



# Newfoundlander

No. 642,

THURSDAY, November 21, 1839.

Sixpence

**UNEXAMPLED**

**MAMMOTH SCHEME**

THE following detail of a scheme of a LOTTERY to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of \$20 per Ticket—the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every Prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We therefore, emphatically say—delay not! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and application made to

SYLVESTER & Co.  
156, Broadway, N. Y.

Observe the number, 156.

\$700,000! \$500,000! \$20,000!

Six Prizes of Twenty Thousand Dollars!  
Two Prizes of Fifteen thousand Dollars!  
Three Prizes of Ten thousand Dollars!

**GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK LOTTERY**

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

The richest and most magnificent scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country. Tickets only Twenty Dollars.

Authorized by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the Commissioners acting under the same. To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida—Schmidt and Hamilton, Managers.—Sylvester & Co., New York, sole Agents.

No combination numbers! 100,000 Tickets, from No. 1 upwards in succession.

The deeds of the property, and the stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.

**SPLENDID SCHEME!**

**One Prize—the Arcade,**  
286 feet, five inches. 4 lines on Magazine street, 101 feet, 21 inches, on Natchez street, 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about \$37,000 per annum, valued at \$700,000

**One Prize—City Hotel,**  
162 feet on Common street. 146 feet, six inches, on Camp street.—Rented at \$25,000, valued at \$500,000

**One Prize—Dwelling House,**  
(adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches, front on Natchez street.—Rented at \$1,200, valued at \$20,000

**One Prize—Dwelling House,**  
(adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 28 feet front on Natchez street.—Rented at \$1,200, valued at \$20,000

**One Prize—Dwelling House,**  
(adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 feet front on Natchez street.—Rented at \$1,200, valued at \$20,000

**One Prize—Dwelling House,**  
No. 23, north east corner of Basin and Custom House street, 40 feet front on Basin, and 40 on Franklin street; by 127 feet deep in Custom House street.—Rented at \$1,500, valued at \$20,000

**One Prize—Dwelling House,**  
No. 24, south west corner of the Basin and Custom House street, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10 inches deep in Custom House street.—Rented at 1,500, valued at \$20,000

**One Prize—Dwelling House,**  
No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep.—Rented at \$1000, valued at \$20,000

1 prize, 250 shares, Canal Bank Stock; \$100 each \$25,000

1 prize, 200 ditto Commercial \$100 each \$20,000

Do. 150 shares Mechanics & Trade's ditto ditto \$15,000

1 Do. 100 shares City Bank Do. do. \$10,000

1 Do. 100 shares do. do. do. do. \$10,000

Do. 100 shares do. do. do. do. \$10,000

Do. 50 shares Exchange Bank do. do. \$5,000

Do. 50 do. ditto ditto \$5,000

1 Do. 25 do. Gas light do. \$5,000

1 Do. 25 do. do. do. \$1,500

1 Do. 15 do. Mech. and Trade's do. \$1,500

Do. 15 ditto ditto \$1,500

20 prizes, each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank \$100.—each prize \$1,000 \$20,000

10 prizes, each 2 shares of \$100 each—each prize \$200 of Gas Light Bank \$2,000

200 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the Bank of Louisiana, \$20,000

200 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the New Orleans Bank, \$20,000

150 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the Union Bank of Florida, \$15,000

Six Hundred Prizes \$1,500,000

Tickets, \$20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number; and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unincumbered, and without any deduction!

Editors of every Paper in the United States, in the West Indies, in Canada, and British Provinces are requested to insert the above, as a standing advertisement, until the 1st of December next, and to send their accounts to us together with a paper containing the advertisement.

SYLVESTER & Co.  
156, Broadway, N. Y.  
New York, May 7, 1839.

**Packet Boat**

TO PLY BETWEEN PORTUGAL COVE AND CARBONEAR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that having now completed the new Packet

**NATIVE LASS,**

in a style hitherto unknown in this Country—being fitted up with comfortable Cabin, Sleeping Berths, &c.—he has commenced plying between Portugal Cove and Carbonear.—The **NORA CREINA** will continue to ply as heretofore, and he will thereby be enabled to arrange so that one of the above Packets will leave Carbonear and Portugal Cove every morning while the navigation remains open.—The **NATIVE LASS** is built in a superior manner, copper-fastened and coppered, sails remarkably fast, and is decidedly superior to any Craft of her description.—The **NORA CREINA** is sufficiently known to render it unnecessary that any exposition as to her qualities should be gone into.

FARES:

Cabin Passengers ..... 7s. 6d.  
Steerage Ditto ..... 5s. 0d.  
Letters (single) ..... 0s. 6d.  
—— (double) ..... 1s. 0d.

And Parcels in proportion, to their size and weight.

The Subscriber will be responsible for any parcel, &c., that may be given in charge to him.

JAMES DOYLE.

**ON SALE**

**WESTON HUNT,**

Ex IRT, from HAMBURGH,  
**100 WESTPHALIA HAMS**  
2 Casks Rein Deer TONGUES  
50 Firkins BUTTER  
25 Casks ditto (very prime).

And of former Importations,  
PORK—American, Hamburg and Copenhagen  
BREAD—Copenhagen and Hamburg  
OATMEAL  
RICE, SOAP  
WINE—Benecarlo } In Pipes  
Ditto—Port }  
Indian BOOTS.  
October 24.

**PROVISIONS.**

FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF  
**Lawrence O'Brien,**  
The Cargoes of the Brigantine *Isabella*, and Brigs *Kingaloch* and *William Inglis*, from Hamburg.

CONSISTING OF  
2500 Bags 1st, 2d, and 3rd quality BREAD  
300 Firkins prime Rander's Butter  
30 Ditto best Holstein ditto (superior quality for private use)  
150 Barrels prime Pork  
30 Half-bls. ditto  
200 Barrels Oatmeal  
100 Ditto Gritts  
15 M. Bricks  
A large assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Hosiery  
October 10.

**Ewen & Nicholas Stabb,**

EX ROBERT RAIKES, from Hamburg,  
250 Bags BREAD  
200 Boxes SOAP  
10 Cwt. OAKUM;  
Also,  
Casks CIDER. August 15

**P. GLEESON**  
OFFERS FOR SALE,  
At his FARM on Torbay Road,  
**30 Tons Prime Upland HAY.**

Sept. 5.

**W.M. FIRTH,**

130 M. Prime Pine SHINGLES  
100 Tons SCANTLING  
100 M. Pine and Spruce BOARDS  
60 M. LATHS  
200 Bundles Trinity Bay Puncheon HOOPS  
200 Fancy CHAIRS;  
ALSO,  
**500 Hhds Sydney Coal**  
In Store.

**Baine, Johnston, & Co,**

EX MARGARET, from Halifax,  
100 Puncheous choice Porto Rico  
**MOLASSES.**  
Fish, Oil, or Cash payment.  
September 26.

**W. & H. Thomas & Co**

OFFER FOR SALE,  
The Cargo of the Brig RIVAL, from Hamburg,  
NOW LANDING—CONSISTING OF  
1460 Bags BREAD  
200 Bls. Prime Mess PORK  
5000 BRICKS.  
August 15.

**JOHN RYAN**

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORES,

Hamburg Bread, Flour, Pork, Beef, Butter  
Oatmeal, Gritts, Congo and Bohea Teas  
Candles, Mould and Dipt  
Soap, Cordage, Nails assorted sizes  
Boxes Glass, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12  
Sheet and Bar Iron, Mold and SSG. Shot  
Gunpowder, Porter and Ale in hhd. and Bottles  
Loaf Sugar in hhd.  
White Lead and Black Paint  
Linseed Oil, Stockholm Tar, Pitch  
Earthenware in Crates.

ALSO,  
Ex HEBE from LIVERPOOL, & ANGLER from LONDON.

An extensive and well selected assortment of  
**Manufactured GOODS,**  
Of the Newest Fashions.  
October 17.

**Lately Imported,**

AND FOR SALE BY  
**JOHN NICHOLS,**  
50 Puncheons Porto Rico  
**MOLASSES.**

A handsome Article well worth the attention of Retailers.  
October 17.

**JOHN M. RENDELL,**

100 Firkins Prime BUTTER, and  
40 Qr.-chests (East India Company)  
**Congo TEA.**  
Just received from Hamburg and London.  
October 17.

**The Subscriber**

2 Large Blacksmith's BELLOWS  
2 " ANVILS, 3 cwt. each  
2 " New VICES  
1 " MANDRILL  
20 Pair TONGS  
4 SLEDGES  
All of which he will warrant to be in the best condition.  
N. B.—If the above articles are not disposed of before the last of October, they will be sold by public auction.  
WALTER LANNAN.  
October 24.

**John & James Kent**

BEING about to make their usual extensive arrangements for the conveyance of PASSENGERS from WATERFORD to St. John's the ensuing Spring, request those who may wish to have orders for passages for their friends from WATERFORD, to apply at their office; every attention will be paid to the comfort of Passengers.  
October 17.

THE PASSENGERS by the Brigs *Mercury* and *Pictou* from WATERFORD this Spring, are requested to pay the amount of their respective NOTES; otherwise they will be sent home to recover from their sureties,  
JOHN & JAMES KENT.  
Oct 17.

ALL Persons having just demands upon the Estate of THOMAS FOLEY, late of Harbor Grace, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber, or to WILLIAM STIRLING, Esq., his Co-Executor; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or the said William Stirling.  
PETER BROWN, Executor.  
October, 10th 1839.

(From the latest British Dates.)

MYSTERIOUS OUTRAGE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

STONES THROWN AT THE WINDOW OF HER MAJESTY'S PRIVATE SITTING ROOM.

WINDSOR, Sunday Evening.—A most extraordinary affair has just taken place at the Castle, which has created the utmost alarm and excitement throughout her Majesty's household. The greatest mystery on the subject prevails at the Castle, and it has been with some difficulty that our informant was enabled to obtain any of the necessary particulars. It may be as well, perhaps, first, to give the following brief account, which appeared in the *Windsor Journal* of last evening:

"EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—A report is current, although an attempt has been made, as our informant states, to 'hush it up,' that during the night of Wednesday last several panes of glass were broken (from the exterior of the Queen's dressing-room, or of one of the rooms immediately adjoining the bed-room of her Majesty). It is likewise stated, that the next morning Lord Melbourne sent a message to Colonel Boys, urging that some inquiries on the subject should be made of the sentinels who were on duty at the Castle during the night. The result of these inquiries has not been made public, and the whole affair appears wrapped in mystery. Although the report has been—in a way—contradicted, 'it is passing strange' that a glazier should have been seen on Thursday morning repairing some windows which had been broken in the very identical room referred to."

The following particulars have since reached us: On Thursday morning last, about seven o'clock, when some of the servants of the Castle entered the private sitting room of her Majesty (which is situated at the south-eastern corner of the building), they discovered that during the night the centre pane of the window, which is one of extremely thick plate glass, had been started (in which state it now remains), as if something had been hurled at it from the outside; and on their going into an adjoining room, facing the same aspect, and opposite the long walk, some three or four of the windows were discovered to have been broken; and on searching about the room, three flint-stones, of pretty considerable dimensions, were found under the chairs. Mr. Russell (one of the inspectors of police attached to the castle) was immediately apprised of the circumstance, and no time was lost in instituting the necessary inquiries as to who was the aggressor.

It appeared that the cowardly outrage must have been perpetrated between the hours of half-past one and seven o'clock that morning—when the broken windows were discovered by the domestics; for, upon application being made to the Baroness Lehzen on the subject, it was ascertained that she was in the room at the previous hour (one o'clock) we have stated, and that then the circumstance had not occurred. Information was then conveyed to the Earl of Surrey (the treasurer of the household), who lost no time in sending for Colonel Boys (the commandant of the 45th regiment), as the privates of that corps—a portion of which left their quarters, at Windsor, that morning, for Winchester—were doing duty at the castle during the night. Every one of the sentinels who were on duty from dark till the morning, as well as the sergeant of the guard and several members of the royal household, were present. The sentinels who were examined one and all declared that they had heard nothing of the throwing of stones at the windows, nor the noise which must have been occasioned by the breaking of the glass. This is the more extraordinary and unaccountable, inasmuch as one sentinel is stationed almost directly under her Majesty's private sitting-room window, and two others are stationed at the grand entrance and within 20 yards of the same spot.

It was stated that the outrage might probably have been committed the preceding evening, by stones being thrown by some one in the home park during the time that the court were at dinner, and that the sound of the band playing at the same time might have drowned the noise of the stones flying against the windows, and the falling of the glass; but this excuse had no weight, because, in the first place, the band is stationed within the castle, and at the other extremity of the building; and, secondly, the Baroness Lehzen knew that the outrage had not been committed until past one o'clock the following morning. Under these circumstances it has been presumed that the sentry who was on duty at the time (if he be really ignorant of the whole affair) must have been asleep or dozing; but as the guard is changed every two hours, and as (up to the present time) it has been impossible to ascertain the precise period at which the stones were thrown, the charge of sleeping upon his post fixes upon only one sentinel out of the four who were on duty at that precise spot, from half-past one till the outrage was discovered. The inquiry, therefore, terminated without any satisfactory result. The remainder of the regiment left on Thursday.

THE OUTRAGE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—APPREHENSION OF THE OFFENDER.

Following up to the particulars given in another part of the *Reporter*, of the outrage committed at the Castle of Windsor, we find the following communication in the *Morning Chronicle* of Tuesday, received this day:—

WINDSOR, MONDAY EVENING.—Such, we are informed, was the general feeling at the Castle,

respecting the negligence (to use the mildest term) of the sentinel on duty, in suffering such an outrage to have been perpetrated without his having the least knowledge of the fact of its commission, that a company of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, from the Horse Barracks at Spittal, were ordered to mount guard at the Castle until the arrival of the 2d Rifle Brigade on the following day.

There was a report that the Queen had given cause of dissatisfaction to the regiment, in consequence of her Majesty not having (as had been long expected) before the 45th quitted their quarters at Windsor, presented them with the new colours, which had been in the town during the last four months; and it has been attempted to be shown that, as the soldiers on duty heard no noise (although some considerable noise must have been occasioned, and easily heard if made during the stillness of the night), the sentinels themselves must have been in some measure privy to the outrage. We are happy however, to state, that this report has been hazarded without foundation.

Immediately after the inquiries (before the Earl of Surrey, the treasurer of the household) had terminated at the Castle, on Tuesday morning, Mr. Russell (one of the inspectors of police, doing duty at the Castle) started for town, having, as he imagined, and which suspicion turned out to be correct, some clue to the perpetrator of the outrage.

It appears that Mr. Russell (previously to his being sent to Windsor Castle, which was since the New Police Act came into operation) was the inspector appointed to do duty at Buckingham Palace, and our readers will not have forgotten the circumstances under which, in June last, a man disguised as a labourer, and obviously to mania, was arrested in an attempt to obtain admission into Buckingham Palace from the garden. That individual was committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell.

The inspector (Russell) having ascertained, on Thursday last, that this man being but a few days before liberated from prison, and knowing that he was probably residing in the neighbourhood of London, proceeded that day to town, and, after some little research, discovered his place of abode, and, shortly afterwards, succeeded in finding the man himself, when he ascertained that the maniac (for mad he evidently is) had but a few days before, been guilty of breaking the windows—of a chapel (as it is reported to us.) The inspector had no sooner accused him of being the perpetrator of the outrage at the Castle in the course of Wednesday night last, than he immediately admitted the fact. He further stated that he got into the home park before the gates were locked in the evening, and that he remained there during the whole of that night, sheltering himself under the trees being furnished with flint stones for the purpose, which he so effectually accomplished, of throwing them over the terrace wall. It appears that when he threw the stones he stationed himself just underneath the wall where the sentry was on duty. The man was immediately taken into custody; but, as we have before stated, the secrecy which has prevailed on the subject of this occurrence by all parties who are in any way officially engaged in the elucidation of the facts, is such that it is with the greatest difficulty we are enabled to give the account thus far of what has transpired.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX'S MARRIAGE.

The following letter from the brother of the late Lady Augusta Murray, appeared in *The Naval and Military Gazette*.

"Frimley, Bagshot, Sept. 10, 1839.  
"Sir,—From your journal of the 7th inst, which I have just read, I copy the following extract:—Sir Augustus D'Este, the son of the Duke of Sussex, by Lady Augusta Murray, &c. &c. Now, as the above would seem to imply that that lady was not the wife of the Duke, I trust that you will give insertion to this, in which I beg to acquaint you, that it is a matter of history that the lady in question was twice married to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex—first at Rome in the year 1793, and, secondly, in the parish church of St. George in Hanover-square, agreeably to the forms of the established church, by the publication of banns. It is true that, by the authorities that then were in this Christian land, a Christian judge was found to set aside the validity of such second marriage, though no part of the divine law which would have justified such judgment was assigned as a cause for such divorcement by either of the parties; on the contrary, they both protested against it. But be this as it may, it often happens to us short-minded mortals, that, when attempting to commit an act of injustice, the result turns out to be the contrary, as it did in the present case; for, as the late Lord Chancellor Thurlow observed, 'The fools (referring to the members composing the privy council, invited to investigate the subject of such last marriage) have contrived to establish and prove the solemnization of the former one at Rome, of which they cannot take any cognizance.'—And the result was, that the parties continued to reside altogether, his royal highness always treating and calling her by the endearing appellation of *ma femme*, and presenting her as such to strangers, while giving to her the appellation of Princess in speaking of her, as well as that of Prince to their son, to whom your extract refers—or assure yourself, sir, the person who now addresses you, would never have been a second time a visiter at his Royal Highness's, where he had not been unfrequently a guest when he was in the town, though well assured at the time that no

means, however unjustifiable, but were resorted to by a great majority of the members of the royal family, to induce his royal highness to forsake his wife and children (save and except his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who ever treated her with the greatest kindness and consideration); but subsequently his royal highness and his wife, being fully convinced that there was no chance of his getting his establishment so long as he resided with her, such being the determination of the king, as signified to him from his majesty, his royal highness made up his mind to proceed to Lisbon, where, not long after his arrival, he was created Duke of Sussex, with an allowance of £12,000 per annum; and who subsequently executed a deed, in which was fully stated the two marriages before mentioned, and then goes on to settle £4,000 per annum; out of the £12,000 so granted to himself, as a proper separate provision for his wife, the Duchess of Sussex, and their children. But, from causes which it is not necessary to advert to, no part of the £4,000 being forthcoming for several years, a petition was presented to the Lord Chancellor, praying that an injunction might be issued, that the £12,000 payable to the Duke of Sussex should be stopped in the exchequer; which prayer (notwithstanding the most powerful opposition to it) was acceded to, and there the money was supposed to be locked up; whilst the duchess was left to struggle and contend, as she best might, with the most distressing pecuniary difficulties, and all the wanton persecutions which power could inflict upon her—by getting her arrested, and exposed to every species of contumely, doubtless with the hope that she would have sunk under the evil with which she was assailed.

"About this period it was that the Duke of Kent, having been acquainted with the difficulties under which she was labouring, had it intimated to her, through one of her friends, that there was no probability, from the determination of the king, that she would ever get any money which was locked up in the exchequer until she ceased to designate herself as the duchess of Sussex, ceased to use the royal liveries, and accepted another title—a measure which his royal highness strongly urged her adoption of, as circumstances might arrive at some future day which would justify her resumption of what might, in some measure, be considered as forced upon her; and notwithstanding my exertions to the contrary, she acceded to the recommendation of the duke, and subsequently assumed the title of the Baroness D'Amelande—one derived from the House of Orange—her husband, the Duke of Sussex's progenitor, having intermarried with the eldest daughter of the illustrious Prince William of Nassau, while he the Dutchess's progenitor, had intermarried with a younger daughter.

"A. MURRAY."

BRITISH AUXILIARY LEGION.—We have great pleasure in stating, from authority, that the claims of the officers and men of the unfortunate legion upon the Spanish government are now in a fair way of being speedily settled. We noticed on the 2d August last, that Mr. Grote, Mr. Buller, Sir De Lacy Evans, and other influential members of parliament, had waited upon Lord Palmerston, on behalf of this ill-used body, and proposed, that an arrangement should be submitted by his lordship to the Spanish government, by which the claims should be paid off by instalments of £100,000 per annum. Lord Palmerston has so far redeemed his pledge, that under the auspices of the British embassy at Madrid, a proposal has been made, within the last few days, by the highly respectable banking house of O'Shea & Co., of that city, to undertake to make payments of £25,000 every three months, until the whole sum (now about £300,000) shall have been liquidated. This proposal has been officially notified by the Spanish government to Sir De Lacy Evans, who leaves London in a few days for Madrid, to complete the arrangement. We trust that, as the proposal tendered by the deputation of members of parliament to Lord Palmerston included the payment of interest on the claims since the service ceased, the justice of which was fully admitted by his lordship, Sir De Lacy Evans will meet with the energetic support of her Majesty's ministers, both in Downing-street and Madrid, in the enforcement of this obvious act of common honesty.—*Morning Chronicle*.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALBERT OF SAXE COBURG.—His serene Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg, accompanied by his elder brother, the hereditary Prince, arrived off the tower yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, in the steam ship *Anwerp*. Two of the Queen's carriages had been some hours awaiting the arrival of their serene Highnesses, who immediately proceeded with their suite to Buckingham Palace. After a short delay the illustrious visitors set off, in two royal carriages and four, on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.—*Morning Post*.

DEATH OF VISCOUNTS TAMWORTH.—We have to announce the death of the above lady, which took place on Monday last, at her seat, Prior Park, near Ashby de-la-Zouch, where her ladyship has been residing some time past in delicate health. Her ladyship was the widow of the late Viscount Tamworth, only son of Earl Ferrers and at the time of her demise was in her 41st year.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia and the Princess Mary of Darmstadt.—A Frankfort correspondent of the *Courier Francais*, after stating that the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia is expected next month at Darmstadt, gives the following account of the origin of the intended marriage between the Prince and Princess Mary:—"It appears that the Princess had been very much kept in

the back ground by the Grand Duke, her father who entertained no view of so splendid an alliance for her. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia returning like the heirs apparent in the old eastern tales, from a tour from court to court, to select a wife from the numerous princesses who were on the list, and like them wearied with his tour, and disappointed in his expectation, was delighted to arrive at Darmstadt, where, as there was no Princess to marry, he might be allowed to repose after the tedious ceremonies of courts, in which the marriageable daughters had been brought forward in the hope of captivating his heart. At the first court party, however, his Imperial Highness remarked in a corner of the room a beautiful young girl, of 15, dressed in plain white, and who was sitting unnoticed by the brilliant throng. The illustrious tourist inquired of the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt who this young lady, who had not been presented to him, was, and, with some embarrassment on the part of the father, was told that it was his daughter. The simple and interesting appearance of the Princess produced an immediate effect upon the Prince, who, after an hour's conversation with her, in which he found that the beauties of her mind equalled those of her person, sent a courier to the Emperor to request his consent to their union, which was not refused."

The Newfoundland.

St. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY), NOVEMBER 21, 1839

By the *Cheetah*, from Cork in 22 days, we have received British papers to a much later date than had before come to hand, and we have made as many extracts as our space would admit of.

The harvest still continued to be a subject of much anxiety, but the accounts are rather conflicting—the greater portion of the wheat, however, had been secured, and though in some parts of the Kingdom the crop would be decidedly bad, upon the whole a good average was fully anticipated.

The Money market had assumed a more healthy tone, and the apprehensions on this head were gradually subsiding—it was at one time feared that Parliament must be called together in November to legislate on the currency question, but the improved state of the harvest has set at rest the question of the issue of one and two pound notes, and the month of February is the time now pointed at for the opening of the session.

A sensation was caused in England arising out of an outrage committed on the 10th October, by the breaking of some windows in the Queen's apartments. The offender, who is proved to be a maniac, has been taken into custody,—the particulars are in an adjoining column.

Arrivals—From New York, Mr. R. Kent, Mr. J. Barnes.  
Departures—For Cork, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. T. Cusack.

ST. JOHN'S PRICES CURRENT.

DUTIES PAID.

Corrected weekly.

Beef, Hambro' or Copenhagen pr lb 75s	Potatoes, Newfld. pr bl 7s
Bread Hambro' or Copenhagen, pr bag No. 1 29 to 30s	PE. Island—4s 6d to 5s
2 26 to 28s	Rice per cwt 25s to 28s
3 23 to 25s	Salt—per hhd, nominal
Butter, Hambro' or Copenhagen, 9d per lb	Soap, English, per lb 3 3/4
Nova Scotia, 10d to 11d	Spirits—viz.
Candles, Eng. mo. pr lb 10d to 11d	Brandy, best Cognac, the gallon 11s
Cheese, English, per lb 1s	Gin, " 7s. 6d
Coals, Sydney, or Bridgport per hhd 8s to 8s 6d	Rum, West India—4s 9d to 5s 3d
Coffee, nominal	Sugar—Brown, 30s to 35s
Cordage, per cwt 60 to 65s	Loaf, 63s to 65s
Flour, American superfine pr bl 45s	Teas—Hyson pr lb. 3 to 4s
Hambro, or Copenhagen, 45s.	Souchoing 2s
Lumber—Board, merchantable Pine per M 90s	Congo 1s 6d to 1s 8d
Spruce " 75s 80s	Bohea 1s 3d to 1s 5d
Shingles, prime, per M.	Tobacco—per lb
Molasses, the gallon—2s to 2s 4d. as in quality	Cavendish, 10d
Oatmeal, Hambro pr bl 3s 6d	Negrohead, 9d a 9 1/2
Pork, do. pr bl 87s & 92s 6d	Wines—
Irish "	Port per qr cask 13/ 10s
American, 75s & 80s	Madeira " 10 to £14
	EXPORTS.
	Codfish, merchantable Large 16s
	Do, Small 14s
	Do, Madeira, 12s
	Do, West India 11s
	Labrador Talqual 11s
	Salmon No. 1, No. 2,
	Herrings No. 1 pr bl 17s 6d
	Oil—Cod, per tun Seal—none.
	Bills on England @ 60 days, 18 to 19.

Bread has not varied for a long time, and the present prices will be maintained.

Flour is not likely to be sufficiently abundant to cause any material reduction in the present prices—tho' the latest quotations from America exhibit a decline there.

Molasses is abundant, and was sold at auction since our last at 2s., fair quality—the article is in several hands, and is not at all likely to advance.

There has not been anything doing in fish sales to need comment.

Oil has looked up a little, in consequence of the recent intelligence of the Davis Straits fishery—it is not easy to quote a price however.—Twenty tons sold by auction yesterday at £28 15s.

Shipping Intelligence



**Custom-House**  
Port of St. John's

ENTERED.

Nov. 16.—Antelope, Ebsary, Cape Breton—77 tons coal.  
Hibernia, Mutch, P. E. Island—2800 bushels potatoes, 100 bushels oats.  
Trial, Power, Cape Breton—52 chalds. coal.  
Restigouche Packet, Arbon, New Brunswick—38 M. lumber.  
Mars, Webster, P. E. Island—4000 bushels potatoes, 30 M. shingles, and sundries.  
Iceni, Steele, Oporto—130 tons salt and sundries.  
18.—Victory, Fitzgerald, New York—50 kegs tobacco, 20 puns. molasses, 350 bls. flour, 100 bls. apples, 1000 cabbages, 22,000 segars, and sundries.  
Aeneas, Young, P. E. Island—4000 bushels potatoes.  
Eliza, Mullins, Novascotia—490 bls. flour, 100 bls. pork, 100 bags bread, 100 kegs tobacco & sundries.  
Echo, Adams, New Brunswick—41 M. lumber.  
Neptune, Larkin, Cape Breton—80 tons coal.  
Adelaide, Adamson, Hamburg—260 bls. pork, 60 bls. beef, 180 firkins butter, 420 bags bread, and sundry merchandise for exportation.  
Royal William, Hally New York—350 bls. flour, 8 bags coffee, 50 kegs tobacco, 50 stoves, 23 hhds. and 10 puns. molasses, 270 boxes biscuit, 158 boxes raisins, 14 hhds sugar, 7 casks brandy, 20 bls. apples, 350 cabbages, and sundry notions.  
Cheetah, Willis, Cork—80 tons limestone.  
19.—Paget, Brophy, St. Vincent—ballast.  
John & Horatia, Dwyer, Cape Breton—80 tons coal.  
Asia, Chambers, Hamburg—1940 bags bread, 100 bls. flour, 200 firkins butter, 200 bls. pork, 150 bls. oatmeal and peas, 70 bls. pitch and tar, 4 M. bricks.  
Columbia, Baker, Liverpool—100 tons coal, 150 boxes soap, 350 boxes candles, and sundry merchandise.  
20.—Brig Jane, Percy, New York—40 bls. pork, 30 bls. beef, 500 bls. flour, 56 puns. and 14 tierces molasses, 20 bags coffee, 60 bls. apples, 60 boxes raisins, and sundry notions.  
CLEARED.  
14.—Brig Lady Turner, George, Oporto—3400 qtls. fish.  
Earl Grey, Hart, Cork—41 tons oil, 648 qtls. fish.  
Trusty, Morris, Waterford—3399 qtls. fish, 10 tons oil.  
15.—Madonna, Smith, Pernambuco—3314 qtls. fish.  
Albion, Martin, Figueira—1855 qtls. fish.  
20.—Elizabeth, Usher, Liverpool—1700 galls. seal and cod oil, & blubber, 12 qtls. cod fish, and sundries.

Arrivals hence—The Countess Durham, at London, the United Brothers, and St. John's, at Cork.  
The Enterprise from Harbor Grace, and Angerona for this port, sailed from Cork—the former, on the 20th, and the latter, on the 25th ult.  
The Portia, from Hambro' for this Port, passed the Pentland Firth on the 6th ult.  
The Surprise sailed from London on the 16th Oct., to call at Torquay, which she would leave for this port about the 1st November.  
The Margaret Helen left Cork on the 15th ult., and in a heavy gale on the following day, carried away her foremast, which obliged her to bear up. She was undergoing repairs, and would sail about the 1st November.

SALES BY AUCTION

THIS DAY

At 11 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF  
**W. & H. Thomas & Co**  
25 Kegs prime Negrohead Tobacco  
50 Barrels prime Beef  
20 Half-boxes Chocolate  
10 Pun. very superior Molasses  
12 Boxes fine-flavoured Green Tea  
15 Qr.-chests Souchong ditto.  
November 21.

COD OIL.

**10 to 12 Tuns**  
(IN 2 LOTS),  
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION  
**THIS DAY,**  
At One o'clock,  
In the **COMMERCIAL ROOM,**  
ROBERT PROWSE,  
Auctioneer.  
November 21.

FOR CORK.

(To Sail on the 5th December),  
The new Schooner  
**Speedy,**  
103 Tons.—For FREIGHT or PASSAGE,  
Apply to  
M. SEWART & Co.  
Nov. 21

SALE BY AUCTION.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD  
**PROPERTY,**  
FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
At the Commercial Room

On MONDAY, the 25th inst.  
ALL that extensive FARM, or Tract of LAND  
situate at *Bell Isle*, containing  
**About 700 Acres,**

Commencing from what is commonly called the *Beach*, and extending to the Eastern Extremity of the Island; the greater part being originally under Grass, is admirably adapted for a CATTLE FARM. There is a never-failing *Stream of Water* running through the centre, and a sufficient quantity of *TIMBER* fit for fencing and House-building, as well as *Fuel*. There is also a very large quantity of excellent *CLAY* admirably adapted for Brickmaking. This property offers a very eligible opportunity for Investment, and possesses many advantages, too numerous to detail by advertisement.

The proprietor would have no objection to divide this property into Lots for the accommodation of Purchasers, and a part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

If not disposed of by the 15th November, it will be offered by Public Auction.—Any further particulars may be known on application to Mr. CLIFF; or to Mr. FINLAY, who is in possession of a plan of the Property. Nov. 14.

Notices

CONTRACT FOR

Engineer Services.

THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL will receive Sealed Tenders until One o'clock, P. M., on MONDAY, the 25th November, from any person willing to Contract for the performance of

PLUMBERS' PAINTERS' GLAZIERS' and PAPER-HANGERS' WORK

And for the Supply of such Materials as may be required from time to time, enumerated in a Schedule; which, with the conditions, may be seen at the ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

The Contract to be for three years, commencing 1st December, 1839, but determinable any time after one year, on either party giving the other three months previous notice in writing.

Prices to be stated in Sterling, Security for the due performance of the Contract will be required; Payment will be made quarterly—at fifty pence sterling per dollar—by Ordinance Draft on the Military Chest.

COMMISSARIAT.  
November 15, 1839.

MR. JENKINS, Adjutant and Acting Quarter Master of the *Royal Veteran Companies*, will receive Sealed Tenders, addressed to him at the Orderly Room, Fort William, until the 7th of December next, from any Person willing to supply the Detachments of Single Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps stationed at Forts Townshend, William, and Signal Hill, from 1st of January next to the 31st December, 1840, (both days inclusive) with the following Articles:—

- Potatoes..... per barrel
- Tea..... per pound
- Coffee (unground).....
- Ditto (ground).....
- Brown Sugar.....
- Rice.....
- Barley.....
- Peas..... per gallon
- Flour..... per pound
- Salt.....
- Onions.....
- Pepper.....

Security of Fifty Pounds Currency will be required for the due performance of this Contract, and the Contractor will be required to pay for this Advertisement.

The Contract will be paid monthly, in the Currency of the Country.

H. JENKINS,  
Ensign, and Adjutant R. V. C.  
Fort William, Nov. 13, 1839.

ON SALE.

JUST RECEIVED  
Per Schooner *GLOBE*, from NEW YORK,  
AND FOR SALE BY  
**M. BRIDE & KERR,**  
600 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR  
200 Ditto prime PORK  
50 Ditto ditto BEEF. Nov 14

SHERRY WINE

20 Quarter-casks Superior  
**Sherry Wine.**  
Nov 14 BOWRING BROTHERS

On Sale,

BY  
**T. & J. Brocklebank,**  
*BILLS OF EXCHANGE*  
PAYABLE IN LONDON,  
November, 21,

BY  
**T. & J. BROCKLEBANK**  
**SIAM SUGAR,**

Of a Superior Quality, in convenient packages for family use.  
November 7.

**1,000 Quintals**  
**Labrador Fish,**

November 7. By NEWMAN & Co.

**NEWPORT COALS!!**

FOR SALE BY  
**JOHN RYAN,**  
Ex Sarah, from Bristol,  
**100 Tons best Newport Red Ash**  
**COAL.**

Cheap from the Vessel.  
November 7.

BY  
**EWEN & NICHOLAS STABB,**

- 205 Boxes Soap, 60 lbs each
- 200 Ditto ditto, 30 lbs ditto—Ex Dash from Liverpool.
- 100 Barrels prime Hamburg Pork
- 20 Firkins Holstein Butter
- 20 Chests Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas
- Cordage, Oakum
- Stockholm Tar
- English made Boots and Shoes
- Hamburg ditto ditto
- Paints, Tinware, Blue
- 200 Hogsheds Coals
- 20 Pun. Molasses. Nov. 5.

BY  
**Codner & Jennings,**

Just Received from HAMBURG.  
**First and second quality Bread**  
**PORK**  
**BUTTER**  
And of former Importations,  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
**CORDAGE & CANVASS,**  
SELLING AT LOW PRICES.  
October 24.

RECEIVED PER "HEBE,"  
ON CONSIGNMENT,  
**1500 Pair Men's & Women's**  
**Boots and Shoes.**  
Which will be sold low to wholesale purchasers  
BOWRING BROTHERS  
October 10.

WINES.

100 Dozen Champagne, Sherry, & Port, all of prime quality,  
For Sale by  
WILLIAM FIRTH.  
October 31.

The Subscriber

IS NOW LANDING,  
Per the *Trusty* from Hamburg,  
1020 Bags 1st 2nd and 3d quality Bread  
379 Barrels and half-bl. prime mess Pork  
350 Firkins and Kegs Butter  
100 Barrels and Half-bl. Oatmeal & Gritts  
30 Ditto do. Pease  
10 Cases assorted Glassware, 24 Coils Cordage.  
ALSO ON HAND  
5-Tons Soap, 70 Hides Leather  
6 Dozen Calf Skins  
Congo and Green Teas.  
Fish or Oil taken in Payment.  
October 17. JOHN CUSACK

NOTICE.

**Mr. SIMMS'S School,**  
OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL ROOM.

MR. SIMMS respectfully offers his unfeigned thanks to his many Friends for the patronage he has hitherto received from them; and in order that he may merit a continuance of the same his best efforts shall be constantly directed towards the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils committed to his care.

Mr. S. takes this opportunity to request that the Parents and Guardians of his Pupils will occasionally visit his School, and witness his mode of giving instruction.  
His EVENING SCHOOL will commence on MONDAY, the 4th November.  
October 21

NOTICE

Tenders for Sperm Oil

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until TUESDAY, the 31st day of December next, from persons willing to Contract for the Supply of

**Four Tuns (Imperial) of SPERM OIL,**

Of the best description, for the use of the Light-Houses in this Colony,—each Tender to be accompanied by a sample of the article which the party tendering is willing to furnish—and the lowest Tender for Oil of a suitable description will be accepted.

The Contractor will be required to deliver Two Tuns on or before the 1st day of June, and the other moiety of two Tuns, not later than the 1st day of August, 1840.

The Oil to be in good merchantable Casks, in size not exceeding Sixty Gallons—and to be landed at such convenient place in St. John's as the Commissioners of Light-Houses may direct; the Contractor paying freight, duty, and all other expenses.

Payment for each respective lot will be made on its delivery in conformity with the terms here set forth.

(By order of the Commissioners of Light-Houses,) A. SHEA, Sec'y  
October 31.

On Sale

Donnelley & Butteris,

HAVE RECEIVED  
Ex *Lavinia* from Greenock, *Black Eyed Susan*, and *Margaret Jane* from Liverpool, and *Agnes*, and *William Inglis*, from Hamburg,  
A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED SUPPLY OF

Fall GOODS,

- CONSISTING OF—
- BREAD, 1st 2d and 3d quality
- PORK
- BUTTER
- FLOUR
- OATMEAL
- PEASE in Half-barrels
- BARLEY
- Loaf SUGAR
- Mould and Dipped CANDLES
- SOAP, LEATHER
- NAILS of all sizes
- IRON ditto ditto ditto
- CORDAGE and BOLT-ROPE
- CANVAS No. and Flat
- Sheet COPPER
- Bake POTS
- Round POTS
- Parlour GRATES
- Ships' STOVES and CABOSES
- Windlass MOUNTING
- GLASS in Boxes and Half-boxes
- Souchong, Congo, and Bohea TEAS.

AND  
A Large and Carefully Selected Stock of British Manufactured Staple

Shop GOODS,

ALSO,  
ON CONSIGNMENT,  
10 Hhds. Sicilian Red Wine, and  
15 Barrels Fine White Brazil SUGAR  
The whole of which will be sold on reasonable terms for the general payment of the country.  
October 17.

BY

HUNTERS & Co.

150 Barrels PORK  
200 Firkins best Butter.  
50 Barrels Hamburg Beef  
250 Barrels Superfine Flour  
Stockholm and Coal Tar  
White Lead—Black, Blue, and Red Paints  
Olive and Linseed Oil  
Candles—Moulds and Dips  
Soap, Black and Bright Varnish  
40 M. Pine and Spruce Lumber  
10 M. Hardwood Plank  
10 8 and 10 12 Glass in boxes  
Pease and Barley in bls. and kegs  
12 M. Bricks, 20 Casks Lime  
Vidonia and Teneriffe Wines in pipes, hhds., and qr.-casks  
Copenhagen Bread, Nos. 1, 2 and 3  
Hyson, Pearl, Souchong and Congo TEAS from London  
AND AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE  
**Manufactured GOODS,**  
Now landing from London and Glasgow.  
October 10.

TO BE LET.

For One Year or a term, as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given—  
A desirable DWELLING-HOUSE, situated on the road leading to the King's Bridge, and nearly opposite the residence of Mr. McFarlane, Commissariat.—Apply at the Office of this

THE LADY FLORA HASTINGS.

We (*Morning Post*) have been honoured by the Marquis of Hastings with the following interesting and important communication:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

Burlington Hotel, Sept. 13, 1839.

Sir—I will feel obliged by the publication, in your journal, of the following statement and correspondence.

If I am asked why I have placed these facts before the public, my answer is, because it is my duty—because I have felt that it was the only way in which I could defeat the many prejudiced statements, gross misrepresentations, and unblushing falsehoods of interested persons—because I have felt that every part of this lamentable history ought to be published, that by so doing every falsehood might be met, and a true and indisputable statement of facts be handed down to posterity. I have been told, on high authority, that if I bring this subject before the House of Lords it will be immediately silenced as an attack upon the throne. Insurmountable technical difficulties prevent my exposing in a court of justice the vile conduct of those who have slandered my sister; and but one course, therefore, remains open to me, and that is, to publish the accompanying correspondence.

It has been asked, why such delay has taken place? A few words will answer this.

The repeated solicitations of my sister, personally to myself, and by letter to my mother, urged me, during the time it was deemed necessary she should continue at the Palace, to remain silent, as, to use her own expressions, every new act of ours was visited upon her dear mistress's, and her own unfortunate head. I shall not attempt to heighten the picture of this frightful tragedy. But it cannot be supposed that any regard for the feelings of those (be their rank and station what they may) who have sacrificed every feeling of my family—who have trodden under foot every Christian principle—who have outraged all delicacy, justice, and honour—can weigh with me. That the power of the Court may for a time protect the guilty—that it may prevent that measure of justice which the common law of the land holds out to the lowest subject—that it may foster and permit to bask in its sunshine the basest of slanderers—has, alas! been but too fully proved. But I have yet to learn that in this free country it can stifle the voice of truth. I have, therefore, determined to make the public masters of the whole business, by publishing the entire correspondence which has taken place on this melancholy occasion; and I now cast for ever from me a subject which has been productive of such pain and anxiety, fully confident of finding alive in the breasts of the British nation that justice and sympathy which has been denied to me in a higher quarter.

On the morning of the 29th Feb. I received, at Donington Park, a letter from my sister, the late Lady Flora Hastings, dated Feb. 13, informing me that her honor had been most basely assailed, but entering into no particulars.

On the receipt of this I hastened instantly to London, and on repairing to my sister, was horror-struck by learning from her own lips, for the first time, a partial outline of the disgusting truths which are now, alas, but too well known to the public to need any further repetition from me. She said at once, that she felt it a duty she owed to herself, her mistress and her family, to submit to the inhuman trials she underwent, in the presence of (to use her own words) her accuser, Lady Portman, Sir James Clark, and her own maid (whose deposition is now certified on oath). Sir Chas. Mansfield Clark, long known to her family, was also chosen by my poor sister to attend.

I may here very properly place the statement of my sister, Lady Flora Hastings, merely remarking that I learned from her own lips, that the examination to which she was subjected was conducted with more than ordinary disregard to delicacy and to her feelings:—

STATEMENT IN THE HANDWRITING OF THE LADY FLORA HASTINGS, MARCH 1839, SUBMITTED IN THE FORM OF A CASE, TO SIR WM. FOLLETT AND MR. TALBOT.

"I came into waiting on the 10th Jan. The Ladies then in waiting were, Lady Charlemont, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Spring Rice, and Miss Paget. Baroness Lehzen and Miss Davys are in constant waiting. The same day, having been suffering from bilious illness since the beginning of December, I consulted Sir James Clarke, her Royal Highness's physician, and placed myself under his treatment.

"At the expiration of that fortnight Lady Harriet Clive took Mrs. Campbell's place, and Lady Barham Lady Charlemont's. And, a few days before the meeting of Parliament Lady Tavistock came to the Palace to attend her Majesty on that occasion, and to the theatres. She remained about a week or ten days. Before she quitted, Lady Portman, Lady Caroline Barrington, and Miss Murray came into waiting.

"On the 16th of February Sir James Clarke came to me, and asked me whether I were privately married, giving, as his reason, that my figure had excited the remarks of the 'ladies of the Palace.' On my emphatic denial, he became excited, urged me to confess as 'the only thing to save me,' stated his own conviction to agree with that of the 'ladies,' that it had occurred to him at the first, that 'no one could look at me and doubt it,' and remarks even yet more coarse.

"I observed to him, that the swelling from which I had been suffering was very much reduced,

and offered him the proof of my dresses. He replied, 'Well, I don't think so. You seem to me to grow larger every day, and so the ladies think.' He proceeded to say that it was the only supposition which could explain my appearance and state of health, 'or else you must have some very bad illness.' I said that was possible; I had thought badly of my state of health, but that his supposition was untrue and perfectly groundless. He ended by assuring me 'that nothing but a medical examination could satisfy the ladies of the Palace, so deeply were their suspicions rooted,' and that he must inform Lady Portman, who had been his 'confidante,' of my denial. He returned with a reiteration of what he had already said, and I think, but I will not be positive, added that it was the more imperative as the rumour had reached her Majesty. I said, feeling perfectly innocent, I should not shrink from any examination, however rigorous, but that I considered it a most indelicate and disagreeable procedure, and that I would not be hurried into it. I said also that before anything was determined it would be requisite for me to know the Duchess of Kent's pleasure; and inquired if her royal highness had authorised these communications to me. To my surprise I learned that her royal highness was still uninformed that the slightest suspicion rested on me.

"It having been notified to me that it was her Majesty's pleasure that I should not appear until my character was cleared by the means suggested, and having obtained the permission of her royal highness to submit to it, as the most instantaneous mode of refuting the calumny, I sent on Sunday, the 17th, for Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke and Sir James Clark, and the examination took place in the presence of my accuser, Lady Portman, and my own maid.

"In the evening Lady Portman came to me, to express her regret for having been the most violent against me. She acknowledged that she had several times spoken a great deal to the Queen on the subject, especially when she found it was her Majesty's own idea. She said she was very sorry, but she would have done the same respecting any one of whom she had the same suspicion.' I said, my surprise is, that, knowing my family as she did, she could have entertained these suspicions."

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

(The opinion of Sir Wm. Follett and Mr. Talbot was given to the effect that the facts of the case did not afford any ground for legal proceedings on the part of Lady Flora Hastings or her family.)

Finding that with me alone rested the responsibility of protecting my sister's character, and restoring her to that place in society from which the artful villainy of her enemies had driven her, I immediately hastened to Lord Winchelsea, a man whose high sense of honour entitles him to the confidence I felt it necessary to repose in him. He agreed with me that the most proper course to take would be to demand from Lord Melbourne himself an explanation of the business. On seeing his lordship he declared his ignorance of the subject, beyond his having been made acquainted with reports by Lady Tavistock, and his having desired the ladies of the court to be quiet, he himself not placing any belief in it. I also received from him an assurance, on his word of honour, that no one was connected with the business but the ladies of the court. I then declared my determination to seek an audience of her Majesty, to express my horror and disgust at the whole of this transaction, and to ask who were the originators of the plot. He urged the business being kept as quiet as possible for the sake of all parties, the youth of the Queen, and the delicacy of the affair. He further urged my seeing the Duke of Wellington; and I then proceeded to Apsley House, but was not fortunate enough to find his grace.

It may be proper for me to state here that on this and the next day several letters passed between parties high in authority. Some of them I was permitted to read; but, they having been strictly of a private nature, I do not feel at liberty to notice them further.

I then wrote a letter to Lord Melbourne, which, with the correspondence that ensued, I here insert:

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS AND LORD MELBOURNE.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS TO LORD MELBOURNE.

"Burlington Hotel, Feb. 26, 1839.

"MY LORD—Having in vain waited for 2 days in the hope of having the audience of her Majesty, which I requested (if not as matter of right as a peer, at least as one of feeling), my patience being exhausted; and being anxious to return to the bosom of my afflicted and insulted family, I am forced to resort to the only means now left in my power, of recording my abhorrence and detestation of the treatment which my sister has lately sustained, by addressing myself to you, as the organ thro' whom all things are now carried on at court. I will begin by stating that I retract nothing of what I said in your presence, & that no mistake, now or hereafter, should this matter become known (in which case I will publish every thing having it in writing;) and I am certain the more it is known the better my poor sister's conduct will appear, and the more revolting the conduct of those who have taken part against her.

"I repeat that the whole business has been base and cruel, and reflects dishonour and discredit on all concerned in it, from the highest to the lowest; and I cannot find words sufficiently strong to convey the sense of my disgust and contempt for the conduct of all who have figured

in this business; and though, by your assertion, on your word of honour as a gentleman, that the whole thing rests with the ladies of the court, yet I cannot bring myself to think that it has been the deliberate act of her Majesty, judging more particularly from the conduct of the Queen since she has discovered the foulness and falseness of the accusation; but I ascribe it to that baneful influence which surrounds the throne, and poisons and deadens all the best feelings and dictates of human nature. And now, my lord, it may be right for me to state (not only as a duty to my family, and myself, but in case misconception might hereafter be put upon the line of conduct I have adopted) what I have done on this occasion. The very moment I heard of it I posted day and night to London, and believing that you had been the chief mover in the business, I waited upon Lord Winchelsea and asked him (if such were the case) to call you out. By his advice I called upon you myself, and received from you, on your word of honour as a gentleman, a denial of any participation in it, beyond having been sent for by the ladies of the court. I next sought the advice of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Winchelsea being out of town; and his Grace advised, for the sake of avoiding the painfulness of publicity, that the matter should rest where it now is.

"The Queen has expressed her sorrow; and here, I suppose, is to end as cruel a case as ever disgraced the court of a British Sovereign. But the matter will not rest in my breast; and should it appear that I have not now learned all particulars, or that more have taken part in this infamous transaction than I am at present aware of, I am ready at any moment to take it up again, and, as far as lies in my power, will punish all concerned in it. Having said thus much, I now close this painful and disgusting business, and retire from the polluted atmosphere of a court in which I hope my poor sister will no longer remain than to allow her Majesty to mark her sorrow for what has passed, and her sense of deep injury that has been inflicted upon a guiltless and unprotected woman. I shall remain in London till to-morrow morning, in case you have any further communication to make to me; and have the honour to be, my lord your obedient servant.

"HASTINGS."

VISCOUNT MELBOURNE TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

"South-street, Feb. 26, 1839.

"MY LORD—I found your lordship's letter on return home this evening, and I am much concerned to learn from it that you have been waiting for a communication from me. I can assure your lordship that I had no idea that this was the case. I conceived myself to have explained to your lordship that if, after your conversation with the Duke of Wellington, you still persevered in asking an audience, I would submit your request to her Majesty, and, consequently, rather waited for an intimation upon the subject from your lordship.—If your lordship is still desirous of an audience, I shall be ready to take her Majesty's pleasure without delay. I shall be here until one, and shall be happy to see your lordship if you wish for any personal communication.

"I have the honour to remain, my lord, your lordship's faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed) "MELBOURNE."

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS TO VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.

"Burlington Hotel, Feb. 27, 1839.

"MY LORD—I am very sorry that there has been any misconception about my wish to have an audience of the Queen: but this is easily disposed of by your having the kindness to take her Majesty's pleasure on the subject. As to the question raised by your lordship, whether this was a matter of a public or private nature, I can only say, though the subject may be a private one, yet it is also of a public kind, inasmuch as it concerns her Majesty's public character.

"I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient servant,

(Signed) "HASTINGS."

"To Viscount Melbourne, &c."

VISCOUNT MELBOURNE TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

"South-street, Feb. 28, 1839.

"MY LORD—I beg leave to acquaint your lordship that her Majesty will receive your lordship at Buckingham Palace this day at one o'clock; and I have the honour to remain, my lord, your lordship's faithful and obedient servant,

"The Marquis of Hastings."

On the 28th of February, having received her Majesty's command to attend her at Buckingham Palace, at one o'clock, I repaired thither, and had an audience of her Majesty (the particulars of which have been already published in my sister's letter). It might be improper for me more particularly to state what occurred on that occasion, beyond the assurance of her Majesty that my sister should be treated with honour and kindness.—All information or satisfaction on the subject of my inquiries as to who had been the originators of the plot having been denied me at the Palace, further than the exculpation of Lord Melbourne, I was driven to find it out as I best could myself—a thing most difficult, from the length of time that had elapsed, the number of persons supposed to be implicated, and the late period of the business

at which I was called upon to act (some days after the outrage had taken place) It therefore only remained for me to detect the perpetrators of the cruelty; I could prevent nothing.

Having seen my sister reinstated in her proper place at the royal table, and finding that I could be of no further use to her, I returned home, addressed the following letters to Lords Tavistock and Portman, which I herewith publish, with their answers:—

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS AND THE MARQUIS OF TAVISTOCK.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS TO THE MARQUIS OF TAVISTOCK.

"Donington Park, March 1, 1839.

"DEAR LORD TAVISTOCK—From the length of time I have known you, from the respect and regard which I have ever entertained towards you as a man of the highest honour and integrity, I have determined to write to you on the most painful subject that it has ever been my lot to be called to act upon—the more painful to me, because not only are those nearest and dearest to me chiefly concerned in it, but there are those whom I have ever considered as friends, and whose conduct now stands in such a light that I can no longer consider them as such, till the whole of the infamous business in which their names have been mixed up is explained, and the strong impressions which now rest upon my mind proved to be groundless. I need tell you no more than that I allude to the gross lie which has been circulated about my unfortunate sister Flora, who is in the Duchess of Kent's household.—

Though unwell at the time, I lost not a moment in going to London, and after ten days spent in the most painful investigation of the business, having received from Lord Melbourne, on his word of honour, his assurance that none but the ladies of the court were connected with this business, and that it originated with them alone, and that they sent to him, and having pressed him to mention who sent him, he mentioned the name of Lady Tavistock (I believe Lady Tavistock was then in waiting); and it is to know from her with whom this accusation first originated that I write to you, and that I may know what part each person has taken in the business. I think I know more about it than some persons imagine, but I will not act upon my suspicions only. That lady Portman has taken a very active part in it there can be no doubt, from the manner in which she sought my poor sister's forgiveness after having inflicted the deepest injury she could upon her! I have also received from the Queen's own lips (having with difficulty got an audience of her Majesty) an assurance not only of her sorrow for what has taken place, but of her determination to mark her sense of the falsity of the accusation and injury inflicted upon my poor sister, by showing her every mark of attention: and I have the happiness to feel that I have done much (I believe I may say everything in my power) to alleviate her sorrow on this trying occasion; and I owe much to the kindness and judgment both of Lord Winchelsea and the Duke of Wellington in the manner in which I have proceeded.—Tho' my conscience acquits me of not having done all I can in the business, yet I know that my poor sister will have the painful ordeal to go through of every version which the public may give of this story, and that I myself must submit to the same, and am at this moment submitting to the same unfair judgment till I publish everything connected with the business from the time I first became acquainted with it (which determination I told Lord Melbourne by letter, I had come to); and have only refrained from so doing in the hope that my poor sister might be spared the pain of the publicity of this matter. May I then ask, was not Baroness Lehzen the first person who originated this foul slander, and mentioned it to Lady Tavistock? and if she be not the individual, who was?

"I remain dear Lord Tavistock, yours truly,

(Signed) "HASTINGS."

THE MARQUIS OF TAVISTOCK TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

"Oakley, March 6, 1839.

"MY DEAR HASTINGS—Your letter has annoyed me very much, but I feel thankful to you for the frank and friendly spirit which dictated it. I knew nothing of the painful circumstances you relate until after they had occurred. I am unwilling even now to name the subject of your letter to Lady Tavistock, as I am sure it would distress her greatly; nor do I like to write upon it except to say that she was influenced by the best motives, in communicating the information she had received, to Lord Melbourne.

"I am persuaded you would feel this as strongly as I do, if you could have an opportunity of conversing with her and of learning from herself the part she took in it; but how this is to be brought about at the distance we are from each other, I know not. I much wish, however, that you would contrive to see her.

"Believe me, dear Hastings, most truly yours,

"TAVISTOCK."

"I shall not tell Lady Tavistock that I have heard from you till I receive your answer to this."

(Remainder of this Correspondence in our next.)

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