



Newfoundlander.

No. 32. WEDNESDAY, February 27, 1828. Sixpence.

On Sale.

Rendell & Mortimer,

(On very moderate terms.)

A Few Tierces Waterford Porter,
 Ditto Fickins Butter (first quality),
 Brandy, Geneva,
 Charet and White Wine,
 Coffee, Rice,
 Bohea and Congo Tea,
 No. and flat Canyass,
 Cordage,
 Paints and Paint Oil,
 Coal Tar,
 Iron Hoops,
 Fowling Pieces,
 Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Corlovan,
 Boots and Shoes,
 Blanketing, Serges, Flannel, Baize,
 Rush-bottom Chairs,
 China Tea Services.

February 6.

Schooner INDUSTRY,

Burthen 31 tons, now lying at the wharf of the Subscribers—she is full timbered for the ice, and the terms of payment will be made accommodating to the purchaser.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

January 23.

EDWARD MORRIS

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced Business in a Shop opposite the Premises of Messrs. HUNTERS & Co., and solicits their attention to the following Catalogue of MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c., which are of the very best quality, lately received from England, and offered for Sale at reduced prices:—

SODA, Seidlitz, and Ginger-beer Powders,
 Epsom and Glauber Salts,
 Senna, Alum, Pearl Ashes, Tartaric Acid,
 Carbonate of Soda, Salt of Tartar,
 Flour of Sulphur, Stone ditto, Roman Vitriol,
 Borax, Sugar of Lead, Liquorice, Magnesia,
 Calomel, Jalap, Sulphate of Potash, Lunar Caustic,
 Calcined Magnesia, Aloes, Balsam Tolu,
 Balsam Peru, Camphor, Cream Tartar,
 Peruvian Bark, Saffron, Essence of Bergamot,
 Gum Arabic, Gum Benjamin, Assafetida,
 Gamboge, Guaiacum, Myrrh, Scammony, Manne,
 Cochineal, Cantharides, Colocynth, Opium,
 Columba and Oris Root, Ipecacuanha, Rhubarb,
 Spermaceiti, Gum Mastic, Shell Lac,
 Sulphate of Quinine, Jodine, Conserve of Roses,
 Chamomile Flowers, Gum Ammoniac, Hellebore,
 Catechu, Sulphate of Iron, Ratan Stone,
 Sal Prunel, Sulphate of Zinc and Antimony,
 Salpeter, Galls, Burgundy Pitch, Castile Soap,
 Alkanet Root, Lytharge, Opodeldoo, Castor Oil,
 Spirits of Wine, Anderson's Pills,
 Blister and Adhesive Plaster, Ointments,
 Tinctures of every description,
 Dutch Drops, Turlington's Balsam,
 Jesuit's Drops, Volatile Salts, Cardamon,
 Caraway and Coriander Seeds,
 Pimento, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon,
 Ginger, Pepper, Mustard, Bitter Almonds,
 Arrow Root, Sago, Honey, Gine, Starch,
 Thumb Blue, Copperas, Logwood,
 Lamp Black, Ivory ditto, Black Lead,
 Rose Pink, Turkey Amber, Terra de Sienna,
 Prussian Blue, Indigo, Vermillion,
 Yellow Ochre, Orchill, French Chalk,
 Oils of Lavender, Cinnamon, Cloves, Peppermint,
 Caraway, Juniper, and Almonds,
 Fenel Seed, British Oil,
 Pomatum and Lavender Water,
 Olive Oil,
 Black and Red Sealing Wax, Wafers,
 Black Lead Pencils,
 And a great variety of other Articles.

Old prescriptions, &c. thankfully received, and made up at the shortest notice.

E. M. hopes, by the strictest attention, care, and assiduity, to merit a share of public patronage.

Premises to be Let.

THOSE Water-side Premises now in the occupancy of the Subscriber; they are eligibly situated, and may be improved considerably.

Also,

Several lots of Building Ground, situate in Water and Duckworth streets.

WILLIAM HOGAN.

January 9, 1828.

And immediate possession given,

THOSE PREMISES situate in Water-street, at present in the occupancy of Mr. JOHN DILLON, comprising a DWELLING-HOUSE, SHOP, and STORE—the occupant having the privilege of landing and shipping goods on the Wharf attached to the Premises. To those desirous of carrying on an extensive retail trade, they present many advantages, arising from situation and capacity.—Apply to

PATRICK MORRIS.

January 2, 1828.

Notices.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of THOMAS WALSH, of Carrickbeg, in the County of Waterford, (Ireland,) but late of Carbonar, (Newfoundland,) Cooper, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts duly attested to the Subscriber; and those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

MICHAEL A. FLEMING,

Administrator to the Estate of the late Thomas Walsh.

January 30.

St. John's, Newfoundland, 12th January, 1828.

THE Co-partnership carrying on business here, under the firm of WILLIAM E. CORMACK & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All Persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned, whose receipt will be a sufficient discharge; and all Persons having claims on the said firm, are requested to send them in for adjustment.

W. E. CORMACK.

JOHN B. THOMSON.

Witnesses } PETER M'KELLAR,
 } STUART LIDDAL.

A Young Man who can produce respectable reference as to Character, wants a SITUATION in an Office, Shop, or Store.—Apply at the Newfoundland Office.



THE Express Packet Boat is now laid up for the Winter Season, and a suitable Boat provided, with an experienced Crew, to run between HARBOUR-GRAVE and PORTUGAL COVE, as often as favourable opportunities offer.

Fares until 1st April, 1828:—

Housekeepers and Planters	10s
Servants and Children	5s
Single Letters	1s

And Parcels in proportion.

Should the communication by water be interrupted at any time during the Winter, a Letter-carrier will proceed weekly (weather permitting) from Harbour-Grace to St. John's, by land;—and in consequence of there being outstanding Debts to a large amount at this late season, the Public are hereby informed that no Credit in future will be given for Passages or Postages.

T. RIDLEY, Agent, Harbour-Grace.
JAMES CLIFT, Agent, St. John's.

Extract from Mr. MORRIS's letter to Lord Bexley, on the State of Newfoundland.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

It will no doubt surprise your Lordship, when I inform you that the measures adopted by this humble charitable institution for the encouragement of agriculture in Newfoundland, was in direct opposition to the insane policy of the local government. Until of late the cultivation of the soil was prohibited; it was considered high treason against the petty despotism that so long prevailed, and which, like the simoom of the desert, caused ruin and desolation to surround it on every side. This, I am quite sure, must have been the local policy of Fort Townsend; I cannot suppose, for one moment, that such gross injustice, and worse than ridiculous absurdity, could ever be sanctioned by the enlightened policy of the parent government.

It will be gratifying to your Lordship to hear that the Benevolent Irish Society, in addition to their exertions to relieve the distresses of the poor, and to encourage them in habits of industry, have not neglected their education. For the promotion of this object the society has expended a considerable portion of their funds; they have a school containing between 250 and 300 children, of both sexes, under the care of a master and mistress; and the society is now erecting a building, on ground granted to the society by our most excellent governor, Sir T. Cochrane, that will contain 800 children. To prove the zeal of the Irish at Newfoundland for the promotion of education, I have to state that individual members of that society, independently of their annual dues, have subscribed very large sums for the erection of the new school. Some subscribed 100l., others 50l., and the other members have subscribed proportionably. In addition to the subscriptions of the members of the society, most liberal donations have been given, unsolicited, by His Excellency, Sir Thomas Cochrane, C. B. Brenton, Esq., his secretary, the Chief Justice, the Judges, the Attorney General, the clergymen of the different religious persuasions, and many other gentlemen of the army, navy, and town. It may be necessary for me to state, that though the title of the society is Irish, there is no distinction whatever made in the distribution of the charity. By their rules they are bound to "afford relief to the unfortunate of all nations, as general philanthropy is the object of the society;" and as the society is patronized by every man of rank and worth in the country, it is the best proof that they religiously observe these rules in every particular.

There are other charitable institutions at St. John's and the port; and I have ample evidence to prove, if necessary, that no where is charity more generally practised than it is by the generous inhabitants of that country.

This, my Lord, is the case that I have endeavoured to make out for the calumniated people of Newfoundland, if I have failed, the fault alone is to be attributed to the incompetency of the advocate. In the course of my remarks I have made use of some language that may be considered harsh and severe; I have particularly to request, that it will alone be placed to the account of those individuals of the Newfoundland School Society, who, from their connexion with Newfoundland, or local knowledge, knew, or ought to have known, that they were uttering unfounded, and most slanderous imputations; for them, and them alone, the language is intended. To those good and benevolent men, who, like your Lordship, generously came forward to promote the great cause of education at Newfoundland, I, in common with every person interested in the welfare of the Colony, must feel truly grateful; and I most sincerely hope that any expression that may have fallen from me, in the course of this letter, will not prevent them from continuing their support. The Institution, under good management, is calculated to do much good, and I am not without some hopes that my proving that the people in that country are not the half-savage monsters they have been represented to be, will be an additional inducement to the enlightened and liberal public of England to extend their benevolence to the oldest, and, until of late, the most neglected of their Colonial offspring. However, I must candidly confess to your Lordship, that I would not condescend to notice the "trash" circulated by the itinerant orators of the Newfoundland School Society, at their Meetings in this country and in Ireland; but that I considered it of great importance to the future welfare of the Colony, that the erroneous impressions generally prevailing respecting it should be removed.

and my great object is to prove that the people of Newfoundland are peaceable, moral, and religious; and are ripe for and in a fit situation to receive those enlightened and liberal institutions which have been granted to Colonies of much less importance in their neighbourhood; and without which it is in vain to hope that the country can make much progress in population, wealth, and internal improvement. For the life of me I cannot discover one principle of reason, or sound policy, in withholding from Newfoundland some sort of local Government calculated to rouse its dormant energies: it would, or I am grossly in error, promote at the same time the interest of the Mother Country, the merchants, and the inhabitants; there are no conflicting interests, and it can be made as clear as the sun at noonday, that any measure calculated to foster the neglected internal resources of the country, would also promote the best interests of the trade and fisheries, and make the Colony a more valuable appendage to the British Crown.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that I have made no statements in the course of this letter, that I do not know or believe to be true: that, indeed, my Lord, must be a miserable cause that requires the aid of falsehood to support it: humble as the individual is, who has the honour of addressing your Lordship, he would disdain to have recourse to such means to support the cause which, above all others, he has most at heart, the happiness, welfare, and good government of the people of Newfoundland.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
Most humble servant,
PATRICK MORRIS,
Somerset Hotel, Strand,
London, June 23rd, 1827.

Orphan Asylum School Room,

February 18, 1827.

THE twenty-second Anniversary Meeting of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY, was held this day, and very numerous attended. In the absence of the President, the Vice President, AARON HOSSETT, Esq., took the Chair, and addressed the Meeting nearly as follows:—

"Gentlemen of the Benevolent Irish Society,—Notwithstanding the vicissitudes and changes which have taken place among you, during the protracted space of twenty-two years,—notwithstanding the calamitous ravages of a destructive element, by which the greater part of this unfortunate town, and a great number of those present, have been severely visited;—yet, by the blessings of divine Providence, we are afforded another opportunity of meeting this day, to read our banner of UNION, LOVE, and CHARITY.—(Loud Cheers.)

"I lament, Gentlemen, that so humble an individual as myself should be left at your head, to aid you in a cause worthy of a more able and better advocate;—and, more particularly, which requires the fostering hand of wealth and influence. Upon this occasion, however, I shall take the liberty of trespassing upon your time, for a few moments, whilst I endeavour to review the merits of this your beloved Institution. In performing this necessary and indisputable duty, I am led, with no small degree of pleasure, to advert to the characters and worth of your excellent founders. These great and good men, (besides the other social virtues which adorn human nature) must have possessed much ability, and much discernment. They have left you an admirable code of laws for your instruction and government;—laws, Gentlemen, beyond the reach of criticism—nay, I may say, beyond the power of amendment.—(Applause.) This is not all. They have committed to your charge a talent, for the relief of suffering humanity, which it is your bounden duty to watch over, and improve, to the utmost of your abilities. Many of these exemplary characters are now no more;—and, I am sure, their memory will ever be dear to you all. Their christian career upon earth, we must sincerely hope, has entitled them to immortal happiness in the realms of bliss. Those who are still living monuments of our best regard and esteem, whether absent or present, will please accept the only recompense in our power to make—which is, the plenitude of Irish hearts, flowing with the most lively emotions of affection and gratitude.—(Continued cheers.)

"Have the worthy and dignified Prelates and Clergy of your Church done nothing to stimulate you to good works? Yes, Gentlemen, they have.—Who is there amongst you who does not revere the memory of an O'DONELL?—(Loud cheers.)—Have not his beneficent successors followed his good example;—and are they not, to this day, PILLARS of your venerable Society?

"I shall not, I am sure, incur the displeasure of our excellent President, Mr. Patrick Morris, by quoting his own memorable words, 'that this country was the land of his adoption;—if so, this Society is no less the child of his adoption. To him, Gentlemen, you owe more than language can express. His absence is to me, and must be to every one of you, matter of deep regret;—but the Poor have still more reason to lament it, for his generous heart, and bountiful purse, may well be said to have frequently dried the orphan's tear, and made the widow's heart sing for joy.—(Vehement applause.) Associate then, with these good men, and good works, the high protection and patronage of our Governors—the benevolence and support of the most distinguished individuals in this society—and, above all, the unceasing co-operation of this most charitable community; and then, Gentlemen, let me ask you, what Physician upon earth can be better prepared with ingredients to dispense the balm of comfort to our brethren in affliction!

"Now for ourselves, and for our stewardship. Has your conduct been like that of the wicked servant? No, Gentlemen, you have greatly improved the talent intrusted to you. By the gains thereof, and by your own laudable donations, you have been enabled, since the formation of the Society to this time, to distribute for charitable purposes, the enormous sum of EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS.—(Loud cheers.) In thus complying with the injunctions of your merciful Redeemer, you have bestowed your bounty upon distressed objects of every denomination, without reference to country or creed. You have not only done this, but you have come forward, with noble hearts, for the relief of your fellow-sufferers by fire, in a neighbouring colony. Finally, Gentlemen, with the assistance of a generous public, you have raised this edifice, in which we are now assembled, for the support and education of poor children of every class. This is an act truly in unison with the opinions of the wisest and best men of the present age,—that to educate the poor, and to promulgate learning, are the only sure means to stop the current of increasing pauperism. Some very opulent persons in our own country have observed, that to feed the poor was the primary object. However happy to coincide with my countrymen, and be consistent at the same time, the most charitable construction I can put upon this argument is, that if both cannot be done, you must feed the starving poor first, and they will be more apt to learn afterwards. You, Gentlemen, have embarked in an undertaking, with both these objects in view, and let me most strenuously recommend your adherence to the first principles of your Institution, and if your means cannot admit of your educating the poor, without the risk of allowing your fellow-mortals to perish for want of nourishment, then, and in God's name, of two evils choose the least.

"I have now, Gentlemen, glanced at some of your merits, and I hope they are such as to deserve the approval of a good conscience;—as for your demerits, they must be told by some person less indebted to the Benevolent Irish Society than myself. Another truly pleasing task devolves upon me this day, and I must here take occasion to perform it, by stating to the body at large, that no person honoured with the trust you have been pleased to confide in me, could have received more cordial or able support than I have, from my brother officers collectively and individually;—but the charge is really too much for me, and before we proceed to the busy of the day, permit me to ask of you one boon, and that is, as our worthy retired Vice President Mr. Shea very emphatically expressed himself upon similar occasions, 'allow me, Gentlemen, to retire to the ranks.' There, as heretofore, I hope you will find me at my post, exercising my best endeavours to promote the benevolent designs of your Institution.—(Cheers.)

"Before I sit down, permit me to observe, that you have now another charitable Institution established amongst you, namely, the 'MECHANICKS SOCIETY.' This body, although their mode of relief, I presume, does not extend beyond the indigent of their own class, yet it must be acknowledged by every good member of society, that such associations have not only a tendency to promote industry, but to stimulate an independent and provident spirit in society. But, Gentlemen, at the same time, allow me to say, that you who are members of both Societies, should give a decided preference to the parent one, and, with avidity, cling round the imperishable standard of universal benevolence.—(Applause.)

"Last of all, Gentlemen, we have good reason to know that the cause of charity and humanity has been extensively diffused amongst the poor by our sister Institution in Conception Bay, and by the laudable efforts of the Ladies composing the 'DORCAS SOCIETY' in this town. These, Gentlemen, are, at least, christian characteristics in Newfoundland.—(Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. TIMOTHY HOGAN then rose and said, "Mr. Vice President and Gentlemen—In laying before the Meeting, this day, a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Orphan Asylum School, my embarrassment is considerably relieved, and my hopes animated, while I recount the various respectable sources from which we have derived the means of erecting this edifice, for the education of destitute youth, for the distribution of provisions, and the many other advantages the Society has in contemplation, for the benefit of the distressed poor of every denomination—and, founded as the Institution is, on the pure and constitutional principles of its Parent, it will, I trust, ever meet with the support of the generous and humane.

"Public opinion is, I am glad to find, in favour of the universal diffusion of knowledge, and, it is found, although slow in its progress, to be the most effectual remedy against pauperism. Those inherent beauties—those latent virtues and perfections, which adorn the soul of man, cannot be elicited without education;—and to place such a treasure within the reach of those in humble circumstances—to substitute learning for ignorance, morality for vice, and religion for infidelity—are the grand and only objects which we propose to ourselves from this Institution.

"Upon this establishment, up to the present day, the sum of 907. 5s. 4d. has been expended,—to meet which, 3071. 4s. 3d. have been received from various sources, connected with the Society—from the funds of the Society 2701. 5s. 2d., and private donations of the members 3471. 19s. 9d., making an aggregate sum of 9251. 9s. 2d., and leaving a balance due of the Institution of 731. 16s. 2d.

"The Committee entrusted with the concerns of the School, from circumstances not within their control, found it impossible to bring the ways and means for recruiting their finances into action, during the past year. They were unable to show their fellow-townsmen how the sums, so liberally sub-

scribed, had been appropriated, until His Excellency Sir Thomas Cochrane, with his usual munificence, granted us the piece of ground upon which the School now stands,—and, when I consider all the difficulties we had to contend with, in preparing the old establishment, and erecting the new one, the balance cannot be thought very great.

"It being at all times the policy of the Committee to interfere as little as possible with the funds of the poor, they now propose, for the consideration of the meeting—first, that a haul of wood take place, and, secondly, that a generous Public be solicited to aid an Institution, where 231 Male, and 152 Female children, are receiving the most lasting and permanent blessing, which it is in the power of man to bestow on his indigent fellow-creatures.

"I cannot now, Gentlemen, in justice to my own feelings, and to the merit of a deserving Individual, allow this opportunity to pass, without paying a just tribute of praise to the teacher, Mr. Henry Simms, whose talents fit him for a higher sphere of action. The unremitting zeal evinced in his arduous situation—his strict attention to the morals of his pupils—and the rigid discipline which he enforces, clearly point out the cause of the rapid improvement which the children have made, under his care. To the Gentlemen, composing the School Committee, I offer my sincere acknowledgments, for the able and uniform support I have, at all times, received from them. To you, Sir, and the members present, I return thanks for your patient attention; and I now sit down, with the pleasing conviction, that you will devise more efficient measures for the future prosperity of this valuable Institution, than I, from my humble ability, had it in my power to suggest."

Mr. Hogan resumed his seat amidst the loudest acclamations.

After the usual routine of the business of an Anniversary Day had been gone through, the collection of the Quarterly dues took place, which amounted to 421. 10s. Five new Members were next proposed, and admitted unanimously. It was then ordered that 9l. be paid to the Chairman of the Committee of Charity, which it appeared, from the press of claims during the last quarter, he had been obliged to advance; over and above the sum allowed for the expenditure. The sum of 60l. was then voted for the relief of the Poor, for the ensuing quarter.

Some important and gratifying communications from His Honour the President, and William A. Clarke, Esq., Colonial Secretary, having been read by the Vice President, the following resolutions were proposed, seconded, and unanimously passed:—

Resolved 1st.—That the Committee of Charity be instructed to visit the dwellings of the Poor, and that the present Quarterly vote be laid out in the purchase of Provisions, which shall be given to such objects as they may deem worthy of relief.

Resolved 2d.—That the Public be requested to contribute their aid in a Haul of Wood, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum School;—and that the Committee of that Institution do adopt the speediest and best measures for carrying this resolution into effect.

Resolved 3d.—That the Accounts of the Orphan Asylum School be printed, and that the Committee do make application to a benevolent and philanthropic Community to relieve the Funds of that establishment.

Resolved 4th.—That His Excellency Sir THOMAS JOHN COCHRANE, Governor of this Island, &c. &c., and Patron of our Institution, for his uniform protection and support, as well as his annual donation of Seven Guineas, is entitled to our warmest thanks and gratitude.

Resolved 5th.—That the heartfelt acknowledgments of our thanks is justly due, and therefore unanimously voted, to the following distinguished characters, for their countenance and approval of the measures of this Society, and for the sums attached to their names, in aid of its funds.

	l. s. d.
To His Honour the PRESIDENT, for his annual subscription of Five Guineas, and Two Guineas additional this year,	7 7 0
To the Hon. Chief Justice BRENTON, for his annual subscription,	2 2 0
To the Hon. A. H. BROOKING, for his annual subscription,	2 0 0
To JAMES SIMMS, Esq., Attorney-Gen. for his annual subscription,	2 0 0
To WILLIAM A. CLARKE, Esq., Colonial Secretary, for his liberal donation,	5 5 0
To JAMES STUART, Esq., Greenock, for his annual subscription,	2 0 0
To MARMADUKE HART, Esq., London, for his annual subscription,	5 0 0
To GEORGE R. ROBINSON, Esq., M. P., for his annual subscription,	5 0 0
To JOHN DUNSCOMB, Esq., for his liberal gift of fifty barrels Potatoes.	

Resolved 6th.—That the Rev. Mr. CARRINGTON, who has always been foremost in pleading the cause of Charity, is deservedly worthy of the thanks of this Society.

Resolved 7th.—That our thanks are justly due, and hereby most cordially given, to the Right Rev. Dr. SCALLAN, and his Clergy, for their unwearied zeal and unremitting attention in promoting the interests of our Institution.

Resolved 8th.—That the thanks of this Society are due, and hereby given, in a particular manner, to Mr. TIMOTHY HOGAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Orphan Asylum School, for the very able and efficient manner in which he has conducted the affairs of that establishment, and his unceasing care and watchfulness in the management of its funds.

THE NEWFOUNDLANDER.

Dr. The Orphan Asylum School in Account with the Treasurer. Cr.

1826.	To Mr P. Morris for sundry materials for old House	£27 13 10
	Ditto Mr. N. Croke for Carpenters' work	35 0 4
	Ditto Mr. N. Gill rent and repairs old House	82 10 0
	Ditto Mrs. Eden's salary	25 0 0
		£170 4 2
	Ditto Mr. Donald Lee, printing	9 1 0
1827.	To paid Mr. H. Simms for 1 year's salary	100 0 0
	Ditto Mr. J. Burke for slates, pencils, &c.	5 13 4
	Ditto Mr. T. Hogan for glass, paint, and sundry expenses	73 17 9
	Ditto Mr. P. Shelly for paint	8 15 8
	Ditto for 37,402 feet board	153 10 10
	Ditto 30 M. shingles	18 0 0
	Ditto coals, wood, printing, and other expenses	25 11 11
	Ditto paper, quills, ink, &c.	4 19 4
	Ditto books, pencils, &c.	6 11 6
	Ditto stoves, coals, labourers, and sundries	32 7 9
	Ditto Mr. J. Burke for sundries	2 3 7
	Ditto Mr. N. Croke amount of contract for building, and extra work	288 8 6
1828.	To Mr. H. Simms for 1 year's salary	100 0 0
		£999 5 4

1825.	By nett proceeds of a haul of wood	£81 14 1
	Donation from the Amateurs, Harbour-Grace	10 10 0
	Received from Mr. J. Clift amount of a benefit play	41 5 0
	Received from Mr. J. Clift, Treasurer to the St. John's Amateur Concert	11 0 0
	Donation from different Gentlemen at Harbour-Grace	29 13 0
	Donation from Lieut. Bullock, H. Grace	2 0 0
	This sum collected at a Charity Sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Burgess	31 16 4
	This sum collected at a Charity Sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Carrington	42 1 10
	Donation from Captain Apin and Officers of H.M.S. Grasshopper	5 6 0
	Donation from Lieut.-Col. Burke, C. B., the Officers and privates of the Royal Veteran Companies	17 10 0
	Ditto from Major Skinner, the Officers and privates R.A. Corps	10 10 0
	Ditto James Walker, Esq., St. Kitts	3 15 0
	Ditto John Bland, Esq.	2 0 0
	Hon. Arthur H. Brooking	5 0 0
	Capt. Apin, R. N.	2 2 0
	John Stark, Esq.	1 1 0
	James Simms, Esq., Attorney-Gen.	4 2 0
	William Thomas, Esq.	2 2 0
	Sales of 2,550 feet lumber	8 11 0
		£304 19 3
1826-27.	Subscriptions from Members of B. I. Society:	
	Right Rev. Doctor Scallan	£70 0 0
	Patrick Morris, Esq.	100 0 0
	Aaron Hogsett, Esq.	6 5 0
	Mr. Patrick Doyle	10 15 0
	Doctor Kietley	5 5 0
	Mr. John Burke	5 0 0
	James Kavanagh	2 2 0
	Laurence O'Brien	2 2 0
	Patrick Shelly	4 0 0
	Timothy Hogan	15 0 0
	John Ryan	5 5 0
	Thomas Beck	5 5 0
	Rev. Mr. Fleming	2 2 0
	Mr. Thomas Marx	2 2 0
	Michael Meehan	5 5 0
	Nicholas Croke	2 2 0
	Patrick Doyle (Globe)	5 0 0
	Michael Allen	2 2 0
	Patrick Summers	1 1 0
	Patrick L. Power	1 0 0
	John Howley	5 0 0
	Patrick Stafford	1 0 9
	Patrick Tarraban	1 1 0
	Richard Prendergast	1 1 0
	Michael Scallan	1 1 0
		£200 16 9
	Carried forward - - -	£200 16 9 304 19 3

By amount brought forward, £200 16 9 304 19 3	Mr. Michael Doherty	1 1 0
	John Boggin	1 1 0
	Patrick Myhan	1 1 0
	Rev. Nicholas Devereux	5 0 0
	Mr. Patrick Coughlan	2 0 0
	Robert Roach	2 2 0
	Nicholas Coady	1 1 0
	Patrick Kough	5 0 0
	Patrick Kietley	1 1 0
	Dennis Haunigan	4 1 0
	Patrick Mallowney	1 1 0
	Patrick Brazil	1 0 0
	John Walsh	1 0 0
	Doctor Shea	1 0 0
	Doctor Walsh	1 0 0
	Mr. Daniel Hennessy	1 0 0
	Thomas Morris	0 10 0
	Thomas Grace	1 0 0
	John Fanchon	1 0 0
	Charles Kickham	1 0 0
	Edward Flinn	1 5 0
	James Cullen	1 0 0
	Richard Hennessy	1 0 0
	Patrick Linehan	1 10 0
	Thomas Cook	2 0 0
	John Kelly	1 1 0
	Thomas Hayes	1 1 0
	Patrick Gleeson	3 0 0
	Thomas Summers	1 0 0
	James Hally	1 1 0
	Thomas Heart	1 0 0
	Richard Cook	5 0 0
	Bryan Feeny	3 3 0
	John Scallan	1 0 0
	John Walsh (beach)	5 0 0
	Michael Coudon	0 10 0
	Edmond Power	1 0 0
	William Walsh	3 0 0
	Stephen Lawlor	5 0 0
	David Malone	1 0 0
	Michael Kavanagh	1 0 0
	John Kent	1 0 0
	James Keat	1 0 0
	Michael Dwyer	1 0 0
	James Lacy	1 10 0
	Richard Rowley	2 0 0
	John Shea	1 0 0
	Geoffrey Mauderville	1 0 0
	James Treacy	3 3 0
	Stephen Malone	1 0 0
	Henry Simms	1 0 0
		£347 19 9
1828.	Mr. Benjamin Bowring	1 0 0
	Trelagan	1 0 0
	John Pyne	5 0 0
		2 5 0
	From the funds of the B. I. Society	270 5 2
		£925 9 2
	Balance due of the Orphan Asylum School	73 16 2
		£999 5 4

I have examined the above Account, and find it correct.

TIMOTHY HOGAN,
Chairman of the Committee, O. A. School.

St. John's, Newfoundland, 18th February, 1828.

Resolved 9th.—That the thanks of this Society are particularly due, and hereby most cheerfully given, to Mr. PATRICK DOYLE, for the many essential services he has, from time to time, rendered the Society.

Resolved 10th.—That this Society entertain a grateful sense of the praiseworthy conduct of the Secretary, Mr. JAMES KAVANAGH, as well as of the zeal and ability which he has at all times manifested for its interests.

Resolved 11th.—That the Society do celebrate the Festival of their tutelar Saint, by dining together on the 17th March.

The Ballot for the election of the Officers next took place, when the following Gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:—

- P. MORRIS, Esq., (by acclamation)..... President.
- A. HOGSETT, Esq. Re-elected Vice President.
- MR. S. LAWLOR
- THOMAS BECK
- JOHN BURKE
- JOHN SHEA
- PATRICK POWER
- PATRICK SHELLY
- PATRICK KOUGH
- PATRICK SHELLY

Since the above Meeting, the Treasurer of the Benevolent Irish Society, begs to acknowledge, with the warmest gratitude, the receipt of Three Guineas, from the Hon. Judge Cochrane, in aid of the funds of that Institution.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (WEDNESDAY) February 27, 1828.

A man named THOMAS POWER, in returning from the Woods, on Saturday last, was crushed to death by the upsetting of his slide of wood. He was alone when the accident occurred, but was found about an hour afterwards (it was supposed), lying quite dead, under the load. The unfortunate deceased was an industrious poor man, and bore an excellent character:—he has left a wife and four children to lament his loss.

A large Brig passed the harbour on Saturday last, about 2 o'clock, standing to the southward, supposed to be the Oscar, from Harbour-Grace, bound to market.

Sales at Auction.

TO-MORROW,

At 12 o'clock,
On the Wharf of the Subscriber,

- 10 BARRELS fine Pommes Grise Apples,
- 5 Boxes Lemons,
- 5 Ditto Oranges,
- 10 Jars Grapes,
- 2 Qr.-casks Port Wine,
- 1 Pipe Red Ditto,
- 41 Boxes Soap,
- 3 Cwt. Double Gloucester Cheese,
- 3 Chests Souchong Tea,
- 1 Box Caper Ditto,
- 50 Dozen Champagne, Claret, and Burgundy Wine.

JAMES CLIFT,
Auctioneer.

February 27.

On FRIDAY next,

At 11 o'clock,
At the Store of the Subscriber,

- 50 BARRELS Superfine States' Flour,
- 30 Boxes best English Soap,
- 10 Pieces No. 2, 4, and 5 Canvas,
- 80 Pair Women's and Boys' Shoes,
- 1 Very elegant four-post Mahogany Bedstead,
- 24 Handle Fryingpans
- A few Ladies' Shawls and Scarfs,
- And about 200 yards English Lace,

HENRY SHEA,
Auctioneer.

February 27.

On Sale.

By the Subscriber,

AT THE STORE OF

Mr. TIMOTHY FLANNERY,
30 Tierces superior ALE,

(At a reduced price.)

JOHN DILLON.

February 20.

Amateur Theatre, St. John's.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT.

(For the benefit of the Poor.)

TO-MORROW

EVENING,

The Comedy of

THE WAY TO GET MARRIED

AND

THE MUCH-ADMIRED FARCE OF

High Life Below Stairs.

Tickets to be had, and places taken, at the Office of Mr. CLIFT.—(Boxes 3s.—Pit 2s.)

Doors to be opened at 1/2 past 6 o'clock—performance to commence at 7.

February 27.

A CARD.

DR. ROCHFORD in announcing his intention of practising at St. John's, in the different departments of the Medical Profession, begs to observe, that at present he resides at Mr. BISSET'S (late Dr. DOBIE'S) London Medical Establishment, where all communications for him shall meet with immediate attention.

February 20.

On Sale.

BY

JOHN RYAN & Co.

140 Dozen Brown Stout,

(Superior quality.)

In packages of from 5 to 10 dozen.

January 9, 1828.



Poets' Corner.

TO * * *

Sylph of the blue and beaming eye!
 The Muse's fondest wreaths are thine—
 The youthful heart beats warm and high,
 And joys to own thy power divine—
 Thou shinest on the flowery path
 Of youth—and all its pleasure there—
 Thou soothest man, when'er he bath
 An eye of gloom—a brow of care!
 To youth, thou art the early morn,
 With "light, and melody, and song,"
 To beam around; each scene adorns;
 And swiftly speed his time along...
 To man, thou art the gift of Heaven—
 A boon from regions bright above—
 His lot how dark, had ne'er been given
 To him, the light of woman's love!
 When o'er his darkening brow the storm
 Is gathering in its power and might,
 The radiant beam of woman's form
 Breaks thro' the cloud, and all is light—
 When dire disease prepares her wrath
 To pour in terror from above,
 How gleams upon his gloomy path
 The glowing light of woman's love!
 When all around is clear and bright,
 And pleasure lends her fairest charm,
 And man, enraptured with delight,
 Feels, as he views, his bosom warm;
 Why glows his breast with joy profuse,
 And all his deeds, his rapture prove!—
 It is because the scene he views
 Tho' the bright rays of woman's love!
 O, Woman! thine is still the power,
 Denied to all, but only thee—
 To chase away the clouds that lower,
 To darken life's eventful sea—
 Thou light of man—his only joy,
 Beneath a wide and boundless sky!—
 Long shall thy praise his tongue employ,
 Sylph of the blue and beaming eye!

LIFE AND ORGANIZATION.

Two well written and very interesting articles on this subject have appeared in the 13th and 14th Numbers of *The Westminster Review*, which opens up views so novel, singular, and curious, with regard to the composition of the human body, that we think a short synopsis of them will not be unacceptable to our readers.

All the solids of the human body, muscles, nerves, bones, skin, ligaments, with all the viscera, may be resolved into three species of extremely thin membranes or tissues, called the cellular, muscular, and cerebral tissues. Of these the cellular is the most important, and enters in the largest proportion into the body. It composes the main bulk of the bones, is the sheath of every muscle, the envelope of every nervous fibre, and forms almost the entire bulk of every tendon, ligament, and cartilage; it unites together all the solid parts of the body, and fills up all the intervals between them. When examined with the naked eye, and gently distended, this tissue is found to be composed of fibres or threads of extreme delicacy, finer than the finest cobweb, intersecting each other in various directions, so as to leave between them minute spaces, which are termed cells; and hence its name. But when examined with a microscope of high magnifying powers, it is found to consist entirely of minute globules, arranged in irregular series, forming lines of different lengths, which intersect each other on every possible direction. From whatever part of the body the tissue be taken, both the arrangement of the elementary globules and their diameter appear to be uniformly the same. Their diameter is estimated at the 8000th part of an inch. The muscular and cerebral tissues are found to be composed of globules of the same size, also arranged in lines, but these lines differing in their disposition. The heart, liver, and other solid viscera consist also of globules of the same size, but placed together in masses. Lastly, the fluids of the body, the blood, bile, milk, serum, &c. are chiefly composed of globules of the same size, those of the blood being inclosed in a red sack or covering, which can be separated from them. Thus it appears that these minute globules form the elements of which all the solids of the body are composed, and that the fluids contain the same elements in their mass, though they do not constitute the whole of it. By no process can physiologists carry the analysis further, and separate these globules into parts still more minute, unless the animal substance is destroyed, and converted into gas by distillation. They are, therefore, justly regarded as the elements of the organized being; and they are found to be the same in the lower animals as in the human species; and the same also in vegetables.

The identity of structure in all parts of the organized body, is not, however, the most wonderful result at which physiologists have arrived. If a piece of the tissue already described be macerated in water till it begins to decompose, and is then examined with a microscope magnifying three hundred times, it will be found that these globules, as they are successively

disengaged from the mass, exhibit distinctly a power of spontaneous activity, moving about rapidly in all directions. In short, they become *animalculæ*, possessing the faculty of locomotion, and have been named *Monades*. The experiment was made by examining a minute drop of the water in which the tissue was macerated. It was observed that the monades lost all power of motion when the water evaporated; that if new water were added, immediately they began again to move; but if allowed to remain dry for a short time, they never recovered life, though their appearance continued unchanged. It was observed, too, that by the action of the solar light they became covered with a green matter, which appears to be merely a new arrangement of other globules round a central globule. Finally, it appears that these organic bodies are capable of existing either as animals or vegetables, and of forming elementary parts of either.

A gradation of these animalculæ has been traced, exhibiting various degrees of complication in their organization. The most simple is the minute globule already described, and which, as it forms the extreme limit of the scale, has been called *Monas Termo*. Then this globule becomes larger, and forms a body which is evidently vesicular. Next, groups of similar vesicles are united to each other. All these have no appearance of any external organ. But the next step brings us to a globule with an appendage like a tail. We have then a number of globules enveloped in a membrane, with an appendage like a neck; then others with exterior organs like hairs; next with a hole like a mouth, &c. &c. It is long since the existence of some of these classes was ascertained; but the experiments having failed in some hands, or exhibited different results, the whole facts were brought into doubt, till the recent and elaborate experiments of Prevost, Dumas, Dutrochet, and Edwards, have established their accuracy, and greatly added to their number.

Thus we arrive at the singular conclusion, that the human body, with all its organs, is built with animalculæ, as a pyramid built of bricks—that it is a congeries of countless millions of millions of organized beings, each capable of living in a separate state, and perhaps exercising some of the functions of individual life, while incorporated with our system.—It is not certain, but it is at least probable, that these monades form the last link in the chain of organic life, and that beyond them there is nothing but the ultimate gaseous elements. They are the *units*, we may reasonably suppose, by the addition or subtraction of which all the parts of the body are daily enlarged or diminished. The process of digestion, perhaps, consists merely in the operations necessary to separate these monades from the combinations in which they existed in the animal or vegetable substances that form our food; and that of assimilation in the mode of conveying them to, and depositing them in, the various parts of the body, for whose nourishment they are destined. It is possible that, under an identity of form, these monades may differ widely in their nature and office in the system; or that the differences in the various parts of the body may arise from the less or greater complication of the compound monades (formed out of the elementary monades) of which their substance consists. We see, too, how animal and vegetable bodies reciprocally furnish nutriment to each other, their substance, when decomposed, being identical. The diameter of the elementary monades is estimated at the 8,000th part of an inch; but it may give us a better idea of their extreme minuteness to state, that a small wart on the finger, one-tenth of an inch in diameter, would, if entirely formed of them, contain about 250 millions! Surely we may say with the Psalmist, "We are fearfully and wonderfully made." But we must not push our speculations farther, but refer those who wish for more full information to the articles alluded to in the Review.—*Scotsman*.

RECOLLECTIONS OF PARIS.

MASS IN THE ROYAL CHAPEL.

During my sojourn in Paris, I was one morning presented by a friend with a ticket of admission to the Royal Chapel where Mass is performed before the King. I passed through the gardens of the Tuilleries, and presented myself at the iron gate of the corridor which leads to the door of the Chapel, at which, having surrendered my ticket to the officer on guard, I was admitted, and passing between files of armed soldiers, took my seat immediately in front of the altar.

The ceremony was not yet commenced, and I employed the few minutes that elapsed before the entrance of the King, in gazing with admiration upon the magnificence of this Royal house of prayer, where art has exhausted her power to charm the eye and captivate the imagination. Perfumed lamps and tapers of transparent wax, mingled their golden light with the rays of moon transmitted through crimson curtains, and tinged the vaulted roof, and the superb columns of purest marble, and tasseled pavement with all the gorgeous hues of sunset; before me was the altar glittering with gold and jewels, and separated from the worshippers by a railing of ancient oak exquisitely carved and gilded. Above me on either side were galleries filled with titled beauties, and opposite the altar the Monarch's seat, decorated with crimson velvet and studded with the golden emblems of royalty.

While I was admiring the splendour of the scene, the distant sound of footsteps and the voices of the officers on guard suddenly breaking upon the stillness of the chapel, announced the departure of the King from his apartment. As he drew near the deepest silence prevailed throughout the assembly. Another moment, and a herald announced *Le Roi*. The shrill trumpet and the spirit-stirring drum, from their

station beneath the royal gallery, made the arched roof resound with the stately march of *Henri Quatre*. The soldiers that lined the aisle and surrounded the altar, like statues clothed in all the grim array of war, presented their arms—and the mortal lord of all this pomp, a thin old man with feeble steps and hoary hair, advanced, surrounded by his nobles and those renowned generals and statesmen, who, under the auspices of Napoleon, had driven him and all his race from France—at the same instant the venerable Archbishop and his train of attendant priests and ministers, in the splendid habits of their sacred function, preceded from the sacristy, arranged themselves before the altar.

As soon as the King had taken his seat, the loud flourish of trumpets was heard, and the ministers of religion, the armed troops, and the congregated worshippers, all bowed to the ground before their sovereign—again for a moment the sounds of war resounded through the Chapel—the soldiers recovered their arms—the King kneeled and clasped his hands, and the solemn ritual of the mass commenced.

This imposing ceremonial of the Catholic Church was performed with every attribute of pomp and magnificence: the well-toned organ with all its majesty of sound combined with every instrument of rich and solemn music, and the melodious voices of exquisite singers to touch the heart and elevate the thoughts to heaven. Beautiful boys, the scions of the noblest families of France, attired in gorgeous robes, attended round the altar and assisted in the ceremonies, while clouds of fuming incense wreathing from golden censurs, the soft and beautiful, yet glowing light, the exquisite paintings, and the strains of voluptuous music that breathed around, conspired to enchant the senses and fill the soul with the most delightful emotions.

As the solemn rite proceeded, the sound of the loud instruments grew faint and died away, and a single female voice, of surpassing sweetness, began a slow and melancholy solo, pouring forth long notes of mournful cadence, and seeming to describe the tragic scene of Calvary, where the holy one of heaven completed his sacrifice of mercy to mankind, and purchased for the fallen race of Adam the pardon of their transgressions with his own most righteous blood. As the plaintive strain advanced, a deeper voice joined its sad accents to the song—a sweet-toned bell was heard, and in a moment, as if with one accordant motion, the assembled worshippers bowed themselves down to the ground—the host was elevated—for an instant the mournful sounds were broken by the clash of arms, as the soldiers kneeled and grounded their arms; every breathing creature in the Chapel sank upon the knee, and for a few moments no sound interrupted the reverential silence.

Again the pealing organ poured forth its tide of harmony—the chorus of voices joined in the song of praise, now rising to the sustained fullness of hope and humble confidence, and now swelling, wave upon wave, to the triumphant jubilate of adoration and worship, rejoicing in the salvation perfected, the glorious work performed, filling the earth with joy and the heavens with hallelujahs borne upon the volutes of exulting sound. Once more the drums rolled their loud voice of adulation—the loud trumpets brayed—the clang of presented arms resounded through the Chapel—and the splendid pageant passed away.

Candour.—Candour is a quality referring to men considered singly and individually—*sincerity* applies to him with reference to connection and intercourse with his fellow men. Candour implies an unprejudiced, pure, unspotted mind; *sincerity* (*sine cera*, without wax) implies a mind which is open, ingenuous, and undisguised. Hypocrisy is the opposite of candour, and dissimulation of sincerity. A man is candid in his confessions; sincere in his professions: he is candid when he acknowledges pity; candid in repentance; sincere in love or hatred; candid when he praises or blames himself; sincere when he praises or blames others. Candour and sincerity generally go hand in hand, and such is their resemblance, that it is often difficult to distinguish the one from the other; they may be called the Orestes and Pylades of the mind; close in their companionship, and sacred in their attachment, so that when we see the one, we may be certain the other is not far off.

A Sailor's Battery.—The sailor's battery containing six twenty-four pounders, almost split our ears. These enthusiastic demi-devils fired not as the other batteries did, but like broadsides from a ship; each discharge was eminently distinguished by its terrific noise, for the guns were all fired at once, and absolutely shook the earth at every round. So vehement were these seamen in their exertions, that they blew themselves up at last! This was done by a little squat fellow, who served the guns with ammunition: he placed a cartridge against a lighted match in his hurry; this exploding, communicated with a large quantity of powder, and the natural catastrophe followed, about twenty boys follows, among whom was a young midshipman, were severely burnt and bruised: out of which number, were I to judge from their appearance as they were carried past us, I should suppose not more than half a dozen recovered. They were all just black, their faces one shapeless mass, and their clothes and hair burnt to a cinder. In the midst of their suffering, the only thing that seemed to ease them was sweating at the little sailor who was the author of their misfortune; while he, poor creature, in addition to his wounds and burns, patiently suffered the who's of his comrade's abuse.—*Military Sketch Book*.