



# Newfoundland.

No. 176.

THURSDAY, December 2, 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 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 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 29.
- 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,**  
*Attorneys 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, Macassar 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, (afloat).  
 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 Banks 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** Bohea Tea,  
 100 Qr.-chests and boxes Congo do,  
 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 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 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,**  
*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. McCawley**.—For particulars, inquire at **Mr. EMERSON'S** Office.

September 23.

GRAND DINNER AT BIRMINGHAM.

(From the Liverpool Times, October 1.)

"O'Rourke's noble feast will ne'er be forgot  
By those who were there and those who were not."

On Monday last the long-promised dinner of the Birmingham Political Union, to commemorate the recent glorious Revolution in France, took place in Mr. Beardsworth's Repository, and no fewer than 3,700 persons sat down to dinner under one roof. The longest part of the building, the whole of which is galleried round, is 180 yards. On this occasion there were six tables running parallel the whole length, besides four tables filling the broad area of the Repository. The preparatory arrangements for a dinner of such immense magnitude were admirable. The party was divided into sets, a steward being appointed to every twenty individuals, and these officers distinguished by a neat flag, on the one side of which was tastefully coloured the British jack, and on the other the French tri-colour.

Not less than 3,500 lbs. of butchers' meat was placed upon the table, consisting of rounds and loins of beef, filets of veal, hams, legs of pork, legs of mutton, &c. Each man was allowed a pint of beer to dinner, and a quart of ale afterwards.

The stewards, 200 in number, entered the Repository at 12 o'clock, and immediately took their seats at the table. Soon afterwards the band took its place in the orchestra, having in the front about fifty glee and chorus singers. The band was dressed in the uniform of the Union, and occupied a temporary orchestra erected in the southern gallery.

At half-past 1, Mr. Attwood, as chairman of the Union, took the chair. The trumpets immediately sounded attention! The chairman, after briefly recapitulating the regulations adopted by the Council, requested the company to implicitly obey them.

A considerable number of ladies occupied the upper galleries above Mr. Beardsworth's sale-rooms, and appeared highly amused and gratified by the spectacle. At the close of the dinner, the chairman, hitherto situated in the long gallery, moved, by invitation, into the lower of these galleries, where it was considered he would be much better heard.

The tables being cleared, *Non nobis Dominie* was sung in the most effective style by at least 50 professional singers. This being concluded,

The Chairman said—Gentlemen—In all public companies in England, in my remembrance, the first toast has always been the King. On the present occasion, an illustrious individual fills the throne of these realms, who, in my opinion, is more entitled to this honour than any King since the days of Edward III. (Cheers.) The present King, in the short period he has reigned, has given many indubitable proofs of his great kindness and sincere affection towards his people; and I am convinced that he will do every thing in his power to restore the liberty, and increase the happiness of his faithful subjects. (Cheers.) I beg therefore to give you—"Our Gracious Sovereign, William the Fourth; may God prolong his reign for the liberty and happiness of his people."

"God save the King," was sung by the orchestra, in the chorusses of which the whole company joined with enthusiasm.

The Chairman.—I now give you—"Louis Philip, King of the French." (Drunk with unbounded applause.)

"Marseillois Hymn."

The chairman, in proposing the next toast, said they were met to celebrate a great and glorious event—an event which, he believed, was unparalleled in the history of mankind. When last he had the pleasure of meeting the Union, it was on the 26th of July—a day which would be memorable in the history of the world, for it was on that glorious day that the edicts of a tyrant were issued, and that the French people, animated with one spirit, rose like one man, to vindicate the violated liberties of their country. (Cheers.) On that very day he had the honour of proposing a toast, at a dinner of the Union at the Royal Hotel—"To the glorious people of France." Little did he think, that at the very hour he was rendering this act of justice to that noble people, they were giving at the very same time such glorious proofs of the correctness and propriety of the toast. The moment the ordinances of Charles the Tenth appeared, the French people rose; there was no discord among them, no base jealousies, or envyings of each other; all were animated by a pure spirit of patriotism, and all united in one common determination to avenge the insulted rights of their country. The people of England had rights to recover and wrongs to redress, but not of a nature that required force to redress them. In France the King's authority was brought into opposition with the constitutional laws of the land. The King's authority was instantly "broken to pieces on the spot by the thunder of the wrath of the people." (Cheers.) In England the rights and liberties of the people had been twisted out of their hands by "due course of law," and by due course they must and will be recovered. (Cheers.) They had, perhaps, heard it asked, what have the French gained—there is still as much distress in that country as ever. He would tell them what the French people had gained—they had gained liberty, without which man's life was no better than a dog's; and with which all other good things were certain to follow in its train. (Cheers.)

The French had now able men at the head of their affairs; and he (Mr. A.) doubted not but their distress would quickly pass away; but whether it did or not, they were not the less entitled to the deepest gratitude of the people of England, and of the whole civilized world. (Cheers.) They ought to recollect that, during the last fourteen years, a great struggle had been going on throughout Europe between the principles of liberty and the principles of

slavery. That struggle the French people had now decided. (Cheers.) Thanks to French valour, it was now no longer a question which principle should prevail in Europe. Had it not been for their success, there was too much reason to fear that this great battle would have been fought on English ground. (Loud cheers.) Every Englishman was, therefore, indebted to the French people. The lavish effusion of French blood had decided the question between liberty and slavery; and he trusted the day was not far distant when the monster tyranny would become a mere name, and the fair sun of liberty would rise upon all nations, for the benefit, prosperity, and happiness of mankind. He concluded amidst loud cheers, by proposing—"Honour, gratitude, and prosperity to the noble people of France."

Glee and chorus—"Our Chartered Right."

The Chairman said, having drunk a toast—"To the people of France,"—he begged to remind them that there was another people on the face of the earth equally glorious with them—he meant the people of England. (Cheers.) They must recollect that the tree of liberty was a plant of British growth. The nations of antiquity knew nothing of it. The immortal Alfred laid the deep foundations of English liberty a thousand years ago. It was from this great and glorious King that we originally derived liberty; and it must be confessed that it was mainly by the assistance of the Aristocracy that we had been enabled to preserve it until of late years. Much gratitude was therefore due to the Aristocracy as well as to the Crown; and he (Mr. A.) would take upon him to say, that he was sure that there were many of the former class who were ready to come forward and place themselves at the head of the people if ever any just and righteous occasion should arise. (Cheers.) The Union then made to attack upon the privileges of the Aristocracy, and none upon the just prerogatives of the Kingly office. (Cheers.) It was against an odious oligarchy of 154 individuals who unjustly deprived both the King, the Aristocracy, and the people of their rights, that all the legal efforts of the Union were directed. It was, therefore, that they had adopted as the motto of their medals—"The Constitution, nothing less and nothing more." (Cheers.) Mr. A. concluded by proposing—"The People of England—may they speedily recover their lost rights, and be fully and fairly represented in their own House of Parliament."

G. F. Muniz, Esq., then rose to propose—"The health of General Lafayette and the National Guard of Paris." Lafayette, he said, entered into public life, descended from a noble family, with the title of Marquis. In youth, he went to America to support the revolution which separated that country from our own, sensible that the cause of our then colonists was just. He subsequently returned to France, and materially assisted (though unaware of, or unconnected with, the horrors and atrocities which ensued), in the revolution of 1789. Upon that occasion, Lafayette first organized the National Guard. Subsequent to that period, he again assisted and defended the liberties of France at the head of her troops; more especially against the Austrians, by whom he had been taken prisoner. (Cheers.) Though born to the title of Marquis, at the period of the first revolution, he renounced that honorary distinction in order to act in conformity with the general genius and feeling of the French people. (Cheers.) In fact, by the French, he was justly considered one of the greatest men, because he had in all national emergencies shown himself one of the best of men. (Cheers.) He had the good word of all classes of the French community, and now again was placed at the head of the National Guard of Paris.

The Chairman.—We now come to the most important toast of the day. It must be in the recollection of all that it was the working classes of Paris who first came forward, and completed the great event which they were that day met to celebrate. (Cheers.) In the year 1789, the working classes also behaved nobly, but their conduct was afterwards stained with many crimes, much to be lamented, but easily to be accounted for. The working classes of Paris had now, however, nobly redeemed their character. They had reconquered the liberties of their country without the commission of a single crime, and then peaceably delivered those liberties into the hands of the House of Commons, in which house he (Mr. A.) trusted that sacred deposit would be safe. (Cheers.) He would give them—

"The working classes of the city of Paris, who had nobly redeemed the errors of the first revolution, and given glorious proof that tyrants can be humbled without the aid of an aristocracy."

Mr. George Edmonds said, he had a toast to submit to the meeting, which he knew would afford them great pleasure, and which they would drink with the utmost enthusiasm, viz. —

"The patriotic Editors of the Public Press at Paris, who first resisted the arbitrary ordinances of the tyrant Charles the Tenth." (Cheers.)

It was a remarkable fact, that the whole revolution in France originated with gentlemen of the press, who, when the tyrant issued his triple ordinances, suspending the press, annulling the elections, and abridging the privileges of the electors, nobly proclaimed their determined resistance to those arbitrary edicts. The conductors of the public press, particularly in England, had been charged with a ready subserviency to those in power. He (Mr. E.) did not believe those imputations upon the public press and its conductors; and when he saw so many patriotic editors at the period when the power of the tyrant was unabated, boldly denouncing the ordinances, and defying all the consequences of royal vengeance, he could not but conclude that they must be men possessing the most exalted and noble principles.

Mr. Hadley, after alluding to the events of the

late French revolution, proposed "those brave French soldiers who refused to imbue their hands in the blood of the people." (Loud cheering.)

After several other similar toasts, John Beardsworth, Esq., in a short introductory speech, proposed the "health of their worthy chairman, Thomas Attwood, Esq." The cheering on the announcement of this toast lasted for some minutes.

Mr. Attwood. Gentlemen, I feel as a man and as an Englishman ought to feel, on having my health received in this extraordinary manner. Placed, by your favour, at the head of this great association, my constant study has been to endeavour to direct it well. That my humble labours have given you satisfaction, the honourable badge which I wear, (alluding to the gold medal and chain which Mr. Attwood wore, presented to him by the Union, at a former meeting) and your conduct upon this occasion, are to me very gratifying proofs. (Cheers.) Look around, now, upon this peaceful and magnificent assemblage. Are we not all met here the friends of the law?—Yes, yes—and of the peace and order of society. What possible mischief can arise from men animated with the same motives which animated you?—(Cheers.) And as for me, what possible danger do I incur? None, none! (Gr at cheering.) I am like a father in the midst of a pretty numerous family—(Laughter and great cheering.)—or like a general surrounded by his faithful soldiers. (Cheers.) Where is the man among you who would injure me? "None!" (Cheers.) Where is the man among you who would not follow me to death in a righteous cause? (The cheering was immense on the delivery of this passage, which lasted for some minutes, accompanied by cries of "All, all.") Look round again upon this assembly, and I will say, show me twenty such dinners as this, and I will show you the governors of England are not the governors by violence, anarchy, or brute force, but by the moral agency of public opinion, peaceably and legally influencing the opinions and the conduct of the Government. (Great cheers.) I am now about proposing the last toast, and I must request that after it is drunk you will all retire to your respective homes. Your good conduct is our strength, and I beseech you to bear this great truth in mind upon this and every other occasion. We will now part with the concluding toast—

"Peace and good-will to all mankind."

The toast was received with great enthusiasm, in the midst of which Mr. Attwood, and the rest of the immense company, retired, the band again playing "God save the King."

We extract from Lady MORGAN'S new work, the following translation of the letter from LAFAYETTE to her ladyship. As it describes recent events in Paris, we think that its perusal will interest our readers:—

"Living as I am in a vortex of affairs, I beg your permission, my dear friends, to dictate my answer to your kind letters, with an acknowledgement of the receipt of 10l. enclosed. We have made a noble revolution. The glory belongs to the people of Paris; that is, to the portion the least affluent of its population; to the pupils of the schools of medicine and of law, &c., mingled with the populace; and more particularly to the pupils of the admirable Polytechnic School, whose uniform was every where the signal of confidence.

"The people showed themselves as great, by their generosity after the victory, as they were terrible and expert in the hour of combat.

"I observe with pleasure that you approve of the resolution which we republicans have taken, of concurring in the erection of a popular throne, by amalgamating it with republican institutions. The choice made of the Prince and family are excellent.

"You ask for some personal news of your old friend, I was at La Grange at breakfast on the Tuesday, when I received the *Moniteur* and ordinances. Eight hours afterwards I was at Paris. The fighting began on the Tuesday evening, and was continued through Wednesday and Thursday.

"On Thursday morning the Hotel de Ville, after having been taken and retaken, became my headquarters; and the tri-coloured flag, which I had planted there forty-one years ago, again floated from its roof. On Friday there was still some skirmishing in the Faubourgs; but the greater part of the Royal Army had retreated to cover St. Cloud. The Court made a show of resistance at Rambouillet; it had still 10,000 of the best-disciplined troops; but I ordered 20,000 citizens to march against them, which determined a retreat.

"The Royal family have since traversed France, under the protection of our Commissioners, with the tri-coloured scarf. A profound silence, undisturbed by a single insult, reigned wherever they passed. France is now organizing itself into a National Guard, of which it is desired that I should remain provisionally the Commander-in-Chief.

"All my family are in good health, and express towards you a thousand friendly sentiments. We are all deeply sensible of the testimonies of approbation and sympathy which have been offered us by the people of Great Britain and Ireland. Be it hoped that this revolution without a stain may effect the liberty of Europe.

"Accept, my dear friends, the expression of my thanks and friendship.

(Signed) "LAFAYETTE."

The following autograph is in English:—

"I must send you our new national song, by Casimir la Vigne, although mingled with other kindnesses to me; but I have not time to copy it."

The following addresses from His Majesty's Council and the House of Assembly have been presented to His Excellency Sir PEREGRINE MALCOLM:—

THE ADDRESS OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL.

May it please your Excellency, His Majesty's Council beg leave to thank your Excellency for your speech at the opening of this Session of the General Assembly.

We assure your Excellency, that we participated very sincerely in the sorrow which your high and noble indignation excited in this Province; and in the regret which your consequent separation from the legislature occasioned.

While we join all classes of His Majesty's subjects in deploring the death of our late lamented Sovereign, we rejoice that the Crown has devolved upon a Monarch who has visited His Trans-Atlantic Dominions, and who, we are assured, appreciates their value, and feels a paternal regard for their interests.

We are sensible of your Excellency's attention to the public good, in summoning the General Assembly as early as possible. We are satisfied that the present state of our affairs rendered that measure highly expedient; and we assure your Excellency that we shall most cheerfully submit to any inconvenience which it may occasion.

We feel grateful to His Majesty's government for the interest which it has manifested for the welfare of the Province, in recommending that spirit of harmony which has so long characterized the legislature of Nova Scotia. We are convinced that your Excellency participated in the solicitude which His Majesty's Government have expressed upon this subject. We feel that the best interests of the people must suffer when discord prevails; and we shall enter upon the discharge of our duties with a disposition to cultivate that spirit of harmony which long proved so conducive to the welfare of the country.

We most cordially unite with your Excellency in the fervent wish that peace, content, and prosperity may prevail throughout the Province, and we rely with confidence upon your Excellency's zealous co-operation in every means which may tend to secure and to increase these blessings.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,

I thank you very cordially for this kind address; and I cannot but feel gratified by that public spirit, and disposition to harmony in your legislative proceedings, which it evinces.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

On Thursday, at one o'clock, the House of Assembly waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the following Address:—

The Humble Address of the House of Representatives in General Assembly,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, We, His Majesty's dutiful subjects, the representatives of his loyal people of Nova Scotia, respectfully thank your Excellency for the speech with which you were pleased to open the present Provincial Parliament.

Your late absence from the Province, we assure your Excellency, was a subject of general and deep regret, and we sincerely offer our congratulations for the restoration of your health, which has enabled you to return and resume the administration of the Government.

We sympathise with your Excellency, in the sorrow occasioned by the melancholy event of the death of our late much lamented and beloved Sovereign; while at the same time we feel great consolation in being assembled under the auspices of his present most gracious Majesty King William the Fourth, the memory of whose visit to this portion of his dominions is still most affectionately cherished. To the despatches mentioned by your Excellency, when submitted to us, we shall pay particular attention.

We beg to express our acknowledgments to your Excellency for your promptitude in convening us at this early period, so that no delay has been created in consulting the Legislature, a step which the state of the Province urgently required.

Any private inconvenience sustained by our attendance at this first time, will be readily submitted to, in order that we may discharge the important duties imposed on us by our constituents.

We thank your Excellency for directing the public accounts, and the estimates for the services of the current year to be laid before us, as also for conveying to us your reliance on our disposition to grant the necessary supplies for the support of His Majesty's Government, and the exigencies of the public service. This confidence on your part, in our liberality is not misplaced, and we entirely rely on the proper application of those supplies, towards the purposes of their appropriation.

We beg to assure your Excellency, that we shall enter upon the discharge of our public duties, with a disposition to cultivate that spirit of harmony in our proceedings for which the representatives of this Province have been long conspicuous, and we shall not fail to adopt any measure tending to that end which may not be inconsistent with the just rights of those we represent.

Without harmony in the Government, we cannot possess either contentment, quiet, or prosperity, and we feel gratified to your Excellency for taking so deep an interest in our affairs, and for proffering your cordial co-operation in every proceeding by which those may be secured and increased.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:—

# THE NEWFOUNDLANDER.

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

My very cordial acknowledgements are due to you for this kind address, and especially for the assurance that you will enter upon your Legislative proceedings, in a disposition to cultivate a spirit of harmony.

## The Newfoundland.

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

The Yacht *Forte* returned to this port on Tuesday (23d ult.) from Halifax, in 6 days, bringing the October Mail, and several private letters for merchants and other gentlemen of St. John's. The mail and Letter Bag were forwarded overland from the Bay of Bulls, by a messenger despatched express by Captain STEELE; and we have authority to state that any charge, extra, on Letters conveyed by the *Forte*, either by mail or otherwise, from Halifax, will be refunded, as the expense of the messenger has been paid by Government.—Any persons who have not received their money, so charged, can do so by application at the Post-Office.

The Northern Circuit Court closed its sittings at this place (Harbour-Grace) last night, and we understand that the Hon. Judge BRENTON, accompanied by Miss BRENTON, will proceed to St. John's this day, by way of Portugal Cove, in the Express packet. No less than 105 civil actions came before the Court during the late term, and we understand that they have all been settled.—*Mercury*, Nov. 26.

The Hon. Judge Brenton, accompanied by Miss Brenton, arrived in town, on Sunday evening last, from Harbour Grace.

**DEPARTURES.**—In the *Minerva*, for Dartmouth, Mr. Preston, Mr. James Carter, Mr. Jordan, Mr. N. H. Wilking, and Mr. Wm. Newman.

## Shipping Intelligence.

**CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.**  
ENTERED.

NOVEMBER 26.—Brig *Nerval*, Panton, Oporto; 40 boxes oranges and lemons, 14 boxes grapes, 55 cwt. onions, 55 cases wine.  
Schooner *Mary*, Duncan, P. E. Island; 2800 bushels potatoes, 700 bushels oats, 30 bushels turpentine, 2700 shingles, and sundries.  
Schooner *Lively*, Rudderham, Sydney; 1800 bushels potatoes, 2 M. oak staves, 20 bundles hoops, 2 sheep, 100 bushels oats.

**CLEARED.**  
NOVEMBER 25.—Brig *Emulation*, Lesby, Lisbon; 2600 qts. fish.  
27.—Brig *Minerva*, Goss Dartmouth; 3300 quintals fish, 29—Schooner *Robert Noble*, Sal-mao, P. E. Island; 20 puns rum, 14 puns molasses, 3 bla. coffee, 4 bla. sugar, 1 pipe 1 hhd. 3 ap. casks wine, and sundry merchandise.  
30.—Brig *Mary*, Laird, Oporto; 3500 qts. fish.  
Schooner *Esperance*, Ross, Sydney; 1 puncheon rum, and sundries.

DECEMBER 1.—Brig *Frances Russell*, Dill, Grenada; 1380 qts. fish, and 10 bundles hoops.  
Brig *Herald*, Tatem, Demarara; 1842 qts. fish, 6 tierces s. m. m. 1 hhd. port wine, 20 boxes raisins.  
Brig *Hebe*, Walters, Cork; 18827 ca. lous sea and cod oil, 3256 seal skins, 6 bla. and 1 hhd. bearings, 2 kegs saunders, 3 qts. fish, 30 cwt. old jerk, and sundries.

## Conception-Bay.

**HARBOUR-GRACE.—CLEARED.**  
NOVEMBER 20.—Brigantine *Judith* and *Ether*, Vibert, Malaga; 1600 qts. fish.

**CARBONEAR.—CLEARED.**  
NOVEMBER 19.—Brig *Triumvirate*, Green, Naples; 4110 qts. fish.  
24.—Brig *Harton*, Sager, Cadiz; 2502 qts. fish.

## Sales by Auction.

### THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

### Mr. J. BRINE,

Part of the Cargo of the Schooner *Five Sisters*, from Antigonish—Viz.

About 10 M. feet BOARD & PLANK, Without the least Reserve.

JAMES CLIFT,

December 2.

### THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF THE LATE

### Mr. Henry Shea,

Seven Head Prime Fat

### OXEN AND COWS.

Purchasers to the amount of 10L. will be accommodated with Credit until the 1st February next, on approved security.

December 2.

## On Sale.

At the Cottage,  
ROACH AND SLACK LIME;

Also,

PRIME UPLAND HAY,

By the Ton or Hundred.

PATRICK MORRIS.

November 11.—4t

## Sale by Auction.

### THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

### By J. CLIFT,

## 2 CARPETS,

- 1 Mahogany Chest Drawers,
- 1 Ditto Secrétaire,
- 1 Wash-hand Stand,
- 1 Set China,
- 6 Very handsome Tea Trays,
- 24 Sets Fire Irons,
- 20 Dozen striped Cotton Shirts,
- 10 Ditto Red Shirts,
- 3 Ditto Flaming Jackets,
- 3 Ditto ditto Trousers,
- 10 Pieces Blanketing,
- 10 Ditto Serge,
- 10 Ditto Flaming,
- 1 Cask assorted Shoes,
- 2 Dozen Comforters,
- 3 Ditto handsome Shawls,
- 12 Gross Black-lead Pencils,
- 10 Pieces Shirting,
- 10 Ditto Muslin,
- 10 Boxes Segars,
- 1 Box Arrowroot,
- 1 Half-barrel ditto,
- 1 Counting-house Desk,
- 1 Notarial Seal Apparatus.

December 2.

## Notices.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,  
29th November, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders, in duplicate, will be received at this Office, on FRIDAY, the 3d of December, 1830, until 11 o'clock, A. M., for the Supply of the undermentioned BUILDING MATERIALS, for the Service of the Royal Engineer Department, to be subject to approval, and to be deliverable at the Ordnance Carpenters' Yard, at the expense of the party tendering, within Five Days after the tender shall have been accepted:—

- BOARDS, (Pine)—1-inch—feet... 1250
- PLANK, (Pine)—2-inch—feet... 440
- LIME, (Roch)—bushels... 13
- SAND—bushels... 26
- BRICKS—number... 250
- SPARKS, (Spruce)—27 feet—no... 1
- PICKETS, (Spruce)—8 feet—no... 23

The Price to be stated in Sterling, in figures and in words at full length.

Payment will be made on delivery of the materials, by a draft of the Ordnance Storekeeper on the Military Chest, in cash, at 4s. 4d. per dollar.

J. LAIDLEY, A. C. G.

**ALL** Pecuniary Claims on Captain STEELE, personally, or the Captain and Owners of the *Forte*, are requested to be immediately delivered, enclosed, to Capt. STEELE, at Messrs. Wm. & Hy. THOMAS'S, or on board.—As the annual accounts of the Vessel will be closed on the 30th instant, little time can elapse before the demands are finally adjusted.

November 26.

**THE** Subscriber intending to leave this Country, for the winter, on or about the 12th instant, requests that all those who may have claims on him will furnish their Accounts immediately; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

ROBERT ROACH.

December 2.

## To all whom it may Concern—

**THAT** we, the undersigned, JOHN MACKAY and JOHN M'CARTHY, lately carrying on a Mercantile Business at this place, under the firm of MACKAY & M'CARTHY, have dissolved Partnership, by mutual consent, from this date; and all debts due to the concern are to be paid to the said JOHN M'CARTHY, who will be answerable for all monies which may be due of them in their Partnership transactions.

JOHN MACKAY,

JOHN M'CARTHY.

Carbonear, 29th Nov., 1830.

WITNESSES: EDMUND WANRAHAN,  
FELIX M'CARTHY.

Mr. PATRICK TOBIN,  
Dentist, &c. &c.

**REGS** leave to intimate to the Inhabitants of Conception Bay—to whom his warmest acknowledgements are due for the kindness and support he has received since his sojourn amongst them—that he may be consulted, during the winter months, in the branches of his profession, at the house of Mr. JAMES CUDDEY.—Mr. TOBIN will continue, upon his highly-successful plan, to fix Artificial Teeth (from one to a full set) in such a manner as not to be distinguished in appearance from the originals, and without causing the least inconvenience. He will also bring deformed or irregular teeth to their proper stations, and perform all operations in cleaning and fastening loose ones.

Carbonear, Nov. 29.

## SEALERS' AGREEMENTS

For Sale at the Office of this Paper.

## 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 *Cubnet*, *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.

PATRICK MORRIS.

October 28.

## 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.

**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 Subscriber, otherwise their Bail Notes will be returned, and payment enforced from their Sureties.

JAMES STEWART & Co.

November 4.

## To be Let.

**THOSE** eligible PREMISES, adjoining Messrs. M'BRIDE & KERR'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.

### BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

The very fine, firm, and substantial

### Brig COUSINS,

107 Tons,

With all her Materials as she came from Sea.

The **COUSINS** is only five years old, and has lately been put in the most ample order for the Seal Fishery, (at which she has hitherto been very successful,) and may now be fitted for that employment at a trifling expense; in every other respect the Vessel is peculiarly well adapted for the trade of this Island.—If the **COUSINS** is not previously disposed of, she will be put up for Sale, by Auction, at the Commercial Room, at 11 o'clock, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of this present month.

Inventory and terms will be shewn and made known on application to

J. BOYD,

Broker.

December 2.

## BILLS ON HALIFAX,

FOR SALE

By

HENDERSON, BLAND, & Co.

November 25.

## 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 Linnen 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,

## 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.

## 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 Canvass, Linens, viz. Coleraine, Diapers, Sheetings, Bed-ticks, and Patent Dowels, Extra superfine Coatings, Whitneys, Flushing, and Blankets,  
Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HART GADEN.

## WANTED,

5 Tons 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 Hogsheads Ditto,  
On low terms for CASH.  
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 Kgs Negrohead ditto,
- 50 Ditto Spun ditto,
- 100 Half and quarter-chests assorted Teas,
- 30 Tierces Rice,
- 30 Boxes Chocolate,
- 100 Ditto dipped Candles,
- 50 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 *Milantho*,

**1,600 BAGS** Italian and Dantzic Bread,  
500 Barrels Flour,  
200 Barrels and half-h. prime Irish Pork,  
70 Pipes Sicilian Red Wine,  
20 Hogsheads ditto ditto,

Which, with the remains of former importations, CONSISTING OF

Superior London mould and dipped Candles, London Soap, in convenient packages of 25 and 28 lbs. each,

And a variety of other Goods,  
P. M. offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms.

November 4.



Doct's Corner.

THE RIVAL WREATHS.

Two playful loves, at break of day,  
Went forth in search of flowers;  
To deck their brows with garlands gay  
They sought the dewy bowers.

A rose-clad bank appear'd in sight;  
And soon one blue-eyed vagrant  
Eotwined his sunny ringlets bright  
With flowrets fair and fragrant.

His brother, Cupid onward stray'd,  
Unmoved by his alluring,  
To where an amaranth display'd  
Its blossoms long enduring.

The rose-crown'd Cupid laugh'd aloud  
To see his humble brother:  
"Let day-light cease ere thou art proud,  
And scoff," replied the other.

They met again at close of day—  
The rosette wreath had faded;  
Poor Cupid went in dire dismay,  
His brow by thorns now shaded.

"I bade thee wait," his playmate cried,  
"Till shades of night descended;"  
And shew'd each purple flower with pride,  
Among his fair-hair blended.

These flowrets take, like buds of spring  
The rankling thorns they'll cover;  
So Constancy a balm can bring,  
When Love's warm dream is over.

GAETIES OF THE COURT OF GEORGE III.  
BY AN OCTOGENARIAN.

The consort of George III. had an almost insatiable love for diamonds and lace. I remember that for years after the Court had given up her wedding-day, nothing was talked of but her Majesty's diamond tiara and her diamond stomacher. A tiara at that day required almost a mine to ornament it, for ladies then wore toupets and "systems," or a frame-work of hair, compared to which a grenadier's cap, in point of size, is as a wart to Oss. On the Monday following their Majesties, in chairs, a most splendid cavalcade, went to the theatre. The Queen wore this much celebrated stomacher, the diamonds of which had cost 50,000*l.*, and the centre brilliant alone had cost 10,000*l.*; an enormous sum, considering the relative value of money at that period.

Their Majesty's Coronation was brilliant beyond what has been seen in these degenerate days. They repaired to Westminster Abbey from St. James's Palace in their state sedans, attended by almost a regiment of lacquys, with mounted canes and rich scarfs. Not only were galleries erected in Westminster Hall for the company, but a species of hanging gallery was contrived from the extraordinary roof of the building. But amidst all the extravagant pomp, there was much neglect of detail; and I may instance that the Lord Chamberlain's officers had even forgot the chairs and canopies of state, and even the sword of state, and his Majesty was obliged to borrow that of the Lord Mayor.

In passing from the Abbey to the Hall, the great diamond fell out of his Majesty's crown, and rolled among the crowd; but it was picked up and given to the King. So dissatisfied were some of the peers at the arrangement of their seats at the dinner in the hall, that they assailed the Lord Steward, the Earl of Shrewsbury, with their complaints, and he, forgetting himself, exclaimed, "I am a match for any of you."

Their Majesties were much disposed to splendour and festivity; and, on the birth of the Prince of Wales, the public were allowed to see the royal infant in the state cradle, in such numbers, that the candle given to the ladies cost 40*l.* a day.

Then came the splendid *fete* given in the Park by Miss Chudleigh, afterwards the too famous Duchess of Kingston, and the Duke of Richmond's masquerade, and the illuminated *fete* of prodigious cost, with which the Queen so suddenly surprised the King, that it was not until two screens were thrown back at ten at night, and exhibited the illuminated gardens, bridge, and temple, that he had any idea but that of passing a domestic evening. But the grand *coup* that evening was an illuminated desert, which appeared almost like magic after the supper.

The Prince's cradle had been costly beyond what it would be now safe to mention, but this was eclipsed by the celebrated state bed in which her Majesty received the company at the christening of the Duke of Clarence. The lace counterpane cost 3780*l.*—Talk not of Queen Anne's state bed, presented to her by a whole corporation, and now exhibited as a relique at Windsor Castle. The lace counterpane alone of this bed of Queen Charlotte exceeded in price that of the whole bed of Queen Anne.

When the King recovered from his first mental disorder in 1765, the Queen's favourite, the Countess of Northumberland, gave a *fete* at the Mansion at Charing Cross, beyond what modern times can imagine. Pyramids and columns of spiral flames rose among the trees, and there was a diamond necklace of lamps suspended from two lace columns or obelisks of flame, whilst little bands of music, dressed in every species of costume, were fantastically interspersed in every direction. Count de Guercy, the

French Ambassador, tried to rival this exhibition, and his plan was to stud the whole front of his spacious mansion in Soho-square as thickly as possible with lamps.

Such were the scenes of my earlier days. How "weary, state, flat, and unprofitable" are modern times, mere degeneracy; when a gallopade, the mazurka, or a dandy's cabinet of snuff, of cigars, or gloves, can afford food for conversation for half a season.

I faintly recollect the great ball given by the Queen to the King of Denmark, when her Majesty "kept it up" to four in the morning, and the King frolicked with us lads and lasses with a heart reveling in young delight. And then, only a fortnight after, the King of Denmark gave a splendid masquerade to the nobility and gentry of England at the Opera House. The Queen had a prejudice against masquerades, and would not be present, nor would she suffer her royal consort to go; but the King was gay of heart and cunning; and he contrived to accompany his two brothers and sister, and by sitting in a box inclosed with shutters, he enjoyed the scene to his heart's content, without his presence being known. How he accounted to the Queen for this breach of discipline and obedience, I know not, but it occasioned many quizzical jokes amongst us "youngsters." This juvenile *fete* was the happy prelude to many more at the palaces, and to many imitations of them by the nobility.

It was about this period that the rage for feathers and high head-dresses occasioned so many squibs and caricatures. The lovely Duchess of Devonshire appeared at Court with feathers and a head-dress that, for magnitude and height, surpassed all that imagination had previously conceived. The Queen, however, had forbidden such preposterous enormities, and resolved to practise what she preached; she appeared without feathers, and in a low head-dress *qu naturel*, her curls and locks being disposed plainly amongst masses of diamonds and pearls. The contrast of the two head dresses gave occasion to many witticisms; for that age was redolent of wit.

But the peculiar entertainments of those days were his Majesty's great musical parties. The great commemoration of Handel in Westminster Abbey, in 1784, was never exceeded in any country; but I allude more particularly to the rich musical treat so frequently given by the King and Queen in St. George's Hall, at Windsor Castle.

It was, I think, (for I am growing old, and my memory begins to fail me,) but I think it was in 1789, that her Majesty gave a grand gala in honour of the King's recovery. The cards to the young sporting nobility prescribed that they were to be dressed in the Windsor uniform; but some hoaxer persuaded the grave Lords Camden, Mansfield, Loughborough, and other old and learned Lords, that the Windsor uniform was indispensable to all; and when their Majesties saw Lord Camden enter with *dress so outre* for his age, and learned profession, they could scarcely contain themselves. "What, what, what! Camden, Camden, leave the law and turn Nimrod!" cried his Majesty, joking the old Lord. Lord Thurlow was not to be hoaxed, and he appeared in his old brown coat and wig, and speckled stockings.

Many of her Majesty's  *fetes* at Frogmore were excellent, whilst those at Weymouth, with the Dutch fair, and water parties on board the *San Florenzo*, were in every respect novel and delightful.

Shortly after the Princess Royal gave her grand gala at Windsor to the "unmarried branches of the nobility." Fortunately, I was of the unmarried. The supper in Saint George's Hall was superb, the cross-table exhibiting a profusion of modern and antique gold plate. This was one of the last entertainments at which I recollect that cygnets were eaten. The golden goblets and massive services of gold plate were particularly admired by foreigners on these occasions.

The King and Queen visited the nobility familiarly, and were at the grand *fete* given by the French Ambassador in Portman-square, and at the still more superb gala given by the Ambassador of Spain at Ranelagh. At this entertainment the Retunda was lighted by magic flames, issuing out of innumerable gold filigrane baskets, whilst two hundred footmen superbly dressed waited on the company.

The world spoke much of her Majesty's diamonds. Many magnificent presents of them had been made to her, particularly by the Turkish Ambassador; and the celebrated present of diamonds to the King by the Nizam, exceeded any thing known in Europe. These were the days of *parure*. Dresses were more varied and elaborate, and better adapted for the display of costly jewellery. Her Majesty, on some occasions, seemed a stream of liquid, dazzling all beholders.

But the devices of the table were then more ingenious and beautiful. There was a mode of making running streams of pellucid jelly, with coruscations of light from the bottom, reflected by floating objects, that was very beautiful, though it has been laid aside.

The last, or nearly the last, royal *fete* I was ever at, was the memorable and splendid one given by his late Majesty in 1805, on his taking up his permanent residence at Windsor. There was the new service of plate, which had just cost 30,000*l.*; and there were the curious silver candelabras and chandeliers, with the silver tables, which had been saved from Hanover at the invasion of the French; and to match these, were the silver tables of Wm. III. and Queen Anne, and a great deal of the old plate of Henry VIII. About 500 persons were present. The King's table used nothing but gold plate, whilst only silver was permitted at the side tables. Between 250 and 260 dozen of silver plates were used on the occasion.

I recollect the Princess Charlotte (then aged about nine) was present, with her governess, the

Lady de Clifford; and I cannot forget the reluctance with which the royal child left the splendid scene at 11 o'clock.

I do not wish to make comparisons, but let not the present generation imagine that ancient days were more splendid in my eyes because youth enabled me to enjoy them; whilst now my eyes lack the lustre which I complain is not to be found in the scenes around me.

GOLD!

(From Cobbett's Register.)

"One good turn deserves another!" The bank of Paris propped ours at the time of the late panic, and ours is trying to prop that; the two things hang upon one another: if one comes down, down comes the other. Therefore, the Jews and Jobbers are moving earth and hell to keep both standing; for, if they come down, there are, a republic in France, the march of the French to the Rhine, and a reform in England. Now will they come down? Can that thing in France be kept up, without sending so much gold and silver from England as to produce the necessity of a bank-restriction? I think not, and of this I am nearly sure. City-men, great observers, expect the restriction every hour. The quantity of gold and silver sent to France within this month is prodigious! Not only from London, but from all the out-ports are they going at a great rate. And well this may be; for my correspondent at Dieppe tells me that the sovereigns are, at that place, at a premium of 22 sols; that is to say, they are worth elevenpence more than their national value. I can rely upon my information; and while this is the case, the gold will not remain here. The bullion is going to other countries as well as to France. We have more here than we can keep with our quantity of paper-money out; and we cannot lessen that quantity of paper-money without producing a panic; and panic is reform; and reform is the loan-jobber's and Jew's and borough-monger's devil; and nobody likes to go to the devil. As to the priest-baron, Louis, the French financier, he is going to lend 76,000,000 of francs to "aid commerce." Aid commerce! What does the old priest-canon-baron-financier mean? What! his taxes falling short, he, not having enough to pay the expenses with, is going to lend the people's money to the Jews and jobbers and discounters! But what money? What sort of money? Why, paper-money to be sure. And how is he to get that? Borrow it, to be sure. And who is the old canon-priest to borrow it of? Why, of the Jews and jobbers to be sure. And what security is he to give them for it? Why, a mortgage on the taxes. Oh, oh! it is a loan, then, that the priest-baron is going to make: And who will give real money for his scrip? No man that reads that, about ten days ago, the "National Guard at the town of the Combis, in the Gironde, after being out at a review, marched in a body to the excise-office in the town, took out the books and burnt them." This is the thing: the taxes will not be paid: the infernal system of funding will be blown up: France will be really free and great; and we shall be compelled to follow her example. I defy the devil, and even Talleyrand himself, to prevent this result. In the meanwhile, reader, get some gold, if you can.

\* LORD THURLOW.—"Of the eloquence of Lord Thurlow, and of his manner in debate, Mr. Butler has given a striking account:—'At times' Lord Thurlow was superlatively great. It was the good fortune of the Reminiscent to hear his celebrated reply to the Duke of Grafton, during the inquiry into Lord Sandwich's administering of Greenwich hospital. His Grace's action and delivery, when he addressed the house, were singularly dignified and graceful; but his matter was not equal to his manner. He reproached Lord Thurlow with his plebeian extraction, and his recent admission into the peerage. Particular circumstances caused Lord Thurlow's reply to make a deep impression on the Reminiscent. His Lordship had spoken too often, and began to be heard with a civil but a visible impatience. Under these circumstances he was attacked in the manner we have mentioned. He rose from the woolsack, and advanced slowly to the place from which the Chancellor generally addressed the house; then fixing on the Duke the look of Jove when he grasps the thunder, 'I am amazed,' he said, in a level tone of voice, 'at the attack the noble Duke made on me. Yes, my Lords,' considerably raising his voice, 'I am amazed at his grace's speech. The noble Duke cannot look before him, behind him, or on either side of him, without seeing some noble Peer who owes his seat in this house to his successful exertions in the profession to which I belong. Does he not feel that it is as honourable to owe it to these, as to being the accident of an accident? To all these noble Lords the language of the noble Duke is as applicable and as insulting as it is to myself. But I don't fear to meet it single and alone. No one venerates the peerage more than I do; but, my Lords, I must say, that the peerage solicited me, not I the peerage. Nay more, I can say, and will say, that as a Peer of Parliament, as the Speaker of this right hon. house, as Keeper of the Great Seal, as Guardian of his Majesty's conscience, as Lord High Chancellor of England, nay, even in that character alone in which the noble Duke would think it an affront to be considered—as a man, I am at this moment as respectable; I beg leave to add, I am at this moment as much respected as the proudest Peer I now look down upon.'—The effect of this speech, both within the walls of parliament and out of them, was prodigious. It gave Lord Thurlow an ascendancy in the house which no Chancellor had ever possessed—it invested him, in public opinion, with a character of independence and honour; and this, though he was ever on the unpopular side in politics, made him always popular with the people."

THE FRENCH NATIONAL GUARD was organized in 1789, and comprehended all the males between twenty and sixty years of age, but we believe the age has since been restricted. It is divided into the *Urban* and the *Rural*, or National Guard of the city and country districts. No balloting is employed, but all within the regulated age are enrolled, and it may therefore be considered as a militia, embracing the greater part of the active population, officered by the Government. The corps do not serve beyond their own districts, and in this respect resemble our local militia during the late war. The National Guard was estimated at three millions of persons when it instituted in 1798, but we suppose it does not exceed half that number at present. It is, from its very nature, a popular body, and we rather wonder that means have not been taken by the Bourbons to extinguish it. In the early period of the revolution it rendered great service to Paris and elsewhere, by saving the cities from being pillaged by the licentious mobs. The first troop was organized on the 13th of July, 1789, an insurrection of the populace being expected. On the day following, the Bastille was taken. The National Guard find their own clothes and subsistence, taking nothing from Government but arms and ammunition. The duty of defending the City was performed by its members in rotation. It fought in the defence of Paris, under the traitor Marmont, in 1814, with little zeal, however, and did not much retard its surrender. Napoleon never could depend upon the citizens of his capital. Distrust existed upon both sides. The Parisians could not forget the 13th Vendemiaire; the Emperor could not forgive their turbulence, united, as he believed it to be, with the utmost cowardice: he held them in the most supreme contempt. Shortly after the disturbance of St Denis, the National Guard of Paris was disbanded by Charles X., for shouting on parade as he passed the ranks, "Down with the Ministers! Down with the Jesuits!" but the men were deprived of their arms, with which they lately rendered good service under the auspices of their first commander Gen. La Fayette. In all the other parts of the kingdom it still existed. Besides being raised by conscription, and returned after six years' service to their families, they never cease to regard themselves as citizens.—*Country Times*.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.—This institution was among the benefits conferred on France by the first Revolution. It was created by a decree of the National Convention, (March 1794.) Its object is to diffuse the knowledge of the mathematical, physical, and chemical sciences, and to prepare the pupils for the artillery, and for the various departments of engineering—military, maritime, and civil. It enjoyed the especial favour and protection of Napoleon, in whose time it underwent considerable modifications. In that of the late King (Charles X.) it was entirely re-organized, and placed under the direction of the Duke of Angouleme, assisted by the minister of the Interior, a Governor, and deputy Governor. The pupils are, for the most part, boys recommended from the several other schools of an interior order. They must have attained their sixteenth year, and must be less than twenty. Previous to admission they are subjected to a severe public examination, which is attended by the greater number of the Marshals and other distinguished Generals of France, together with many of those celebrated men who have devoted themselves to the promotion of science, and rendered their names immortal by enlarging the boundaries of human knowledge. After passing this examination they are at once promoted to commissions in some arm of the service; they are fit to take their place in any; they have been taught, and they have practised, the duties of the soldier in each and all. The last edict is said, signed by the King, was for the dissolution of the *Ecole Polytechnique*. The Bourbons always feared it. They remember its exertions against the Russians and Prussians, along the line of batteries commanding the plain of Vincennes, with distinguished courage and great effect:—Pere la Chaise long bore traces of the conflict.

A most superb dress for her Majesty the Queen has been made at Miss Lathy's lace-manufactory, Huniton. It is sprigged all over, has at the bottom an elegant border, over which are placed a variety of handsome sprigs, the whole being surmounted with an exquisitely wrought wreath of flowers, forming the name Adelaide.

MIND AND BODY.—"The connecting sympathy between the mind and body, renders each the repository of the other maladies; and a shrivelled enervated form, is seldom stored with a mod of gigantic energy, because the habitual infirmities of the flesh, its ailments and agonies, naturally engender something like a corresponding imbecility in the intellectual faculty. There are many exceptions to this rule, but the theory is perfectly maintainable." The above extract is from Goss's works, which describe, under a very popular form of writing, a valuable miscellany for the perusal of all who are debilitated by the excesses of fashion or folly.

Fontelle, one day, on being asked how old he was, said, "Hush, pray don't speak so loud; Death seems to have forgotten me, and you may perhaps put him in mind of me."

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