

## EUROPE.

### ENGLAND.

**Whitehall Nov. 30.**—The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn to be his Majesty's Secretary at War.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, granting to the Right Hon. George Poulett Thompson, the office of Treasurer to His Majesty's Navy.

**Whitehall Dec. 2, 1830.**—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. George James Welbore Agar Ellis, William Dacres Adams, and Henry Dawkins, Esqrs., to be Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

**Whitehall, Dec.**—The King has been pleased to grant the office of his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland to Francis Jeffrey, Esq. Dean of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland.

The King has also been pleased to grant the office of Solicitor General for Scotland to Henry Cockburn, Esq.

**Office of the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, St. James's Dec. 2.**—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Matthew John Tierney, Bart. Physician to her Majesty's Household.

The Lieutenant-Generalship of the Ordnance is to be abolished, and the Master-General will not, as heretofore, have a seat in the Cabinet.

We understand that Colonel Fitzclarence has retired from the Deputy Adjutant-Generalship.

The following appointments have been made by Lord Brougham:—Principal Secretary, Mr. Lemarchant, barrister; Secretary of Lunatics, Mr. Vizard, solicitor; Secretary of Presentations, Mr. Dinely, solicitor; Gentleman of the Chamber, Mr. Haines.—*Legal Observer.*

The Lord Chancellor possesses in his patronage than almost any other person in this country. He has upwards of five hundred livings at his disposal, and many of them valuable. His lordship also has the power of appointing the Master in Chancery, whose salaries are about £3,000 a year each, also the privilege of appointing the seventy Commissioners of Bankrupts, and the whole of the officers of his court. His lordship also has great influence in the appointment of Puisne Judges.—*Observer.*

**Liverpool to Manchester in one hour.**—It has often been a subject of doubt whether the distance from Liverpool to Manchester could be travelled by a locomotive engine in the space of one hour; this extraordinary feat was performed on Monday morning week by the Planet, one of Mr. Stephenson's most approved engines, the time occupied being only 60 minutes, of which 2 minutes were taken up in oiling and examining the machinery about midway.—*Dec. 1.*

Sir Walter Scott has retired from his situation as one of the principal Clerks of Session, on the pension to which he is legally entitled by length of service. Government handsomely offered him a pension to make up the loss of income he had sustained by his retirement, which our illustrious countryman, with the spirit of independence which has always characterised him, at once respectfully but firmly declined.—*Edinburgh paper.*

The corporation of Poole have signalled themselves by setting a glorious example to all corporate bodies in the kingdom, by at once disposing themselves of their exclusive privilege to return members to parliament. They have, with a liberal spirit that will shine like a morning star of future hope to the people of this kingdom, freely offered the elective franchise to all the inhabitants of the town who may choose to accept it.—*Bath Journal.*

The Earl of Bandon died on Friday week rather suddenly, at his seat, Castle Bernard. He is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, Lord Viscount Bernard, M. P. for the borough of Bandon.

It was decided by the Court of King's Bench, on Friday week, that innkeepers are liable to make good losses sustained by travellers stopping in their houses; the case tried was that of a captain having left his great coat in a coffee-house whilst he proceeded to the Custom-house, and on returning found it had been carried off. Verdict for £7 entered.—*English paper.*

Amongst the splendid collection of uniforms, &c., in the wardrobe of his late Majesty, many of which he never had occasion to wear, was one dress which particularly attracted the admiration of the beholders—his Majesty's costume of the order of St. Esprit. It was composed wholly of white satin, but so profusely laden with decorations in gold and silver, that its original cost is stated to have been 2,000 guineas.

The public should be on their guard against taking counterfeit sovereigns and half-sovereigns, composed of mosaic metal, whose specific gravity is nearly equal to that of gold. To detect the spurious from the genuine metal wash it with a mixture of vinegar and salt, and the spurious will instantly turn black.

**Lord Brougham.**—On Saturday last, in conversation with a gentleman from this town, Lord Chancellor Brougham expressed a strong feeling of regret at parting with his constituents in Yorkshire, and said he hesitated two days before he could be induced to give them up. In answer to an observation from the gentleman to whom he had alluded, he said that *Manchester was to have members, and many other places besides*, and that the king had expressed himself in favour of reform. He also said that the questions of West India slavery and East India monopoly would be settled to the satisfaction of the country.—*Manchester Courier.*

### MURDER AND ROBBERY.

**On Saturday night last**, about eight o'clock, an atrocious murder attended with an attempt of robbery, was perpetrated on the road to Tewbrook, near this town. The gentleman who has lost his life by this act of violence is Mr. Charles Burns, of the firm of M'Gan and Burns, wine-merchants, Exchange-street East. On the night in question he was returning along the west Derby road, to his house at Tewbrook, when, on arriving opposite the end of Everton-lane, which lies a few hundred yards beyond the Necropolis, a man rushed from the hedge, and presented a pistol at him, at the same time demanding, "How much money he had?" Mr. Burns immediately ran off, on which the villain fired upon him, and the ball entering the lower part of his back, passed through the abdomen, inflicting fatal injury to the intestines in its course. The unfortunate gentleman, notwithstanding the desperate nature of the wound, succeeded in reaching the house of Mr. Turton, on the West Derby road. Medical aid was immediately procured, but unfortunately no attention was unavailing, and he expired on Sunday evening about eight o'clock.—The man by whom this cold-blooded atrocity was committed was described by the

deceased as being about 5 feet 9 inches in height. He appears to have remained on the spot for a considerable time after the murder and to have been accompanied by another individual.

**CORONER'S INQUEST.**—John Raye's, Esq. coroner for the hundred of West Derby, held an inquest on the remains of the unfortunate gentleman, on Tuesday last, at the Low-hill Coffee-house. The jury having viewed the body, the first witness called was Mrs. Turton, who resides about a quarter of a mile from the spot where the assassin lurked. She deposed that she heard violent knocking at her door on Saturday evening, and being somewhat alarmed, hesitated to open it immediately. The individual that knocked then stated his name to be Burns, and said he was shot. He tottered into the house and appeared much exhausted. She proceeded to render him all the attention in her power, and shortly after left the house to procure further assistance. In the interim Mr. Turton came home, and seeing the dangerous condition of the unfortunate gentleman, lost no time in proceeding to Liverpool for surgical assistance, and returned with Mr. Blackburne, of Camden-street. Mrs. T. immediately afterwards followed with Dr. Bell and Surgeon Dawson. Mr. Turton's evidence was to the effect stated by his lady. Mr. Burns felt himself in great pain, but exhibited much resignation under his sufferings. From the evidence of the Medical gentleman, it appeared that the ball had entered very low down the back, and passed completely through the abdomen. It was extracted with much difficulty, and the wound was at once pronounced to be mortal. Mr. Burns was fully aware of the perilous state he was in, and made every preparation for his approaching dissolution. The statement he gave of the outrage was to the effect given above. He was removed home in a carriage, and at eight o'clock on Sunday evening breathed his last. He was in his 29th year, of most amiable character, and has left a widow and an infant child to deplore his loss. The coroner summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of willful murder against two persons unknown. The overseers of West Derby have since offered a reward of 100 guineas for their apprehension, and it is to be justly hoped they will not long elude the vigilance of justice.—The remains of Mr. Burns were interred yesterday at the Necropolis, Everton, in presence of a numerous circle of his late friends. His tragical fate has excited, as may be imagined, a considerable sensation in town.

**Mr. Burns, says the *Miramichi Gleaner*, resided a short time during the year 1826, in Richibucto and Miramichi, and was highly esteemed for his gentlemanly deportment.**

### FRANCE.

#### CHAMBER OF PEERS, Nov. 22.

Defence of Count Kergorlay.

After the close of the address of M. Persil, the King's Attorney, M. de Kergorlay rose; a profound silence ensued, and he spoke to the following effect:—

"**MESSEURS.**—When it pleased his Majesty Louis XVIII. to raise me to the peerage, I neither solicited nor desired that dignity. I preferred the functions of Deputy, which I had been called upon to fulfil for the third time since the restoration, by the votes of my fellow-citizens. I perceived in the elective Chamber more opportunities of being useful to my King and country, than in the hereditary one. The will of Louis XVIII. was not in accordance with my wishes—I submitted to it; I had reason to feel the deepest gratitude towards him, as I had never courted his favour nor that of his Ministers. His generous soul felt anxious to give an especial mark of his goodness to a man who he knew to possess good intentions, and who, through the freedom of his opinions, had more than once had the misfortune of displeasing him.

"Three times in the Chamber of Deputies, and for the fourth time in the Chamber of Peers I took the same oath; I swore 'to be faithful to the King, and to obey the Constitutional Charter and the laws of the kingdom.' Gentlemen you all took this same oath, and you all considered, as I did, that it was an engagement of our fidelity not only to the King to whom we took the oath but also to his legitimate successors. When I took this oath in the midst of my colleagues, I considered myself as bound to my King, to my country, and to them, by a solemn promise of fidelity. I thought that my colleagues were under the same engagement with the King, with France, and with myself.

"Why am I then brought this day as an offender before a part of these very colleagues? Why do I see them seated before me as my judges? I have a right to make this demand—I have a right to seek an answer.

"No one can accuse me of having been unfaithful to the oath which we all have taken. On the contrary, it is on account of the fidelity itself that I am thus called upon to justify myself. A revolution took place, amidst the tumult of which a Lieutenant-General was created of a sudden. The King ratified by his authority this irregular nomination; he abdicated, as did also his son, in favour of the Duke of Bordeaux, and, placing confidence in the first subject of the new King, he ordered him to cause him to be proclaimed. On the 7th of August last 219 Deputies chose to declare the throne vacant, to adopt a new charter, one article of which excluded from the Chamber of Peers all those raised to the Peerage by Charles X. and to offer the Crown to the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom. Eighty-nine peers adhered the same day to the new charter and to the new dynasty, declaring, nevertheless, that they could not deliberate on the exclusion of their colleagues, but that they referred the decision of the matter to the prudence of the new King. Upon what grounds can one justify such enormities?—The Sovereignty of the people has been invoked as the principle upon which these acts are founded. But who convoked or consulted the people? Who was the bearer of their wishes, or the interpreter of their will? Paris, after the bloody victories of July, bore the appearance of consternation and dismay. The new Government has dared to call for the approbation of the Provinces; but the Revolution effected in Paris for them, and without them, was already consummated when they first heard of it, and they received it in gloomy silence; and what means had the Provinces of expressing their disapprobation with greater energy? Silence is the only voice of the oppressed, but it gives no sanction to violence. No means of procuring a free emission of votes respecting the Revolution of 1830 has been offered to the nation. Bonaparte, in order to resume his former power after his first abdication, did not require so passive a submission from the minds of men, and endeavoured to render his deception less palpable. Registers were opened in every part of France, and every citizen was permitted by the Emperor to vote upon his additional act to the constitution of the empire. One of the articles of this Act had the effect of interdicting to the French people

the exercise of their right to ask for the re-establishment of the Bourbon dynasty. All faithful subjects were indignant and some citizens, by the publication of the motives which induced them to give a negative vote, derived some consolation in protesting against this unworthy attack upon the dearest of our public liberties. These publications were freely distributed. Bonaparte, who wished to colour his new usurpation with some appearance of liberty, was careful not to let them be prosecuted after having provoked them, by inviting every one to vote. The Citizen King does not wish for so much liberty; he has not consulted the nation on his elevation to the throne. After having torn from the functions which they had undertaken to fulfil all men who were faithful to their oath—after having placed them under the necessity of stating to their fellow-citizens their reasons for giving up the trusts which had been confided to them—he has not refrained from prosecuting the publication of the motives which induce one to refuse the oath. Revolutions are in general the accidental triumph of an audacious minority over the national will, unprepared for an attack. Theorists and bankers undertake to govern: their theories are soon of no avail, and public credit is annihilated.

"But, in fine, the supreme power is invaded; what is to be said—what can be done; explain the disseminated fragments of a nation struck with stupor. One says, 'I was faithful to my oath until he whom I gave it broke his, and thus disengaged me from mine. I feel neither scruples nor remorse.' Others say, 'To submit to force is an act which, in itself, is lawful; in yielding to the misfortunes of the times, we may still be useful to our country, and spare our fellow-citizens many disasters.' These two arguments, so very different from each other—so opposed, indeed, to one another—have not borne conviction to my mind. With regard to the system of setting the conscience at ease by discarding all scruples and remorse, it has met with few adherents in the nation. In this system many things are forgotten. The civil law, of which the principles are recalled to mind, declares that the legal dissolution of a reciprocal obligation must be the result of its neglect by one of the contracting parties; but it adds that this result cannot take place without having recourse to the award of the law. It thus acknowledges the necessity of a superior Judge to decide between the parties. Between a citizen and his legitimate King, I know of no supreme Judge.

The general wish of the nation has been spoken of; some have pretended to know it—care has been taken not to try to discover it. At the time of the judgement of Louis XVI. his advocates said: 'You had, Gentlemen, not long ago amongst you the grandson of one, the son of another. They were faithful to the memory—to the instructions of their fathers—to their own sentiments. You expelled them. At the time of the trial of Louis XVI. his advocate demanded an appeal to the people. The Convention knew not what would have been the result. It refused. If at this time the people had been called upon to choose between Henri Duguesne and the reign of the regicide, will any one here dare to say that he knows not who would have been proclaimed by the people? The charter of 1814 declares 'that the person of the King is sacred and inviolable.' All those who expelled their King in 1830 had sworn to that charter, and set it at defiance, as the judges of Louis XVI. set aside the constitution of 1791 which had likewise declared his inviolability. The Convention, judge and accuser of Louis XVI. heard his defence before condemning him, and a young King, whose innocence ought to be his protection against any feeling of hatred, cannot utter those words which might rally all hearts to the hopes which are connected with him. I have said, enough, I think, to justify myself for not adopting the system which excludes scruples and remorse. As for the system of those who, submitting to force, justify in their own eyes what they consider a lawful act of a useful tendency—who, sooner than myself, ought at this moment to pay a tribute of gratitude and admiration to that generous passion which devotes itself to the defence of the accused. But with the acceptance of some particular situations which I am not well acquainted with, or act authorised to designate, may not one believe that the partisans of this system create for themselves, or at least exaggerate, the force to which they yield, and that the utility which they propose to themselves is very insignificant in comparison with the evil of which they strengthen the existence?

The doctrine of inflexibility, to which I have not been able to submit, has authorised, according to the oath of every description. This doctrine, I repeat, is mine, because its characteristics are two, mean, and its utility, if it possesses any, is in my opinion utility of a very inferior degree. Utility to be solid and durable, can only arise from one's fidelity to those principles of honor and justice which we have derived from Heaven.

Two examples were well calculated to make me yield, were I capable of yielding—those of two illustrious orators, both of whom were Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies—the first during the two first years of the Restoration—the other, during the two last of the same period. I had so long endeavoured to gain knowledge by listening to them—I so long admired their eloquence and the elevation of their minds—that I can feel with respect to them but one desire and one sentiment of regret, which is, to find them or not to find them perfectly consistent. The cause of my regret is not to have seen them rise, as it suits them, from the common path—the cause of my regret is, to have seen them think too meanly of themselves. Let them figure to themselves the purity of my heart, which is the same as theirs, united to the victorious influence of their illustrious names, and of their eloquent words, and let them tell me who is the Frenchman who could have resisted them? I contracted on accepting the Peerage conferred upon me by Louis XVIII. an obligation to fulfill all its duties. The abuse of material force prevents my fulfilling those legislative and judicial duties by prohibiting the exercise of them, and on condition of taking an oath which my conscience reprobates.

"I owed it to myself, to the chamber of Peers, and to all my fellow-citizens, to state the reasons which led me to refuse this oath. The trial which I have to undergo will offer a strange spectacle of the course of human justice. Men who, on different pretexts, or for different causes, have abjured their oaths, are called upon to judge me for the motives which have led me to remain faithful to mine. I leave this reflection to their consciences. Another thought strikes me. All the Peers named by Charles X. and all those named by Louis XVIII., who remained faithful to their oaths, have been expelled from this Chamber, where I have a right to claim them as my judges. I protest here against such a mutilation of the Court of Peers, and I demand that an acknowledgment of my protestation be given to me. Nevertheless, Gentlemen, I appear before you because I have been threatened to be judged without being heard if I did not appear. I appear accompa-

nied by my Counsel. My defence will be heard both by those Peers present in this assembly, and by my fellow-citizens, to whom I willingly submit all the acts of my life."

After M. Kergorlay had sat down, the President of the Chamber recommended to the Counsel to speak with moderation; observing, that what might be tolerated in the mouth of the accused could not be tolerated in that of his Counsel.

M. Berryer then rose and spoke eloquently in defence, and with no great attention to the President's caution. He concluded as follows:—"Here, Gentlemen, all profound investigation is impossible; for I remember that in a few days, perhaps, and in a cause far more important, under the weight of a condemnation which may be terrible, other men will appear at your bar. They will have the same objections to make. What! these reasons which are in their favour—these reflections which would be generous voice had suggested, they would be condemned beforehand. No, Gentlemen, I shall not go farther, and my task would be easy if I undertook to justify all that M. de Kergorlay has said relative to the abolition of the peerage of those who had received a legitimate power from the King, acting by a legitimate expression of his free will."

After having said that M. de Kergorlay was obliged to publish his letter because it had not been read at the tribune, as had been the case with those of other Peers, the defender concluded as follows:—"Why were not any measures taken against those declarations? Because they were read in the Chamber of Peers. Ah! how much ought we therefore to regret that the letter written by M. de Kergorlay did not meet with the same fate? In that letter he spoke as a Peer of France. He then must have been acknowledged inviolable against any attack. This painful and deplorable trial would never have taken place. However, when I say deplorable, it is not that I doubt of its successful issue. Yes, Noble Peers! I am firmly convinced that this cause will not be the first triumph of that mortal war which a Minister of Justice has dared to declare in the very sanctuary of the laws."—*(Great agitation.)*

From the *Messager des Chambres* of Nov. 25. TOULON, Nov. 17.

Much activity is now exerted in repairing our fortifications; those measures are necessary in consequence of the dilapidated state into which they were suffered to fall by the negligence of the late Government.

All the Dutch men of War in the Mediterranean are recalled by their Government. The frigates and corvettes which have been for some time at Toulon, and a brig at Mahon, have sailed on their return home.

The Count d'Espagne, on his arrival at Paysera, ordered all the French who were there to return to France, and decreed the penalty of death against the Spaniards who should set their foot on the French territory.

### NETHERLANDS.

"The King of the Netherlands may not be an evil-intentioned man; but he is evidently a very weak man. As a Constitutional King he ought not to have quibbled with the people about Ministerial responsibility. What is a Constitutional Government, indeed, without Ministerial responsibility. His Ministers were mere creatures—so many clerks, whom he appointed or turned off without ceremony, and the people were thus deprived of all knowledge of their own affairs. He used to chuckle at the advantage he had over the King of England in being his own Minister, and having every thing as much his own way as if he were a Duke of Brunswick. He has now paid the penalty of his folly, for he holds it impossible for him ever more to become Sovereign of Belgium. Had he known how to yield in time—had he admitted that the construction he put on the votes of the Belgian Notables was an unfair one—that the nation was from the first hostile to an union with Holland—had he met the Belgians candidly, he might have reigned over Belgium as well as Holland, though the two countries were separate. Had he even pursued his system of delay, it is ten to one that the Belgians would have been wearied out, and that want of employment and diminished earnings would have caused the ardour of the working classes, and commercial embarrassment the middle classes. But he became too impatient of the delay attendant on this system, and nothing less would serve him than reducing Brussels by force. This might have been successful had the discontent been confined to Brussels. But the discontent is common to nearly four millions of warlike inhabitants—who, from the density of the population, can easily act on any given point—and the utter destruction of the whole population of Brussels would only have strengthened more determined character. What we anticipated has taken place. He has by this time found that every Belgian slain is a victory over his own authority. The lesson will be useful. The King of the Netherlands may not have been the worst of the Kings of Europe, but he has; nevertheless, deceived his subjects; he has denied them the knowledge of public affairs; he has stood out for practices irreconcilable with Constitutional Government—such as issuing Cabinet Orders with the force of law; he has denied to his subjects Jury Trials; he has chosen to control them in the exercise of their just and lawful freedom. Having refused to alter his conduct, he will be cashiered, and the attack on Brussels will cause him to be detested from one end of Belgium to the other. With respect to the other powers, we hope they will not be so imprudent as to interfere with the Belgians in this warfare. If allowed to settle the affairs themselves, all may be well; but if England and Prussia take part in the fray, adieu to all hope of preserving the peace of Europe. War in Europe at this time would every where lead to Revolution. But the knowledge of this will, we trust, impress the rulers with a desire of peace. No man knows where the flames would stop. The people of this country—the industrious population—have no interest in the preservation of those fine schemes of settlement of Europe, in the arrangement of which Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington acted so conspicuous a part. What is it to the people of England whether Belgium be united to Holland or separate from Holland? The less we interfere with the Continent the better. Our Government has more on its hands at home and in our numerous Colonies than it can do justice to. The people of England will never forgive the Minister who hazards the safety of the country by any Continental interference. If Prussia, or Austria, or Russia, be foolish enough to interfere, let such power or powers be left to the consequences of their folly. We repeat, that the people of Belgium would never have risen so generally as they have without some valid cause. Let not Englishmen rashly encourage any attempt to crush them. A twelvemonth ago it might have been possible to crush them—at present they are safe."—*Morning Chronicle.*

### WEST INDIES.

#### KINGSTON, JAM. NOV. 19.

**HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP SHANNON.**  
We have been favoured, by a mercantile friend, with the following correspondence, which took place between Capt. Clement, the commander of that ship, and the British subjects and Foreigners, holding property at Rio Hache, previous to the late attack upon that place, as well as the following extract of a letter from one of the parties most interested, in which he speaks, in glowing terms, of the conduct of Capt. Clement, on that occasion. It is unnecessary for us to make any comments on the conduct of an officer, so famed for every characteristic, which adorns the British seaman, further than to congratulate our own countrymen, as well as the Foreigners resident in Colombia, that they had so firm and judicious a protector, at a moment when their lives, and the property under their charge, were placed in such jeopardy.

The following is the extract of the letter to which we have alluded:—

"I send you, by this opportunity, copies of the correspondence which took place between the Foreign merchants here, and Capt. Clement, of his Britannic Majesty's ship Shannon, who was most opportunely off here, before the attack took place. I understand that Capt. Clement, with a degree of coolness and determination, which does him infinite credit, followed the expedition against this place. He would have preceded it, but from a delicacy which you can well appreciate, arrived a few hours after the vessels had dropped anchor. Before the attack had commenced, Capt. Clement landed and remained, as I thought, very unguardedly, until the attack had begun, and then went on board the Montague, an English schooner, and stood close in, and on Valdez's Troop getting possession, immediately landed, and demanded protection for their lives and properties of Foreigners of every nation, with the exception of those of Spain, in whose behalf he declined to interfere. General Valdez, who was for a moment flushed with victory, asked Capt. Clement, 'how he could protect any particular interest, during a storm, by soldiers who deserved victory, and the fruits of it?' Capt. Clement, with a countenance as composed as possible, replied, 'General, if you do not protect the rights of those for whom I require it, I shall; and I hold you responsible to your own government, as well as to mine, for the consequences, as I shall not be trifled with.' The storming General became as pacific as a Lamb, and immediately placed guards, for the protection of property, wherever Capt. Clement required it! Will you, my good friend, give publicity to this, in any way you may think proper, as an act of justice to an officer who has nobly sustained the character which he has deservedly acquired; and who has also maintained the honor of his Country."

Rio de la Hache, Oct. 19, 1830.

An expedition being to the westward of this port, from which an attack on the town may be momentarily expected, we, the undersigned British subjects, and other Foreigners, holding British property, bail, with satisfaction, the arrival of H. M. frigate Shannon; and considering our persons and property in eminent risk, we take the liberty of requesting you will confer on us the favour, without prejudice to H. M. service, of remaining in the port until the result of the expected operations are known; and which will be the only means of insuring to us that respect and protection which our neutrality demands.

We further beg leave to acquaint you, that our houses will be distinguished by the British flag and seals placed on our doors.

We remain, Sir, respectfully, your obt. servts.  
(Signed) H. AARON,  
J. P. BRANDAO, junr.,  
NICOLAS DANIS.

To Capt. W. B. Clement,  
Shannon, off Rio de la Hache,  
20th October, 1830.

GENTLEMEN,  
I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, wherein you request the protection of H. M. ship under my command, touching your persons, and British property, placed in your charge.

I beg to acquaint you in reply, that I shall comply with your request, so far as may be consistent with other important duties, which I have to perform.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) W. B. Clement, Captain.  
To H. Aaron, Esq. and the other holders of British property at Rio de la Hache.

Rio Hache, Oct. 22, 1830.

SIR,  
Permit us, ere you leave this port, to return you our most grateful acknowledgments for your very prompt compliance with our request, for the protection of H. M. ship under your command, together with your zealous exertions to secure respect to our persons and property, during the late attack, by the division under the command of General Valdez now occupying the town.

We remain, Sir, respectfully, your obt. servts.  
(Signed) H. AARON,  
J. P. BRANDAO, jr.,  
N. DANIS.

To Capt. W. B. Clement,  
H. M. frigate Shannon.

### FOR SALE.

THE following Tracts of LAND, viz.—A Lot Grimross Neck, adjoining Mr. Henry Bayley, which cuts from 8 to 12 tons of good Hay, with a barn thereon; 1 1/2 Lot on the Grand Lake, containing 300 acres, well known as a good fishing stand, in the upper Key-hole. Also, a lot on the Gage-Town road leading to the Necropolis, about 4 miles from Gage-Town. The property of the late Daniel Babbitt of Gage-Town.

If the above Property is not disposed of before the first day of March next, it will, on that day be offered at Public Auction.—Further particulars may be known by applying to the Subscribers; or, either of them.

SAM'L S. BABBITT, Executors.  
DAN'L S. SMITH.  
Gage-Town, Q. C.  
15th September, 1830, p. 4 & 5.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**  
THAT the Subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of GEORGE W. H. TURNER, late of Hopewell, in the County of Westmorland, an absconding Debtor, and hereby require all persons indebted to the said George W. H. Turner, on or before the first day of April next, to pay all such sums of money, or other debts, duty, or thing, which they owe to the said absconding debtor, and to declare all other effects of such absconding debtor, which he, she, or they, may have in their hands, power, or custody, to the said Trustees; and the said Trustees do hereby desire all the creditors of the said absconding debtor, on or before the said first day of April, to deliver to the said trustees, or any of them, their respective accounts and demands against the said absconding debtor.—Dated at Durham, January 3, 1831.  
CHAHRLES F. ALLISON, &c. Trustees.  
W. H. BOTSFORD,  
GEORGE SCOLLAR.