries of modern liberty, will walk forth in all the dignity of renovated citizenship; but the vilest serf that breaks the frozen soil of Siberia for his feudal master, will feel his bosom warmed beneath the vesture borrowed from the bear and the wolf, with an enthusiasm noble as that which throbbed in the hearts of Frenchmen, when they first beheld the flag of the Republic waving over the battlements of the Tuilleries, and in the plenitude of their

hearts, and with tears rolling down their faces, they exclaimed—"Long life to freedom." May it never perish—may it be amongst the nation which has so nobly won it, and which now, indeed, deserves the name of great, eternal, and in these our fine islands, whose revolution was the progenitor of that of France, and which has imprinted on its illustrious descendant the character of its parentage, let it endure for ever. I have spoken of the effects of this great event, for whose celebration we are assembled, through continental Europe. Its consequences in these countries cannot fail to be important. We have, thank God, no tyranny to overthrow. There is little risk of a mandate against liberty being issued from Windsor Castle, and, however great the abuses may be deemed of which we have to complain, they are not such as require the application of a violent and forcible instrumentality: but national habits become contagious; the gigantic spirit which has appeared in France will cross the Pas de Calais. I abstain from any large expatiation upon the influences of these great incidents in their details of consequences amongst ourselves. Our celebrated countrywoman, and whom I cannot designate by any more appropriate title than the friend of the Nestor of the revolution, the great and good Lafayette, has pointed them out with admirable sagacity in her recent work. I will not, because the occasion is not an apposite one, and a difference of opinion might be created, make any citation from that delightful essay, to shew the effects of the great eclipse of royalty, by which monarchs may be well perplexed. I will not myself suggest how far a tendency to imitation may lead the people of England to inquire, whether the diadem has not too many jewels, whether a gem or two may not be safely plucked out of the mitre, and whether the pastoral quality of the episcopal crozier would be impaired, by rubbing some of its superfluous gilding away! I stop not to ask how far the example of France may hereafter affect the constituency of the House of Commons, or the opulence of the Established Church. But, whatever discrepancy of sentiment may prevail upon these speculations, there is one great and necessary result of the French Revolution, in which we must all enthusiastically coincide—one thing, at all events, is sure. If France be free, England never shall be enslaved. If Frenchmen have poured out their life blood, with a profusion so heedless in the cause of that liberty which they have so recently acquired, how should the natives of these countries, if ever an invasion of their birth-right franchises were attempted, how should we comport ourselves? Rivals of France in arts, and in arms, should we not more than emulate her in that still more generous competition of which freedom throws open the field, and will not the example of Frenchmen give new vigour and energy to the inborn determination of every British heart, whenever slavery and death shall be placed in the same balance, not to permit the scales to waver for an instant, or hesitate in the choice of an alternative. It is thus, my Lord, in my judgment, that we are chiefly and immediately affected by the great transactions in that drama of which we sit the spectators in the great theatre of political speculation, and on which the curtain is not likely soon to fall. I see, in the first place, that it is only requisite to possess a value for the dignity of human nature to make them the theme of my admiration. I behold in the auspices of freedom, the auguries of happiness to mankind. But as a British citizen, as a member of a great and free community, I derive from the contemplation of these great incidents a still loftier pleasure. I hail the free constitution of France as another bulwark to that under which we live, and in the foundations which have been laid of the rights and liberties of other nations, I behold new props, and another range of lofty pillars raised up for the sustenance of our own. (Loud and continued cheers.)

THE LATE STRUGGLE IN BRUSSELS.

A private correspondent of the Times has given a very interesting narrative of the recent events in Brussels, in which he represents the Dutch soldiers as cowards of the lowest degree. The hostility at first exhibited against them was so faint and limited that it needed but a small portion of bravery on their part to ensure possession of the city. The Times correspondent, however, pronounces a most flattering eulogium upon the foreigners who ventured their lives in the battle for liberty, and he attributes much of the ultimate success of the struggle to their intrepid gallantry. Amongst those foreigners we are proud to find that many Irishmen are particularly distinguished for their devoted heroism. The following extracts will be read with interest:—English, Scotch, Irish, Americans, French (in considerable numbers), and Spaniards, all fought well; some actuated by attachment to the popular cause, others by the natural pugnacity of their characters and many from the conviction that, implicated or not in the practices of the revolutionists, they would be equal endurers of the sufferings which it was doubted that the Dutch, if successful, would inflict. I saw six persons drive a company of Dutch from a barricade. Amongst these six were a gallant French youth, about sixteen years of age, one of the bravest of the brave; a Belgian, who displayed the most adventurous valour the whole day; and two brothers, the eldest of whom, in 1825, obtained the double first honours of Oxford, and the other a member of the Jamaica Assembly. Both these brothers were wounded, the latter slightly, the former very severely in several places, particularly by a shot, which at a latter period of the day, he received through the leg at the Place Royale, whilst leading on the Bourgeois at the Cafe de l'Amitie in front of the Park. He was carried from the field by his brother and an Irish gentleman to the next hospital; some of the vagabonds who were in the rear endeavoured to rob him. He was afterwards removed from the hospital to his ho-

tel by the Bourgeois and almost stifled with carousals. Several ladies of Brussels have continued to visit him during the procrastinated cure of his wounds, expressing their gratitude to him for having come express from Paris to defend them when many of the leaders of the people had deserted them.

But these acts of bravery were at this period of the first day almost solitary, and a general depression lowered over the city. About nine o'clock an aide-de-camp of the Prince, and as I understood a Count, but whose precise title I do not remember, appeared on horseback at a corner of a street near the Place Louvain. He waved a white handkerchief, and signalled on the Bourgeois to advance to him. They did so, principally the six individuals before mentioned, who were in advance. Whilst the aide-de-camp was stating the message he had received, a rabble broke in and dragged him off his horse. At first I considered they were showing their gratification at his arrival; but I discovered they intended to treat him as a prisoner, and to insult him. The gentleman before mentioned (Messrs. Beaumont) and several of the Bourgeois defended him at their own imminent hazard; they dragged off his epauletts and tore off his cockade; still the gallant man, as he was carried through the streets, manifested no particle of fear, his cheek was unblanched, and no sign of dread came over him; occasionally his fine aristocratic face was lightened by a smile of scorn on his base assailants. All that the really brave men could do to defend him was done at their own imminent peril. He was guarded to a barracks, and it was stated he would be considered as a prisoner, in retaliation of a similar detention of one of the delegates from Brussels. It is due to the Bourgeois soldiers to say that they in no way participated in the infliction of the insults this brave man received; it was the skulking cowards who assailed him, and one of them attempted to assail him with a dagger which was wrenched out of his hand by one of the Messrs. Beaumont and a Bourgeois.

The detention of the aide-de-camp gave vigour to the Prince's opponents, for a report was speedily propagated that the Dutch had been beaten, and the aide-de-camp of the Prince, and "several officers," made prisoners. Then forth came the coward and the dubious man. The revolutionary party understood well the value of such rumours. Immediately after the event of the Prince's aide-de-camp coming in, a considerable number of volunteers came forward, and proceeded with them to the Place Royale, which lies on the opposite side of the Park to the Place de Louvain, from which last the Dutch had been beaten, or rather had shamefully run away from absolute fright. Indeed the face of a Dutchman was scarcely discernible during the whole period of the extraordinary conflicts. At the Place Royale two young Irishmen, resident in Brussels (whose names I do not mention for obvious reasons), distinguished themselves right valiantly, and made repeated attempts to induce the Bourgeois to resort to the bayonet; but I never saw this course adopted.

During all the period of the four days the Dutch threw occasional bombs, rockets, and red hot shot into the city; they destroyed one or two houses, and excited the hatred and contempt of all classes. These soldiers of Holland kept themselves out of the way of all danger, but made a most vigorous attack upon the dram-bottles; as the untenanted bodies of the numerous slain I found at their quarters amply evinced. The homely apophthegm says that the Dutchmen require their courage to be excited; but nought excited that of the Dutch at Brussels. Oxen and wain-ropes may drag them to the combat, but native courage never; they resist even the charms of their bottles. "A plague of all cowards!"

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.—The Chester Courant, in its remarks on the late melancholy accident at Liverpool, gives an instance of that way of turning all things to advantage which it reproves in its neighbours. The rail-road company, it observes, first wrote the Duke of Wellington, to give celebrity to their rail-road; and, after Mr. Huskisson had been jaggermated, requested of his disconsolate widow his remains, to give celebrity to their new cemetery. Both rail-road and cemetery are the property of the shareholders.

QUERY.—A French royal ordonnance of the 5th instant, calls into activity, and arranges the disposal of, 106,000 men of the years 1829, 1828, 1825, 1824, and 1820. What will France do with such an army?—remain at peace?

GOOD LUCK.—"The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong." There is a power superior to strength or swiftness, to genius or education; this power is good luck. What made Philippe, King of France? What makes De Potter head of the Brussels government? What makes Miss Pearson a leading lady at Drury? What makes Mr. Calcraft the member for Southwark in prospect?—What will decide where the vacant mitre is to fall? What makes generals and stock-brokers? Why, good luck is at the bottom of it all. What but good luck could account for the following escape? The papers record that a fine large hare was tracked at Albany-bridge some mornings ago by a few "peep o' day boys;" they chased her, thousands swelling the biped pack, through all manner of lanes and streets, pussy doubling and dabbling through courts and gutters from Albany-bridge to Hamstead, and after all she escaped! There is nothing like good luck. This hare would have a fine tale to tell when she got home again.

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