

tion—or, to use Mr. Peel's words "for breaking in upon the Constitution of 1688;" but without some statement to that effect from the Noble Duke, I cannot withdraw the expressions contained in the above letter.

(Signed,) "WINCHILSEA."

MEMORANDUM OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

London, March 20, 1829—in the morning.

"Sir Henry Hardinge has read me a memorandum written by Lord Winchilsea, and delivered to him by Lord Falmouth, from which it appears that His Lordship is anxious that I should justify myself from the charges against me contained in His Lordship's address to Mr. Coleridge, published in the *Standard* newspaper.

"I may lament that a Nobleman, for whom I feel the highest respect, entertains a bad opinion of me; but I don't complain as long as that opinion is not brought before me.

"I cannot admit that any man has a right to call me before him to justify myself from the charges which his fancy may suggest.

"That of which I complain is, that the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham should have published an opinion that I was actuated by disgraceful and criminal motives in a certain transaction which took place nearly a year ago.

"His Lordship, unprovoked, has insulted me by stating in writing, and authorizing the publication of this opinion. For this insult I believe and am not willing to part with the belief, that His Lordship will be anxious to give me reparation.

(Signed)

"W."

FROM THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO LORD WINCHILSEA.

London, March 20, half past six, p. m.

"MY LORD,—Sir Henry Hardinge has communicated to me a memorandum signed by your Lordship, dated one p. m., and a note from Lord Falmouth, dated three p. m.

"Since the insult, unprovoked on my part, and not denied by your Lordship, I have done every thing in my power to induce your Lordship to make me a reparation—but in vain. Instead of apologising for your own conduct, your Lordship has called upon me to explain mine.

"The question for me now to decide is this—is a gentleman, who happens to be the King's Minister, to submit to be insulted by any gentleman who thinks proper to attribute to him disgraceful or criminal motives for his conduct as an individual? I cannot doubt of the decision which I ought to make on this question. Your Lordship is alone responsible for the consequences.

"I now call upon your Lordship to give me that satisfaction for your conduct which a gentleman has a right to require, and which a gentleman never refuses give.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed.)

"WELLINGTON."

"The Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham."

FROM LORD WINCHILSEA TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Suffolk street, Friday night, Eleven, p. m.

"MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's note.

"I have already had occasion to communicate to your Grace, that, under existing circumstances, I did not feel myself in a situation to comply with what was required of me in regard to my public letter.

"The satisfaction which your Grace has demanded, it is of course impossible for me to decline.

"I have the honor to be, your Grace's most obedient humble servant.

"WINCHILSEA."

"To His Grace the Duke of Wellington."

The Duke of Wellington and Lord Winchilsea met at the place appointed this morning (March 21.) The parties having taken their ground, Lord Winchilsea received the Duke of Wellington's fire—and fired in the air. After some discussion the accompanying Memorandum was delivered by Lord Falmouth to Sir Henry Hardinge, and accepted by Sir Henry Hardinge as a satisfaction to the Duke of Wellington.

MARCH 21, 1829.

"Having given the Duke of Wellington the usual satisfaction for the affront he conceived himself to have received from me through my public letter of Monday last, and having thus placed myself in a different situation from that in which I stood, when His Grace communicated with me through Sir H. Hardinge and Lord Falmouth, on the subject of

that letter, before the meeting took place, I do not now hesitate to declare, of my own accord, that, in apology, I regret having unadvisedly published an opinion which the Noble Duke states, in his Memorandum of yesterday, to have charged him with disgraceful and criminal motives, in a certain transaction which took place nearly a year ago. I also declare, that I shall cause this expression of regret to be inserted in *The Standard* newspaper, as the same channel through which the letter in question was given notice to the public.

(Signed.)

WINCHILSEA and NOTTINGHAM.

EDINBURGH, FEBRUARY 11.

The Murderer Hare.—This horrid wretch arrived at Dumfries on Friday morning by the Edinburgh mail coach, about a quarter before seven o'clock. The way in which he was recognised in this journey to the south is sufficiently singular. From recklessness or unblushing effrontery, the miscreant had the audacity to intrude upon the passengers during supper in the Inn at the Noblehouse, where one of them, a gentleman who had been professionally employed in the late discussion before the High Court of Justiciary, and who had twice examined Hare while in prison, at once recognised him. The learned gentleman very probably gave Hare a sufficiently intelligible sign, and he left the supper-room accordingly to place himself inside the coach instead of the top, which he had previously occupied. As a matter of course he was immediately ordered out, and forced to resume his more elevated birth. He arrived safe in Dumfries, the news of his arrival accompanying him, he went into an apartment of the King's Arms Inn. From this, however, he was speedily dislodged, and turned into the tap room, where he remained for hours, and was visited by almost every person in and about the town. He answered all the questions that were put to him, some of them with much frankness. When the Irish mail set off at eleven o'clock the crowd was immense. The horses were instantly seized by the reins, the doors thrown open, and if Hare had been found within he would in ten minutes have been "something for the Doctors." From the King's Arms to the Canaylands Toll Bar every place was completely crammed, though the distance is more than a mile; and many were armed with tanners' hooks to pull the wretch from the coach had he appeared there, in which case, from the proximity of the bridge, he would infallibly have died in the Nith. Hare remained in the tap-room until after three o'clock, when it was proposed to station a post-chaise at the front and another at the back gate, while Hare was being conveyed up the sands to the jail. This plan succeeded completely, and the wretch was safely lodged in prison. But now came the worst. The people assembled in great crowds, and attempted to force their way into the prison; which proving too strong for them, they instantly attacked the Court-house, which is in the opposite side of the building, and soon demolished every pane of glass in the windows. The constables were then called out and remained on duty till about twelve, when all became quiet. About one o'clock on Saturday morning the miscreant was led out of jail, escorted by two persons, and is supposed to have taken the Carlisle road; but this merely conjectural. It was currently reported in Dumfries on Saturday, however, that he had been nearly murdered at or near Annen. Hare was taken up by the Dumfries mail coach at Mayfield Toll Bar, and there was then another person in company with him who said "Good bye, Mr. Black!"—*Mercury.*

Another account in the *Courant* of yesterday, says he was recognised in the following manner:—"He was entered from Edinburgh for Portpatrick as an outside passenger in the mail by the name of Black; and after travelling a stage or two, the guard, without knowing him, consented to allow him to get inside the coach, as the night was damp and cold, but he had only got up one or two of the steps at the coach door, when a highly respectable legal gentleman, who was an inside passenger, and who knew him, having been professionally employed in the last case against the ruffian, called out, "Would you put a murderer inside?" This led to his discovery, and the coach had not long arrived at Dumfries when the news of his infamous arrival became generally known."

Provincial.

SAINT ANDREWS, APRIL 27.

THE excessive quantity of snow which fell during the months of February and March, caused great solicitude to the public mind, for a fortnight past, when it began to

dissolve freely, by the heat of the sun and frequent rains for the safety the Saw-Mills, Dams, Booms, and Bridges, on the several Rivers in this County, and we deeply regret to state that the fears entertained have been too well founded. On Tuesday last it was announced here, that the new Saw-Mill on the Scoodiac, (not quite perfected,) built by Messrs. Clarke & Hunter, was, together with the Dam, carried away; and on Saturday, we learnt that the Saw-mills at the Upper Falls of the Magaguadavick River, owned by Messrs. James Pratt, Josiah Davies, & Samuel Wallace, & also the Grist and Saw-mill owned by Mr. Reuben Brockway, at the same place, the Bridge on the great line of communication between St. Andrews and St. John, near Mr. Stuart Seely's on the same River, were also carried away, and further, that the Dam and Boom at the Lower Falls, together with a quantity of Logs and Timber and all the Sluices, were precipitated over the Falls into the salt water basin below, and thus have the fruits of the industry of an enterprising industrious people for a series of years, been totally destroyed, added to this the operation of the mills still remaining must be suspended till next Fall, which will be of ruinous consequences to many and a most grievous loss to the County at large. The bridge cost about £400, but it is impossible to estimate the amount of loss sustained by individuals.—We believe the usual quantity of Lumber cut annually on the River is six to seven million of feet. On Saturday night, the wind, which for several days previous had been Southerly, came round to the Northward, and the weather has since remained cold, so that we sincerely trust that no further mischief will occur, although we understand that about two feet of snow still remains in the woods. This is the severest calamity of the kind that ever befell this County, and it will require years of industry, economy and good fortune, to place many of the sufferers in as good circumstances as they were ten days ago. Every effort had been made to avert the threatened misfortunes but all in vain.—*Herald.*

From the same.

THE following is an extract of a letter from one of the Secretaries of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, relative to the Trade of the Island of Campo Bello, conveyed by the honorable Commissioners of Customs, to the Collector and Comptroller of St. Andrew, under date, Custom-House, London, 3d March, 1829.

"I AM commanded by their Lordships to desire that you will give directions for the granting to this Island, for the period of SIX MONTHS, as suggested by you, the relief to the extent pointed out in your report of the 17th September to the board of Trade, namely—to confine the permission to import such articles only, of Foreign produce, as were really and bona fide necessary for the use of the inhabitants of Campo Bello. That such articles should be imported only at the place at which an Officer of the Customs is stationed, and landed at such place as he may appoint; and that previously to any such goods being imported, the person intending to import the same, should deliver to the Sub-Collector, an account of the articles intended to be brought, and if any other goods are imported, that the same shall be forfeited, under the existing law, and also that the goods should be subject to the same duties as are payable upon the like goods imported into any of the Free Ports in North America—and I am further to desire that at the expiration of six months, you will report to this Board the effect of this arrangement. [Signed.]

G. R. DAWSON.

St. John, April 28.

We beg leave to draw the attention of our readers to Mr. TILLY's advertisement intimating that he is now going on in finishing appropriate apparatus and buildings for the establishment of BATHS on a respectable scale, on the shore at the East end of Britain Street, the most convenient spot for the purpose, of any along the Western side of the creek, as with but very little cutting the declivity may be made very easy, from the water's edge to the top of the bank; access to the Baths will however be somewhat difficult, particularly for sick persons, until some little repairs be done near the end of the street; that part being swampy and wet—but this may be done at small expense.

There will be three Cold Baths, constructed on the same principle as those of Bath, Margate, &c.—The machine consists of a dressing room, which is entered at the end opposite the shore; from the floor of which, at the other end the Bather may step into the water to any necessary depth while he can at the same time let fall a circular awning which covers him above and on both sides, under which he can take a comfortable wash, unannoyed by the gazing specta-