

# Newfoundland

No. 643.

THURSDAY, November 28, 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.

Authorised 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

1 Do. 15 do. 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, unnumbered, 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 also 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.

## PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF  
**Lawrence O'Brien,**

The Cargoes of the Brigantine *Isabella*, and Brigs *Kingalock* 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.

## WM. 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 Puncheon 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's. and Bottles

Loaf Sugar in hhd's.

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.

## THE LADY FLORA HASTINGS.

[Concluded from our last.]

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS AND THE MARQUIS OF TAVISTOCK

THE MARQUIS OF TAVISTOCK TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

"Oakley, March 7, 1839,

"MY DEAR HASTINGS—Since I wrote to you yesterday, I have had some conversation with Lady Tavistock on this unfortunate subject, without saying that I had heard from you. I find that the case so far as she was concerned, lies in a nutshell; therefore, I may as well state it to you at once.

"When she went to Buckingham Palace, just before the meeting of parliament, to attend the Queen to the theatres and the House of Lords, she was informed of the opinion that had unhappily been entertained with respect to your sister's state of health, and was requested to name it to Lord Melbourne, as the proper person to advise upon it. Her first impulse was to mention it herself to Lady Flora, as the more direct and friendly course, conscious that the opinion in question was altogether erroneous, or that she must have been married clandestinely. This feeling was overruled, however, by considerations which I need not detail to you. She accordingly told Lord Melbourne just what I have repeated to you, stating to him also her first intention of speaking to Lady Flora.

"I did not ask Lady Tavistock, nor did she tell me (for she is one of the most discreet of ladies), from whom she had received her information, nor do I think she would feel justified in doing so under any circumstances.

"Of course she must take the responsibility of having named the subject to Lord Melbourne, and to Lord Melbourne only. She considered it the best course to be adopted, and there she left it. Soon after she left London with me; and has since been informed, much to her joy and relief, from her successor in waiting (Lady Portman), that there is no foundation whatever for the suspicious that had been excited. On every account, on Lady Flora's and yours especially, she has been much distressed, but is conscious of having acted for the best in the painful position in which she was placed. Having now, my dear Hastings, stated to you, without reserve, all Lady Tavistock has told me that is essential to her part of the case, I hope you will not permit me to do more, for I must tell you fairly that I do not think she will give up her authority; even to me. I allude to the opinion of the medical attendant, which you are aware was borne out by appearances. It has been an unfortunate business, but I am persuaded that the best intentions prevailed among the few that were concerned in it.

"Your feelings have been naturally roused and your suspicions excited; but after the danger you have lately witnessed of forming opinions rashly, I hope you will do nothing publicly, except upon the fullest consideration and with the best advice.

"Pray pardon this piece of gratuitous counsel, given in the sincerity of friendship and regard, and believe me dear Hastings, ever truly yours,

TAVISTOCK.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS TO THE MARQUIS OF TAVISTOCK,

"Donington, March 11, 1839,

"Dear Lord Tavistock—Your two letters I have duly received, but they are so unsatisfactory I hardly know how to answer them. They are couched in the most friendly terms, yet what would be the most friendly thing to me (the information I seek) is denied me. You say my letter is frank. I expected to have been met in the same spirit.—Put yourself, for one minute, in the painful position in which every member of my family now stands, and ask yourself if you should like to be first insulted, infamy cast upon your name for ever, and then when you seek redress, by asking who is the originator of the base and false calumny raised against you, you were to be told 'It is well known who that person' is, but you must sit down quietly, bear all this, ask no more questions, and be subject to the false judgment and lies of every scoundrel in England.

"Look, I only ask you, at the paragraphs in

[See last Page.]

(From late English dates.)

**THE EARL OF CLARENDON.**—The reception which Lord Clarendon's speech on Spain has met with in that country is an event too remarkable to be passed by without notice. In the words of one of the addresses sent over to his Lordship, which we published on Thursday, we find that "foreign journals containing full reports of the speech were sought by the public with the utmost avidity. It was immediately inserted at length into all those of the empire, and, as if this were not enough to satisfy the general demand, various translations and copious editions of it were, and are being made, which will give it a degree of publicity never before experienced by any foreign document amongst us." This address is written by Senor Olozaga, in behalf of the most important political association in Madrid. General Espartero also bears testimony to the perfect correctness of all Lord Clarendon's views upon Spain, as well as to the masterly manner in which the errors and misrepresentations of others have been exposed and confuted by his Lordship. Our correspondent further informs us that addresses from towns, corporations, and national guards, in every part of Spain, expressing the same sentiments, are in the course of being forwarded to his Lordship. This seems to us to be altogether an unprecedented effect. When before did a whole nation rise up to give thanks for a speech?—and that speech by a foreigner, delivered in a foreign country? But we are not surprised at it. The Spaniards are a brave and generous people, struggling (now for many years) for that noblest cause which can ever animate a nation—civil and religious liberty; and, in all the events of their contest, they have looked for the sympathy and approbation of the free and enlightened people of this country. When, therefore, a peer of England, who had resided amongst them from the beginning to what we may now happily call the end of the civil war—who had been made acquainted during the whole of that time with all their ends, with all their means, and with all their actions, and who had had personal intercourse with every minister and general to whom the state, and the army had been entrusted—rose in his place in Parliament and bore his willing testimony to the public spirit, to the ability, and to the humanity of those who had been placed in authority and in command, and to the long suffering and patient endurance of the Spanish people, it is to be wondered at that a feeling of affection and gratitude should have been awakened, and that it should have been generously and warmly expressed? There is no theme on which the recent calumniators of Spaniards have more readily descanted than their ingratitude. We trust we shall hear no more of that. To Lord Clarendon himself we can conceive nothing more gratifying than the testimony which a whole nation will thus have borne to his character, to his abilities, and to his eminent services. We greatly regret that our Government at home should have thought that a place of no work, and but little consideration, as the Mastership of the Mint, without a seat in the Cabinet, accorded with his Lordship's position in this country, and fulfilled the wishes of the liberal party.—*Morning Chronicle.*

**MR. GIBSON AND THE CAMBRIDGE ELECTORS.**—Mr Gibson has addressed the constituency of Cambridge on the circumstances of the late election. He says—"Though defeated by a considerable majority, the numbers on either side will not be considered by the country as measuring the relative strength of the two contending parties; nor will the result of the election be taken by reasonable men as any test of public sentiment in this borough. It will but unite and strengthen the Liberal party, who, long accustomed to easy victory obtained by fair and honest means, and relying on the justice of their cause, have scarcely been aware of the slow and insidious proceedings by which their independence has been gradually undermined. This defeat is, however, but temporary—vigilance, union, and exertion, will recover the position which they have lost, only in appearance. The majority against us is certainly large; but this we could have materially reduced, though not sufficiently to carry the election. We were therefore not only unwilling to press voters, but we even requested many to refrain from voting, because we knew their dependent situation, and the threatening intimations which they had received from certain College authorities. The bribing by the Tory party on this occasion has been profuse and systematic, which assertion I would not venture to make did I not feel confident that its truth will be established before a judicial tribunal, as well as a committee of the House of Commons. I do not exaggerate when I state that I have the strongest hopes of being able to unseat your recently-elected representative; and you may rest assured that no efforts will be wanting on my part to assist in the important public duty of exposing the corrupt practices of many of his supporters—practices calculated to demoralise your constituency, and to compromise the high character which it had hitherto maintained."

**THE CORN LAW RHYMER AND THE CHARTISTS.**—We learn from the *Sheffield Independent* that on Tuesday Mr. Ebenezer Elliott and Mr. James Wolstenholme, father of the delegate, were accepted by the magistrates as bail for Foden, a Chartist, who has since been liberated. Mr. Elliott's letter to the magistrates, consenting to give bail for Foden, was as follows:—"Gentlemen—I am willing to give bail for Peter Foden, provided you will allow me to explain and publish my reasons for so

doing, this letter being the explanation. I wish it to be understood that I held no communication with the physical-force dupes, whether rogues or fools, who have listened to precisely such advice as was given by Castles and Oliver twenty-three years ago, with the same intention, namely, to prevent reforms essential to the salvation of the state. That those reforms have been prevented, the existence of the food monopoly proves, for it threatens to stop the steam-engine itself, bring Saturday without wages, workhouses without rate payers, revolution in its worst shape—and, finally, deprive its authors of land and life. But if honest men may be hunted on the high roads by the vilest animals living, the best and wisest men in the nation will be thrust into your dungeons; if such creatures are to dictate the law of England, no good man is safe, and any man may want bail, though guiltless of all crime. Therefore I am willing to bail Foden; but I cannot bail persons who have been reported to have used the very language which the worst enemies of reform would have dictated to them, and who appear to have been mere dupes of the common enemy; fighting no battle but that of the self-doomed landowners, and their fatal, suicidal bread-tax. Such men should apply for bail to the landed paupers, or other monopolists, whose cause alone they have served by their physical force gabble. Perhaps that champion of those proud paupers, Richard Oastler (one of the originators of the gabble), will give bail for them."

We understand that the Queen Dowager will occupy Tor Abbey-house, should she finally decide on residing at Torquay during the ensuing winter; negotiations have been already entered into for that purpose, which, however, are not yet completed. The sum demanded for the rent of Tor Abbey for six months is said to be £800.—*Deconport Independent.*

A person, sent over by the Russian Government, is at this time superintending the making of machinery in Yorkshire, to the extent of £20,000, for the Imperial manufactory of Alexandrosky, for the exportation of which an Order in Council has been granted.

Mr. Justice Patteson has directed the removal of the gaoler at Ludlow, and a turnkey at Newport, for questioning prisoners with "the view to the obtaining" of evidence for their conviction.—*Bristol Mirror.*

Many London thieves were present at the Eglington tournament; where, it appears, they met with distinguished success."

A Calais paper says that twenty chests of gold, containing three millions sterling, have lately passed, coming from England, and addressed to M. Rothschild.—*Globe.*

**A CONVERT TO TORYISM.**—The tone of the *Courier* on Tuesday night, by implying a sort of firewell on the part of its editor, gave some authority to rumours previously in existence that another change was about to come over it—that Toryism had once more marked it for her own.—On Wednesday [this impression was confirmed, by the opening address of what seems to be a new dynasty. It is clearly anti-ministerial in its character—to what extent it may be Toryified, or with what Carltonian funds corrupted, is of no earthly consequence. The liberal shareholders of the *Courier* managed to retain a bare majority for eight or ten years, until recently, when (in consequence of a death, we believe,) certain shares were brought to the hammer and these the Tories have contrived to secure. They thus obtained a majority, have outvoted the Reformers, and changed the politics of the paper.

**THE TRIAL OF STEAM-SHIPS FOR THE NAVY.**—The *Vernon*, the *Blenheim*, and *Edinburgh*, have returned to Spithead. They experienced on Sunday afternoon much fresh weather, and which towards night blew a gale, which compelled the respective commanders to return to port. As every circumstance connected with the voyage of the experimental ship *Vernon* is not only replete with much public interest, but highly connected with future great national improvements, our readers will feel anxious to be informed of every circumstance which may happen. We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Captain Denny to the managing owner, Richard Green, Esq., an interesting extract from which we subjoin, as the most satisfactory explanation of the cause of her returning to port. It is dated St Helen's, Sept. 16—"I fancy from the weather last night you will almost expect to hear we have put back; it was no use beating about against a south west gale and sea. I have every reason to be delighted with the *Vernon's* performance under canvass. I put out the steam directly the breeze freshened, and on taking off the floats we had to lie to about half an hour, which brought her Majesty's ship *Blenheim* close to us. We then set all sail we could carry, and trimmed all sharp, when we had the most gratifying pleasure to see the *Vernon* not only fore reach, but go to windward fast. The *Edinburgh* by the time we got all trimmed was about three miles ahead. We gained on her every tack she made till she was only one mile and a half from us, and the *Blenheim* three and a half miles dead of leeward. Had the wheels been unshipped I have no doubt we should have done even better. The *Edinburgh* is also at anchor here; but the *Blenheim* is still outside, but doing no good. The *Vernon* was very easy in the nights, though it blew excessively hard at times. We found no other inconvenience from the wheels beyond the detention. A little water came through, but that we can safely prevent. Were it not for lumbering the

deck, I should like to unship them to have a fair trial with the *Edinburgh*, which is, I understand, as fast as any ship in the navy. The man-of-war had a great advantage over us in reefing and working, which must be added to the *Vernon's* capacity.—I think she is decidedly faster than the *Seringapatam*." The *Vernon* sailed again from Portsmouth on the 17th instant.

**DEATH OF THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.**—His Grace expired at the Doune, in Perthshire, at ten o'clock on Sunday. He had been residing with his family for some weeks in that favourite retreat of the Duchess, and on Friday last was attacked by paralysis, which deprived him suddenly of the power of speech, which he never recovered. His Grace succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his brother Francis, the great patron of agricultural improvements, on the 24 March, 1802. He was born July 6, 1766, consequently, he died in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He married first Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of Viscount Torrington, by whom he had issue, the present Duke of Bedford, Lord George William Russell, and Lord John Russell. He married second Georgiana, youngest daughter of Alexander, Duke of Gordon, by whom he had a numerous family. He has left vast property, said to be worth at least £250,000 a-year; a considerable portion of which will be divided among his children. His Grace was a liberal. The present Duke is in the 51st year of his age, and the honorary title of Marquis of Tavistock devolves on his son, Lord Russell, the present member for Tavistock.—*Liverpool Mail*, Oct. 24.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY), NOVEMBER 28, 1839.

The *Cornhill*, Capt. Dowsley, from Liverpool arrived yesterday, bringing dates to the 26th ult., which however furnish nothing political in addition to the previously received advices. The monetary pressure was far from being relieved, and it was feared that the system generally would not assume an improved and healthy tone as speedily as was some time since expected. The depression which this state of things occasioned was being severely felt in the Commercial transactions of England.

A woman who gave her name as Mary Ryan, was yesterday brought before the Magistrates, charged with having stolen a variety of goods, &c. which were found in her possession. She was detected on the previous evening in an attempt to steal a piece of cotton from Hunters & Co.'s premises; and on further inquiry it was discovered that she had been more or less of a wholesale dealer in this species of occupation—goods having been found in her possession, which the rightful owners fully identified. She has been fully committed for trial.

We understand that Mr. Jukes, in his late cruise after touching at Lamaline and St. Peters, visited the Bay of Islands, and ascended the Humber River for 30 miles, finding at its mouth a great limestone formation, which contained some variously coloured marbles. From St. George's Bay he visited the Grand Pond, with an Indian guide, and sailed to its extremity in a small boat, being about 60 miles N. E. from St. George's Harbour. He here found a thin bed of coal, and indications of others existing in the neighbourhood. On the S. side of St. George's Bay he found a similar mass of rocks to those at the end of the Grand Pond, containing gypsum, and in one place, about 8 miles from the shore, a bed of good coal, 3 feet thick. After being detained some time by the equinoctial gales at Codroy Island and River, he again doubled Cape Ray, and visited Port-au-Besques, the Dead Islands, La Poile and the Burgeo Islands. The whole of this coast is composed of gneiss, mica, slate, granite, and similar rocks.

From the Burgeo Islands, on account of the lateness of the season and the prevalence of contrary winds, he stretched across to St. Peters, and visited St. Lawrence, Mortier, Audeirne and Great and Little Placentia, finding in Placentia Bay no rocks different from those before observed in Trinity Bay. From Placentia he went to Trepassy, where he was detained a fortnight by contrary winds, and again 5 days from the same cause in Ferryland. In the two last places the rocks are identical with those in the neighbourhood of St. John's.—*Gazette.*

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**—The *St. John Courier* states that a *Hawk* was caught on board the *Barque Hebe*, off Brief Island, on the 8th inst, with a note attached to one of its legs, containing the following words:

The *Hawk's* Sailing Orders, Oct. 8th, 1839.

"A hawk I am as you may see, I was taken at sea on board the *Victory*, Captain Fitzgerald, from St. John's Newfoundland, bound to New York. God send the good ship and hawk safe to their respective homes.—Hurrah for old Ireland and Daniel O'Connell."

Captain Fitzgerald was following out the *Pre-cursor* system, when he despatched the *Hawk* as his forerunner.

**Arrivals.**—In the *Eliza*, from New York, Mr. Edward Morris. In the *Barbara*, from New York, Mr. John Hogan.

**Departures.**—For Waterford, Rev. Mr. Ward. For Teignmouth, Mr. George Bailey, Mr. Rowell.

Died, on Monday morning last, after a lingering illness, Mr. William Buckley, a native of Queen's County, (Ireland) aged 36 years, leaving a wife and three children to deplore his loss. His funeral took place yesterday from his residence, King's Road, numerous and respectfully attended.

ST. JOHN'S PRICES CURRENT.

DUTIES PAID.		Corrected weekly.	
Beef, Hambro' or Copenhagen pr bl 75s	Potatoes, Newfld. pr bl 7s	PE. Island 4s to 5s	
Bread Hambro' or Copenhagen, pr bag No. 1 29 to 30s	Rice per cwt 25s to 28s	Salt—per hhd, nominal	
2 26 to 28s	Soap, English, per lb 3d	Spirits—vis.	
3 23 to 25s	Brandy, best Cognac, the gallon 11s.	Gin, " 7s. 6d	
Butter, Hambro' or Copenhagen, 9d per lb	Rum, West India— 5s to 5s 3d	Sugar—Brown, 30s to 35s	
Nova Scotia, 10d to 11d	Loaf, 63s to 65s	Teas—Hyson pr lb. 3 to 4s	
Candles, Eng. mo. pr lb 10d to 11d	Do. Small 14s	Souchong 2s	
Cheese, English, per lb 1s	Do. Madeira, 12s	Congo 1s 6d to 1s 8d	
Coals, Sydney, or Brdgpr per hhd 8s to 8s 6d	Do. West India 11s	Bohea 1s 3d to 1s 5d	
Coffee, nominal	Labrador Talqual 11s	Salmon No. 1.	
Cor dage, per cwt 60 to 65s	Herrings No. 1 pr bl 10s	Salmon No. 2.	
Flour, American, superfine pr bl 42s 6d	Oil... Cod, per ton Seal—none.		
Hambro, or Copenhagen,			
Lumber—Board, merchantable			
Pine per M 90s			
Spruce " 75s 80s			
Shingles, prime, per M.			
Molasses, the gallon— 2s to 2s 4d. as in quality			
Oatmeal, Hbbr pr bl 3s 6d			
Pork, do. pr bl 87s & 90s			
Irish " American, 75s & 80s			

Flour has declined somewhat during the past week, but the existences are far from being heavy. At auction yesterday superfine States went at 40s 6d and 41s.

Molasses has not varied since our last; but the transactions have been small—there seems no probability of any material change for the present.

The ordinary selling prices of pork exhibit no difference in the week; and the present quotation will apply—it sold at auction yesterday, American, of good quality, at 71s 6d.

A quotation for oil cannot well be given at this moment—a small advance was obtained last week, viz. £28 15s., in consequence of the information from England which represent that the price of the article seemed likely to improve, owing to the failure of the Davis Straits fishery. Subsequent intelligence does not show that the expected improvement will be fully realized, and we do not think the last week's prices would now be obtained here.

Shipping Intelligence



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

November 22.—Wave Sanderson, P. E. Island—1100 bls. potatoes.  
Ann, Sanderson, P. E. Island—1000 bls. potatoes.  
Lady Newman, Newman, Newport—130 tons coal.  
Eliza, Walsh, New York—175 bags bread, 20 puns. ram, 50 puns. molasses, 50 cwt. sugar, 50 bls. apples, 150 boxes raisins, and sundries.  
Lavinia, Henderson Trinidad—100 cocoa nuts.  
Bermuda, Petty, Barbados—ballast.  
23.—Hero, Cooney, Demerara and Cape Breton—31 puns. molasses, 80 tons coal.  
Metia Packet, Martin, New-Brunswick—20 M. lumber, 34 M. shingles, 10 tons timber.  
25.—Angerona, Jillard, Cork—20 M. bricks, 20 tons potatoes, 4 puns. whiskey, 40 boxes candles, &c.  
26.—Red Rover, Bence, Liverpool—40 tons coal, and a general cargo of goods.  
Juno, Gibbs, Oporto—130 tons salt, &c.  
Caroline, Coombs, Hamburg—900 bags bread, 150 bls. flour, and sundries.  
Surprise, Toby, London and Torquay—400 bags bread, and goods.

**CLEARED.**  
November 21.—Lovely Sally, Walters, Barnstable—700 qtls. fish, and sundries.  
Shaver, Murphy, Boston—500 qtls. fish, 1800 seal skins, 370 bls. herring and sundries.  
23.—American Schr. Globe, Horsey, New York—8 qtls. fish.  
25.—Phoenix, Hayes, London—13,000 galls cod oil, 40 qtls fish, and sundries.  
26.—Jane and Susan, Smeardon, Teignmouth—900 qtls fish, 8 tuns cod oil, and sundries.

For CHARTER.

THE BRITISH BUILT BRIG

**Caroline,**  
R. COOMBS Master;  
Will carry 2,600 Quintals Fish.—Apply to R. PROWSE.  
Nov. 28.

**FOR CORK.**

(To Sail on the 5th December),  
The new Schooner



**Speedy,**

103 Tons.—For FREIGHT or PASSAGE.  
Apply to M. STEWART & Co.  
November 21.

**Notices**

**THE** Creditors of DANIEL HOLAHAN, now confined in Gaol at St. John's, and charged in execution at the suit of PATRICK DOWER, are hereby notified that in Ten Days from the date hereof, the said Daniel Holahan will apply to the Supreme Court to be brought before the said Court for examination, in order to his discharge under the provisions of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors taken in Execution.

HUGH W. HOYLES,  
Attorney.

**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.

**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.

**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.

ON SALE.



THE SCHOONER

**Speculation**

Of about 84 Tons Register, with her SEALING GEAR; she carries a large cargo for her tonnage, and is well found in MATERIALS. Terms to an approved purchaser will be made accommodating.

Nov. 28.

McBRIDE & KERR.

**T. & J. Brocklebank**

Per CAROLINE from Hamburg;

**400 BAGS** 1st and 2d quality Biscuit  
20 Barrels Oatmeal, of 196 lbs. each  
20 Half-ditto Pease  
50 Westphalia Hams.

ALSO,

HYSON, TWANKAY, and CONGOU

**TEAS.**

Of good quality—being of their own importation, direct from China.

Small Merchantable Shore FISH, or CASH taken in payment.  
Nov. 28.

**NOW LANDING,**

AND FOR SALE,

**E. & N. STABB,**

Ex CAROLINE from Hamburg, and SURPRISE from Torquay & London:

**600 BAGS** Fine and Common Bread  
60 Bags Rice.  
Butt and Shoulder Leather  
36 Dozen Pair Gloves  
20 Barrels Coal Tar.  
A few Casks assorted Boots and Shoes, (English Manufacture.)

Nov. 28.

**JOHN CUSACK,**

4 Puncheons old CORK WHISKEY,  
(By the Cask or Gallon.)  
12 Dozen English KIPS  
10 Cwt. RANGES.

Nov. 28.

**Bills of Exchange ON ENGLAND,**

FOR SALE BY JOHN M. RENDELL & Co.

Nov. 28.

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

Nov 14

**SHERRY WINE**

20 Quarter-casks Superior  
**Sherry Wine.**

Nov. 14

BOWRING BROTHERS

**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.

**Lately Imported,**

AND FOR SALE BY

**JOHN NICHOLS,**

50 Puncheons Porto Rico

**MOLASSES.**

A handsome Article well worth the attention of Retailers.

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 M. RENDELL,**

100 Firkins Prime BUTTER, and  
40 Qr.-chests (East India Company)  
**Congo TEA.**

Just received from Hamburg and London.  
October 17.

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,**

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.  
108 Barrels prime Hamburg Pork  
20 Firkins Holstein Butter  
20 Chests Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas  
Cordage, Onkum  
Stockholm Tar  
English made Boots and Shoes  
Hamburg ditto ditto  
Paints, Tinware, Blue  
Hogsheads Coals  
20 Puns. Molasses.

Nov. 5.

BY

**Codner & Jennings,**

Just Received from HAMBURGH.

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-bls. prime mess Pork  
350 Firkins and Kegs Butter  
100 Barrels and Half-bls. 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 31.

**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 Brit

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 Super-fine 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, hhd., 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 paper.  
November 21.

[Continued from first page.]

every day's paper, and tell me how you would succumb to such treatment.

"My letter WAS friendly, but it was ONLY so because I thought you knew nothing of this vile business; and it was to give Lady Tavistock a fair opportunity to clear herself from the disgrace that now attaches to all concerned in this, and whose different modes of proceeding in it are all row mixed up together, and judged alike by the world. When I publish my letter to Lord Melbourne (in which I do not mince matters), those concerned, will, if they have any regard for their characters, have to explain to the world, not to me only, what part they have taken in this business, or all be classed together in THAT contempt and disgrace in the EYES OF THE WORLD which, I must say, they MOST richly merit.

"I only wait Lord Portman's reply before I publish all; and in so doing, though I may make enemies by telling the truth, I shall not repent it when I think that those (some of them old friends) who have helped in this business would quietly see me and mine consigned to infamy for ever, rather than do me an act of common justice.

(Signed) "HASTINGS."  
"I must also add that I will hold no personal communication with any whose names are now mixed up with this business. The questions I wish answered are simply these:—

"By whom was Lady Tavistock requested to name this business to Lord Melbourne?"

"By whom was Lady T. informed of the opinion entertained with respect to my sister's state of health?"

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

"Wakefield Lodge, March 14, 1839.  
"My dear Hastings—I have this moment received your letter of the 11th, and am sorry to learn by it that mine has not been satisfactory to you.

"I told you all I knew from Lady Tavistock, and have nothing to add to that statement.

"She had a painful duty imposed upon her, she discharged it in the most cautious and delicate manner, and feels she has nothing to reproach herself with.

"I repeat that I am unable to answer this question you have put to me, and I do not think I should be justified in requiring Lady Tavistock to do so. If you do not consider this "frank" I am sorry for it.

"I have a sincere regard for you, and should be very sorry to forfeit your good opinion; but I do not see that I could with honour act otherwise.—

"TAVISTOCK."

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

"Oakley, March 15, 1839.  
"Dear Hastings—As you are now unwilling to see Lady Tavistock, I requested her to state in writing the part she took in this unhappy business, of which I knew nothing essential from you except the names of those with whom she was in communication, I am afraid you will still think that exception very unsatisfactory, but I cannot help it.

"I have asked the opinion of one friend of the highest honour and character, who thinks with me that I ought not to require more of Lady Tavistock.

"I may tell you, however, that my own impression, and I am sure it is a pretty correct one, is, that she was made acquainted with the prevailing suspicions as matter of duty by some lady or ladies of the Court who happened to be in waiting at the time, and that she had no conversation on the subject with Baroness Lehzen before she found it necessary to speak to Lord Melbourne.—Your's truly,  
"TAVISTOCK."

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

"Oakley, March 17, 1839.  
"Dear Hastings—To guard against mistakes, I beg you to understand that what I wrote to you the other day about the probable source of Lady Tavistock's information, was merely my own notion of what was likely to have occurred, and not any admission on the part of Lady Tavistock; for I am still ignorant of what happened with respect to that. But as you named Baroness Lehzen, and appeared to fix your suspicions upon her, I thought it right to give you my own impressions upon that point. Of course I can answer for nothing beyond Lady Tavistock's own statement. She alone has incurred the responsibility of having named the matter to Lord Melbourne and has no desire that any other should share it with her.

"Yours truly,  
"TAVISTOCK."

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

"Oakley, March 28, 1839.  
"My dear Hastings—I am sorry to perceive, from Mr. Fitzgerald's letter to the *Examiner*, that he represents Lady Tavistock to the public as one of those said to have been most active against Lady Flora. Be assured it is not in her nature to take an active part against any one. Towards one of your family especially, it would be utterly repugnant to her feelings.

"Some day or other, when justice is done to all she will be found merely to have discharged an obvious, but painful duty in a kind spirit to all parties, and in a manner so cautious and discreet that she communicated the subject to no one except the Minister—not even to me. But I know, from experience, how often our best motives and actions are misinterpreted, especially when judged under

the influence of excited feelings. However, I still indulge a hope, that when you have full time for calm reflection, you will think more favourably, not only of her conduct in this business, but also of mine; for I am persuaded you are too high-minded a man to think ill of another for refusing to sacrifice what he considers personal honour and character for any consideration whatever. It is possible I may have erred (for we are all liable to that) in my application of those qualities to the present case; but after having it confirmed by my friend to whose opinion I appealed, and on whose judgment and honour I relied, you will have seen that I had no choice. You would not for a moment question the high character of that friend if I were to name him to you.

Yours truly,  
"TAVISTOCK."

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

"Stoke Rochford, Colsterworth, April 1839  
"Dear Lord Tavistock—I thank you for the frank and friendly tone that pervades your letter which was forwarded to me from Donington yesterday. I am not responsible for any expressions in Mr. Hamilton Fitzgerald's letter, which I did not see till it appeared in the *Examiner*, though I knew he intended to publish something, from a kind of feeling of the cruel position in which I, as well as the rest of my family, have been placed by the incorrect statements which have appeared in many of the public prints.

"I will make no comment upon his letter, neither do I think that this publication can in any way prejudice any thing which I may feel it my duty to lay before the public, no reparation having been yet made to my family for this gross insult.

"You have explained the measure of Lady Tavistock's participation in this painful transaction, and I am bound to say that on that statement I implicitly rely; but in doing so I relinquish not my own opinion as to the course which in that measure her Ladyship deemed it her duty to pursue.

"I will only add at present that I remain yours truly,  
"HASTINGS."

STATEMENT OF THE MARCHIONESS OF TAVISTOCK.

"When I went to Buckingham Palace, at the end of January, to attend upon the Queen, I found strong suspicions of an unpleasant nature existing there with respect to Lady Flora Hastings's state of health. It was considered necessary, for the honour of her Majesty and the character of the household, that these suspicions should not be permitted to continue and spread, without some step being taken to put them to rest. The opinion in question was borne out by appearances, and conceiving that Lady Flora might have been privately married, I felt much desire to speak to her at once upon the subject; but circumstances occurred which prevented my carrying this wish into effect, and rendered it my painful duty to inform the prime Minister of the opinion that been unfortunately entertained. I hope I did so in the most delicate and cautious manner, and for this I consider myself responsible.

"ANNA MARIA TAVISTOCK,  
Oakley, March 15, 1839."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS AND LORD PORTMAN.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS TO LORD PORTMAN.  
"My Lord—I have been prevented from sooner writing to you by the expectation of receiving an answer from Lord Tavistock on the subject of the late disgraceful attack on the character of my sister, Lady Flora Hastings. My purport in now writing to your Lordship is to know whether Lady Portman's suspicions were suggested to her, or occurred to herself; and what communication, if any, passed between her Ladyship and the Baroness Lehzen. I wrote first to Lord Tavistock, Lady Tavistock's name having been first mentioned to me by Lord Melbourne.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,  
"Your obedient servant,  
"March 7, 1839.  
"HASTINGS."

LORD PORTMAN TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

"Bryanston, March 12, 1839.  
"My Lord—I have this day received your letter of the 7th of March. I have the honour of reminding your Lordship that Lady Portman remained in London for the purpose of personally affording you any explanation of facts that you might require, and did not leave the Palace until you had declined to see her. Under these circumstances I must decline to give you any answer to any isolated questions that you may ask; but I shall be most happy to receive you here at any time, or to receive you at 6, Belgrave-square, on our return to London in April, that Lady Portman may personally inform you most fully of such facts as are within her knowledge, and connected with the discharge of her duty on the late painful occasion.

"I have the honour to be your Lordship's  
Very obedient Servant,  
"The Marquis of Hastings."  
"PORTMAN."

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS TO LORD PORTMAN.

"Donington Park, March 14.  
"My Lord—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th of March, and I think you cannot wonder at my not being over anxious to speak to Lady Portman after the line of conduct she has pursued. At least she must herself have been conscious of having in some measure acted very unfairly to my sister, or she would not have sought the forgiveness of one

whose character had been stamped with infamy and disgraced by one of the basest calumnies that ever disgraced a British Court. What particular part Lady Portman took in the business still remains to me a mystery; if her sorrow for what has passed be sincere, she has now the only opportunity she ever will have of making atonement for the deepest injury which could be inflicted on a guiltless woman, by giving up the name of the originator of this monstrous and villainous transaction. Put yourself for one moment in the painful position of one of my family, and I only ask you to look at the garbled statements and the lies which daily fill the papers, and answer me, as a man of honour and a gentleman (and, though a stranger to you, I have every right to think I am addressing both the one and the other) whether I have not a perfect right to inquire into Lady Portman's conduct on this occasion; or I am to remain suffering the taunts and false statements of the world till April, perhaps then only to be told by Lady Portman that she is sorry for what has passed, and no more?

"The same feeling which prevented me from meeting Lady Portman in London acts still more strongly now in forbidding me to put my foot under your roof; and Lady Portman must remember that I stated to Sir James Clark at the time my reason for not meeting her Ladyship, at seven o'clock in the morning, at Buckingham Palace. I did not ask the interview, but her Ladyship was pressingly anxious to explain her conduct; and I now say she has still the opportunity, and ought to do so, and I demand it, as an act of common justice to my sister—not as one of courtesy. I ask no more isolated questions. I ask for the whole truth, and nothing else, in explanation of that line of conduct which her Ladyship thought her duty to pursue; and, if I do not get it in this shape, I must resort to the only means then left in my power.

"I have the honour to be, "My Lord, your obedient servant,  
"HASTINGS."

LORD PORTMAN TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

"Bryanston, March 17, 1839.

"My Lord—I have this day had the honour of receiving your letter of the 14th, and am very sorry to find that you have chosen to express yourself in so unfair a manner towards Lady Portman, who has had hitherto no reason to suppose that her conduct, in the discharge of her duty, has subjected her to the slightest suspicion of having acted unfairly towards your sister, and whose part in the business still remains to you a mystery. I am willing to attribute to your excited feelings the warmth of your letter, and have, on calm consideration, decided to lay aside my personal feelings on its perusal, in the hope that I may be informed by you hereafter that you are satisfied that Lady Portman has done only her duty.

"I will under the conviction of this ultimate result, admit that, while you entertain your present feelings towards Lady Portman, you are justified in declining to see her here; and still further admit that, if I was in your position, I should desire to know the whole truth from her. I have, therefore, requested her to draw up a statement of such facts as are within her knowledge connected with the discharge of her duty; and I enclose it herewith, taking leave to add that she has not lengthened it by minute detail, but given the general and essential substance of all that relates to her conduct. If, however, any more particular statements have been made to you, upon which explanation may be fairly required by you, Lady Portman will be happy to afford it, so far as may relate to herself. I have the honor to be your obedient,  
"PORTMAN."

STATEMENT OF LADY PORTMAN.

"A few days after I had entered upon my attendance at the Palace, in Feb., I was informed of the existence of suspicions that Lady Flora Hastings must have been privately married. This information, which was not given me by or from the Baroness de Lehzen, drew my attention more particularly to Lady F. Hastings's appearance, and I then formed the opinion that it was necessary for the honor of the Court, and for the character of Lady Flora Hastings, that all doubt should be removed upon the subject.

"A few days afterwards Lady Flora Hastings's medical attendant communicated to me, as the Lady in Waiting, his suspicions that Lady Flora Hastings was privately married, and asked my opinion upon the subject, which I gave only as connected with my observation of her appearance. Sir James Clark subsequently informed me that Lady Flora Hastings had denied to him her marriage, and that he had requested her to select another medical adviser to consult with him upon her state of health.

"It then became my duty to communicate to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent that until those doubts were removed, Lady F. Hastings should not appear in her Majesty's presence. Subsequently at the request of Lady Flora Hastings, I was present at the consultation of the medical men, who communicated to me, in medical terms, their opinion, explaining the appearance by which I, as well as others, had been misled. I communicated to her Majesty the result of the consultation, and I soon afterwards had an interview with Lady Flora Hastings; and having discharged the duty then imposed upon me, I expressed my own feelings towards her, and explained the course which I had felt it to be my duty to take, and I left her with the impression on my mind that she did not think my conduct attributable to any other motive. I remained in the Palace some days lon-

ger than I should otherwise have done, in case any information should have been required of me, as the Lady in Waiting during this painful investigation; and on the evening before I left London, having understood from Sir James Clark that he had suggested to Lord Hastings an interview with me, I wrote to Sir James Clark, saying that if Lord Hastings wished to see me I would delay my departure for a few hours the next day; but that if Lord Hastings did not wish to see me I should be glad to know it at an early hour in the morning, that I might not be detained. I received a note from Sir James Clark the following morning saying: "I have just received Lord Hastings's reply, which is, that under present circumstances he does not wish to see your Ladyship."

"I then felt myself at liberty to return to Bryanston.

"Bryanston, March 17, 1839."  
"E. PORTMAN."

"After this I found it necessary to take the opinion of counsel as to the best mode of getting at the truth by a legal process; but, finding that all my efforts for redress were ineffectual, I wrote the following letter:—

[Here follow the letters from the Marquis of Hastings to Lord Melbourne, and the correspondence between the Marchioness of Hastings and Lord Melbourne, relative to the required dismissal from the Court of Sir James Clark, which letters have been already published.]

"In this state of things it was determined to let the matter rest whilst my sister remained at Court, which it was judged necessary she should continue to do for some time longer, to protect her from calumny.

"Some time afterwards, my sister's illness again manifested itself to an alarming degree. Even the public manifestation of sympathy with which she was repeatedly greeted produced so bad an effect upon her that it was judged right to keep her as quiet as possible. I need not add more than that she became rapidly worse, all medical aid proved unavailing against an illness of long standing, and much increased by the anxiety of mind her wrongs produced, and which at last hurried her to an untimely grave.

"I think it proper to state some further facts which have been verbally communicated to me (and for which I so far vouch), that occurred on the occasion of the barbarous and indelicate investigation to which my sister was exposed, although written documents to substantiate the whole of them are not in my possession.

"Some questions having been put to my sister, and answered, it was suggested that the inquiry ought not to proceed further, and that they might now feel quite satisfied. Sir James Clark objected, and stated that the Ladies of the Court would not be satisfied without the strictest examination, and that, if Lady Flora knew her own innocence, she could have no reason to oppose the most complete scrutiny.

"It has also been stated to me, and corroborated to the fullest extent by a deposition sworn before a Magistrate of Ayrshire by my sister's maid, who was present at the examination, that while the whole demeanour of Sir Charles Clarke during the painful and humiliating scene was characterised by kindness, the conduct of Sir James Clark, as well as that of Lady Portman, was unnecessarily abrupt, unfeeling, and indelicate.—This deposition I withhold, as it contains much that is wholly unfit for general perusal.

"The Marquis of Hastings then gives some further extracts from letters in elucidation of the subject, and indicative of Lady Flora Hastings's feelings, and observes:—"With one exception, an inquiry after Lady Forbes's children, her Majesty showed Lady Flora no notice from the 24th of March, the date when Mr. Fitzgerald's letter was published, until the 9th of June, when her Majesty sent to ask how she was." His Lordship concludes the voluminous statement by declaring, that having now done the utmost in his power to vindicate the character of his departed sister, he shall leave the painful subject for ever, and seek in the bosom of his family that consolation which alone remains to him.)

MR. HUME, M. P.—POOR OF KILKENNY.—We (*Kilkenny Journal*) have received a communication from our distinguished representative, in which the following passage occurs:—"It has given me much satisfaction to see in your journal the testimony of your late Mayor to the quiet and orderly conduct of the people of Kilkenny, under all the privations and wants which the mass of the inhabitants must suffer; but I am sorry to observe that he anticipates distress in the ensuing winter, and that contributions will be necessary to relieve the more urgent wants of the poor during that period. I request you will put down my name for £20 towards any subscription that may be raised in addition to the very liberal contribution of the late Mayor, towards the wants of the poor during the winter, and I shall send the money whenever it shall be required."

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 *Antwerp*. 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*.

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