



Newfoundland.

No. 180.

THURSDAY, December 30, 1830.

Sixpence.

Notices.

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 Apartment he now occupies, the property of Mrs. M'CAWLEY. — For particulars, inquire at Mr. EMERSON'S Office.

**DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE
To and from Harbour-Grace**

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Packet-boat *Express*, having undergone a thorough and complete repair, has just commenced her usual trips between Harbour-Grace and Portugal Cove, leaving the former place every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove the succeeding days at noon, Sundays excepted, and weather permitting.

Cabin Passengers 10s.
Steerage ditto 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double ditto 1s.

Parcels (not containing Letters) in proportion to their weight.

The Public are also respectfully notified that no accounts can be kept for Passages or Postages; nor will the Proprietors be accountable for any Specie or other Monies which may be put on board.

Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers will be regularly transmitted.

AGENTS } HENRY WINTON, St. John's.
 } ROBERT OKE, Harbour-Grace.

**DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE
TO AND FROM
Port-de-Grace, Brigus, and Bay Roberts.**

THE *Arrow* Packet Boat THOMAS BUTLER, Master, will ply between PORT-DE-GRAVE and PORTUGAL COVE, weekly, throughout this season.

She will be at Cubits at 8 o'clock every WEDNESDAY morning, to receive on board Passengers, Letters and Parcels from Brigus. She will then call at Port-de-Grace, and there wait half an hour to receive Passengers, &c. from that place, and Bay Roberts, and from thence proceed to Portugal Cove, &c.

TERMS OF CONVEYANCE:

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

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

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

NORA CREINA.

PACKET BOAT BETWEEN PORTUGAL COVE AND CARBONEAR.

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

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

Terms as usual.

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

On Sale

**Just Received,
AND ON SALE**

At the Stores of

R. WAKEHAM,

(At a small advance on Cost and Charges)

20 HALF-CHESTS Bohem 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 Charges)

30 Bales 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.

BY

JOHN B. THOMSON,

SUPERFINE Fine, and Middlings Flour,
Carolina Rice in Tierces, and by the Cwt.,
Pork, Butter, and tallow,
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.

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,
SOLCHONG in Boxes.

October 7.

BEST IMPORTED,

In the Brig *Arno*, from Waterford,

AND

FOR SALE

BY

JOHN CUSACK,

IRISH Pork, in barrels and half-barrels,
Feather Beds, with Linen Tickers, 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 Pouchons Cork Whiskey, which will be sold low
for Cash, by the pouchon or gallon.

Also,

ON-HAND,

Ale, in half-tierces,
Hams,
Glassware, in small packages,
Pigs' Heads, Ditto Cheeks,
Soap, in 25 lb. and 50 lb. boxes.

November 4.

LONDON, (Tuesday evening) NOVEMBER 9.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE)

The evening papers will give you some idea of the alarm and excitement which prevail at present throughout this metropolis. Indeed it would be impossible, by any description, to convey to you a just impression of the feverish state of the public mind in London. If there be not real grounds for alarm, it must be acknowledged that the ministers are playing a deep, but, at the same time, a most dangerous game. The following statement as to what was intended this day, should the procession have gone to the city, has reached me through a channel upon which some reliance may be placed. It has been stated by persons connected with the government offices, that this was the plan laid. Three thousand men were to march up from Birmingham and other places still further north, and station themselves in the neighbourhood of Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, and the new street (Farrington-street), which now occupies the site of Fleet-market. It is not beyond the bounds of probability, seeing that so many thousands flocked to a public breakfast in Birmingham, that an equal number might be induced to march even a hundred miles upon the metropolis, but as yet they have certainly not arrived. The arrangement, it is said, then was, that as soon as the procession reached the end of Fleet-street, Mr. ——— attended by a crowd from Kent and Surrey, was to present a petition to his Majesty for a redress of grievances, and a dismissal of his ministers — and that an immediate answer was to be forthcoming.

It was expected that the King would, of course, say either that he would send an answer or that he would read the petition. Mr. ——— was to persevere in calling for an immediate answer, and that was to be the signal for a general row. The King was to be secured and retained until he should consent to dismiss his obnoxious ministers. Such is the story, but it carries with it, I think, greatly the air of improbability. It is, however, a curious fact that a person from the Home Office has been down, both on Friday and Saturday, canvassing the sailors — appealing to their prejudices in favour of a sailor King, and calling upon them to come in a body on Tuesday (this day) to support the new police. It is said that his appeals were successful, and that the sailors promised to come in a body for that purpose. Another curious circumstance is, that the bodies of men in Kent and Surrey, who had directions to march on the metropolis, had intimated to them so early as 6 o'clock on Monday morning, that the procession would not take place, and their marching was countermanded. That certainly, if true, (as the Americans would say) is extraordinary, for these men who were to come from those counties to form the mob, were, of course, of the labouring class, to whom public newspapers are inaccessible, and at that early hour, even in the city of London, the determination of the government was not, as you may suppose, generally known.

The meeting at the Rotunda, last night, on Blackfriars' road, at which Hunt held forth, was attended by an immense and highly excited mob. A gentleman who was present told me that not less than two thousand persons were in the room, which is in fact a large theatre, and there were undoubtedly upwards of five thousand persons outside. In fact, the crowd reached from Blackfriars' bridge down to Stamford-street, and was so dense that it was scarcely possible to cross the bridge. Hunt, before he proceeded to address them, intimated that persons had been sent there from the home office, to take notes of what was said, and he offered them accommodation on the platform. Mr. Farquharson and his son, whom you had in Dublin at the Association, immediately got up to accept the offer, and they were instantly assailed with cries of "turn them out," "Burne them!" "Kick them out!" and but for the interference of Hunt, they would, probably, have been roughly handled. Hunt then addressed the mob in his usual style, and they went, in the outrageous manner described in the papers, through the town.

Quarter to 8 o'clock.

I have just walked up from the house, through the leading streets — the Strand, Fleet-street, &c. All the shops are closed. Immense crowds are collected about the house; a strong police force is stationed there; the men being formed into compact solid squares. The crowds in the streets, all the way, are very dense, and at Temple-bar there is no passing, in consequence of the immense assemblage. The passages through the Temple and the other

courts are closed. The military in the various barracks are under arms, and a riot is expected. Many of the houses upon which attacks are threatened are provided with arms and means of defence. I met a very large gang of most ill-looking fellows going down Fleet-street, armed with bludgeons, and shooting as they went along. A park of artillery has arrived from Woolwich. In short, for I have not a moment to spare, a dreadful night is anticipated. The people in the streets are gathered in sullen groups, discussing the conduct of ministers. They are breaking windows already in several streets. I have heard that several partial riots have already taken place. All is alarm.

London, Wednesday evening.

The newspaper reports cannot give you any adequate idea of the scene presented in the House of Commons last evening, during the acting of the conspiracy against Mr. O'Connell — for it was a conspiracy, right well got up, in which the Whig, the Tory, and the trading Brunswicker joined, to bear down a man, in whose discomfiture every corrupt politician, every hollow political pretender, and every enemy of Ireland, has a common interest. But the defeat of the plot was as signal and complete as the object of its projectors was mean and unmanly. Never did I see O'Connell so powerful and triumphant. He became energetic and determined as his assailants increased, and when it was manifest that the attacks upon him had been pre-concerted, there was a lightness of tone, a cutting sarcasm, and a burning eloquence in his declamation, which spread dismay amongst the well-dressed pack congregated upon the treasury benches to cry "an' down," and elicited frequent cheers from the opposition. Dignity opposed the attack, but he scarcely showed his teeth, and did not dare to bite. Next came George Robert Dawson, who has altered his tactics, in order to conciliate (or rather bludge) the corporation of Dublin, and promote the Duke, his master's, plan with ultras; he was, however, so severely punished, that I do not think he will speedily re-enter the lists against O'Connell. The third in order was Sir H. Hardinge, who fired his pocket-pistol. Lord Althorp was arranged to come in as the fourth; and, fifthly, Littleton brought up the rear; but this motley troop, notwithstanding the encouraging plaudits of the treasury hacks, were completely routed, and did not even make a decent retreat. Brougham, disgusted at the shameful conspiracy, interposed to put a stop to such a disgraceful mode of proceeding. At a later period of the evening, a Lord Norreys, who, I have learned, is a son of Lord Abingdon, fired his pop-gun at O'Connell, who, however, gave him such a dressing, that the Speaker interfered; and a number of gentlemen in the gallery, who forgot strict order in their admiration of manly independence and love of fair play, actually cheered O'Connell.

Hunt — the honest and uncompromising Ham — of course joined O'Connell in putting down the conspirators; but with regard to the Irish members, I wish to say a few words. Colonel O'Grady manfully stood to O'Connell, and so did Rutiven at the close of the evening. Spring Rice was in the house; but although he was glad to obtain the assistance of O'Connell at Limeick, he was too prudent to return the compliment at St. Stephen's. Leader sat as silent and unconcerned as if a debate on an English enclosure bill was going on. In fact, not one of your Irish patriots gave O'Connell any help, and it was right well for him that he did not want it.

I forgot to mention that Sir Robert Bateson was one of the performers in the conspiracy; but his acting was somewhat like that of the fug-representative of the unimportant part of Bedamer in *Penice Pre-ferred* — he had little to say, and said that little badly.

I have been informed that a meeting of one hundred thousand operatives is to take place at Manchester next week.

DISTURBED STATE OF LONDON — RUMOURD CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT — COMPLETE PANIC IN THE FUNLS.

(From the *Globe* of Monday.)

TWELVE O'CLOCK. — The city was thrown into the greatest consternation this morning by the announcement that the Royal Procession to Guildhall to-morrow had been stopped. — The walls were at an early hour posted with a notice from the Lord Mayor to that effect. The circular from the Home Secreta-

[For remainder, see last page.]

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

DISSOLUTION OF THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The Duke of Wellington's Administration is no more. Last week predicted its fall; this week it is our pleasing duty to record it. No ministers were ever ousted in a manner more galling and humiliating to themselves—none whose opponents had such great cause to exult in the overthrow they had effected. Had his Grace remained in office six months longer, and pertinaciously adhered to the foreign policy set forth in the King's speech, and to his avowed determination to resist all reform, Europe would have been in a state of England revolutionised. But he could no longer command the House of Commons, and it is a fortunate thing that he could not. He is fairly beaten, and that too at a moment when his defeat is a greater triumph to the country than was the battle of Waterloo.

Several of the ministers went to their offices yesterday for the last time. The new ministers are to receive the seals of office this forenoon. They will appear in their places in the two houses this day. We stated on Saturday that the law appointments were not so definitively arranged as the others. The principal difficulty, to which we then alluded, has been overcome. Mr. Brougham will be sworn in this day, and take his seat in the House of Lords at 4 o'clock. The long tenure of popularity of Mr. Brougham in the House of Commons, may have produced in him a reluctance to leave it for a station which is coveted by every lawyer. Perhaps he is the only man who ever hesitated one second as to the acceptance of the Chancellorship. The highest judicial elevation, no doubt, brings with it cares and discomforts; but how few there are, who, contemplating a Peerage, and the immense patronage connected with the Chancellorship, would for one moment fix their regards on the reverse of the picture? The Duke of Richmond is not to be Master-General of the Ordnance. He is, however, to take office, and it is thought that he will most likely be Master of the Horse. Sir James Mackintosh is to be Judge Advocate, and not Mr. Robert Grant. The latter gentleman, we believe, will be Under Secretary for the Colonies. Other appointments are not yet definitively settled. The list which we gave on Saturday requires some other amendments. Lord Auckland is the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Charles Grant is President of the Board of Control, and Sir H. Parnell is Vice-Treasurer for Ireland. We omitted to mention that Lord Duncannon is Secretary at War, and Mr. Poulet Thomson Vice-President of the Board of Trade. The new men enter an office under circumstances, which, in one sense, may be considered favourable, and in another unfavourable. Their predecessors (with a few exceptions, perhaps) are little respected, and they have nothing to fear in the way of comparison. But then the internal state of the country is one of peculiar embarrassment. The expectations of the people are high; and much, consequently, will be expected from a popular administration. Repeal of taxes and retrenchment will be expected, and, above all, Parliamentary Reform. The Aristocracy suffer greatly in popular estimation on account of their possessing what is deemed an improper control over the representation. As landholders, no man in this country objects to them; it is in their capacity of owners of boroughs. But the question is—will they renounce that power over the representation which is the cause of so much discontent throughout the country? Ministers have, however, agreed to make the attempt. Prudence demands on the part of those who possess borough influence, great moderation at this conjuncture, because, if they should succeed in throwing difficulties in the way of ministers, they would only accelerate their own ruin. The Treasury boroughs will, of course, be against ministers in their plans of economy and reform. It may be a question whether a dissolution should not precede the discussion of reform; that it may be supported by the influence which naturally belongs to the government.—*Morning Chron. &c.*

There has not been, within our memory, a resignation of an entire Cabinet, upon which public opinion may be said to have borne so directly and so powerfully as that of the Duke of Wellington and his colleagues. It must, nevertheless, be acknowledged, that in no instance was a change effected in public opinion so absolute, so obvious, and so sudden, as that which his Grace experienced within a single fortnight, which he had the misfortune to produce by his own words, and to disregard utterly until it struck and overwhelmed him. So long as the Duke of Wellington moved in harmony with the predominant spirit of the nation, he was the most popular of all public servants. Notwithstanding the murmurs of a bigotted and narrow-minded faction, he had nothing in the eyes of the country generally by his Catholic Bill or his Dissenters' Bill, while the earnest he had afforded of a desire to retrench, even before his humane and considerate abolition of the Beer-tax, and the credit he thus obtained as an economist, down almost to the eve of the late meeting of Parliament, were such, that not more than six weeks ago, he never showed himself to the people without being loudly cheered. The revolution, as we have said, was most capricious on the part of the people of England. The minister, instead of the national colours under which he had served since his accession to office, seemed all at once to hoist an unconstitutional ensign, to desert with it to the headquarters of the rotten borough system, and to aggravate this unhappy dereliction, by an attempt, after the fashion of former times, to fix upon the neck of the country a pledge of supporting a large amount of civil list, inaccessible to any effort at alleviation or re-

vision, during the whole of his present Majesty. The Duke, then, has fallen—for a fall it is; there is no evidence (though suspicion there may be) that his Grace would ever have resigned, if in his power to avoid it. What, then, is the lesson to be drawn from this downfall of a man, celebrated, esteemed, admired, until very lately endeared to his countrymen, and, in spite of every failure, immortal in the records of England and of Europe? The lesson is an important one for those who succeed in office the baffled Administration of the Duke of Wellington. The exigency to which the new ministry owe their admission to power, is not one produced by Court intrigue, or by mere party triumph; it is founded on that opinion which caused the overthrow of a government hostile to reform, not enough zealous for retrenchment, and supposed to be, though perhaps unjustly, not quite impartial as between the interests of freedom, and prerogative in the concerns of foreign nations. By the tide of opinion, then, floated into office, it is upon it they must continue to buoy themselves, or they will inevitably perish. The composition of the Grey Ministry is possibly as good as the present state of parties would admit of, confining the selection to public men who are likely to agree on most political questions, and especially in the enforcement of those great principles which constitute the rallying points for all reflecting and disinterested minds at the actual crisis of the world. We do not attach high importance to the fact, that the lists of new ministers in circulation embrace not merely the larger portion of the yet ascertained parliamentary talent now existing in the country, with the two exceptions of Lord Lyndhurst and Mr. Peel, but the whole of it. Wants which have more than once betrayed themselves among men of considerable ability as public speakers, may we hope not be chargeable upon the infant government; we mean those of sagacity in council, promptitude in action, and steadiness and diligence in the conduct of daily though subordinate matters of administration. It is, perhaps, upon the last of these points, even if apparently the least momentous, that the most serious apprehensions might now with some reason be entertained. The Tories have, for almost half a century, filled all the offices under government; so that amongst many monopolies from which the public interest has suffered, by no means the least injurious has been the monopoly of official experience, tact, and readiness, by a single party in the State, to the exclusion of a fair share of it by any and every other; nor is the operation of such a circumstance upon the course of public business under a Whig administration confined to the mere slowness or imperfection with which the machine of State, through the rawness of its conductors, moves on. Besides experience in the Whig who supersedes the Tory subaltern, there may be, from many years of close connexion with Tory patrons, something not far short of treachery in the Tory underling who, from generosity or indifference, is left in place, and who ought in prudence to be superseded. This we would recommend a newly-appointed Ministry to consider. For working heads of departments we feel a delicacy about prejudging any man. Lord Althorp is, we believe, a man of steady industry, as well as sound good sense. Lord Palmerston has had long experience at the head of a difficult department, and if we may judge by his public speeches, is a man of liberal politics with regard to foreign nations. Lord Goderich has had before now sufficient acquaintance with colonial affairs to save him the labours of elementary inquiry upon the subject, and, though totally unfit to lead and govern, it would be unfair to withhold from him the praise of industry as well as good temper. Of Lord Melbourne, as Home Secretary, little more need be said than that as Secretary for Ireland he was not looked up to for superior energy or efficiency, and yet his present office requires indefatigable industry and vigour. Mr. C. Grant is accused of indolence; of want of ability never. Of the remaining members, we may just observe that Lord Grey and Mr. Brougham are both known to the country more as opposition leaders than as practical statesmen, but that they both come into power at this moment, pledged in the most solemn manner to their Sovereign and the country, as advocates of the most unflinching retrenchment, and of a principal of reform adopted without reference to its operation on political friend or foe.—The new Lord Chancellor stands more peculiarly before the world, not only to Parliamentary Reform, but to execute on a broad and mighty scale, a plan of reform in the jurisprudence of the empire of which, when he shall have overcome the difficulty, we shall be first to ascribe to him the full and abundant honour. But the first and last subject of solicitude for the new Ministers must be, that they accede to office by *capitulation* with the people—they must redress our grievances, or be for ever ruined. The Administration, except in two or three and not important particulars, may be considered as completely formed. The writs will be moved for this day, and the house will adjourn (probably) for a week; the adjournment cannot be very long, or money will be wanted for the exigencies of the State.

The Duke of Richmond is certainly to be in the Cabinet, but has as yet declined to accept any place. His reluctance to office arises from an extreme and delicate feeling of disinterestedness. It is supposed, however, that his colleagues will insist on his accepting some office, deeming it wrong, on general grounds, to have non-official members in the Cabinet. Lord Carlisle is in this predicament. His Lordship is a member of the Cabinet, without accepting an office. It is expected, therefore, that his Grace will take some place, such as that of the Paymaster-General, which is still unoccupied. Mr. Poulet Thomson, though he has two places, that of the Treasurer of the Navy and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, is only to draw the salary of one of

them. The same arrangement as to salary is observed in respect to Lord Auckland, who is President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint; and Mr. Ponsonby, who is a Lord of the Treasury and Irish Vice-Treasurer. Lord John Russell, we understand, is to be Paymaster of the Army. The Secretary at War, it is understood, will be Mr. Robert Grant; and Sir James Mackintosh, Judge Advocate. The Ministers kiss hands to-day at half-past two o'clock, and the Lord Chancellor takes his seat in the Lords at five.—*Times.*

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following list is not complete, but it is correct as far as it goes:—

- First Lord of the Treasury - Earl Grey.
- Lord Chancellor - Mr. Brougham.
- Chancellor of the Exchequer - Lord Althorp.
- Home Secretary - Lord Melbourne.
- Foreign Secretary - Lord Palmerston.
- Colonial Secretary - Lord Goderich.
- First Lord of the Admiralty - Sir James Graham.
- President of the Council - Marquis of Lansdowne.
- Lord Privy Seal - Lord Durham.
- Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland - Marquis of Anglesea.
- Chief Secretary for Ireland - Mr. Stanley.
- Attorney-General - Mr. Denman.
- Commander-in-Chief - Lord Hill.
- The Solicitor-General - Mr. Horne.
- President of the Board of Trade - Lord Auckland.
- President of the Board of Control - Mr. C. Grant.
- Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster - Lord Holland.
- The Lord Chamberlain - Duke of Devonshire.
- Lord Chancellor of Ireland - Lord Plunkett.
- Attorney-General of Ireland - Mr. Pennefather.
- Mr. Edward Ellis and Mr. Spring Rice are to be joint Secretaries of the Treasury.

THE NEW CABINET.

His Majesty held a Council this afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, at St. James's Palace, the summonses for which were issued by his Majesty's command yesterday evening.

Amongst the members who have been summoned to attend the Council are Earl Grey, Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Holland, Viscount Goderich, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Althorp, the Right Hon. Charles Grant, the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. C. W. Wynn—Cabinet Ministers.—The Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Anglesea, Mr. Denman, &c., also attended to receive their seals of office and appointments.

All the members of the late Administration also attended the Council and resigned their respective Seals of Office.

Mr. Edward Ellice, the enlightened member for Coventry, is the Secretary to the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Planta. For commercial knowledge and sound principles there could not be a fitter man than Mr. Ellice.

Sir James Mackintosh will have an appointment, and he well deserves it.

The appointments of Mr. Charles Grant, as President of the Board of Control, and of Mr. John Lubbock, as Secretary to the Admiralty, are highly satisfactory to the commercial world, giving an earnest as they assuredly do, that the vast markets of China are speedily to be opened to the unrestricted enterprise of all British traders.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) December 20, 1830.

For the very important and interesting intelligence contained in the columns of our present number, we, as well as the public, are particularly indebted to His Excellency the Governor, to whom we beg to express our humble acknowledgments.—A packet was received by His Excellency, on Tuesday evening, from England, via Trinity, enclosing a London paper of the 22d Nov.,—giving the first intimation of the complete overthrow of the WELLINGTON administration—which His Excellency, in the handsomest manner, directed to be sent to our Office, for the public information. We have availed ourselves of the privilege so kindly afforded, as much as our time and space would permit.—The immediate cause of the dissolution of the late Cabinet is stated to have been the division on the Civil List, in which Ministers were defeated by a majority of 29!—So great was the sensation caused in France, on the receipt of the intelligence, that an official communication of the event was made by the Minister of the Interior, and posted up at the Royal Exchange in Paris.

THE WEATHER.—We have experienced, up to this period, very remarkably mild, fine, open weather. Our hills present not a semblance of frost or snow, and, altogether, there is as little the appearance of winter as in the month of September. Foreign vessels approach the coast without difficulty, and coasters and boats are daily arriving in this port. Amongst the arrivals is one particularly worthy of notice:—A vessel with cattle and sheep—the latter on deck—came in from Cape Breton, on Christmas Day! after a few days passage, and landed her cargo in excellent order. Such an occurrence we believe to be unprecedented in the trade, and may not, in all probability, happen again for many years.

ARRIVAL.—In the *Guyborough*, from Halifax, (omitted last week) Mr. Robert Brine, jun.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Arno*, Right Rev. Dr. Fleming, Mr. James Kent, Mr. John Kent, Mr. Mortimer, Mr. Cusack, Mr. Southwell, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Michael Allen, jun., and Mr. Barnes.

We learn that the brig ELIZABETH, Johns, master, from Lisbon bound to Carbonar, was totally lost on Ferryland Point, on the night of Wednesday the 22d. instant. The Master and crew, with some difficulty, preserved their lives.

A very large and respectable meeting of the Roman Catholics of this town was held in the Church of St. Francis on Tuesday the 21st. inst. TIMOTHY HOGAN being called to the chair, and that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of expressing, in such manner as they might see proper, their sense of the character, virtues, and talents of their revered and respected Prelate, Right Rev. Dr. FLEMING, whom some of the ties connected with his life and important services compelled to leave the Island for a few months, was then unanimously resolved, that a complimentary address should be presented to the Roman Catholics of St. John's to Dr. Fleming on the occasion. The following address was accordingly prepared, and adopted by the meeting, a deputation of twelve gentlemen immediately appointed to accompany the Chairman in presenting his Lordship:—

To the Right Rev. Dr. FLEMING, Bishop of Carriacou, and Vicar Apostolic of Newfoundland, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord.—We, the Roman Catholics of this town, of the capital of your episcopacy, imbued with affectionate attachment with which you have so long and watchfulness over our spiritual and temporal welfare has inspired us, avail ourselves of the moments intervening before your unexpected departure for the land of your nativity, to express our regret that, even for a short period, we should be deprived of those services which we have, with just reason, estimated at so high a rate.

We fully appreciate, my Lord, the sacrifices which induce you, at this inclement season, to withdraw from the care of your beloved flock;—we know that neither time, nor absence, nor distance can have power to sever the ties of affection, esteem, and of gratitude—dependent of the ties and holier bonds of religion—which attach us so closely to each other.

Called, as you were, my Lord, at an early period of your life, by the will of the Almighty, to pass over an important portion of the Roman Catholic Church, we have always admired the wisdom and discretion—adding dignity to religion and devotion to zeal—so conspicuous in every act of your paternal government; and in bidding you adieu, we trust but for a few months—we desire to express that we are not afforded an opportunity of doing so in a more substantial manner, our unbounded and respectful veneration for your character and person, but knowing, as you do, the will to be done, we will the more readily excuse the omission of that which would have been to us a source of pride and gratification.

You carry with you, my Lord, our best wishes for your health, prosperity, and happiness—the prayers of the thousands to whom you have ministered the word of life, and consolation, shall ascend like incense to the throne of the Almighty, for your sake, and in the hope of meeting you, in the spirit, in the same spirit of brotherhood, of love, and of peace, with which we now reiterate—FAREWELL!

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your most attached and devoted servant,
(For and on behalf of the Roman Catholics of St. John's)
TIMOTHY HOGAN.

St. John's, Newfoundland, 2
December 21, 1830.

To which Dr. FLEMING replied:—
GENTLEMEN.—Although I am unable to find language adequate to express to the sentiments of gratitude which your warm and affectionate address has inspired me, I cannot help, in the language of simplicity, requesting your acceptance of my grateful thanks for so flattering a mark of your approbation, and beg you will believe that I feel towards you, as a townsman, every sentiment of esteem and veneration which the most lively admiration of your generous and exalted virtues is calculated to inspire;—and, as a Pastor, deeply devoted to your spiritual and temporal interests, every ardent wish the most disinterested devotion and affection can excite.

No one can lament more bitterly than I do, my intended departure from amongst you, had it been for a short time; and you do me but justice in saying, that nothing but the most sacred motives could induce me to quit the land of my affection. Gentlemen, it is of peculiar importance that I should forget every danger to discharge, faithfully, the important trust confided to my care—and how encouraging, that the weight of my Pastoral duties is so much lightened in the government of a flock remarkable for their docility, and, like every other portion of Catholics, disposed to appreciate, in the highest degree, the slightest benefits received from their Clergymen, with a gratitude of disposition peculiar to themselves. I must, then, state to the anxiety of mind consequent on a separation from a people dear to my heart, to provide for the spiritual wants of the Island;—and what consolation will it be to me to see (as with the Divine assistance I expect in a short time,) those wants supplied, and religion arrived at that state, of which the people of this country are so worthy and so susceptible. What a mixed satisfaction would it not afford me, did I hear the voice of conscience responding to the too flattering eulogium you have been pleased to pronounce on my character and qualifications—admission of my many deficiencies, I claim no merit myself. Your own pious co-operation rendered fulfilment of my duties pleasing and easy to me.

when I advised you, you listened with attention and respect—you adopted my spiritual recommendations with the zeal of a devoted and pious people; and whenever I fed or clad the trembling objects of charity, the means were afforded from the inexhaustible fund of your generous and spontaneous liberality.

How honourable, how delightful, to preside over such a people! Encouraged by your love, animated by your protection—blessed by your prayers, I look forward, with confidence in the God of Heaven, to the period of my return amongst you, to redouble that solicitude in your regard, which I hope to carry with me even beyond the grave.

In the meantime, as a father would his children, I recommend to you to cherish that peace and brotherly love, which unite in the bonds of affection every member of this happy community. To this, in a more especial manner, my labours, in public and private, have always been directed—it is the duty of every Christian and more particularly of one placed in my situation.

Again thanking you from my heart, and assuring you that nothing on this side of the grave shall ever obliterate from my mind this cordial demonstration of the affection of the Roman Catholics of St. John's towards me—I impart to you all my Pastoral Benediction, and remain, with affectionate esteem and gratitude,

Your faithful and devoted Servant,
MICHAEL ANTHONY FLEMING,
Bishop of Carpasien, and Vicar Apostolic
of Newfoundland, &c. &c.
St. John's, 21st Dec., 1830.

Dr. FLEMING embarked in the *Arno*, for Waterford, on Monday last. His Lordship was accompanied by the gentlemen of the Chapel Committee and some thousands of his parishioners, in procession, from his residence to the King's wharf, where a six-oared gig was in readiness to convey him to the vessel. The adjoining wharves, as well as the vessels lying near the place, were crowded with people, from whom the most deafening cheers arose as the boat put off from the shore—which Dr. FLEMING (who seemed deeply affected) acknowledged by repeatedly bowing and waving his hand.—The wind having soon afterwards cast in, the *Arno* was detained until Tuesday, when she sailed with a fine breeze, which has since continued.

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

ENTERED.
DECEMBER 27.—Schooner *Trial*, Miles, Sydney; 1200 bushels potatoes, 100 bushels oats, 25 head cattle, 45 sheep.
Brig *Guluzre*, Edington, Lisbon; 140 tons salt, 40 boxes raisins, 30 bushels oil.
Schooner *Hero*, McCann, P. E. Island; 300 staves 600 bushels.
Brig *Favorite*, Wittycomb, Leghorn; 780 cwt. bread, 100 bushels flour, 9 tons tallow.
28.—Schooner *Arvo*, Caeron, Halifax; 50 bls. tar, 15 qrs. fresh beef, 58 puncheons sio. &c. and heading, 50 casks.
29.—Brig *Mermaid*, Macdonal, Halifax; 200 bls. flour, 6 chests tea, 60 qrs. best oatmeal, 80 bls. butter, 1000 lbs. sis.
CLEARED.
DECEMBER 27.—Brig *Atlantic*, Bell, Demerara; 303 casks containing 2129 quintals fish.
Ship *Manchester*, Dixon, Brazil; 1975 drums containing 2188 quintals fish.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—ENTERED.

DECEMBER 21.—Schooner *Lady Ann*, Pittman, Liverpool; 250 bls. flour, 151 bls. pork, 10 tons coal, 103 firkins butter, and sundry merchandise.

CLEARED.
DECEMBER 21.—Brig *Hearts of Oak*, Stone, Lisbon; 2373 quintals fish.

CARBONAR.—ENTERED.

DECEMBER 22.—Schooner *Fanny*, Galta, Lisbon; 60 tons salt.

BAY ROBERTS.—ENTERED.

DECEMBER 22.—Brig *Ringwood*, Smith, Bristol; 70 bags bread, 3 casks tobacco, 3 sacks wheat, 60 tons coal.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

Henderson, Bland & Co.

40 Quarters fresh Beef,

20 Carcasses Mutton,

10 Ox Heads.

December 30.

On Sale.
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE FINE SUBSTANTIAL
Schooner TRIAL,

Burthen per Register 75 70-94 Tons, two years old, full timbered, and is a desirable vessel for the Seal fishery, or for the general purposes of the trade of this Island. The *TRIAL* is now discharging Potatoes and Oats at the Wharf of Mr. JAMES CLIFT, and, if not disposed of by Private Sale, within the present week, will be offered at Auction on TUESDAY next, the 4th January.—For further particulars, apply to

ROBINSON & BROOKING.

December 30.

SEALERS AGREEMENTS
For Sale at the Office of this Paper.

Sales by Auction.

VALUABLE ESTATE FOR SALE.

THIS DAY,
ON THE PREMISES,

THAT pleasantly-situated HOUSE, OUT-HOUSES, &c. known by the name of **FRIENDLY HALL,**

Together with about 33 Acres of excellent LAND, a considerable part of which has been cultivated.

Conditions of Sale and further particulars may be known on application to

JAMES CLIFT,

Agent for the Heirs of the late **RICHARD REED, Esq. the Elder.**

It is proposed to Sell the above Estate in three Lots, viz. :—

Lot No. 1.—The House and Land round it, bounded on the East by the Road leading to Portugal Cove; on the West by Lot No. 2; on the South by the Land occupied by MILES MASON; on the North by Dr. CARSON'S Land and Lot No. 3;—containing about 13½ Acres.

No 2.—Bounded on the East by No. 1; on the West by the River; North and South boundaries being similar to the boundaries of Lot No. 1;—containing near 12 Acres.

No. 3.—Containing between 5 and 6 Acres; bounded on the East by Portugal Cove Road; on the North and West by Dr. CARSON'S Land; and on the South by a proposed Road, to lead between it and Nos. 1 and 2, reserving that if the same person should purchase Lots No. 1 and 2, then the Road to be at his discretion.

A Sketch of the place may be seen on application as above.

N. B.—The Sale of the Friendly Hall Estate will take place this day, ON THE PREMISES, if the day is fine, if otherwise, at the COMMERCIAL ROOM, at 12 o'clock.

JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.

December 30.

On TUESDAY next,

The 4th January, At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Bulley, Job & Co.

THE FINE REGISTERS
FAVOURITE,

H4 Tons Register; 3 years old; is remarkably strong having been built for the Ice; is full timbered, and has her bows fastened with 4 hooks.

DIMENSIONS:

Length, 60 feet; breadth, 20 feet 8 inches; depth, 11 feet.

INVENTORY:

Masts, Spars, Standing and Running Rigging.

ANCHORS, &c.

2 Bower Anchors, 1 Stream ditto, 1 Kedge ditto, 1 Chain Cable, 1 Hemp ditto, 1 Warp, 1 Stream Hawser, 1 Chain Stopper, 2 Boats.

SAILS.

2 Jib, 1 For-staysail, 2 Foresails, 2 Topsails, 1 Top-gallant-sail, 1 Spinnaker, 1 Guff-top-sail, 2 Mainsails, 1 Lower Studdingsail, 2 Topmast do. 2 Top-gallant ditto.

BOATSWAIN'S STORES.

1 Ballast Shovel, 1 Anchor Fish Hook, 1 Cat Block, 4 Double Luff Tackle Blocks, 4 Single ditto, 1 Brass Compass, 1 Wood ditto, 2 Log Glasses, 1 Log Slat, 6 Handspikes, 1 Log-line and Reel, 1 Deck Scrubbing-brush, 1 Serving Mallet, 3 Marlinespikes, 2 Trucks, 2 Tar Buckets, 2 Tar Brushes, 12 Wood Hanks, 1 Spunyard Winch, 6 Hooks and Thimbles, 1 Pair Steelyards, A few spare Points, 1 Pair Can-hooks, 1 Buoy Rope.

CARPENTERS STORES.

6 Boat's Oars, 1 Harness Tub, 8 Water Casks, 2 Water Buckets, 3 Padlocks, 2 Hatch Bars, 3 Tar-paulings, 1 Pump Hook, 4 Lower Boxes, 4 Spear ditto, 2 Pump Bricks, 2 Planes, 2 Hatchets, 1 Hand-saw, 2 Boat Chocks, Boom Irons (complete), Piece of Pump Leather.

SPARE SPARS.

1 Topmast, 1 Topsail-yard, 2 Topmast Studdingsail-booms, 2 Top-gallant do. 3 Studdingsail-yards, 1 Jib Boom.

CABIN STORES.

1 Metal Trough, 1 Candlestick, 2 Pannels, 1 Table, 1 Brush, 1 Ensign, 1 Union Jack, 3 Tea Kettles, 1 half-dozen Knives and Forks, 1 Lantern, 1 Dozen Plates, 2 Dishes, 1 Mop.

COOK'S STORES.

1 Cambouse, 1 Frying Pan, 1 Cook's Ladle, 2 Kettles, 1 Saucepan.

December 30.

Notice.

PERSONS wishing to secure Passages for their Friends from Ireland, next Spring, will on application to the Subscriber, have every facility afforded them.

PATRICK MORRIS,

December 9.

Notices.

DOCTOR CARSON

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has taken into PARTNERSHIP, his son, SAMUEL CARSON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and M. D. of the University of Edinburgh. December 30.

SHOULD this Advertisement meet the eye of **THOMAS PITTS**, (Son of the late Capt. THOMAS PITTS, Royal Newfoundland Regiment,) who left this Island for the United States about ten years ago, he will bear of something to his advantage by addressing a letter, or on application, to his Brother

HENRY PITTS,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

Editors of Newspapers in British North America and the United States, by inserting the above, will confer a particular favour on the Advertiser, who will also feel much obliged to any one who can give him any information relative to the said THOMAS PITTS.

December 30.

A Card.

MR. PATRICK TOBIN, Dentist, from Carbonear, may be consulted, for a few days, in the line of his profession, at the House of Mr. Joseph Murphy, Water-street, near the Premises of PATRICK MORRIS, Esq.

Teeth replaced, cleaned, &c. &c.

December 30.

Mr. CAMPBELL'S SCHOOL.

(For examination see Public Ledger of the 28th instant.)

Vacation ends on the 9th January.

MR. CAMPBELL expresses his sincere thanks to his patrons for the trust they have confided in him. The honour of such a charge he fully appreciates; and the consideration of its being confided to him without any recommendation, or knowledge of his capacity, greatly enhances his gratitude; considering, too, that it was given when an insipid introduction generated a premature bias prejudicial to his scholastic qualifications. This gratitude, he feels assured, is in part manifested, and he pledges himself that it shall be manifested through the means afforded him. By accelerating the march of intellectual improvement under his guidance, he shall, so far as in him lies, verify in his pupils what seems to be understood in BROUGHAM'S very concise and significant phrase, "The Schoolmaster is abroad." It may not be unnecessary to observe, seeing the direction of his pupils education is, in every instance hitherto, left to his own discretion, that, next to good Reading and Writing, Arithmetic and Grammar are made paramount to all other branches of science. When a degree of perfection is acquired in these, and some have acquired this already, and several others, he trusts shortly will, it is then requisite that parents should say what particular branch of science they wish to have taught to their children; any thing that Mr. C. professes shall be taught them without any additional charge.

TERMS—For Tuition, 5 Guineas per pupil per ann. Fee, 5 Shillings ditto ditto Entrance Fee—10 Shillings ditto ditto Three months' previous notice when withdrawing a Pupil. Those who may send one to fill the place of the other, shall be exempted from the two last items. Number of Pupils limited to Thirty.

The want of proper class books has very much retarded the progress of his French classes; so that those who wish to have their children taught that language, should give previous notice, in order to provide the necessary Books.

Seamen taught the use of Charts, the adjustment and use of Quadrants, &c. so as to be enabled to conduct a vessel with a tolerable degree of accuracy, in a very summary manner.—Lunars and Double Altitudes taught if required.

December 30.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this County, 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 be Let.

Until the first of MAY next,

A COMMODIOUS STORE, particularly well adapted for Manufacturing Seals.

Apply to

December 30. **ROBERT ROACH.**

THOSE eligible PREMISES, adjoining Messrs. M'BRIDE & KERR'S—at present occupied by the Subscribers.—For particulars apply to

ROBERT ALSOP & Co.

November 25.

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.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

£500 for Sale by

C. F. BENNETT & Co.

December 30.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

On Liverpool, Bristol, and Poole,

On Sale by

HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.

December 23.

Bills on London,

TO THE AMOUNT OF £500.

Apply to

NEWMAN & Co.

December 16.

BILLS ON HALIFAX, FOR SALE

By

HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.

November 25.

JUST RECEIVED,

From Halifax,

SUPERFINE States' FLOUR, Halifax PORTER, in Tierces, of very excellent quality, BUTTER in Tubs.

HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.

December 23.

Just Received,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

NEWMAN & CO.

200 Firkins Butter,

OF GOOD QUALITY,

Ex JUNIUS, from Quebec,

20 Ditto Irish Butter,

Ex MANCHESTER, from Liverpool;

ALSO,

A large stock of Provisions, West India Produce, Cordage, Powder, Shot, Sealing Guns, Sheathing Iron, Slops, Tea, Pepper, Port and Madeira Wine, &c. &c. &c.

December 16.

NOW LANDING,

From the Barque *Manchester*, Captain Dizon,

from Liverpool,

AND FOR SALE BY

Robinson & Brooking,

ON MODERATE TERMS FOR PRESENT PAYMENT,

3 PIECES GENEVA,

7 Pieces Brandy,

72 Dozen London Porter,

79 Ditto Fine Ale,

400 Barrels Superfine Sweet New York

80 Half-barrels Flour,

50 Barrels prime Irish Pork,

30 Barrels English Oatmeal,

200 Bags Bread,

60 Firkins prime Irish Butter.

December 9.

BY

Daniel Codner & Co.

1,500 BAGS BREAD, 1st, 2d, and 3d qualities,

Flour, Park, Butter,

Rum, Molasses,

Cordage, Spunyard,

No. and flat Canvas,

Chain and Hemp Cables, for Vessels 70 a 100 tons,

Gunpowder, S.S.G. and B.B. Shot,

Bar, bolt, and flat Iron,

Candles, Soap, and sundry other articles,

All of which will be disposed of on moderate terms

December 10.

BY

JOHN B. THOMSON,

THE CARGO

Of the Brig *Perseverance*, from DEMERARA,

88 PUNCHEONS Molasses,

15 Puncheons High-proof Rum,

36 Barrels Sugar,

2 Hogheads Ditto,

On low terms for CASH.

October 21.



Ports' Corner.

DIRGE.

(From Mrs. Hemans' Siege of Valencia.)

Thou to thy rest art gone,
High heart! and what are we,
While o'er our heads the storm weeps on,
That we should mourn for thee?

Free grave and peaceful bier,
To the buried son of Spain!
To those that live, the lance and spear,
And well if not the chain!

Be thine to weep the dead:
As they sit beneath their vines,
Whose flowery land hath borne no tread
Of spoilers o'er its shrines!

Thou has thrown off the load
Which we must yet sustain,
And pour our blood where thine hath flow'd,
Too blest if not in vain.

We give thee holy rite,
Slow knell, and chaunted strain!
—For those that fall to-morrow night,
May be left so funeral-train.

Again, when trumpets wake,
We must brace our armour on;
But a deeper note thy sleep must break—
—Thou to thy rest art gone!

Happier is this than all,
That, now thy race is run,
Upon thy name no stain may fall,
Thy work hath well been done!

[Continued from first page.]

ry, to the same purport was also perused with the deepest attention. No sooner had the citizens read these official notices, with consternation, than accounts came that a park artillery from Woolwich was in the Kent-road, a part destined for the city passed into the Tower—the guard at the Bank of England was doubled. In addition to all these formidable preparations we have a thousand rumours—100,000 men were marching upon London; all the troops in the metropolis were under arms in the Park. It was immediately reported that an extensive conspiracy against the government had been discovered; the terror of an insurrection at home was (if possible) heightened by the report of an immediate armament for Belgium, arising from a notice from the navy-office for three transports to be ready forthwith to proceed to Deptford; and this being the usual conduct of the Board, even if fifty were wanted, added to the general confusion. The citizens hurried from their usual avocations into the streets and coffee-houses to discuss this mass of news, and discover if there were adequate causes for the general consternation which has depicted in the eager faces of the tumultuous assemblies in the public thoroughfares. They still continue, and appear increasing. In this general hubbub, of course, the Stock Exchange opened in the greatest state of excitement.

(From the Courier.)

The state of agitation and excitement exhibited this morning may almost be said to be unprecedented, and a great variety of most alarming reports were in immediate circulation: justified, however, in some degree, by the letter of Sir R. Peel to the Lord Mayor. Amongst the most current of these were that Government had received accounts of large bodies of men, who are marching to town for the purpose of arriving in the city to-morrow; that all the Gravesend boats were taken up by the Government for the removal of troops to the Tower, where a considerable number of pieces of artillery had already been sent; that the Bank of England was this morning surveyed by two artillery officers, the sentinels doubled, and a force of 500 men being now within its walls. With regard to this latter report it seems to have been entirely forgotten that it is the invariable custom of that establishment to take such a step, whenever any, even the slightest, idea of any disturbance has been excited.

MORE CONFLAGRATIONS IN KENT—ALARMING STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Dover, October 27.—This part of Kent is in a state of serious alarm; every farm-house has become the scene of alarm. Two barns belonging to Lord Sondes, near Faversham, were burning as the coach came by this morning. Twelve men, supposed to have been concerned in the late outrages, were taken out of their beds, and escorted by the military into Canterbury. The breaking and burning of machines near Sandwich, on Sunday, was conducted in the face of day. Many farmers have broken their own threshing machines; and a great landed proprietor has forbidden his tenants using such machines.

We have seen a letter from Sittingbourne, dated Oct. 25, which says that town is in a state of ferment. The military were sent for. The men in the neighbourhood had generally struck for wages, and intelligence had just arrived that a body of 500 men had assembled about three miles from Sittingbourne, and were pulling down a farmer's house, and the soldiers were sent to the spot.—Globe.

Canterbury, Tuesday evening, 5 o'clock.

An express arrived about a quarter of an hour

ago, requiring a force of soldiers in the neighbourhood of Milton, in order to protect the inhabitants from the visitings of a body of men who have struck work, and are going about menacing others, if they do not follow their example. Colonel Clarke immediately ordered a detachment, which will arrive there about 7 o'clock.

Gentlemen, prominent in point of character and riches, in this country, are positively afraid to inhabit their own mansions, seldom retiring to rest, unless some of the domestics are placed to watch the premises.

At Hollanden farm, near Tonbridge, on Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, the stacks, five in number, were fired by the hand of an incendiary, and completely destroyed.

Seven o'clock.

An express has this moment arrived, bringing intelligence that the very extensive rick yard at Selling Court, held by John Neame, steward to the Right Hon. Lord Sondes, of Lees Court, has been fired. The streets are crowded with persons lamenting the terrible state of things, and a numerous dinner of the gentlemen of the Philosophical and Literary Institution, at which Mr. Neame was a visiter, is in confusion, many of them having left to proceed to the scene of destruction.

Half-past 9 o'clock.

Mr. Minter, the proprietor of the Lion Hotel, despatched a man to Selling Court, on the first intimation of the fire. He has just returned. It appears that two very valuable barns are consumed, together with their contents.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Dover, Oct. 29.—This morning, in answer to the usual inquiry, "How many fires last night?" I was grieved to receive for answer, "Six."

Some of the coachmen say the country on both sides of the road was in a blaze.

It is no longer doubtful that an organised band of incendiaries are at work, and that the whole county, perhaps the whole Empire, will be involved in the devastation.

It is said that country labourers are in the habit of calling in parties at public houses, and ordering refreshments; and that other persons, respectfully dressed, come afterwards and pay for what they have had.

I cannot find that the number of fires at first mentioned is confirmed. I have seen a waggon from Mr. Harnett's, at Mongeham, and the waggons inform me that they themselves saw last evening the fire at Monckton, in the Isle of Thanet, at a Mr. Harnett's, a brother of their Master's.

I hear that a noble Earl in this neighbourhood has received a letter, threatening the destruction of his mansion.

It is also believed that a farm was on fire at Leatham last night, as a blaze was seen in that direction.

The country people throughout Kent are in a most abject state of pecuniary distress. So long as a villager has continued to possess a cottage of his own, the farmer refused to employ him, and his more needy or less economical neighbour has been preferred, to relieve the parish rates. The consequence has been that the former has been ultimately involved in the same ruin as the latter. From want of employment habits of idleness are acquired; and the poor wretches are ready for any one who will employ them, whether in smuggling, in breaking machines, or burning farm-houses.

There is no doubt but inquiries judiciously instituted in the respective neighbourhoods of Elham, Hollingbourne, and Sandwich, would lead to the detection of the principles, and ultimately spare the lives of the unhappy and misguided subordinate agents in these transactions.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS

(From the Sun of Monday.)

We understand that Ministers have this afternoon tendered their resignation—and that his Majesty has sent for the Marquis of Lansdowne to form an administration, of which his Lordship is to be Premier.

Lord Grey has also been sent for, and is to form part of the new Ministry.

Lord Palmerston, Mr. Charles Grant, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Brougham are also mentioned.

(From the Globe of Monday.)

It is rumoured that his Majesty sent this afternoon to the Marquis of Lansdowne to form an Administration, in which Earl Grey would bear a part—an anticipation, we presume, founded on the great probability of an approaching Ministerial resignation.

(From a third edition of the Courier.)

One of our evening cotemporaries state that Ministers have resigned, and that the Marquis of Lansdowne has been applied to to form a new administration. We are authorized to declare, that the statement in question is utterly without foundation.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

The general belief is, that the tenure of Ministers is insecure. His Majesty, it is supposed, did not wish to withdraw his confidence from ministers whom he believed to be popular with the nation. But the late coquetting of the Duke of Wellington, first with the reformers, and then with the ultra-tories, and the disgust with which the declaration of his Grace respecting reform has been everywhere received, have materially changed the aspect of things.

The King's speech has given great dissatisfaction. The intended mission for the 12th, "on the affairs of Belgium," will bring the subject, at least the most important part of it, again before the public in a more practical form, (a division being contemplated), and will afford a better opportunity for a specific debate. O'Connell had a fine moment offered him, at one time,

during the debate, and galled himself off with great effect. Brougham has rallied with exceeding energy, and dashed away "the button from the foil" in good earnest. He used his ponderous mace on the treasury bench opposite with effect. Indeed the whole burthen of the war falls on the shield of the right hon. secretary for the home department, and it is with a sort of "staggering resolution" he bears it.—There never was so protracted a discussion on so simple a matter as an unnecessary piece of courtesy like the address. This, too, in the beginning of a new parliament and new reign—"It cannot come to good."

The Duke's declaration against reform is an *Ho-ly Alliance manifesto*, which the people will not bear. Reform is making great strides. Something will be done, though by no means to the extent at first desired. As to universal suffrage, it will have very few supporters indeed. You have seen the opinion of the Irish as well as the English members in this stage on the repeal question. Government are more annoyed than they are willing to admit, but are determined not to yield a jot, and the people of this country, now at least are of that opinion also, if necessary. They would go very far; but there is no saying what discussion may do—and it is idle to stop it. Allow it fair play, both in and out of the house, and let her people judge for themselves. The great trial will be Brougham's motion on Belgium—there will probably be a call of the house. This and the Belgian question will be a trial of strength. Grand jury-laws, poor rates, &c. will be a so mooted. Ministers on all these points, will come to some decision as soon as possible. Ireland cannot be left any longer to speculation. Justice must be done her.—*London Paper.*

OFFICIAL NOTICE THAT THEIR MAJESTIES WILL NOT DINE AT GUILDHALL.

Guildhall, London, Nov. 7, 1830.

The Committee appointed to conduct the entertainment proposed to be given on Lord Mayor's-day next, on the occasion of their Majesties honouring the city of London with their presence, deem it their duty to give publicity to a letter received at nine o'clock this evening by the Lord Mayor, from the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, of which the following is a copy:—

Whitchall, Nov. 7, 1830.

"MY LORD.—I am commanded by the King to inform your Lordship, that his Majesty's confidential servants have felt it to be their duty to advise the King to postpone the visit which their Majesties intended to pay to the city of London on Tuesday next.

From information which has been recently received, there is reason to apprehend that, notwithstanding the devoted loyalty and affection borne to his Majesty by the citizens of London, advantage would be taken of an occasion which must necessarily assemble a vast number of persons by night to create tumult and confusion, and thereby to endanger the properties and the lives of his Majesty's subjects.

It would be a source of deep and lasting concern to their Majesties were any calamity to occur on the occasion of their visit to the city of London, and their Majesties have therefore resolved, though not without the greatest reluctance and regret, to forego for the present the satisfaction which that visit would have afforded to their Majesties.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT PEEL.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.

(From the Globe of Monday.)

We have heard some extraordinary accounts that the postponement of the royal visit to the city had originated in a message from the new Lord Mayor individually. Of course the prudence or propriety of this conduct must rest on the foundation and motives which have led to it; but, indisputably, the responsibility is of a very serious description, and if not borne out by forcible matter of fact, will impeach the Lord Mayor in his official capacity for ever. Alderman Key has been always deemed a sensible man, but constitutional temperament has much to do in these affairs. The weakness of a Lord Mayor of London in the riots of 1780, and the mischief which attended it, is an affair of history. With some disposition to doubt the wisdom of this emanation of civic apprehension, we, however, deem it fair to suspend judgment until more fully informed. At present we doubt if any possible mischief would have produced half the alarm excited by this extreme of caution.

Court of Common Council.—This body met at 5 o'clock—Sir C. S. Hunter in the chair. Resolutions were passed declaratory of the unabated loyalty of that Court and of the city to the King; and expressing their regret that any circumstances should have prevented his Majesty, from paying the visit to-morrow. A vote of censure on the Lord Mayor elect was rejected by 90 to 61.

TRIAL OF ST. JOHN LONG.

On Saturday the trial of this celebrated practitioner for causing the death of Miss Cashin, took place at the Old Bailey. The evidence for the prosecution and the defence was precisely the same as that produced at the inquest. The witnesses examined for the prosecution were Mrs. Roddis, Mr. Patrick Sweetman, (brother-in-law to the deceased,) Surgeon Brodie, and the medical men who dissected the body of Miss Cashin. For the defence were called the Marchioness of Ormonde, the Marquis of Sligo, Lord Michael Ingestrie, and other distinguished persons who had been under the care of Mr. Long. Mr. Justice Park, in charging the jury, told them that it should not make any difference in their consideration of the question, whether the prisoner

was a licensed practitioner, but whether there had been culpable and unlawful negligence on his part. Mr. Baron Garrow stated, that if the jury should be of opinion that the prisoner, judgment should be deferred till the opinion of the twelve Judges was taken.

A little after seven o'clock, Mr. Justice Park again entered the court, and ordered the jury to be called, apparently with an intention, if they had not agreed on their verdict, to apprise them of his wish to retire for the night, and that they should therefore be locked up until Monday morning. The jury did not immediately obey the summons, but in the course of about five minutes they returned into the box, and were then asked if they had as yet agreed on their verdict?

The Foreman instantly answered yes; and that they found the prisoner—*GUILTY.*

The expression of this opinion, so different from what was anticipated by the audience in court, from the summing up of the learned Judge, excited very great surprise, and several persons gave utterance very audibly to their feelings of satisfaction.

Mr. Justice Park promptly reminded them of the necessity of conducting the trial with decorum in a Court of Justice, and his determination to punish those who repeated the offence.

His Lordship, who seemed to be very little prepared for such a verdict, then consulted for a few minutes, in great apparent earnestness, with the Recorder, and immediately afterwards begged the Sheriff to request the attendance of his brother Garrow.

Mr. Baron Garrow, the Sheriffs, and a number of Aldermen and Magistrates, then entered the court; and a consultation between the two learned Judges and the Recorder was then renewed for several minutes. At its conclusion,

Mr. Justice Park addressed the Counsel for the prisoner, and observed, that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, he and his learned brother had agreed to defer passing judgment on the prisoner until Monday morning.

Mr. Serjeant Andrews immediately addressed his Lordship, and requested, in that case, that the prisoner might be permitted to depart, on finding securities for his re-appearance on Monday morning.

Mr. Alley, however, was proceeding to oppose this application on the part of the prosecution, when

Mr. Justice Park said he could make no distinction between the case of the prisoner and that of any other person convicted of felony; justice must be dealt out to the same extent to the rich man as to the poor. He begged, however, that he might not, in saying this, be supposed to cast any aspersion on the character of the prisoner, at he had no doubt, if the forms of justice had allowed his taking bail for the prisoner, that he would have appeared accordingly.

It was probable that the court might pronounce a sentence of imprisonment, and consequently it would make little difference whether the judgment was pronounced then or on Monday.

The prisoner then bowed to the court, and was conducted to Newgate.

Nearly the whole of the witnesses, and friends of the prisoner remained in court to hear the decision, and seemed to feel extremely anxious about the result.

SENTENCE.

At the Old Bailey, London, on Monday morning, this individual was brought up to receive the sentence of the court, having been convicted on Saturday evening of the manslaughter of Miss Catherine Cashin. The bench was very fully attended by persons who had given their evidence in favour of the prisoner, among whom we noticed the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, Marquis of Sligo, the Master of the Rolls, Sir J. Leach, Lady Leach, Marquis of Aylesbury, and a number of other persons of great respectability.

At twelve o'clock the prisoner entered the dock in a very dejected state.

The Recorder informed him that he had been found guilty of the manslaughter of Miss Catherine Cashin, and that the sentence of the Court was that he should pay 250*l.*, or remain in Newgate till the same was paid.

The prisoner retired amidst the congratulations of his friends, and left the court-yard of the Old Bailey, seated in the carriage of the Marquis of Sligo.

Several persons hissed him as he passed, and a great degree of feeling was evidently shown that the punishment should have been so lenient.

TALES OF A TAR.—An excellent and thoroughly English book, calculated to render good advice to the state, by making the chief pillars of it consider themselves the merriest and happiest fellows under the sun. A minute to this effect should be entered upon the log-book of every ship in his Majesty's service—on such and such a day, Tales of a Tar began to circulate among the crew. We certainly profess a more than ordinary regard towards the gallant men by whom our wooden walls are defended, and whose courage, activity, and good order, have made Great Britain at once the dread and envy of her enemies. Captain GLASCOCK is himself a Sailor—the observation is unnecessary to those who have read his book—he has shared alike in their dangers and their amusements—he must equally be a valuable associate in a calm and in a storm, and when the battle rages, we doubt not, a most valuable director of the ship's energy and coolness that tend to render victory certain. *New Monthly Magazine.*

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