

*Printed and Published
by
S. J. P. S.*



THE NEWFOUNDLANDER

No. 527.

THURSDAY, August 31, 1837.

Sixpence.

Conception-Bay Packets.



NORA CREINA

PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR AND PORTUGAL-COVE.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thank to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.

The **NORA CREINA** will, until further notice, start from **CARBONEAR** on the mornings of *Monday, Wednesday and Friday*, positively at 9 o'clock and the Packet-man will leave **St. John's** on the mornings of *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday*, at 9 o'clock, in order that the boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

TERMS.

Ladies and Gentlemen.....7s. 6d.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.
Single Letters.....0s. 6d.
Double ditto.....1s. 0d.
And Packages in proportion.

N. B.—**JAMES DOYLE** will hold himself accountable for all Letters and Packages given him **Carbonear, April 20, 1837.**

EDMUND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious boat, which at a considerable expense, he has fitted out that splendid Packet-boat

ST. PATRICK'S

to ply between *Carbonear and Portugal Cove*, having two cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies) with two sleeping berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of the respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them general satisfaction.

The **ST. PATRICK** will leave **Carbonear** for the Cove, on *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday* mornings at 9 o'clock, and the Cove at 12 o'clock, on *Monday, Wednesday and Friday*; the Packet man will leave **St. John's** at 8 o'clock on these mornings

TERMS.

After Cabin Passengers.....7s. 6d.
Fore Cabin Ditto.....5s. 0d.
Single Letters.....0s. 6d.
Double Ditto.....1s. 0d.

Parcels in proportion to their size or weight. The owner will not be accountable for any money put on board.

N. B.—Letters for **St. John's**, &c. received at **Mr. Edmund Phelan's**, **Carbonear**, and in **St. John's** for **Carbonear**, &c. at **Mr. Patrick Kieley's**, (*Newfoundland Tavern*), and at **Mr. John Crute's**, **Carbonear, April 20, 1837.**

St. John's and Harbour-Grace PACKET.

THE fine fast-sailing, Cutter, the *Express* leaves **Harbour-Grace**, precisely at 9 o'clock, every **MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY** morning for **Portugal Cove**, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—This vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin for Passengers; all Packages and Letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for passages or postages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary fares 7s. 6d., Servants and Children 5s. each. Single letters 6d., Double ditto 1s., and parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG, Agents,
St. John's.
ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent,
Harbour-Grace.

May 11.

On Sale

West of England Goods

BULLBY, JOB & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per **PHOENIX** from **Bridport**, **SELINA** from **Torquay**, and by previous arrivals—

- 2 Cod Seines 55 by 85
- 2 Ditto ditto 50 by 70
- 1 Caplin ditto 20 by 35
- 2 Ditto ditto 24 by 41
- 2 Ditto ditto 24 by 43
- Long Shore Lines in Bales of 25 dozen each
- Herring, Mackerel, and Cast Nets
- Twines of all kinds
- 150 Pair Fishing and Deck Boots
- 2000 Pair Men's, Women's, & Boys' Shoes, assorted in different sized Packages.

The above will be Sold cheap for Fish payment in the Fall.

May 25.

Cod and Caplin Seines of various sizes

Canvas, Nets, Bunts
Lines and Twines of every description
Payable in Fish, Oil, or Cash.

ALSO,

- 2,000 Pair English Shoes
- 2,000 Lbs. Butt, Shoulder, & Bellies English Leather
- Shoe Thread
- Devonshire Cider
- Dorsetshire Beer
- 700 Bottles "SHOUTS" Pickles & Sauces.

DANIEL FOWLER.

May 25.

BY

JAMES FERGUS & CO.

- 100 Puns. Choice Retailing MOLASSES
- 40 Hogsheads SUGAR

EX **LOTTERY** from **Porto Rico.**

Negrohead **TOBACCO**, first quality, a very superior article

1 Case Fishing **BOOTS**
EX **SIR THOMAS DUCKWORTH** from **Bermuda**

High Proof Demerary **RUM**

Fine ditto **SUGAR**

Excellent ditto **MOLASSES**

EX **BETHEA** from **Demerary.**

ALSO, IN STORE,

Prime Mess **BEEF, PORK, RICE.**

July.

A SECOND HAND PIANO FORTE.

Apply at the *Newfoundlander Office.*
May 25.

BRIGUS PACKET.

The New fast-sailing, Coppered Cutter

ARIEL

Is now plying between **Brigus** and **Portugal Cove**, leaving **Brigus** at 9 o'clock on the mornings of *Monday, Wednesday and Friday*, and **Portugal Cove** at 12 o'clock on the intermediate days.

FARES,

- After Cabin Passengers.....7s. 6d.
- Fore Cabin Ditto.....5s. 0d.
- Children over 3 years, half price
- Single Letters.....0s. 7d.
- Double Ditto.....1s. 2d.
- Fish Market Letters.....0s. 3d.
- Packages in proportion.

The Proprietors will not be accountable for money or property put on board.

Letter Box at the Shop of **Mr. ALEXANDER M'IVAN**, Stationer, Water Street, **St. John's.**

JOHN LEAMON, Agent.

May 18.

THE EARL OF DURHAM.

(From a Correspondent of the *Cork Southern Reporter*, July 13.)

As it is not improbable that this distinguished nobleman will shortly be called upon to occupy a very high position in the Councils of his sovereign, it may not be without interest at the present moment, to take a hasty glance at his political career and personal character. His Lordship is now in about his 46th or 47th year. His father **William Henry Lambton, Esq.**, formerly represented his native county, **Durham**, in Parliament, and was one of the few honest, fearless, eloquent, and patriotic friends of the constitutional rights of the people at that period, namely, about the commencement of the French Revolution; but he died in the prime of life, in Italy, leaving **John George Lambton**, the present **Earl of Durham**, with several other children, minors. The subject of this notice was sent at a proper age to **Eton School**; but it is said that while young he evinced a refractory disposition, and from not being under paternal, or other strong restraint, his studies were suffered to be neglected; and there is reason to believe that it has cost him much hard labour since to repair the defects of his early education, as he was never entered at either of the universities. We pass over the heedlessness and folly of youth; but it would not be surprising if a young man, left almost entirely his own master at too early an age, and to large possessions, should be for a time tempted into wild extravagancies and fashionable frivolities. If this was the case with **Lord Durham**, it did not last long. He became enamoured of a lady of French birth, but the daughter of a noble English Marquis, and married her; but the union, in consequence of her death, lasted only for a few years. His second wife, the present Countess, a lady of the most unostentatious character, and possessing every domestic virtue, is a daughter of the excellent and venerable **Earl Grey**. **Mr. Lambton** subsequently experienced several severe afflictions, particularly by the bereavement of his eldest son, a beautiful boy, whose portraits in the shop windows of the metropolis are familiar to the eye. On attaining his Majority, **Mr. Lambton** immediately took his seat in the House of Commons as member for the County **Durham**, the seat having been held for him by his uncle **Mr. Ralph Lambton**, so celebrated in connexion with his foxhounds. The very first speech which he delivered on the hustings surprised all who heard it, affording abundant promise as it did of future eminence, a promise which he went soon afterwards a good way towards fulfilling in his place in Parliament. During the agitation of the question on the Corn Laws in 1815, considerable excitement prevailed and riots occurred, in consequence of which the military were called out, when some obstruction took place in the way of Members proceeding to the House. **Mr. Lambton**, immediately on entering it, addressed the speaker in a very indignant tone and high spirit, complaining of the interruption. Nor was it long before he became popular with the nation by his advocacy of Parliamentary Reform, and other liberal measures, in opposition to the then Tory Ministry, and an all-powerful oligarchy. But it was not until 1820 that his talents, public spirit, and devotion to the popular cause, became fully apparent and excited the admiration of the country. In that year a general election, consequent on the demise of **George the Third**, took place. But in order to understand the difficulties with which **Mr. Lambton** had then to contend, it may be necessary to remark, that the county of **Durham** had been long held in complete thralldom by the clergy and the local aristocracy.—There was, perhaps, no county in England so much enslaved. The people were not only politically ignorant, but they were socially debased; they paid the most degrading reverences to those whom they fancied were their superiors, but who were merely their tyrants. Even those who knew that they had political rights were afraid to exercise them independently. The house of **Raby** (of which the **Marquis of Cleveland** is the head), had always claimed the right and power to return one county Member and the Church had as undoubted and as indisputable a title to return the other. Indeed, there was a sort of compact, if not expressed, at least understood, to this effect; and no third party, the "independent" freeholders, was ever taken into consideration.—Such was the state of

things when the election occurred in 1820.—**Mr. Lambton's** conduct had long rankled in the breasts of the clergy of the diocese and their lay coadjutors, and they determined to make a desperate effort to thrust him from the representation. Their plan was well concerted, as not a whisper of it was breathed out of the sable circle itself until the very last moment. The late **Mr. Wharton**, who had for several Parliaments represented the city of **Durham**, was then persuaded to relinquish his strong-hold there, and try an appeal to the county. There was no lack of money, nor any want of zeal. All the ecclesiastical influence and enormous it was of the diocese, was put in motion; all the Tories, high and low, were indefatigable in their exertions; all the Government offices poured forth their swarms in the same holy work; agents and emissaries of every kind were put in requisition; full two thirds of the attorneys of the district were enlisted on the same side; and every engine of the press that could possibly be brought into play was set to work, in support of priestly and Tory domination. Against all this formidable array **Mr. Lambton** could oppose only his own high character, his previous conduct in Parliament, his personal energy, and his individual resources. Yet, what was the result? After a contest of 5 days, the Church and Tory Candidate skulled away in the night time, leaving **Mr. Lambton** by a great majority at the head of the poll, and with 1,400 plumpers in reserve; and the more to increase his triumph, **Mr. Powlett**, the representative of the **Raby** interest, was indebted to **Mr. Lambton** for his return, as he would infallibly have been beaten by the Church candidate, if **Mr. Lambton** had not taken him under his wing. The arrogant predominance of the Priesthood and the Tories in the County **Durham** ceased from that hour. In the election for **Northumberland**—as memorable a one as any on record, **Mr. Lambton** took a very active part in favour of his brother-in-law, **Lord Howick**, although at the time in a very debilitated state of health. Upon this occasion he fought a duel with **Mr. T. W. Beaumont**; but after exchange of shots the principals were withdrawn from the ground. From that period **Mr. Lambton's** public conduct is too fresh in general recollection to require any particular notice. He was created **Baron Durham** during the administration of **Mr. Canning**, but it was believed to be rather the personal act of the King himself than of the Minister. He has since been elevated to an Earldom, and has for the last few years performed the difficult duties of Ambassador at **St. Petersburg**, but has now returned home. The noble Earl's style of oratory is more remarkable for clearness and fluency, than for classic beauty or elaborate elegance. If his speeches do not often exhibit brilliant dashes of wit or genius, they always display sound manly sense; and they are free from all showy pretence, and never smell of the lamp. They may be described in the line of the poet **Denham**, as
"Strong, without rage, without overflowing, full."
But the most valuable and distinguished quality of his speaking is its evident natural earnestness—every word, every look, every tone, enforces conviction of the speaker's sincerity. There is no conviction about it—it is all spontaneous genuine, warm from the heart as well as fresh from the head. Hence he is capable of demolishing with ease speakers of far loftier pretensions, but of less sterling ore. Naturally quick of perception, he can instantly penetrate through hypocrisy and deceit, however ingenious; and no one can be more prompt in deciding or more energetic in following up his resolutions: His political views are mostly correct, because they are the results of an honest mind; and it is impossible to hear him speak without being convinced that what he says springs from the heart. In private life it has been imputed to him that he was one of the proudest men, if not the very proudest man in England. If ever there were any foundation for a charge of this nature, it has long ceased to exist. At first, to a stranger, he may appear distant, or reserved, and he certainly can display *hauteur*, if he please. But after a few minutes conversation with him any unfavourable impression wears off, and you wonder you ever entertained it. In all the ordinary relations of life, as husband, father, friend, or master, he has few equals, and no superiors; and it is well known that he has made, on various occasions, enormous pecuniary sacrifices for the public good. Such is **Lord Durham**, though a very imperfect sketch of him.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.
(From the Spectator.)

PLACES.	MEMBERS RETURNED.	LIBERALS.	TORIES.
Abington—Duffield		0	1
Andover—Etwall, Pollen		1	0
Arundel—Lord Fitzalan		1	0
Ashburton—Lushington		1	0
Ashton—Hindley		1	0
Aylesbury—Rickford, Praed		0	2
Banbury—Tancred		1	0
Bath—Lord Powerscourt, Bruges		1	0
Barnstable—Chichester, Hodgson		1	0
Beaumaris—Paget		0	2
Bedford—Polhill, Stuart		0	2
Berwick-upon-Tweed—Hodgson, Holmes		0	2
Beverley—Hogg, Fox		0	2
Bewdley—Winnington		1	0
Birmingham—Attwood, Scholefield		2	0
Blackburne—Fielden, Turner		1	1
Bodmin—Vivian, Spry		1	1
Bolton—Bolling, Ainsworth		1	1
Boston—Brownrigg, Duke		2	0
Bradford—Lister, Busfield		2	0
Bridgewater—Cousenay, Broadwood		0	2
Bridport—Warburton, Jervis		2	0
Bristol—Miles, Berkeley		1	1
Brecon—Morgan		0	1
Bridgnorth—Whitmore, Tracey		1	1
Brighton—Dalrymple, Pecheil		1	1
Buckingham—Freemantle, Verney		1	0
Bury—Walker		1	1
Bury St. Edmund—Jermyn, Fitzroy		1	1
Calne—Earl of Shelburne		1	0
Cambridge—Rice, Fryne		2	0
Cambridge University—Goulbourn, Law		2	0
Canterbury—Bradshaw, Conyngham		0	1
Cardiff—Nicholl		0	1
Cardigan—Pryse		0	1
Carnarvon—Hughes		0	1
Carlisle—Howard, Marshall		2	0
Carmarthen—Morris		1	0
Chatham—Byng		1	0
Cheltenham—Berkeley		1	0
Chester—Grosvenor, Jervis		2	0
Chichester—Smith, Lennox		1	1
Christchurch—Rose		0	1
Chippenham—Neeld, Bolero		0	2
Cirencester—Cripps, Master		0	2
Clietheroe—Fort		1	0
Colchester—Sanderson, Smyth		0	2
Coventry—Elliott, Williams		2	0
Dartmouth—Seale		1	0
Derby—Strutt, Ponsonby		2	0
Devonport—Coddington, Grey		2	0
Devizes—Estcourt, Dundas		1	1
Dover—Reid, Rice		1	1
Dorchester—Cooper, Williams		0	2
Droitwich—Packington		0	1
Dudley—Hakes		0	1
Durham—Trevor, Harland		1	1
Evesham—Borthwick, Bowles		0	2
Exeter—Divett, Follett		0	1
Eye—Kerrison		0	1
Falmouth—Rofe, Freshfield		0	1
Finsbury—Wakley, Duncombe		2	0
Frome—Shepherd		0	1
Gloucester—Hope, Phillpotts		1	1
Grantham—Welby, Pollemache		0	2
Great Marlow—Clayton, Williams		1	1
Greenwich—Attwood, Barnard		1	1
Grimsby—Henenge		1	0
Guildford—Wall, Scarlet		0	2
Halifax—Prothero, Wood		2	0
Harwich—Herries, Eliott		1	1
Hastings—Planta, Holland		1	1
Haverfordwest—Phillips		1	0
Helstone—Cantelupo		0	1
Hertford—Copper, Mahon		1	1
Hereford—Birr, Clive		1	1
Honiton—Baillie, Stewart		1	1
Horsesham—Hurst		1	0
Hull—Wilberforce, James		0	2
Huntington—Peel, Pollock		0	2
Hythe—Melgund		1	0
Ipswich—Gibson, Tuffnell		1	1
Kendal—Wood		1	0
Kidderminster—Godson		0	1
Knaresborough—Rich, Langdale		2	0
Lambeth—Hawes, D'Eyncourt		2	0
Lancaster—Greene, Martyn		0	2
Lancaster—Hardinge		0	1
Leeds—Molesworth, Baines		2	0
Leicester—Duckworth, Easthope		2	0
Leominster—Greenaway, Hotham		1	1
Lewes—Blunt, Fitzroy		1	1
Lichfield—Anson, Paget		2	0
Lincoln—Sibthorp, Bulwer		1	1
Liskeard—Buller		1	0
Liverpool—Sandon, Creswell		0	2
London—Wood, Crawford, Pattison, Grote		4	0
Lyme Regis—Pinney		1	0
Lymington—Mackinnon, Stewart		0	2
Lynn—Bentick, Canning		0	2
Macclesfield—Brocklehurst, Grimsditch		1	1
Maldon—Dick, Round		0	1
Malmesbury—Andover		0	1
Manchester—Thomson, Phillips		2	0
Marlborough—Bruce, Baring		0	2
Marylebone—Hall, Whalley		2	0
Merthyr Tydvil—Guest		1	0
Midhurst—Poyntz		1	0
Montgomery—Edwards		1	0
Mommsouth—Blewitt		1	0
Morpeth—Lereson		1	0
Newark—Wilde, Gladstone		1	1
Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Miller, Horsey		0	2
Newcastle-under-Lyne—Ord, Hinde		1	1
Newport—Hawkins, Blake		2	0
Northampton—Smith, Currie		2	0
Northampton, South—Knightley, Cartwright		0	2
Northallerton—Wrightson		1	0
Norwich—Douro, Scarlett		0	2
Nottingham—Ferguson, Hobbouse		2	0
Oldham—Feilden, Johnson		2	0
Oxford—Maclean, Erie		1	1
Pembroke—Owen		0	1
Peterborough—Heron, Fazakerley		2	0
Petersfield—Jolliffe		1	0
Plymouth—Collier, Bewes		2	0
Pontefract—Miles, Stanley		1	1
Poole—Ponsonby, Phillips		2	0
Portsmouth—Baring, Carter		2	0

Total... Liberals, 180; Tories, 143.

(From the Liverpool Times, August 8.)

In the English boroughs the Reformers have returned one hundred and ninety-three members, and the Tories one hundred and forty-eight.

In the English counties the Reformers have returned only thirty-six members, whilst the Tories have returned eighty-eight.

In Scotland the Reformers have returned thirty-two members, and the Tories fourteen; and

In Ireland the Reformers have returned twenty-one members, and the Tories eight.

The total numbers returned by the Reformers in the three kingdoms is, therefore, two hundred and eighty-two, and by the Tories two hundred and fifty-nine; giving Ministers a majority of only twenty-three. There still, however, remain to be accounted for thirty-four English county members, six Scotch members, and seventy-five Irish members, to make up the number of six hundred and fifty-eight; and supposing the results to be in the same proportion as in the contests already decided, it is probable that the majority of Ministers will be increased from twenty-three to between thirty-five and forty. It will be somewhat between thirty and forty at all events, unless the Irish Elections should take a less favourable turn than there is any reason to expect.

The result of this second appeal to the people—like the result of that made by Sir Robert Peel two years ago, is indecisive. On the former dissolution, the Tories were unable to obtain even a bare majority, though supported by all the influence of the Crown; and on the present the Whigs, with the same influence, have obtained a bare majority, and nothing more. On both occasions both parties exhibited great strength, but it is evident that neither of them possess that preponderating influence which will enable it to govern the country exclusively on its own principles. For the first time in the history of this country there is a real balance and equipoise in the constitution, the Conservative and Progressive principles possessing equal force; and the question which will have to be decided is therefore this—Shall these two great, powerful, and nicely-balanced forces continue to pull directly against each other, to the present injury and ultimate ruin of the state; or shall some middle course be sought, honourable to all parties, and safe for the commonwealth? In a country of less established order and tranquillity than this, the present state of things would be really alarming; but in this we do not despair, great as the difficulties are, of some satisfactory arrangement. Meanwhile Ministers possess a majority, though it may be a small one; they have the good wishes of the Queen; and whatever turn affairs may take, they will, we hope, be able to secure just and impartial government for Ireland, and for the whole empire a safe and progressive line of policy. It is probable that sacrifices will have to be made by all parties, both of opinion and feeling; but we do not despair of what the Duke of Wellington described as a "reasonable" settlement of all the questions

which now divide the country. The reign of Toryism, such as we and our fathers have known it, is passed never to return, and a liberal and progressive line of policy is the only one practicable, even according to the admission of the Conservatives themselves. There is nothing very agreeable to any class of party men in the present state of politics, but there is nothing to discourage a sincere lover of the whole constitution, or a friend of temperate and well-considered reform.

The Irish elections are going greatly in favour of Ministers and Reform. At Dublin Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Hutton have unseated the late Tory members, Messrs. West and Hamilton; at Belfast Mr. Gibson and the Earl of Belfast have unseated Messrs. Emerson Tennent and Dunbar; at Drogheda Sir William Somerville has displaced the Hon. Randell Plunkett; at Sligo Mr. Somers unseats Mr. Martin; at Carlow Mr. Maude, the barrister, has defeated Mr. F. Bruen; at Athlone John O'Connell succeeds Captain Matthew; at Londonderry Sir R. A. Ferguson has vanquished Mr. George Robert Dawson, Sir Robert Peel's brother-in-law. At Limerick and Galway, Wexford, New Ross, Mallow, and other places, the Liberal members have been re-elected, and at Waterford and Dungarvan the Tories are at the bottom of the poll. At Newry the Tories have defeated Mr. Brady by ejecting upwards of a hundred persons who voted for him at the previous election, and a second Tory has been returned in the county of Antrim. It is now pretty certain that out of the hundred and five members returned by Ireland, from seventy-five to eighty will be Liberals.

In Scotland the losses and gains are as follows:—We have lost Haddingtonshire, Perthshire, and Kilmarnock; and gained Edinburghshire, Roxburghshire, Orkney, the Inverness Boroughs, and the St. Andrew's Boroughs. At present the balance is two in favour of Ministers.

GREENOCK ELECTION.

(From the Greenock Advertiser, July 27.)

WALTER BAINE, junior, Esq., came forward and said he had great pleasure in proposing that Mr. Wallace, who had so ably and so faithfully served them in times past, should be again returned to Parliament as their representative. (Cheers.) The public services of Mr. Wallace were so well known to the constituency of Greenock, and indeed to the whole country, that it would be altogether superfluous on his part to enter at large upon them. Before ever he entered Parliament he had acted a conspicuous part in the cause of Reform; and it was his exertions, and those of some other liberal landowners in Renfrewshire, that were mainly instrumental in stirring up the people of Scotland generally to demand their rights as freemen. (Cheers.) It was mainly in consequence of his services on that occasion that he had been first returned for Greenock; and he would ask what he had done since to forfeit their confidence? He (Mr. Baine) could say with truth, and he would appeal even to his opponents to bear him out in saying it, that no Member of the House was more regular in his attendance, or more indefatigable in the discharge of his duties; and no candidate could have spoken and acted more in conformity with the promises and professions which he made previous to his election. (Cheers.) If, then, his principles were such, as at first to gain their confidence, and if he has always acted in conformity with these principles, was it possible to conceive that the electors would make choice of any other to represent them? (Cheers, and cries of No, no.) They could not do so without themselves being guilty of gross inconsistency—nay more, of the basest ingratitude. Notwithstanding, however, Mr. Wallace's high claims to their respect and confidence, it had been already publicly declared that there was to be another candidate for their suffrages. He (Mr. Baine) was fully aware of the good character which Mr. Smith bore in private life; they would all concede to him his high merits on that ground (cheers); but while he, with the greatest readiness, admitted the personal worth of Mr. Smith, and his merits as a private gentleman, still, if there were any circumstances in his public conduct which should recommend him to their favour, he (Mr. Baine) was not aware of them, and he believed that most of those who were now present were in a similar predicament. (Cheers.) Of course, his friends or himself would take the present opportunity of making them known, if such there were. He had already adverted to Mr. Wallace's services in the cause of Reform, and would like to know what Mr. Smith had done in the same cause. Did he come forward—

Mr. Smith—Yes, I did. (Great clamour.)

Mr. Baine was glad to hear it, but he was at the same time sorry to find that he had now identified himself with a party that was opposed to all reform (cries of No, no, from Mr. Smith and several others); and which he verily believed would, if they had the power, act as their good friend the King of Hanover had done. (Cheers and confusion.) He (Mr. Baine) had been told that it was mainly as a friend to the Church that Mr. Smith was brought forward. This was not the first time, and he much feared that it would not be the last, when the cry of "the Church in danger" would be employed to serve a political purpose. He believed that the electors of Greenock were possessed of too much good sense to be carried away by such a cry, whether it came from the pulpit or the kirk-session; whether it was employed by clergyman or layman, well knowing that true Christianity never would be endangered by the extension of the liberties of mankind. (Great cheering.) The question for the constituency to decide, was not simply whether Mr. Smith or Mr. Wallace should represent them, but whether they would support the present Ministry, who had given them the Reform Bill, under which they possessed the privilege of voting—who had given them Municipal Reform—who had abolished Slavery—who had relaxed, if not removed, the fetters on trade, and permitted the ships of India to enter their harbours—the question was, whether they would support the men who had given them all these measures of Reform, or support the men who were opposed to all these salutary measures. (Cheers.) One point had been touched upon, which he must candidly confess he did not regard as of so much importance as some were inclined to do. That

was, that Mr. Smith was a Glasgow merchant, and of course might be inclined to lean to the interests of that city in matters where its prosperity and that of Greenock clashed. As he had already stated, he did not put much stress on this objection; but at the same time they were all aware that they had more than once been engaged in struggles with that city and its river trust, and that too, very seriously, only two years ago.

Mr. Smith—And on that occasion I took the side of Greenock. (Cheers and hisses.)

Mr. Baine was glad to hear that, and he gave him credit for so doing. It was, however, on much higher grounds than these that he preferred Mr. Wallace to Mr. Smith. After thanking the meeting for the patience with which they had listened to him, Mr. Baine concluded by proposing Mr. Wallace as a fit and proper person to represent Greenock in Parliament. (Great cheering.)

Baine Stuart seconded the motion, stating that he agreed in almost every thing Mr. Baine had said.

Alarming reports as to Sir Robert Peel's health... The London papers have delicately alluded, during the past week, to the state of the Right Hon. Baronet's health. Yesterday it was currently reported in Liverpool, and, apparently, on very good authority, that he had been given up by his medical attendants. His disorder was at first supposed to be sciatica, a rheumatic affection of the hip joint, and he went to Buxton. There his complaint came on with great violence, and proved to be a lumbar abscess, for which, it is said, he has been operated on, and which will either suddenly or gradually, but certainly, be fatal to him. Medical men agree that, if he has this complaint upon him, he never can again enter upon his Parliamentary duties. We give the report as we have received it, and have good reason for believing that it is too true.... Weekly Dispatch, July 30.

The Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) August 31, 1837.

Since our last we have received files of English, Irish and Scotch papers down to the 7th August, London, and 8th Liverpool, brought by numerous arrivals from the United Kingdom, and we have devoted all our available space to extracts from the most interesting portion of their contents—that having reference to the General Election then in progress.

We publish to-day a Statement shewing the result of the Elections as far as the returns had been made, by which it will be seen that in England Ministers were in a minority of seven, while in Scotland and Ireland the Reformers claimed a majority over their opponents of 31,—the total number of Returns in the three countries being, of Reformers 282, of Conservatives, 258;—majority for Ministers 24.

Mr. Hume has been returned for Kilkenny by a majority over Mr. Ewart, who was also a candidate for the representation of that city.

We observe in a London paper of the 7th, an account of the death of the Duchess of St. Albans, which took place on the previous day.

A report was in circulation yesterday—which we believe was very generally credited—that information had been received from Spain, via Havana, to the effect that Don Carlos was besieged in Catalonia by the Queen's troops, and was so situated as to prevent the possibility of escape; but the following extract from a London paper of the 7th inst.—which is considerably later than any accounts that could have been received by the above route—will shew the fallacy of this statement:—

"By the latest intelligence from Spain, a report of the Governor of Alcanis, published at Saragossa on the 31st, we learn that the Pretender was still in the environs of Cantavieja. Espartero reached Biscado on the 28th, and was to take his position as Camarillas on the 29th. The Carlist expedition which passed the Ebro was at Cavarrabia and Behuerta on the 27th. General Alcala, who was at Lerma on the 27th, with Escalera, pursued the enemy."

ARRIVALS.—In the Margaret, from Halifax, Mrs. Archibald.—In the Blandford, Mr. G. Beck.—In the Hebe, from Greenock, Mrs. Dow, Mr. Garland Gaden, Dr. Allen.—In the Terra Nova, from New Brunswick, Mr. Thomson, Mr. John Stuart.—In the Britannia, from Greenock, Miss Cummins.—In the Angerona, from Newport, Rev. Mr. Walsh.

Shipping Intelligence.



VESSELS (ENTERED.)

August 24.—Devonshire, Wainwright Grenada—80 puns. rum, 30 puns. molasses.
25.—Blandford, Hutchings, Bristol—60 tons coal, and merchandise.
Rambler, Crane, Bay Verte—30 head cattle &c.
Spanish Brig Timoleon, Thomas de Ytuxiaga, Havana—ballast.
Margaret, George, Halifax—15 kegs tobacco, 10 hhds. sugar, 12 hhds. porter, &c.
Eliza, Hartly, Bridgeport—70 tons coal.
Sarah, Webster, P. P. Island—25 M. lumber, &c.
Hebe, Marshal, Greenock—80 casks wine 20 tons coal
Success, Deagle, Cape Breton—30 head cattle 40 sheep.
Charlotte, Goldsworthy, Liverpool—150 boxes soap.
500 bls. flour, 170 bags bread, &c.
Hirondelle, Mathewson, Demerara—50 puns. rum, 50 puns. molasses.
Otter, Dill, Porto Rico—120 puns. molasses, 42 bls. sugar.
Uniaek, Landry, Cape Breton—30 head cattle, 50 sheep, 80 firkins butter.
Annandale, Walsh, P. E. Island—52 M. lumber 20 M. shingles.
26.—Diana, Le Blanc, Cape Breton—30 M. lumber.
Susan, Le Blanc, Cape Breton—30 M. lumber.

Notices

HAY AND STRAW.

THE Assistant Commissary General hereby gives notice, that Sealed Tenders will be received by him on **MONDAY**, the 18th September proximo, until 1 P. M., for the Supply of **HAY AND STRAW** for the use of the Horses of Officers of Corps and Departments in this Garrison, from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1838.

The Hay to be Housed Hay, of the best quality, usually denominated Timothy Hay, of not less than four months old; the Straw to be good, clean, Oaten Straw, and both to be subject to approval by a Board of Officers.

The Contractor will be required to have in store a supply equal to the wants of the Garrison for six weeks in advance, which is to be open to inspection by the Commissariat.

The deliveries to be made weekly to the Officers of the Corps, and monthly to the Staff and Departments, upon Commissariat checks. The Forage to be issued in a convenient vicinity to the Garrison, and approved of by the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops.

The Tenders to be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the penal sum of Eighty Pounds sterling.

The Tenders must specify the price in Halifax currency (in figures, and words at length) per 100 lbs. of Hay or of Straw, delivered agreeably to the above conditions.

Payment will be made monthly or two-monthly at the option of the Contractor, in the usual manner, in Dollars at the rate of 5s. currency per dollar.

Further information can be obtained on application at this Office.

Commissariat, Newfoundland, }
St. John's, 29th August, 1837. }

VESELS (LOADING.)

August 24.—Bermuda, Phillips, Barbados.
Ariel, Butte, Brazil.
28.—Sarah, Webster, Cape Breton.
Devonshire, Wainwright Grenada.
29.—Queen, Kindall, Italy.
Elizabeth, M. Morris, New Brunswick.
Success, Deagle, Cape Breton.
Watchman, Witney, West Indies.
Hirondelle, Mathewson, West Indies.
Three Brothers, Shiddon, Cape Breton.

VESELS (CLEARED.)

August 25.—Beaver, Anderson, Miramichi; 100 bls. flour.
26.—Eliza Liddell, Surtas, Miramichi; ballast.
Adeona, Patten, Bermuda; 300 bls. flour, 50 bags bread, 30 bls. pork, 120 qtls. fish, &c.
General Grant, Dunscomb, Bermuda; 270 qtls. fish, 140 bls. flour, 50 boxes soap, &c.
28.—Adonis, De Gronchy, P. E. Island; ballast
29.—Highlander, Munden, Cape Breton; ballast.
Rambler, Cram, New Brunswick; sundries
30.—Annandale, Walsh, P. E. Island; 37 bags bread and sundries
Unick, Landrey, Cape Breton; 40 barrels flour, 20 bags bread, and sundries.

Sales by Auction.

Damaged FLOUR.

THIS DAY,
(Thursday) At 12 o'clock,
(Without Reserve)
ON THE WHARF OF

Thos. & John Brocklebank
20 Bls. damaged Flour,
280. Lbs. dried Beef.

August 31.

TO-MORROW,
(Friday) At One o'Clock,
At the Commercial Room,
35 Qr.-Chests best Souchong TEA
15 Ditto ditto Young Hyson ditto
1 Hhd. Madeira WINE
A few dozen Port WINE and
8 Bags Coffee.

RICHARD LANGLEY,
Auctioneer.

August 31.

FOR CHARTER.

The first-class, British-built
Schr. HIRAM,
Captain GIBSON;
Will carry 16 @ 1700 Qtls. Fish.
Apply to
ROBINSON, BROOKING, GARLAND & Co
August 24.

WANTED
A Vessel to Charter,

For a Port in Ireland, to carry
1800 or 2000 Qtls. Fish.

August 31.
PATRICK MORRIS.

TO BE LET.
A N Eligible Waterside PREMISES in this town.
For information apply at the Newfoundland
Office.

July 27.

Notices

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The Contractor will be required to have in store a supply equal to the wants of the Garrison for six weeks in advance, which is to be open to inspection by the Commissariat.

The deliveries to be made weekly to the Officers of the Corps, and monthly to the Staff and Departments, upon Commissariat checks. The Forage to be issued in a convenient vicinity to the Garrison, and approved of by the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops.

The Tenders to be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the penal sum of Eighty Pounds sterling.

The Tenders must specify the price in Halifax currency (in figures, and words at length) per 100 lbs. of Hay or of Straw, delivered agreeably to the above conditions.

Payment will be made monthly or two-monthly at the option of the Contractor, in the usual manner, in Dollars at the rate of 5s. currency per dollar.

Further information can be obtained on application at this Office.

Commissariat, Newfoundland, }
St. John's, 29th August, 1837. }

TREASURY BILLS.

THE Assistant Commissary General hereby gives notice, that **BILLS** on Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, are granted at this Office, in exchange for **BRITISH SILVER** at the fixed premium of 1½ per cent, or in the proportion of a Bill for £100 sterling for each sum of £101 10s. sterling, paid into the Military Chest.

Commissariat, St. John's, Newfld., }
28th August, 1837. }

Pale SEAL OIL.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until One o'clock, P. M., on **SATURDAY**, the 2d September next, from persons willing to supply 130 Gallons (Imperial measure) of Pale

SEAL OIL,

For the use of this Garrison.

The Tenders must express the rate currency per gallon; and payment will be made in Dollars.

Further particulars will be made known, on application at this Office.

COMMISSARIAT, }
Newfoundland, }
22d August, 1837. }

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
19th July, 1837. }

Contract for COALS.

TENDERS in triplicate will be received at this Office on the 20th of September, 1837, from persons willing to enter into a Contract agreeable to certain conditions which may be seen at this Office, for supplying the Commissariat Department, at St. John's, Newfoundland, with 570 Chaldrons of Best Sydney COALS, from the mines in Cape Breton.

J. LAIDLEY,
D. C. G.

Commissariat, Newfoundland, }
24th July, 1837. }

BANK
OF
British North America.

OFFICE open from 10 to 3 o'clock.
DISCOUNT DAYS—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS.

A. MILROY,
Manager

BY
EWEN STABB,
500 Bags BREAD
300 Firkins BUTTER
300 Barrels FLOUR
250 HAMS
Pine and Spruce LUMBER
LEATHER, CORDAGE
RAISINS, BRANDY
Madeira WINE, BROWN STOUT, &c.

COALS,
Now landing at 7s. 7 Hoghead.

July 20.

On Sale

BY
JOHN CUSACK,
The Cargo of Schooner Emma, from Hamburg—
725 Bags Bread, fine and good
common
100 Barrels Pork
142 Firkins and Kegs Butter, first
quality
120 Westphalia Hams
11 Bales rounded Leather.

ALSO, ON HAND,
100 Hides Sole Leather
15 Dozen English Kipp & Calf Skins
20 Boxes Tobacco Pipes
2 Puns. Cork Whisky
Brandy and Gin in Hhds.
Congo and Green Teas in Qr.-Chests
A few Sides prime Irish Bacon
Irish Pork in bls. & half bls.

Cash or Fish taken in payment.
August 31.

Now Landing
From the Brigantine MARGARET, Capt. W. Grey,
AND FOR SALE

BY
THE SUBSCRIBER,
AT HIS
New Building, opposite the Premises of Messrs.
Rennie, Stuart, & Co.

10 Hogheads Superior Brandy, (direct from
London)
5 Ditto best Hollands
10 Ditto English Ale
10 Ditto ditto Cider
20 Ditto Irish Porter
35 Qr.-Chests Assorted Teas
1 Pun. Old Whiskey, 3 years in the Island
8 Hhds. & 4 Qr.-Casks Tenerife Wine
6 Qr.-casks first quality Port ditto
10 Hhds. Moist Sugar
10 Boxes Havana ditto, 4 cwt. each
7 Cwt. English and Irish Hams
3 Cwt. Pine Apple Cheese
50 Boxes best Muscatel Raisins
200 Pair Men's and Women's Shoes
20 Firkins Butter
2 Hhds. & 10 bales Prime Leaf Tobacco.

JAMES CULLIN.
August 31.

W. & H. Thomas & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
Per MARY JANE from Greenock,
The first part of their Fall Supply of
DRY GOODS,
Which they offer for Sale at very reduced Prices.
August 31.

Per Dewdrop from Dartmouth,
A Consignment of 8 Bales of Number
CANVAS,
2 to 7 of a very superior quality, on sale at Cost
and Charges.
Labrador Fish taken in Payment.
JOHN EALES, JUN.
August 31.

BY
NICHOLAS GILL,
50 PUNS. strong proof fine flavoured Demerara RUM
20 Puns. Retalling MOLASSES
25 Hhds. and 10 bls. first quality SUGAR
And a few Barrels American TAR.

July 27.

Thos. & John Brocklebank
OFFER FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED
Per Brig Oberon, from LIVERPOOL:—
SUPERFINE Copenhagen } Which can be re-
FLOUR, } commended for
Hamburg BEEF, } family use;
Danzic PORK, superior quality
Liverpool SOAP, in boxes of 2 cwt. each
EARTHENWARE in Crates, well assorted
Brazil COFFEE.

TEAS—
Bohea, Congou, Twankey and Hyson.
Fish in October will be received in payment.
August 24.—5w.

JUST RECEIVED
Per ARIEL from Hamburg,
AND FOR SALE

BY
Thos. & John Brocklebank
Superfine FLOUR
Prime new BUTTER
OATMEAL
PEAS
Pearl BARLEY
Westphalia HAMS
GENEVA
BRICKS.

August 17.

On Sale

AT THE STORES
OF
J. Dunscomb & Co.
A few doz. real French
CHAMPAIGN, V
AND
A few dozen very old fine
MADEIRA!
August 17.

Bills on New York
At Sight,
FOR SALE ON LOW AND ACCOMMODATING TERMS
BY
W. & H. THOMAS & Co.
Also—
BILLS ON HALIFAX.
August 10.

BY
Baine, Johnston & Co.
230 TONS
SALT.
EX ANN JOHNSTON, from Cadiz.
August 10.

JUST RECEIVED
FROM LONDON,
AND FOR SALE
BY
Lawrence O'Brien,
4 Cases best white Sparkling CHAMPAIGN, of
3 dozen each
2 Ditto Pink CHAMPAIGN, of 3 dozen each
2 Ditto fine Sparkling BURGUNDY, of 3 dozen
each
3 Ditto finest Chateau Lafitte CLARET (of 1825)
3 dozen each

August 3.

W. & H. Thomas & Co.
OFFER FOR SALE
The Cargo of the Schooner HUGH DENSON from
Halifax,
CONSISTING OF
62 Puns. Barbados & Trinidad MOLASSES
60 M. SHINGLES.
N. B.—Fish or Cash taken in payment.
August 10.

A SECOND HAND
FIRE ENGINE.
Apply at the Newfoundland Office.
August 3.

The Subscribers
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Per AMITY,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
Also, of former Importations,
150 Qr.-Chests Hyson, Souchong, Bohea and Congo
TEAS.
BENJAMIN BOWRING & SON.
July 6.

'Nonpareil,' from London
RICHARD HOWLEY
IS NOW LANDING
From the above Vessel,
15 H HDS. old fine-flavoured COGNAC,
(MARTELL'S Brand) warranted prime,
10 Ditto Pale Skidam GENEVA
16 Pipes and Qr.-casks Spanish PORT WINE
10 Bls. PASTE BLACKING, in small Pots

ALSO, ON HAND,
Of previous importations,
35 Hhds. Brandy and Geneva, (in Bond)
30 Ditto Prime Sherry Wine, in bottle
A few Cases and Qr.-casks prime Old Port
350 Boxes London Candles, molds and dips
10 Dozen Waxed Kip and Calf Skins
20 Hides Rounded Leather,
30 Casks Paste and Liquid Blacking
50 Ditto bottled Ale and Porter—3 doz. each
Pork, Flour, Butter, Bread,
Cordage, Nails, Lines, Twines,
Lance Bunts, and

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Manufactured Goods.
N. B.—Customers not wishing to purchase
Spirits by wholesale, will be supplied as heretofore
in small lots.—Warranted GENUINE.
July 13.



Doct's Corner.

MAY THE YOUNG QUEEN BE HAPPY.

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAILEY.

May the young Queen be happy and calm her renown,
While sword in the scabbard reposes;
On the forehead of youth may the sovereign crown
Press no more than a chaplet of roses.
May the arts, as they did in Elizabeth's reign,
Shed around intellectual glory;
And Victoria's annals be free from the stain
Of the errors that darken'd her story.
May the young Queen be happy, unsullied her court,
And the love of her people her pride and support.

May the young Queen be happy; should peace pass away,
Not a heart in her kingdom would falter;
Her voice would call forth a triumphant array
In defence of the throne and the altar.
But laurels enough ready gathered we find,
And no spark of right feeling he loses,
Who prays that the olive may now be entwined
With the ever-green wreath of the Muses.
May the young Queen be happy, unsullied her court,
And the love of her people her pride and support.

THE BIRD AT SEA.

Bird of the greenwood!
Oh! why art thou here?
Leaves dance not o'er thee,
Flowers bloom not near:
All the sweet waters
Far hence are at play—
Bird of the greenwood,
Away, away!
Midst the wild billows
Thy place will not be,
As 'midst the wavings
Of wild rose and tree:
How should'st thou battle
With storm and with spray?—
Bird of the greenwood,
Away, away!

Or art thou seeking
Some brighter land,
Where by the south wind
Vine leaves are fann'd?
Midst the wild billows
Why then delay?
Bird of the greenwood,
Away, away!

Chide not my lingering
Where waves are dark!
Hand that hath nursed me
In the bark—
A heart that hath cherish'd
Through winter's long day—
So I turn from the greenwood
Away, Away!!

WESTMINSTER ELECTION IN THE OLDEN TIME.
—The right of voting in the city of Westminster was, antecedently to the passing of the Reform Bill, vested in the whole of the householders within the ancient limits of that city paying scot and lot, viz., parish-rates, no matter to how small an amount. The electors, in the year 1790 amounting to 17,291, had then, and still continue to have, the appearance of indicating a large portion of what is called the public opinion of the nation; and, of course, gave its Members a considerable degree of weight and importance in the House of Commons. The representation of Westminster became, therefore, of primary importance in the estimation of the two rival factions; and, in the general elections of 1784 and 1788, two grand struggles took place for this prize, which were accompanied with all the usual profligate excesses on these occasions, of drunkenness, tumult, violence, and murder. In the latter election, the opposing candidates were, nominally, Lord John Townsend and Lord Hood, but it was the factions which really carried on the contest. In the course of four years, each party had expended £100,000. Nor can it be deemed matter of surprise that such immense sums should be lavished, when it is understood that, independently of the money disbursed in purchasing the votes of electors, every public-house throughout the city was kept open, by one or the other party, night and day. Bands of ruffians, composed of the very dregs of society, decorated with cockades, preceded by flags, and armed with bludgeons, &c., and accompanied with music, were employed to parade the streets or surround the hustings, at the enormous wages of ten shillings a day each man. Nor was this too large a sum for the hazard the poor wretches underwent. Parties of them had to fight their way through thick and thin, to encompass the electors, and protect them from the missiles and attacks of the mobs engaged by the other side; and never did a day pass without atrocious conflicts, broken heads, and broken limbs; nor did an election take place without the loss of one or more lives. But to return to our subject: upwards of £20,000 of the expenses of this election were paid by persons most of them in office. The Duke of Richmond paid £500, the next in degree of

official rank paid £300, the Lords of the Treasury £200 each, the Lords of the Admiralty £150 each, with some few exceptions, and the Secretary of the Treasury furnished the rest.

On the Opposition side, of course, all was loss; as it came out of the pockets of the individual members of the party, whose hope of reimbursement depended upon their being at some future period strong enough to turn their opponents out of office, and step into their places.—(From the *Life of John Thelwall*.)

STATE OF IRELAND.

(From the *Examiner*.)

In England the legal vacation is a figure of speech, for the English circuits afford the long robe plenty of business; but in Ireland it is the idle and joyous time that the phrase literally imports. The vacation is to the Irish Judges precisely what it is to school-boys; their circuits resemble what we call at fairs Merry-go-rounds. The Munster, for instance, is a mere excursion to Killarney; the North-east, a visit to the Giant's Causeway; the Connaught circuit, nothing but a tour in the Irish Highlands; and the Leinster, a rural ride through Wicklow. There are no Whitefeet to be hanged, and the only resource is to kill time—

“Bench and bar go forth to play
On a sunshine holiday.”
There have been many complaints in Ireland of party on the bench; now we have just the reverse—the bench on a party! There must have been many a charming pic-nic at Waterford, where there were only five offenders for trial; and at Kilkenny, where the county and city together mustered no more than fourteen cases to detain the tourists. It is really to be feared that the Irish Judges will forget their craft, for, as the schoolboy rhyme goes,
“All play and no work makes Jack a dull boy.”

We published last week extracts illustrative of the “Horrible State of Ireland,” from the Judges’ charges in six counties; we have now to make the following additions to the list. The electors of England and Scotland will draw the proper practical conclusions:—

Kilkenny.—Mr. Justice Johnson said—“As to the immediate business upon which you are engaged, there is no occasion to occupy your time with many remarks. In number of cases and character of crime the calendar is extremely light.”

City of Kilkenny.—Chief Justice Doherty remarked—“I am glad to observe that the criminal business, as it usually is in Kilkenny, is so light.”

Antrim.—Judge Burton said—“It afforded him great satisfaction to have it in his power to congratulate the Grand Jury on the present peaceable state of the county.”

King's County.—Baron Foster said—“There was nothing in the state of the calendar that called for any particular observation from him.”

Queen's County.—Mr. Justice Moore stated—“With respect to the calendar, I am happy to perceive it differs widely from what it presented a few years past. It is gratifying to me to find that those agrarian disturbances, the fruitful cause of so many misfortunes to the peasantry of this fine county, are completely subsided, and that security and peace have at length succeeded to terror and outrage. This happy state of things would, under any circumstances, be highly gratifying, but, identified as I am with your county, it gives me a heartfelt pleasure.”

We have similar testimonials before us to profound tranquillity and total absence of all crimes of a violent or insubordinate character in Louth, Leitrim, and even Orange Down itself.

If this state of affairs continues much longer, even the lawn sleeves will begin to envy the ermine, as a still closer approximation to the supreme bliss of perfect idleness. We should advise the Government to invest the chiefs of the law with some new commission, in addition to the scarcely more than nominal ones of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery. Why should not the Judges conduct the Trigonometrical Survey? We may infer their mathematical talents from the practical acquaintance they must needs have with that important branch of mechanics, called Moments of Inertia.

CAN THE QUEEN MARRY A SUBJECT?—Certainly. The Royal Marriage Act of Geo. III. reserved the power of dispensation to the Crown in such cases. The Marriage Act states—“That no descendant of his late Majesty King George II., male or female, (other than the issue of princesses who have married, or may hereafter marry into foreign families,) shall be capable of contracting matrimony, without the previous consent of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, signified under the Great Seal, and declared in Council.” Without this provision, such marriage is declared to be null and void; but such permission the Queen has only to give herself, and she may, if she please, exalt to the dignity of King-consort, any gentleman being a Protestant, whether a foreigner or native of these realms.—*Atlas*.

Her Majesty, besides being a good performer on the piano-forte, sings remarkably well; her voice is a mezzo soprano of a very sweet quality. The Duchess of Kent is a good musician, and plays the piano-forte scientifically. Most of the sons and daughters of George III. were accomplished musicians. His late Majesty, King George IV., was an excellent performer on the violoncello, and he possessed a very fine bass voice. The Duke of Cambridge plays the violin in a very superior manner, and the Princess Augusta has composed many pretty vocal pieces. Queen Adelaide is an excellent judge of music, and is remarkably fond of

sacred compositions, particularly full choruses. During the Festival in Westminster Abbey, she was frequently moved “even to tears,” while the sublime choruses of Handel were performed.

THE QUEEN'S DISPATCH TO LORD MULOGRAVE.

Whitehall, July 18, 1837.

My Lord—In confiding again to your Excellency the important charge of administering the affairs of Ireland in her Majesty's name, the Queen has commanded me to express to your Excellency her Majesty's entire approbation of your past conduct, and her desire that you should continue to be guided by the same principles in which you have hitherto acted.

The Queen willingly recognises in her Irish subjects a spirit of loyalty and devotion towards her person and Government.

Her Majesty is desirous to see them in the full enjoyment of that Civil and Political equality to which, by recent statutes, they are fully entitled; and her Majesty is persuaded that when invidious distinctions are altogether obliterated, her Throne will be still more secure, and her people more truly united.

The Queen has seen with satisfaction the tranquillity which has lately prevailed in Ireland, and has learned with pleasure that the general habits of the people are in a state of progressive improvement, arising from their confidence in the just administration of the powers of government.

I am commanded to express to you her Majesty's cordial wishes for the continued success of your Administration, and your Excellency may be assured that your efforts will meet with firm support from her Majesty.

The Queen further desires that you will assure her Irish Subjects of her impartial protection.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,
&c. &c. &c.

DISCOVERY OF THE SCOTTISH REGALIA.

(From *Lockhart's Life of Scott*.)

The following notices of this interesting event are extracted from Scott's correspondence in February, 1818:—

“The spirit of the Scotch at the Union clung fondly to these emblems; and to soothe their jealousy, it was specially provided by an article of the Union that the Regalia should never be removed, under any pretext, from the kingdom of Scotland. Accordingly, they were deposited, with much ceremony, as an authentic instrument bears, in a strong chest, secured by many locks, and the chest itself placed in a strong room, which was again carefully bolted up and secured, leaving to national pride the satisfaction of pointing to the barred window, with the consciousness that there lay the Regalia of Scotland. But this gratification was strangely qualified by a surmise, which somehow became generally averred, stating that the Regalia had been sent to London; and you may remember that we saw at the Jewel Office a crown, said to be the ancient crown of Scotland. If this transfer (by the way highly illegal) was ever made, it must have been under some secret warrant; for no authority can be traced for such a proceeding in the Records of the Secretary of State's Office. Fifteen or twenty years ago, the Crown Room, as it is called, was opened by certain Commissioners, under authority of a sign-manual. They saw the fatal chest, strewed with the dust of a hundred years, about six inches thick; a coat of like thickness lay on the floor; and I have heard the late President Blair say, that the uniform and level appearance of the dust warranted them to believe that the chest, if opened at all after 1707, must have been violated within a short time of that date, since, had it been opened at a later period, the dust accumulated on the lid, and displaced at opening it, must have been lying around the chest. But the Commissioners did not think their warrant entitled them to force this chest, for which no keys could be found; especially as their warrant only entitled them to search for records—not for crowns and sceptres.

“The extreme solemnity of opening sealed doors of oak and iron, and finally breaking open a chest which had been shut since 7th March, 1707, about a hundred and eleven years, gave a sort of interest to our researches, which I can hardly express to you, and it would be very difficult to describe the intense eagerness with which we watched the rising of the lid of the chest, and the progress of the workmen in breaking it open, which was neither an easy nor a speedy task. It sounded very hollow when they worked on it with their tools, and I began to lean to your faction of the Little Faiths. However, I never could assign any probable or feasible reason for withdrawing these memorials of ancient independence, and my doubts rather arose from the conviction that many absurd things are done in public as well as in private life merely out of a hasty impression of passion or resentment. For it was evident the removal of the Regalia might have greatly irritated people's minds here, and offered a fair pretext for breaking the Union, which, for thirty years, was the predominant wish of the Scottish nation.

“The fate of these Regalia, which his Royal Highness's goodness has thus restored to light and honour, has, on one or two occasions, been singular enough. They were, in 1652, lodged in the Castle of Dunnotar, the seat of the Earl Marischal, by whom, according to his ancient privilege, they were kept. The Castle was defended by George Ogilvie, of Barra, who, apprehensive of the progress which the English made in reducing the strong

places in Scotland, became anxious for the safety of these valuable memorials. The ingenuity of his lady had them conveyed out of the Castle in a bag on a woman's back, among some *hards*, as they are called, of lint. They were carried to the Kirk of Kinneff, and intrusted to the care of the clergyman, named Grainger, and his wife, and buried under the pulpit. The Castle of Dunnotar though very strong and faithfully defended, was at length under the necessity of surrendering, being the last strong place in Britain on which the Royal Flag floated in these calamitous times. Ogilvie and his wife were threatened with the utmost extremities by the Republican General Morgan, unless they should produce the Regalia. The governor stuck to it that he knew nothing of them, as in fact they had been carried away without his knowledge. The lady maintained that she had given them to John Keith, second son of the Earl Marischal, by whom she said, they had been carried to France. They suffered a long imprisonment, and much ill usage. On the restoration, the old Countess Marischal, founding upon the story Mrs. Ogilvie had told to screen her husband, obtained for her own son, John Keith, the Earldom of Kintore, and the post of Knight Marischal, with £400 a year, as if he had been in truth the preserver of the Regalia. It soon proved that this reward had been too hastily given, for Ogilvie of Barra produced the Regalia, the honest clergyman refusing to deliver them to any one but those from whom he received them. Ogilvie was made a Knight Baronet, however, and got a new charter of the lands, acknowledging the good service. Thus it happened, oddly enough, that Keith, who was abroad during the transaction, and had nothing to do with it, got the earldom, pension, &c., Ogilvie only inferior honours, and the poor clergyman nothing whatever, or, as we say, *the hare's foot to lick*. As for Ogilvie's lady, she died before the Restoration, her health being ruined by the hardships she endured from the Cromwellian Satellites. She was a Douglas, with all the high spirit of that proud family. On her deathbed, and not till then, she told her husband where the honours were concealed, charging him to suffer death rather than betray them. Popular tradition says, not very probably, that Grainger and his wife were *booted* (that is, tortured with the engine called the boot). I think the Knight Marischal's office rested in the Kintore family until 1715, when it was resumed on account of the bearded Earl's accession to the insurrection of that year. He escaped well, for they might have taken his estate and his earldom.”

On the 5th, after the foregoing letter had been written at the Clerk's table, Scott and several of his brother Commissioners revisited the Castle accompanied by some of the ladies of their families. His daughter tells me that her father's conversation had worked her feelings up to such a pitch, that when the lid was again opened, she nearly fainted, and drew back from the circle. As she was retiring, she was startled by his voice, exclaiming, in a tone of the deepest emotion, “something between anger and despair,” as she expresses it, “By G—, No!” One of the Commissioners, not quite entering into the solemnity with which Scott regarded this business, had, it seems, made a sort of motion as if he meant to put the crown on the head of one of the young ladies near him, but the voice and aspect of the Poet were more than sufficient to make the worthy gentleman understand his error; and, respecting the enthusiasm with which he had not been taught to sympathise, he laid down the ancient diadem with an air of painful embarrassment. Scott whispered “Pray forgive me;” and turning round at the moment, observed his daughter deadly pale and leaning by the door. He immediately drew her out of the room, and when the air had somewhat recovered her, walked with her across the Mound to Castle Street. “He never spoke all the way home,” she says, “but every now and then I felt his arm tremble; and from that time I fancied he began to treat me more like a woman than a child. I thought he liked me better, too, than he had ever done before.”

A HASTY BUT JUST JUDGE.—In the National Museum which Louis Philippe has lately collected at Versailles is to be seen, among others, a fine portrait of Catinat, copied from an original by Lebrun, in the possession of the family. The Minister of the Interior and the Keeper of the Seals have ordered an engraving to be made, and a copy to be sent to every magistrate in the kingdom, as a hint to recal to them the duty of constantly bearing in mind how great a responsibility is placed upon them by the confidence of their country. As the anecdote of Catinat may be unknown to some of our readers we will here reproduce it. Before entering on the career of arms, Catinat held the charge of Councillor to the Parliament. On the occasion of an important trial he was called on to make his report, and his conclusions having been adopted by the judges, proved the ruin of one of the parties interested. He subsequently ascertained that a document, which he had overlooked, would have given to the whole affair a colouring diametrically opposite. Grieved at this discovery he sold the charge which he held, presented the amount to the victim of his negligence, and entered the army. His noble conduct did not remain unrewarded. He rose to the rank of Marshal of France, and his name remains to this day the pride of the army as well as of the magistrature of France.