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THE NEWFOUNDLANDER



Newfoundland

No. 546.

THURSDAY, January 18, 1837.

Sixpence.

Conception-Bay Packets.



NORA CREINA

PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR AND PORTUGAL-COVE.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks 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 **Portugal 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 Crutes, Carbonear, April 20, 1837.**

St. John's and Harbour-Grace PACKET

THE fine fast-sailing Cutter, the **Erpress**, 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,

Notices.

A CARD.

DR. WILSON

BEGS to acquaint his friends and the public that he has taken private rooms in the house next door to **Mr. JOHN RYAN's**, merchant, **Water-Street**, where he can be consulted at any time, and hopes, from the experience, and success he has had for many years, to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

N. B.—**Dr. W.** will give advice and medicine on **Tuesdays and Fridays** from ten till twelve, to the poor, gratis, provided they bring a certificate from any respectable person to that effect.

Dec. 28.

Kelly-Grews Packet.

JAMES HODGE,

Of Kelly-Grews,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has a most safe and commodious four-sail **BOAT**, capable of conveying a number of Passengers, and which he intends running the winter as long as the weather will permit, between **Kelly-Grews, Brigus, and Port-de-Grave**.—The owner of the Packet will call every **Wednesday morning** at **Mr. JOHN CRUTE's** and **Mr. THOMAS DOYLE's** for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bay, as soon as the wind and weather will allow; and in case of there being no possibility of proceeding across the Bay by water, the Letters will be forwarded by land by a careful person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

JAMES HODGE begs to state, also, he has good and comfortable Lodgings and every necessary that may be wanted and on the most reasonable terms.

Terms of Passage, &c.

One person or 3, to pay 15s.; above that number, 5s. each; single Letters 1s., double ditto 2s.
January 11.

On Sale

JUST RECEIVED

Per **ELIZA** from London,

100 Bolts No. 1 to 8 **CANVAS**
GREEN HEMP in 2 oz. balls
HERRING NETS 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, and 80 Rans.

And previously on hand,

5000 Lbs. Prime Rounded **BUTTS**
1000 Pair **BOOTS** and **SHOES**
20 Cases **Skiedam GIN**
5 Puns. **Jamaica RUM**
10 Hhds. moist **SUGAR**
SOAP and **CANDLES;**

And,

2 **COD SEINES** 56x80 and 60x90, which would be sold very low for prompt payment

DANIEL FOWLER.

November 2.

To be Sold or Let.

THE WHOLE, OR IN LOTS, AS FOLLOW:—
No. 1—A **STORE**, and **WHARF** attached thereto.

2—A **DWELLING-HOUSE**, with a **COOPERAGE** adjoining.

3—A **HOUSE** in two Tenements (let, but may be sold.)

4—A well established **RETAIL SHOP** with the necessary apartments.

All further particulars, made known on application to

PATRICK KELLY.

October 25

A SCENE AT A THEATRE—INDIAN GALLANTRY.

Washington, Sept. 30, 1837.

I have just returned from the Theatre, and before I "turn in" I will give you a sketch of one of the most interesting scenes I ever witnessed. Understanding that the various tribes of Indians now here were to be present there this evening, I wended thither with a double curiosity, to see the fascinating **Miss Nelson** and the effect of her playing upon the minds of the **Savages**. In one of the stage-boxes were seated a party of **Iowas**, who are small featured and more richly dressed than the others, but less gaudy than the **Sioux**. In the adjoining box were the **Foxes**, who appeared to me more Indian-like than any other tribes I ever saw. They wear red blankets, save one fellow who had a black one; probably he is the chaplain to the embassy. They wear no shirts, and their blankets being thrown open show their noble forms in naked majesty. They wear no trinkets like the other tribes about their heads, which they shave closely, leaving only the scalp, from which a mass of bristles runs back to their necks, like the crest of a horseman's helmet. This with the savage simplicity of the other part of their bodies gives them a peculiarly antique appearance far more imposing than that of their be-plumed and be-daubed rivals. After a while, in marched the **Sioux** decked out in new blankets, and some of their chiefs rigged in blue regimentals with silver epaulets and hats with plumes around them. They appeared delighted with their military toggery, which I think is in abominable taste.

When the buxom form of **Miss Nelson**, arrayed as a knight in the piece of the "The Deep, Deep Sea," sprang on the stage, the **Indians** seemed absolutely amazed with the vision before them, when one of the **Iowas** suddenly rose, and with an energetic exclamation, threw a dress of feathers upon the stage. At first the performer (**Mrs. Slater**) near him was frightened, until the interpreter rose and translated the **Indian's** exclamation, which was that he gave her that as a token of his delight in seeing her! **Miss Nelson** bowed and took the present, which was accompanied with an applause which was almost deafening.—The play went on; **Knights** long serpentine train could not keep the **Indians** from gazing on the radiant creature before them. A beautiful song from **Miss Nelson** brought another present from another **Iowa** upon the stage, which she acknowledged with a bewitching smile; in the mean time, the **Sioux** men looking with undisguised contempt upon their gallant rivals. In the succeeding scene **Miss Nelson** had on the feathery presents as wings. This tasteful design overcame completely the susceptible **Iowas**. One of them sprang forward, and stripping off his splendid buffalo robe, tossed it at her feet with an impassioned burst of feeling. When the uproar caused by this was over, in which the **Foxes** yelled most hideously, the interpreter translated the sentiment in the following words:—"I give this to the beauty of **Washington** to show my pleasure!" I really thought these generous fellows would eventually strip themselves to show their gallantry!

Miss Nelson at this fresh proof of devotedness, in a graceful manner begged the interpreter to state that she regretted her inability to speak their native tongue, but that she esteemed them as much as she did the sons of the King of her native land! She then took from her helmet and gave to each of her admirers a white ostrich plume which soon decked their swarthy brows! The **Indians** retired to the front boxes, where they remained laughing with all their might, till **Miss Nelson** again charmed them in the "Mountain Sylph." When she descended first from the clouds another robe was thrown her by an **Iowa**, be it remembered. At the conclusion, when she regains her immortality and ascends to her native skies, she placed on her head the votive **Indian** crown of feathers, which gracefully spreading out as she arose, gave a peculiarly wild charm to her vanishing figure. If you could have heard the din and yells as she displayed this addition to her dress when she rose! **Sioux, Foxes, palefaces**, and all, arose, and gave one loud and commingled shout, while above all, rose the wild shrill cry of the savages. No one will ever forget who saw it.

SCENES IN THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON.

"After his interview with the Russian assassin," said the Duke de Vicenza, "Napoleon was thoughtful and downcast. His eyes, usually so bright and animated, appeared dim and languid, and an indescribable expression of uneasiness was depicted in his countenance. I endeavoured to rouse him from this state of nervous depression, which I knew was the result of the restraint he had imposed on himself for the preceding eight-and-forty hours. But unfortunately, I was myself at that moment under the influence of the most gloomy depression."

"The Emperor rose and walked several times up and down the room with his arms crossed on his bosom, and his head hanging down, then, stepping short, he exclaimed:—"and Murat!—Murat, without awaiting my orders, without seeking any council, save that of his own wild brain, has thought fit to take the route to **Vladimir**. Murat is ardent, brilliant in the field of battle; he possesses dauntless courage, but he is totally devoid of judgment. To know when to stop is sometimes the best proof of understanding. Murat has not common sense. This *faux pas* has thrown me into a most embarrassing dilemma. I cannot call him back without proclaiming our weakness, and to send him reinforcements would be to recommence the war. I am always ill understood and ill seconded by the members of my own family." These last words were uttered in a very dissatisfied manner, and he began again to pace up and down the room.

"I made some remarks on the ardent courage and impetuosity of the King of Naples, and endeavoured to excuse his inconsiderate movement, which at the time threatened the most unfortunate consequences."

"No, no, Caulincourt," resumed the Emperor, "his imprudence is unpardonable. The fact is, that he, and some others of my family, know not how to support their high fortune.—Their heads are turned—I have done too much for them.—But no more of this!"

"He stepped up to a table and spread out upon it a map of Poland. "You see, Caulincourt," said he, "I could not have remained in Poland. I should have speedily been surrounded on all sides, supposing some defections among my allies. That play might have been attended with danger,—and yet—No, it was best to advance—to astonish by the rapidity of my marches and my victories. Now the die is cast. Before six months have elapsed I must be in **St. Petersburg**—I must! I will establish my winter quarters there. I thought to have stopped here—but I shall merely halt long enough to let the army rest—I must positively be in **St. Petersburg** by the 1st of November. I will echelone my troops," pursued he, and his countenance brightened up as he spoke. "I shall receive reinforcements from France. My garrisons are provisioned for six months. This is a formidable line. But I will subdue it, with God's help."

"I was far from sharing the Emperor's hopes. Adverse circumstances were multiplying around us. A volcano seemed ready to burst beneath our feet; and added the Duke de Vicenza, in a tone of deep dejection, even then I saw no promise for the future. The Emperor might possibly be under the influence of illusion; but certainly I was not. The plots which had long been secretly hatched by England, were now ripe for full and complete execution. Russia, by letting loose upon us her barbarous hordes, was employing dangerous resources. She was playing a desperate game. At that time General Kutusoff, who was the tool of the English Cabinet, possessed such unbounded power, that he was more like the Sovereign of all the Russians than Alexander.

"It was incumbent on Alexander to vanquish Napoleon, under pain of forfeiting his crown and his life. His long refusal to break with France had excited distrust in all classes of his subjects, and rendered him unpopular. In the heart of his dominions there existed a redoubtable party, which was only watching for a favourable opportunity to hurl from the throne the liberal Czar, who had dared to conceive the generous idea of emancipating the serfs. To Alexander's predilection to Napoleon were attributed the injuries inflicted upon commerce by the continental system; that system, it was affirmed, had proved ruinous to Russia, and favourable only to France, to whom breach of faith

(See last Page.)

OBLIGATIONS OF NEUTRALITY—UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

From the Albany Argus.

We received yesterday from N. S. Benton, Esq. U. S. District Attorney for this judicial district, a letter stating that he had received from the Secretary of State of the United States, a communication, of which the following is an extract:

"It is the fixed determination of the President faithfully to discharge, so far as his power extends, all the obligations of this government; and that obligation, especially, which requires that we shall abstain, under every temptation, from intermeddling with the domestic disputes of other nations. You are therefore earnestly enjoined to be attentive to all movements of a hostile character, contemplated or attempted, within your district, and to prosecute, without discrimination, all violators of those laws of the United States which have been enacted to preserve peace with foreign powers, and to fulfil the obligations of our treaties with them."

The receipt of this communication induced the district attorney to transmit to us for publication sundry papers which he had previously prepared for that purpose, from which we selected the following:

"It is deemed not inappropriate at this time to give general publicity to some of the provisions of an act of Congress, passed April 20, 1818. Any infraction of the provisions of this act is an indictable offence."

"The second section of this act provides, that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign power, state, colony, district or people, as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman, &c., every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding three years. This section does not, however, extend to any foreigner transiently within the United States, who may enter on board any armed vessel arriving armed, if the United States are at peace with the country to which such vessel belongs."

"The sixth section provides, that if any person shall, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding three years."

(From the New York Albion, Dec. 16.)

LOWER CANADA.

The accounts from Lower Canada during the week, have been of the most favourable character. Col. Gore has returned to Montreal, after traversing unmolested, and without seeing an enemy, the whole line of the Richelieu. He passed through St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Charles, &c., recovering his five wounded men, and the field piece left behind on his first expedition. Mr. Papineau is no where to be heard of, and Gen. Brown, it is ascertained, has fled across the lines, and was, a few days since, at Highgate, in Vermont, without any army, or even followers. Rewards of £1000 have been offered for each of these persons, and Canada consequently can no longer afford them an asylum. There are reports that M. Papineau is in this city.

A few persons, about 100 in number, assembled at Swanton, in the state of Vermont, last week, and with two field pieces, marched completely armed into the adjoining British territory—thus violating the neutrality of the United States. A party of volunteers and militia, however, was apprized of their movements, intercepted and dispersed them, killing and wounding several, and making Mr. Bouchett prisoner. Col. Jones, we believe, directed this fortunate operation, and we are happy to learn that three British companies are stationed at St. Johns, to succour Col. Jones, and the loyal inhabitants of Missiqui, which borders on the Vermont frontier. We are further happy to hear that Col. Heriot, C. B., has proceeded to Stansted, and other places in the eastern townships, for the purpose of organizing the volunteers, and committing the frontier to their protection. They will form an admirable police, and the system should extend along the lines as far as it is practicable to adopt it. A reference to the map and a military eye, will at once perceive its advantage.

No expedition has yet been sent to Grand Brulé, but a detachment has been ordered to Lachapelle's bridge, to prevent it from being destroyed, and to act as an advanced force to the troops that are to follow.

Lord Gosford has issued a proclamation at Quebec, calling on all the misguided people to return to their homes. It is couched in the mildest and most conciliatory terms, so much so as to cause some dissatisfaction to the loyal party. His lordship however followed it with sundry other proclamations offering rewards for the principal offenders. Not satisfied with having proceeded thus far, his lordship on the 5th inst. issued another proclamation giving to Sir John Colborne the power of enforcing Martial Law in the district of Montreal. These measures were all necessary and proper, and have inspired the friends of order with fresh courage. The Lower Province is now perfectly safe.

UPPER CANADA.

We had scarcely congratulated ourselves on the favourable state of things in Lower Canada, when news reached town, that a revolution had broken out in the Upper Province—that Toronto was taken by the patriots, and that Sir Francis Head, the governor, with his principal officers, were shut up in the market-house and about to capitulate on the terms offered to him—viz. to dissolve the Parliament, grant an elective Council, and leave the Colony in two weeks? All this was asserted in the most positive terms in the Buffalo, Lewiston, and other newspapers, founded chiefly on letters from Queenstown. We at once saw through the whole fabric of the misrepresentation, and assured our friends, what has since turned out to be true—that the affair was a mere outbreak of McKenzie, who, taking advantage of the absence of the troops, had like Jack Cade, collected a few hundred desperadoes together for the purpose of trying their fortunes. It was indeed their last throw, and they lost it. The particulars we have given elsewhere.

The commotion will be, we are convinced, eminently beneficial. It has already shown what alacrity the call to arms is obeyed. It has shown that the designs of the agitators are hopeless, and that the people of Upper Canada desire no change in their system of government. Why should they? They live under a mild and merciful sovereign—they make their own laws—pay no taxes or intolerant duties. The liberty of the subject is fully guaranteed by trial by Jury, and act of habeas corpus; property is safe; and as to oppression, it does not nor cannot exist. No man, from the Governor downward, has the power to oppress another, or to deprive him of his life, his liberty, or his property, except through the regular operation of the laws. Of what then can Canada complain, guaranteed as she is in the full enjoyment of her rights and privileges, and protected without cost by the most powerful nation of the old world?

As we deny the existence of cause for rebellion, so we deny the existence of discontent. The people out of Canada have been deceived by the falsehoods propagated by a few malcontents, and needy adventurers, who have endeavoured to represent that they speak the popular sentiments and the wishes of the majority. The recent affair has shown most satisfactorily, that the wishes of the majority are directly adverse to the schemes of McKenzie and his adherents. Let us see with what spirit the call to arms was answered. A steamboat arrived at the small town of Niagara, and in 3 or 4 hours 95 gallant spirits left their wives, and children, and proceeded to the scene of danger. A similar spirit showed itself at Hamilton, and its vicinity, where hundreds of men at a moment's warning left their homes, headed by Mr. McNabb, and appeared at Toronto. So general was the rising all through the Country, that within forty-eight hours 4000 freemen were armed and organized for the defence of the government. With 2000 of them Sir Francis Head attacked the rebels, and put them to flight, in the manner described by Mr. McLeod. Is this discontent? Does this show a desire to change the government? Is it not on the contrary, complete and irrefutable evidence that the public opinion is the reverse of what it is pretended to be? And if public opinion be in favour of the existing order of things, it ought, even according to the most democratic principle, to be suffered to remain as it is.

A public meeting took place at Buffalo on the 5th inst. at which a number of respectable individuals were present. The object of this meeting was to express sympathy in favour of Upper and Lower Canada, which provinces it was represented were grossly and cruelly oppressed by England, and that the people were kept down by British tyranny. We say nothing of the policy of such proceedings on the part of one country at peace with another; or of the illegality of fostering or allowing hostile expeditions to be fitted out against peaceful neighbours, for the President has taken care of this matter, by the orders sent to the different governors of the frontier states—but we must be allowed to advert to the injustice of taking part with, and encouraging such persons as McKenzie, and thus promoting civil war. If Canada really were oppressed we would be her earnest champions—if a clear and decided majority of her inhabitants, with a fair proportion of the property and respectability, desired to throw off the allegiance to England, we would not be her opponents; nor would Great Britain under such circumstances expend a guinea or fire a single musket to retain her.

(From the Acadian Telegraph, December 15.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Dates from this Island to Nov. 28, have been received. As we anticipated in our last, the Supply Bill has been lost. The Council refused to pass it in the form arranged by the Assembly. They required its division, and made several objections to its details.

We do not see any mention of the prosecution of the charge of libel against certain members of Assembly, and would be inclined to suppose that the case has been suspended or set aside. The parties in it were about taking their departure for the Old Country. A private letter from the Island, dated November 27, has the following paragraph.

"The battle ground is now about being removed to a neutral country. Her Majesty's Council have rejected the most liberal Supply Bill that was ever granted in this colony. The House of Assembly send their delegates to London to prosecute an enquiry into the administration of Justice, and the

Council send home Judge Boulton, ostensibly to present their address to the Queen, but in reality to defend himself.

Respecting the other outstanding questions,—beside the Supply Bill, alluded to in our last—we have only space to say a few words. These questions are,—the charge of libel for words spoken in debate and printed for the use of the House,—and the appointment of the officers of the House of Assembly by the House.—On the first—setting aside legislative practise, which we understand to make altogether in favour of freedom of debate—it strikes, that there should be some privileged place in which liberty of speech should not be shackled by the usual barriers. And surely, if such a place should exist, that place should be, the Hall where the representatives of the whole country meet, for the purpose of forming laws, of correcting abuses, and of generally conserving every department in which the public generally can have an interest. The utmost frankness of speaking and publishing seems essential here, and we believe such is fully claimed by the Imperial mother of the colonial legislatures. As there are but few human benefits without some countervailing evils, this freedom of debate may sometimes occasion grievances, not easy to be borne; but if every imperfect institution were set aside, what would remain? Parties may be wronged by words spoken in legislative debate, as well as elsewhere, yet the value of the principle involved, outweighs the partial evil; parties also, if denied the common redress of courts of law in such cases, are only denied in favour of a very high court, and have redress similar to the mode of wrong, the redress of public explanation or denial. The other question, that respecting the right of the House of Assembly to appoint its own officers, will—we should suppose, judging by the custom of other legislatures, and the tribunal to which it is referred—be decided in favour of the claims of the Assembly. It does appear unquestionable, self-evident, that if the people are to possess a branch of the Government—independent in itself, yet checked and supported by other branches—that that branch should have the undisputed right to appoint the functionaries who are to record its transactions, and enforce its rules;—that, in fact, the people having, in their own house, the spirit of free government, and the body which is to make that spirit palpable, cannot in common reason be deemed the arms and the hands by which the actions of that spirit and body are to appear. The appointment of the officers, by the Executive, as is claimed, might be said not to be a denial,—but the appointment of representatives of the people in the same manner, would not be a denial of representatives, although it would be a denial according to the very essence of the representative institution. We believe public liberty to be favourable to the growth of public virtue, so long as it does not degenerate into licentiousness, or mere capricious opposition to co-ordinate and compatible powers;—and we believe the way for free governments to avoid those extremes, is, to grant all that should be granted, and not nurture a narrow spirit by being the first to cause its exhibition. The Mother country means well and nobly by all her Colonial children,—although the deception sometimes practised on her, respecting their positions and their deserts, have occasionally placed her and her offspring in a state of unpleasant intercourse.

MEXICO.—Advices from Vera Cruz, to the 16th, October have been received by the New Orleans Bee. The Mexican papers contain no political news. It was believed that President Bustamante is very unpopular, as all his cabinet had resigned very shortly after he assumed the reins of government.

The Cosmopolite mentions a letter from Senora, containing the sad news that the inhabitants of that province had risen and were about to detach themselves from the government.

The Diario of Mexico of the 9th Oct. publishes an official despatch, dated Puebla the 6th, of a civil war brought on by a conspiracy in that city, headed by an ex-lieutenant Col. Don Jose de Jesus Gozales and the noted Fitz, who was an accomplice in the horrible assassination committed on the Swiss Consul at Puebla. The object of the conspirators was to re-establish the system that prevailed in 1833; and in order to accomplish it they had resolved to butcher everyone that resisted them. Among the conspirators were two corporals and one sergeant of the same corps with Gozales. Each one of them was to command a body of troops when the plot should be ripe. They were all arrested and put in prison to await their trial.

In the harangue of the President to the troops there is the following phrase, indicating his intention to continue the war against Texas. After complimenting the troops on their success in the war of Barradal, Bustamante added—

"New laurels await us in the fertile plains of Texas; prepare to gather them in company with your brave comrades of the army of the north."

The Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) January 18, 1838.

The news from Canada, via New York, received since our last, is down to the 16th ult.; there are various rumours as to the progress of affairs in that country, but there can be no doubt that the termination of the civil war has now virtually arrived. Assemblages had taken place at Buffalo and at other places, on the American side of the boundary, and sentiments expressed, declaratory of their willingness to make common

cause with the rebels of Upper Canada, and offering protection to all of that party that should seek an asylum in America.

These proceedings have met the disapprobation of the American Government, and proclamations have been issued by the Governors of several States, enjoining the most perfect neutrality on the part of American subjects, and declaring their determination to adopt every necessary means with a view to the prevention of all interference in the political disturbances in the Canadian territory.

The authentic particulars of the manner of Lieut. Wier's death have transpired; they form a harrowing detail of cold-blooded butchery, revolting to every principle of common humanity. The murderer, Jalbert, has been apprehended and confined in the goal of Montreal.—It has been proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the deceased, in which very general concurrence has been expressed.

(From the Royal Gazette, January 16.)

His Excellency the Governor deems it proper to publish the following despatch which he has received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to make known that two copies of the Printed Directions therein attended to have been received by him—one of which is deposited in this Office, and the other in the Hall of the Commercial Society, where reference can be had to them.

JAMES CROWDY, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 15th January, 1838.

(Copy.)

"CIRCULAR,"

Downing-Street, A

14th October, 1837.

SIR.—I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter, which has been addressed to me by the Trustees of the British Museum, requesting me to instruct the Governors of her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, to make known within their respective Governments the desire of that Institution to receive specimens of the Natural History of the Colonies; and also to take advantage of any opportunities which may offer of securing for the Trustees such rare and curious objects as shall appear to be of sufficient importance to deserve a place in the National Museum; I have, accordingly, to request that you will contribute to the utmost of your power towards the promotion of the views of the Trustees of the British Museum. I also enclose several copies of a code of directions which has been prepared by the officers of the Museum, for the guidance of inexperienced persons in selecting and preserving Mineralogical and other specimens; and I have to request that you will cause them to be distributed among those who may be willing to collect and present specimens to the Museum.

I have, &c.

Signed,

GLENELG.

Governor Prescott, &c. &c.,

The *Douglastown*, Henderson, from Greenock, arrived on the 12th inst., brought in the master (Clark) and crew of the schooner *Huzza!* from Hamburg for this port, abandoned at sea on the 30th Dec., in long. 36 30".

MARRIED.—At Richmond, on the 20th inst. by the Revd. C. B. Fleming, Henry Thomas Lord Esq. of Melbourne, to Eliza Frances Cressy, daughter of Major M'Kenzie, of Danville, Shipton, *Montreal Paper.*

Notices.

Government Contracts.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until One o'clock of MONDAY, the 5th February, 1838, from any person willing to contract for either of the following Services, for the term of one year, beginning on the 1st April, 1838, and ending on the 31st March, 1839.

The conditions of these contracts may be seen daily, at the Commissariat Office.

The Tender for each service must be accompanied by the signatures of two respectable persons engaging to become securities with the party tendering in the penal sum of £100 Sterling for the due and faithful performance of his contract.

BAKING BREAD;

(From Government Flour.)

The number of pounds of Bread proposed to be given for each 100 lbs. Flour issued by the Commissariat must be specified at length.

CARTAGE

(For the Public Departments.)

The tender must state the price in Sterling, at 4s. 4d. per dollar, for a whole or a half days' hire of each.

Horse, Harness and Driver.
Box Cart or Truck, with one Horse, Harness, and Driver.
Box Cart or Truck, with two Horses, Harness and Driver.

Payment will be made quarterly, in Dollars, at the Army rate 4s. 4d. each.

COMMISSARIAT,

Newfoundland, 15th January, 1838.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property

THE EXECUTOR TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE **JOHN BROOM, Esq.,**

WILL DISPOSE OF, At Auction, On **TUESDAY, 30th January next,** At 12 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

ALL the Right Title and Interest of the late **JOHN BROOM, Esq.,** in the undermentioned PROPERTY:

All that piece and parcel of LAND situate and being in the town of *St. John's*, bounded on the North by part of *Lady Ship's Room*; on the East, by Ground the property of the Heirs and Assigns of the late **STEPHEN KNIGHT**; on the South, by *Water-street*; and on the West, by *Queen-street*; held by the late **JOHN BROOM, Esq.,** under lease from the Crown, bearing date 8th October, 1835, for the term or time of 30 years, from the 1st September then last past, at the yearly rent of £31 sterling, payable on the 1st September of each year. And for one further term of 30 years, free of fine, on which is erected that superb Block of Building, comprising Three Tenements, now in the occupancy of Messrs. **JOHN DILLON, THOMAS WILLIAMS,** and **GEORGE J. HAYWARD,** and which will be Sold in the following order:—

Lot 1.—All that spacious Dwelling-House, Out-houses, and premises part of the above Block and Premises, and now in the occupancy of Mr. **JOHN DILLON,** and held by him under lease from the late **JOHN BROOM, Esq.,** for the term of 21 years, from the 20th April, 1833, at the Rent of £52 10s. currency, payable half-yearly.

Lot 2.—All that Dwelling-House, and Out-houses, part of the above-described Block and Premises, now in the occupancy of Mr. **THOMAS WILLIAMS,** at a Rent for the present year of £60 currency.

Lot 3.—All that Dwelling-House, Out-houses, and Premises, part of the above Block, now in the occupancy of Mr. **GEORGE J. HAYWARD,** and held by him under lease from the late **JOHN BROOM, Esq.,** for the Term of Seven, Fourteen, or Twenty-one years, at the yearly Rent of £42 currency, of which 12 years are unexpired.

Lot 4.—All that spot of cultivated Ground, containing about One Acre and Twenty-seven Perches, situate and being at the North-east angle of the *Pennywell-Road*; on the West, by the said *Road*; on the North, by a *Road* leading from *Madlock's* towards the East; and on the South, by Ground leading to the late **JOHN WILLIAMS's** property; held by the late **JOHN BROOM, Esq.,** under grant from the Crown, for the term of Thirty years, from the 24th October, 1803, at the yearly Rent of £1 2s. sterling, payable on the 1st September of each year, renewable at every further term of Thirty years, at the same rent, on payment of a fine of £4 sterling.

Lot 5.—All that pleasantly situated and well-cultivated Land, lying and being on the Barrens, near *Fort Townsend*, containing 4 acres and 1 perch, (on which has lately been built a neat Cottage and Out-houses), forming a boundary of Ground attached to the *Garrison*, and bounded thereby on the South-east, One hundred and seven yards to a *Road* leading North-west to *Fort Townsend*; and by that *Road*, One hundred and Eighty-seven yards, to Ground leased to the late **JAMES GILL**; and by that Ground East by North about One hundred and Forty-three yards; then about South-east by Ground held by **HUNTERS & Co.,** about One hundred and Fifty yards to the *Military Trench*, held by the late **JOHN BROOM, Esq.,** under Grant from the Crown for the term of Thirty years from the 1st October 1813, subject to the yearly rent of £1 sterling, payable on the 1st September of each year, renewable on every further term of Thirty years, on payment of a fine of £4 sterling, which said piece or parcel of land is now in the occupancy of Mr. **JOHN PERKINS,** and held by him under lease from the late **JOHN BROOM, Esq.,** for the term of Twenty-one years, from the 31st October, 1830, subject to the rent of £14 sterling, payable half-yearly.

Lot 6.—All that piece or parcel of Cultivated Land situate on the North side of the *Road* leading from the Town to *Fresh Water*, bounded on the East by **ROBERT DOOLING's** Land; on the North, by **JAMES TRACY's** Land; and on the South, by **JOHN HARVEY's** Land; and containing about 2½ acres; which said piece or parcel of Land was assigned in fee to the late **J. BROOM, Esq.,** from **T. H. BROOKING, Esq.,** under date the 1st November, 1827, and is now under lease from him to **EDMUND COLBERT,** for the term of 31 years, from the 18th May, 1832, subject to the rent of £10 currency, payable half yearly; and the covenant to build on a part or parcel of the said land, within the term of five years, a substantial Dwelling House, of not less than 25 feet in length, 20 feet in width, and 14 feet from sill to wall plate.

December 21.

For Freight or Charter.

To Great Britain, Foreign Europe, or the West Indies.

The fast-sailing, British-built, coppered Brig

Elizabeth, LUKE LAWSON, Master; Carries about 2700 quintals Fish.—Apply to Capt. LAWSON, on board, or at the Office of **HUNTERS & Co.** January 18.

Notices.

CHARITY BALL.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC BALL, for the benefit of the *Orphan Asylum School*, will be held there on **MONDAY EVENING**, the 5th February next.—Admission Tickets may be had of the Stewards—Ladies 5s., Gentlemen's 10s. each. January 18.

FACTORY.

THE committee of the *St. John's Factory* being desirous of employing an additional number of work people, will undertake, at very low rates, the making of any quantity of Cotton, Baize, or Canvass Shirts, Flannel, or Blanketing Drawers, Stockings, Cuffs, or any other articles of needle or knitting work.

January 18. J. JENNINGS, Secretary. N. B.—Persons willing to support the Institution are respectfully requested to send materials for such work as they may require, to the superintendent, at the Factory.

John & James Kent

WILL dispose of their interest in, or Let, the WHARF, YARD, STORES, and OFFICE, they now occupy.—Term 1½ years from 10th April next.—Rent £37 currency per annum, payable half-yearly. January 18.

SAVINGS BANK.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Governors of the above valuable Institution, the following Resolution was passed—

That in addition to the Three per Cent. interest on the amount of deposits, a Bonus of One per Cent. for One Year be paid on all Sums that had been deposited Twelve Months previous to the close of the accounts.

N. W. HOYLES, Cashier. January 18.

Amateur Theatre.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Managers and Amateurs will be holden at the GREEN ROOM THIS EVENING, at half-past 6 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements preparatory to OPENING THE HOUSE for the Season.

January 18.

Juvenile Ball.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of *St. John's* are most respectfully informed that a JUVENILE BALL will be held at the MECHANICS' HALL, on the Evening of TUESDAY next, the 3rd inst.—Tickets; Ladies and Youths 4s., Gentlemen's, 7s. 6d.—to be had of the Officers of the Society.

Dancing to commence precisely at 7 o'clock. January 18

Moffat's Life Pill and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentations puffing, not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Colds, Rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory, Fevers and Agues, obstinate Headaches, Impure State of the Fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin. Nervous Debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

For further particulars of the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the Medicine; a copy can also be obtained on application to the Agent in *St. Johns*, Dr. O'DWYER; or at the shop of Messrs. BUNTING FIBBLER & Co. January 11.

On Sale Cordage & Canvass.

FOR SALE BY **W & H. THOMAS & Co.** 10 Tons well-assorted CORDAGE, just imported in the *Edgecomb* from *Liverpool*. Also, 300 Pieces assorted CANVASS. January 18.

Also, 300 Pieces assorted CANVASS. January 18.

W. & H. THOMAS & Co. OFFER FOR SALE, 1000 Quintals Shore Merchantable COD FISH. January 18.

Corned Beef and Pork.

A FEW Packages, containing 50 lbs. each, just landed from *Broad Oak*, lightly corned for present use.

FOR SALE BY **J. DUNSCOMB & Co.** January 18.

BY **WESTON HUNT,** Ex *METEOR* from *Hamburg*, 150 Firkins first quality Rander's BUTTER 100 Bls. prime mess PORK. Which will be sold Cheap. January 18.

BY **EWEN STABB,** 20 ALE and PORTER, in 60 and 20 gal. casks 50 Dozen BROWN STOUT 60 Dozen Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES 100 Cases GENEVA Westphalia HAMS 100 Bags BREAD 300 Firkins BUTTER 150 Bls. PORK 20 Puns. Demerara MOLASSES BARLEY and BEANS Deck BOOTS, SHOES Hide and Butt LEATHER CORDAGE, TAR, &c. January 11

W. L. WHITE HAS RECEIVED, Per *OSBERON, HIRAN,* and *This Day per EDGE-COMBE.* The following choice assortment of Articles of GERMAN SILVER, &c. CONSISTING OF— Table, Tea, Salt, and Mustard Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Soup and Sauce Ladles, Candlesticks, one elegant richly chased Tea Service, complete, Snuff Boxes, Cigar Tubes, and Pencil Cases. Best Ivory Balanced Knives and Forks Razors, Penknives, Scissors Shell and Horn Combs Brushes of every description Hair Work, &c. &c. With about 30,000 CIGARS at cost if taken in one lot. January 11.

NEWMAN & Co. OFFER FOR SALE, The Cargo of the *STORK,* from *Copenhagen,* CONSISTING OF— 750 Bls. Superfine FLQUR 250 Ditto PORK 750 Bags BREAD 100 Half ditto ditto, superior quality 400 Firkins BUTTER Also, 20 Puns. superior Demerary retailing MOLASSES. December 7.

300 FIRKINS Prime BUTTER 50 Half ditto ditto 100 Bags 2nd quality BREAD Just received per *BROAD OAK* and *METEOR* from *Hamburg.* **JOHN M. RENDELL & Co.** January 11.

On Sale. PROVISIONS, &c.

Richard Howley HAS JUST RECEIVED Per *Barque BROAD OAK* from *Hamburg,* AND OFFERS AT REDUCED PRICES

- 200 Bls. prime new Mess Pork
- 200 Do. Superfine Flour
- 100 Firkins Holstein Butter
- 50 Bags Cabin Biscuit
- 350 Do. good common do.
- 100 Coils patent Russia Cordage, (Shroud and Hawser-laid) from 6 thread to 4 inch
- 20 Do. 2 and 3 yarn Spun yarn
- 3 Bales Marline, Hambroline, & Houselino
- 20 Cwt. Oakum
- 20 Bls. Stockholm Tar
- 25 Bales prime smoked Bacon } Recommended to families as
- 20 Kegs pickled Ox Tongues } very good
- 100 Westphalia Hams } A quantity of knit Yarn Hose and Gloves
- Deck Boots, &c. &c.

Also, Per *ELIZA* and *ANN* from *London,* and other Importations,

- 15 Cases Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, in pints } By the Case or Dozen.
- 5 Do. Sparkling Champagne, in quarts and pints }
- 5 Cases Jellies,—viz., Currant, Strawberry, Apple, &c. } At cost and charges by the package or low by retail.
- 10 Do. Pickles, Sauces, Durham Mustard, &c.
- 30 Bls. prime bottled Sherry, at 25s. per doz.
- 5 Qr-Casks Old Port, at £10
- Bonencarlo Wine in Pipes and Qr.-casks
- 8 Hhds. Cognac Brandy (Martell's brand) } In Bond
- 20 Do. Charente and Bordeaux do. }
- 5 do. Skiedam Gin }
- 100 Boxes London Mould Candles
- 5 Doz. English Calf Skins

And now opening An extensive supply of Nautical Goods, Viz.—Charts, Quadrants, Telescopes, Almanacks, Bunting, Flags, &c. &c.

And, A general Assortment of Manufactures suitable for the Seal Fishery. January 11. N. B.—On draught, Cognac and Hollands, Genuine.

Bulley, Job & Co. OFFER FOR SALE, At low Prices, for Cash, Ex *Barque BROAD OAK* from *Hamburg,* 1200 Bags good common BREAD 200 Barrels Extra Superfine FLOUR 100 Firkins Rander's BUTTER Also, on hand, 2 Casks choice Westphalia HAMS A few Cases Pink CHAMPAGNE January 11.

PROVISIONS.

Thos. & John Brocklebank OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the *Barque MANCHESTER* from *Hamburg,* viz:—

- 1000 Bags Fine and Superfine BREAD
- 300 Barrels Superfine FLOUR
- 100 Ditto prime Mess PORK
- 100 Ditto first quality BUTTER
- 100 Prime Westphalia HAMS
- 20 Barrels OATMEAL
- 10 Barrels PEAS
- 3000 BRICKS.

January 4.

BY **SAMUEL MUDGE,**

- 150 Bags *Hamburg* BREAD
- 25 Barrels Ditto Oatmeal
- 20 Barrels and Half-bls. ditto Pork
- 25 Firkins and Kegs prime ditto Butter
- 7 Kegs Pearl Barley
- 20 Westphalia Hams, and
- A few Dozen CHAMPAGNE.

Also, 300 Pair Blankets, 7-4 @ 10-4, 100 Pieces Serges 20 Ditto Blanketing 100 Pair Men's and Boys' Shoes 10 Doz. Sail Twine 6 Bags Coffee, and 150 Boxes and Half-boxes Soap. January 4.



Poets' Corner.

THE SHRINE OF THE VIRGIN.

BY MR. KENYON.

She cometh to the seaward-shrine,
A mother with her children three,
And they have made the holy sign,
And they have dropped on bended knee.
Three in the lowly rite combine,
And one is cradled, peacefully.
That mother's heart hath business here,
For she doth love the mariner.

Her gallant boy is on the deep,
She loves him more that he is brave;
Yet when around Peloro's steep
The midnight surges leap and rave,
What marvel if a mother weep,
And thinking on the tropic wave,
Doth fly: to thee, O mother mild!
Thou mother of the blessed child!

Thro' winds, that swept like hurricane,
And deadly lightning's lurid light,
She speedeth to the pillared fane,
Where thou dost stand in silver bright,
If solace but for him she gain,
What should a mother's soul affright?
And, now, the porch-way she doth win,
And through the portal glideth in.

I love the ever open door
That welcomes to the house of God;
I love its wide spread marble floor,
By every foot in freedom trod!
Free altars let me kneel before,
Whence journeying pilgrim—mid broad air
Wafts unpremeditated prayer!

She prayeth in the silent pile,
Her whispers round the columns creep,
She prayeth all alone—the while
Her babes at home securely sleep;
Their brother loved to see her smile,
She would not they should see her weep;
Youth's rightful joys she will not dim,
With tears—not even tears for him!

But now—when eve is calm and bright,
You see her here, and not alone—
Her children—in the sweet blue light,
Are with her by the sculptured stone
With her they share a soothing sight,
You scarce stirred bark, the only one—
Almost as still, on that still tide,
As unrocked cradle by her side.

THE IMPENITENT MURDERER'S LAST NIGHT.

(From the Cork Constitution.)

"And can it be that morrow's sun,
Will be the last that e'er this eye—
This now bright eye will gaze upon;
For hark, that voice says I must die?
It cannot be—'tis but a dream,
The fancy of a wildered brain
"What! me to leave this long loved world—
Its pleasure and its joys forego,
And in the yawning gulph be hurled,
Where all is darkness, chill, and woe!
It cannot be, 'tis all a lie;
I must not—cannot—will not die!"
And as he spoke the clammy dew
From off his ghastly forehead rolled;
His quivering lips, their livid hue
Marked the keen anguish of his soul—
And the loud clank of his dark chain,
Appeared to mock his bosom's pain.
"If there be a God in Heaven—
A ruler in yon boundless sky,
Now let these odious bolts be riven,
And let me from destruction fly."
He ceased—far like a Demon's yell,
His own dread words rang through the cell.
He startled, wildly gazed around,
Grim phantoms seem'd to hover there,
A fiendish laugh—a hellish sound,
Seem'd to applaud his impious prayer—
He fell convulsed upon his bed,
While fear o'er all his features spread.
And there he slept 'till morning's beam
Blamed his chilly dungeon's gloom,
He woke and found 'twas not a dream,
For that dread morn seal'd his doom,
And, spurning Him that fain would save,
The harden'd culprit mocked the grave.

(Concluded from first Page.)

was to be mere matter of sport. These alleged grievances, forcibly represented by a popular military commander, made a ready impression on the multitude. The upper classes too joined in the outcry against France, but their complaints were grounded in mere pretext.

"During the few last months of my sojourn in St. Petersburg, how frequently did Alexander make me the confidant of his anxious feelings! England, the implacable enemy of France, main-

tained secret agents at the Court of Russia, for the purpose of stirring up disaffection and discontent around the throne. The English Cabinet was well aware that a propoganda was impossible as long as Russia should continue allied to France. On this point all the powers agreed; and the consequence was that all the sovereigns were perjured, one only excepted; he was to be seduced from his allegiance, or doomed to destruction.

Alexander, at the period to which I am now referring, was no longer a gay, thoughtless young man; the circumstances by which he found himself surrounded had formed a train of serious reflection on his mind, and he seemed perfectly to understand the peculiarity of his personal position. In his private conversations with me he often said many things which he would not have said to his own brothers, and which possibly he could not have said with safety to his ministers. Beneath an exterior air of confidence he concealed the most gloomy apprehensions. In short, matters had reached that point when it would have been very impolite in the Emperor to have renewed those evening visits, in which he was wont to impart to me his love-secrets, and to relate the jealous torments inflicted on him by the coquettish Madame N—

"In the irritated state of feeling which then pervaded the public mind in Russia, Alexander's intimacy with the French Ambassador was severely reprehended, and he knew it. We sometimes enjoyed a hearty laugh at finding ourselves compelled to make assignations with as much secrecy as two young lovers. 'My dear Caulincourt,' said Alexander to me one evening, when we were conversing on the balcony of the Empress's apartments.—'My dear Caulincourt, in all my vast dominions I have not a single friend to whom I can lay open my heart.' I cannot impart my secret inquietudes to the French Ambassador; but let me confide them to your honour. Napoleon ought to be made acquainted with the plots that are hatching here against him. I have concealed nothing from you, my dear Duke. In my confidence, I have perhaps overstepped the limits of strict propriety. Tell your Emperor all that I have revealed to you; tell him all that you have seen and read; tell him that here the earth trembles beneath my feet; that here, in my own empire, he has rendered my position intolerable by his violation of treaties. Transmit to him, from me, this candid, and final declaration. If once the war be fairly entered upon, either he, Napoleon, or I, Alexander must lose our crown."

"I fulfilled the mission entrusted to me; I braved anger and reproaches; I combated, at the risk of my own ruin, all the reasons urged as a pretext for the war of 1812. In a warm discussion with Napoleon, in which I had vainly exhausted all my best arguments, being pushed to the extremity by some expressions which fell from him, I replied:—'Sire my life is at your service. Dispose of it on the field of battle, for the sacred cause of France. But here my conviction is at variance with yours. My conscience and my honour belong only to myself! and I should consider myself dishonoured if, for the sake of pleasing your Majesty, I were to desert the cause of my country.'"

"What have you to say, sir?" said he, advancing eagerly to me.
"I repeat to your Majesty, whilst there is yet time, that this war must inevitably be attended by results fatal to France; that all the Powers of Europe have risen in a mass against one. If you pursue this course, sire, you are lost, and on you depends the fate of France."

"Six months after this scene I again found myself closeted with the Emperor, in the Palace of the Tuileries, but in the ancient Palace of the Czar, the Kremlin at Moscow! It was miraculous! Inexplicable Fate had impressed a terrible seal on my despised warnings! Whether the Emperor then remembered our discussions, and my obstinate resistance to his arguments, I cannot pretend to say, but he knew that he could never lose my attachment—my absolute devotedness, and in the day of misfortune he confidently relied on them. I endeavoured to mitigate the anxiety which preyed upon his mind. I kept up the train of conversation, for I knew Napoleon well; the outpouring of his feelings, when it could be brought about, never failed to produce a soothing effect on his mind. But his meditative organization inclined him to suppress his sensations, and he was often reserved on subjects in which his thoughts and feelings were deeply engaged. The student of Brienne and the sub-lieutenant of Artillery had acquaintances, but no friends. Napoleon had never shared any of those intimacies which are almost inseparable from boyhood and youth. His elevated fortune wrought no change in his vigorous and unbending mind, which always retained its character of self-concentration. He was attached to Berthier and Duroc; they were almost the only two men with whom he was familiar; but even with them he was not communicative and intimate. With me, on the contrary, he was not familiar, and yet, when we were together, his conversation was so unreserved, that he might be said to think aloud, though I not unfrequently ventured to contradict him. When Napoleon could be himself he was invariably sincere and amiable.

"I sought to impress upon the Emperor that our late victories afforded us the chance of receiving overtures of peace from Russia. I confess that I had not myself any faith in the probability of such an occurrence; but my object was to restore Napoleon to that tranquillity of mind which was so necessary in our fearful position. 'No, Caulincourt,' replied he, 'neither you nor I can be blind to the fatal consequences of this fanatical and des-

perate war. The resources which our enemies employ annihilate my conquests with more certainty than fire and sword.'

"Night was drawing in. The Emperor, who continued in a very disturbed state of mind, restlessly paced up and down the room, and now and then threw himself for a few moments into a chair.
"Go to bed, Caulincourt," said he, in a tone of mingled grief and kindness.

"No, Sire," said I, "I cannot. Permit me to remain with your Majesty."

"He stretched out his hand to me.
"Be it so, then, my dear Caulincourt. But let us do something to amuse ourselves. (He spread out the plan of his movements.) Look here," said he, "in three days I shall have two hundred and fifty thousand men assembled here. They must find quarters. We must look after provisions. But desolation and famine everywhere stare us in the face!"

"At that moment a vivid light flashed across the windows. We rose, and on looking out, observed a red flaming light on the horizon. There was a suffocating heat in the atmosphere. Cries of fire! fire! were raised in the courts of the Kremlin in which our guards were bivouacked; and with these cries were mingled shouts of *Vive l'Empereur!* The brave fellows were anxious to prove that they were at their posts and watching over the safety of their Emperor. On the preceding night there had been some partial fires, which Marshal Mortier, then Governor of Moscow, had attributed to the disorder inseparable from the installation of the troops.

"A staff officer entered and informed us that fires had simultaneously broken out in different quarters of the city, and likewise in several unoccupied buildings within the enclosure of the palace. Several generals successively brought in reports, all coinciding one with another. The truth was no longer doubtful. The destruction of Moscow had been regularly planned and ordered.

"The Emperor in a moment summoned up all his presence of mind and dignity. In a firm and decided tone he gave orders for rendering assistance on those points which were threatened, but not yet reached by the flames. 'Prevent the different fires from communicating,' said he, 'and save everything that can be rescued. Be gone, gentlemen. I make each commander of a corps responsible for the execution of my orders. Every one must do his duty. Let my horse be got ready, and acquaint my troops that I shall be amongst them instantly.' He sent for the Prince de Neufchatel—'Berthier,' said he, 'where are the corn magazines situated? Dispatch an intelligent officer, and direct him to report to me whether the corn magazines are in danger. Let the young guard be sent on this duty. Quick, Berthier! Let no time be lost.'

"When we were again alone, he said to me—'Truly, Caulincourt, this exceeds all belief. They are waging a war of extermination. These atrocious measures have no precedent in the annals of civilization. The execration of generations to come will light on the perpetrators of this vandalism: To burn their own cities! Good Heaven! Whilst the Emperor uttered these last and broken sentences he was in a violent state of excitement, a gloomy lustre kindled in his eyes. 'These Russians,' continued he, 'must be inspired by Satan. What a ferocious crime is here committed.'
"At that hour, I am convinced Napoleon's death-blow was struck! His moral energy was unsubdued; but his physical energies gradually gave way. The first thread of his existence was snapped at the Kremlin; his death-knell was tolled at St. Helena! Such emotions are deadly in their consequences. I know it by fatal experience!"

"Next day," continued the Duke, "the Emperor, as usual, inspected his guards in the Kremlin, and no one could read in his placid countenance any trace of the anxious perturbation he had suffered on the preceding night. The fact is, that Napoleon was eminently endowed with that quality so indispensable to a sovereign, dissimulation. A monarch must smile even when his crown of thorns causes the blood to trickle down the forehead that bears it. He must smile when every golden dream has vanished and every bright illusion is dispelled. He must smile, because, in the moral confidence of each of his subjects, depends the welfare of all. Alas! that smile is one of the hardest conditions attached to the miseries of a throne!"

"Attempts have been made to censure or ridicule the reviews which took place amidst the smoking ashes of Moscow, the decrees issued from the Kremlin, &c. This is the very height of absurdity. At the distance of 800 leagues from the capital, it was necessary to prove that the power of the Emperor was still predominant. It was necessary to convince the army, that whether near or afar off, he was watching over all, and for all,—that in Moscow our troops were merely in a conquered province, and holding free communication with their homes and their families. This faith helped our brave troops to endure the pangs of hunger, and the mortification of reverses, so bitterly felt by men hitherto acquainted only with victory. The hope of a triumphant return was indispensable to counteract that depression of spirit, which, like a hideous leprosy, spares neither the strong nor the brave."

"When in the streets of Moscow, I have seen Napoleon passing between lines of flame, and amidst showers of fire, calmly brave the most imminent danger for the sake of assisting, by his personal efforts, in saving a corn-magazine or an hospital. I viewed his intrepidity as an act of high policy. When he thus braved danger and death in the burning streets of Moscow, I have heard the

soldiers who accompanied him express their confidence, even in the most perilous situations, that no harm could befall them whilst the Emperor was there to extricate them. The truth is, that Napoleon was greater and more magnificent in his reverses, than when he astonished the world by his brilliant triumphs.

"During fourteen days and nights which followed the disasters of Moscow, I am enabled to affirm that never, under any circumstances, did I see him manifest such heroic magnanimity. Seated by my side, in a narrow sledge, exposed to every kind of danger, suffering severely from cold, and often from hunger, for we could not stop anywhere, leaving behind him the scattered wreck of his army, Napoleon's courage never forsook him! Yet his spirit was not buoyed up by any illusory hope. He had sounded the depth of the abyss. His eagle eye had scanned the prospect before him. 'Caulincourt,' said he, 'this is a serious state of things; but rest assured my courage will not flinch. My star is overclouded, but all is not lost. The French are essentially a noble and brave people. I will raise National Guards. That institution of the National Guard is one of the greatest achievements of the Revolution. It is a resource of which I shall successfully avail myself. In three months I shall have on foot a million of armed citizens, three hundred thousand fine troops of the line.'

"True, Sire," said I, "you may rely on France."
"My allies," interrupted he earnestly, "appear in cyphers on my plans but that is all. For the last six months, Caulincourt, they have been nothing but an embarrassment to me. Their co-operation is a mere mockery!"

"But," he resumed, after a few moments pause, "France is still invincible! France presents great resources. The French are the most intellectual people in the world. My twenty-ninth bulletin is not a ball-fired at random—it is an act of well concerted policy. In some circumstances truth and candour are the best *flussee*. French intelligence will comprehend the position of the nation, and the various sacrifices which that position demands. I, the Emperor, am only a man; but all Frenchmen know that on that man depend the destinies of their country, the destinies of their families, and the safety of their homes. Fools have attempted to give a ridiculous interpretation to a remark of Louis XIV., who said, *L'Etat c'est moi*. Those words convey an undeniable truth; they imply power of will, without which, a king is but a gilded mannikin. The state is an assemblage of undisciplined men, who soon become undisciplinable if they be not restrained by a hand of iron. *Monsieur le Russe*," added he, good-humouredly, "are you not of my opinion?"

"Your Majesty," replied I, "knows how much I am mortified by being addressed by that title."
"Ah, haste!" said he, and changed the subject of conversation.

"Napoleon," continued the Duke, "persisted in regarding the constant efforts I had made since 1810 to prevent him from coming to a rupture with Alexander, his most devoted and faithful ally, merely as prompted by a predilection on my part in favour of the Emperor of Russia. In my correspondence, and subsequently in conversation, I explained to him the political circumstances which rendered the Russian alliance the strongest support of France. I owed to the generous confidence of Alexander communications of a nature which plainly indicated the storm that was gathering round us. I had read with my own eyes, during my mission in Russia, propositions which Alexander daily received from the other powers, even from the Austrian Cabinet, to rise *en masse* against the domination of the *Corfican*. I told the Emperor all this. I offered him proofs of its truth; but he would not listen to me, and he always cut the matter short by saying, *Monsieur le Russe*, Alexander is an enchanter, who has cast a spell upon you."

"By throwing himself into Russia with an army of five hundred thousand men, he hoped to take the other powers by surprise. But they had been conspiring for four years previously, and for the space of a year all their measures had been completed. My warnings were vain! In 1811, when I demanded my recall, it was in the hope of being able to avert the storm which then seemed ready to burst over us. In one of my last interviews with the Emperor of Russia, he said to me, 'Tell the Emperor Napoleon that I will not separate from him unless he force me to do so. My friendship for him is so sincere that I cannot withdraw it.' This was absolutely true—Alexander cherished for Napoleon a passionate friendship—an enthusiastic admiration."

"Napoleon was under the influence of a fixed idea, and he would not deviate from the plan he had laid down. He did not place faith in the sincerity of the communication made to me for the purpose of being conveyed to him. Could he not understand the generosity of Alexander? I know not; but his doubts, whether real or dissembled, produced fatal results."

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