



Newfoundlander.

No. 38.

WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1828.

Sixpence.

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 capaciousness.—Apply to

PATRICK MORRIS.

January 2, 1828.

Notices.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of PATRICK WALSH, of Ireland, but late of St. John's, Newfoundland, dealer, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

WALTER WALSH,

Administrator to the Estate of the late Patrick Walsh.

March 12.

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.

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.



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-GRACE 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.

Provincial Assembly.

HALIFAX, February 14.

It being the order of the day to take into consideration that part of his Excellency's message which related to the Fisheries,

Mr. Lawson moved, "That the sum of 5000*l.* per annum, for five years, should be granted for their encouragement." He said he hoped gentlemen did not intend to waste so much time in the idle discussion of this question as they had spent on that of common schools, which might have been disposed of in half an hour, had there been less of a disposition to make long speeches. He thought if the house was disposed to agree to his resolution, they might then appoint a committee to join a committee of his Majesty's Council, to determine the best mode of appropriating the money.

Mr. Young objected to this course—the house alone possessed the power of disposing of the public money, and was competent to do so. To ask such a conference, would be to abandon a privilege which he, for one, would never surrender.

Mr. Barry said it was agreed on all hands that the fisheries deserved encouragement. He thought the sum should be 6000*l.*

Mr. Smith was favourable to the encouragement of the fisheries; but would not vote away money without knowing for what. He thought the resolution should specify the application for the cure of merchantable fish or a tonnage bounty, and if necessary, the council could be afterwards consulted.

Mr. Hartshorne rose, and said that since the commencement of the debate, he had procured from the Collector of the Customs a statement of the quantity of fish imported into the province during the last year from Newfoundland, and found it amounted to 49,575 quintals of dry and 13,000 barrels of pickled fish. He thought that statement would convince every member of the house that it was full time that something effectual was done to counteract the advantages which Newfoundland enjoyed on the one hand, and the bounties offered by New-Brunswick on the other. He regretted his inability to say all he wished upon this very important subject; but when fish were at our very doors, it was certainly desirable that we should catch them, in preference to importing them from Newfoundland to the manifest injury of our revenue. He thought the Whale and Seal fisheries well deserving of encouragement—not only because they would lead to the employment of our population and the consumption of our produce, but because they would furnish us with valuable articles of export to the mother country. At present we paid a direct tax of 15 per cent. on all the British goods we imported, and would it not be desirable to balance the trade by sending home something in return? He hoped gentlemen would take this into serious consideration, and grant liberal aid for the encouragement of both these fisheries.

Mr. Fairbanks said he would endeavour to reconcile all parties to a mode which he was persuaded would be found beneficial. As he considered it the duty of every gentleman, in offering a plan to the house, to state his views at length, and if the house would indulge him with their attention he would endeavour to do so. He thought if they were to ask a conference with the council, it would be confessing that they did not sufficiently understand the interests of their constituents; that body of course possessed the power to receive or reject any bill which might be sent to them, but the house alone ought to appropriate the public money. The first resolution he would propose would be this:—

Resolved—"That it is the opinion of this house, that for the encouragement of the fisheries of the province, it is expedient to appropriate yearly, for the period of three years, the sum of 5000*l.*, payable in the following bounties, viz.—a bounty on the exportation to foreign markets of all dried codfish of a merchantable quality, made and cured by the inhabitants of this province, and a bounty on every ton of the registered burthen of all vessels owned and fitted out in this province, and employed in the bank, sea, or Labrador fishery, during a certain limited period, or returning with a specific quantity of fish for each ton of the vessel's burthen; the bounty to be allowed to all registered vessels of — tons and upwards, and to be in lieu of the duties paid or paya-

ble on articles imported for the supply of the fisheries, which by the imperial act are duty free.

He said he had not specified any sum, but he thought 5000*l.* per ann., for three years, would not be too much. Since 1800, 25,000*l.* had been expended in bounties, and the only reasons why more extensive benefits had not been derived, were that the mode of applying the money was in some instances defective, and because bounties had been seldom made sufficiently permanent, to induce continued and sustained efforts for their acquirement. He thought by fixing a sum, and naming a given number of years, they would hold out such an inducement as would effectually attain the objects which, he trusted, all had in view.

He had not included in his plan any bounty on salt, because he thought it unnecessary. Bounties were formerly given on the importation of this article; but at that time there were but few vessels which brought it to the port. Now the case was different. Large quantities were annually imported, not only into the port of Halifax, but into almost every part of the province, and the price was sufficiently low to ensure to the fishermen a regular supply. A bounty was formerly given also upon the general catch, but as the principal object he had in view was to improve the quality of the fish, he had omitted that likewise. He would not go at present into all the minor details, because he considered it unnecessary.

He would also propose a bounty of 30*s.* or 40*s.* per ton, on all vessels employed in the Seal fishery. This was a branch of our commerce, every way deserving of encouragement—it was a business entirely new to the province—required a large outlay, and although if successful, would amply reward adventurers, yet as it was a precarious pursuit, was entitled to legislative encouragement. In Newfoundland it had been prosecuted to a large extent, and furnished an export equal to 100,000*l.* per ann. [Here the Hon. gentleman read a paper containing a number of particulars, relative to the outfit and employment of sealers.]

A bounty on merchantable codfish, Mr. F. continued, was called for from all quarters, and he considered it a legitimate object for the application of the public money. From 40 to 50,000 quintals had last year been imported from Newfoundland, and at the present moment there was not a cargo of fish in the town, fit for the South American market. Nova Scotia was generally considered a fish country, but if a vessel were now to arrive in search of a cargo, she would have to return without it, and thereby brand the name of the province forever. He thought it therefore the duty of the Legislature, to endeavour to turn the attention of the people to the making of a good article in greater abundance. He would offer a bounty on the exportation, to prevent fraud: this might be objected to on the ground that it went into the pocket of the merchant, and not into the hand of the fisherman, but this would not be the case, because the fisherman could then say to the merchant, "the Legislature offers so much—and you must of course pay me so much more."

He would now pass to the next bounty, which was on the Bank, Sea and Labrador Fishery, and which he was anxious should provide us with an article of export that we have not in sufficient quantity. The best fish were off our own shores, and required vessels from 30 to 40 tons, but they were principally caught by the Americans, who received from their government a handsome bounty. His intention was to give its fair proportion to every vessel and every quintal caught. He would not make the bounty large, but he thought something should be given in lieu of what the Act of the Imperial Parliament contemplated the fishermen should enjoy. Under that Act Newfoundland consumed her flour, lines, twines, and other necessaries for the fishery duty free, but here the operation of the Act was embarrassed, and it became a duty of the House to grant something in its stead.—The people all round from Barrington to Cornwallis, could prosecute this Fishery to advantage, if suitably encouraged; and while they received their outfits in the Province, they would bring home their returns—thereby preventing smuggling, and increasing the strength and commerce of the country. He thought by granting these bounties they would convince the Province that they had its welfare at heart, and would sufficiently counteract the liberal bounties granted in New-Brunswick and the United States. Even allowing a small portion of the bounty were misapplied, the remainder could not fail to do good. He was also desirous that a further bounty, for the encouragement of another ship, to prosecute the Whale Fishery in the southern latitudes, should

LIVERPOOL ELECTION.

(From the Bristol Mercury, February 11.)

On Tuesday the re-election of the Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson took place at Liverpool. At ten o'clock he appeared on the hustings, in front of the Town-hall, accompanied by a large body of his friends. Every accommodation which the nature of the place admitted was provided by the Mayor, so as to secure access for the principal classes of the freemen, who were more than usually solicitous on this occasion to hear Mr. Huskisson's explanation of his recent junction with the newly-constructed Administration.—The Right Hon. gentleman looked exceedingly worn, and was evidently labouring under debilitated health. As soon as the usual oaths were administered to the Mayor and Bailiffs, and the writ read, the business of the election commenced by

Mr. Bolton's putting Mr. Huskisson in nomination as representative for the town of Liverpool. He hoped, for their own sakes, that they would elect the Right Hon. gentleman, who had already conferred upon them and his country so many signal services.

Mr. Gladstone seconded the nomination.

Mr. Wallace Currie spoke at considerable length.

Mr. Huskisson then addressed the freemen for nearly an hour and three-quarters. He hoped before he touched upon the topics to which some Hon. friends of his had just so ably alluded, they would allow him to express his most sincere and unfeigned regret, at having to give them the trouble of a re-election on the present occasion. That they had this trouble was, he could assure them, no fault of his,—he had not caused it by the pursuit of any object of personal ambition,—he had not voluntarily sought higher office or station, nor was it to gratify any purpose of his own, that they were led this day to take so much trouble on his behalf. They would do him the justice to bear in mind, that when the Administration of his noble friend Lord Liverpool had ceased to exist, owing to the unfortunate dispensation of Providence which had occurred during the last spring, his lamented friend (Mr. Canning)—a dear and lamented friend with whom he had acted—had succeeded to the reins of Government. From the confidential and friendly connexion which had so long subsisted between them, it was unnecessary for him to say, that were he desirous at that time of any official promotion, his lamented friend would have felt a personal gratification in acceding to his wishes. But, governed by no object of individual ambition, he had declined exchanging the office which he held at the time for any other of greater official rank, or more powerful political station. He thought and felt then, and still retained the same sentiments, that his situation at the head of the Board of Trade, in which it had been his good fortune, by a diligent, unwearied, assiduous, and laborious discharge of duty, to have earned in some degree the approbation of his enlightened constituents, and perhaps also the confidence of the community at large, was that to which he ought to adhere when his late lamented friend had succeeded to the government. It was an office in which, while he knew he should receive much encouragement from the enlightened part of the public, he at the same time knew he should be exposed to no inconsiderable share of obloquy; and it was because he was anxious to surmount that partial opposition—because he was desirous to live down that obloquy—that he felt his proper position to be in the office of the Board of Trade, where he could persevere in the introduction and defence of what he deemed to be the best measures for the good of his country, and, in sustaining them; likewise to uphold his own public character, and with it his personal honour. (Hear, hear!) Circumstances had since unfortunately altered; and he trusted that when he stood before them on the present occasion, it was unnecessary for him to make any strong appeal to them for their indulgence while he ventured to explain what had been his subsequent conduct. (Hear, hear!) He unfeignedly regretted his inability to make himself heard by the whole of this crowded auditory. Still more he felt the painful recurrence which his memory suggested, when he considered the place where he stood to address his constituents. The place and the occasion by him could never be forgotten. (Hear, hear!) That voice which for the last few years had so often been raised upon their hustings, and to which they had so often listened with delight and admiration, and he hoped they would allow him to add, with benefit and instruction to themselves, was now mute for ever. [Here Mr. Huskisson was overpowered by his feelings, and obliged to pause for a few moments.] That heart-stirring power, which, in times of the greatest alarm to the country, had roused their energies, diffused spirit and vigour throughout the community, and rescued them from the dangers and difficulties with which perils had beset them,—which had invigorated the weak, and imparted confidence to the doubtful, so as to bring to a successful issue the greatest contest which modern history recorded,—which had encouraged the timid, and above all, appealed to the good sense and manly feelings of Englishmen, against the traitorous and insidious designs which were formed to sap their throne and constitution,—which had sustained them against the machinations of the inveterate foe, to which had they yielded they might, indeed, have had peace; but it would have been a peace hollow and insecure, and with the loss of honour. (Hear, hear!) That high and animating spirit which had preserved them for such achievements was now for ever swept from their sphere. (Hear!) That all-persuading, all-commanding, and consistent eloquence, which had exposed and successfully resisted the diffusion of the disaffection that at times had spread over the surface of this happy country,—which had inculcated loyalty and reverence to law, in contradistinction to licentiousness and wild anarchy,—which had contrasted the desolation of revolutionary principles with the com-

mon interest that in this free country linked the Crown and the subject in one chain of constitutional accord, alike contributing to the stability of the one, and the happiness of the other—that powerful eloquence of his lamented friend, which had claimed and secured for England her predominance in the councils of Europe, and suggested the means of resisting any combination of sovereigns (were there such in array) to stem the improvement of civilized man (cheers),—which had imposed upon Europe the necessity of holding sacred the rights of fellow-creatures, and showed surrounding nations how a throne could be glorious and a people free (loud cheers),—which, after accomplishing glory and renown during an unparalleled war, had fixed the terms of peace upon a staple and honourable basis, dear to the interests of mankind,—that powerful and all-stirring eloquence would by them be heard no more. [Here Mr. Huskisson was again much affected.] They had long profited by its exercise; they had long known his lamented friend, their once highly-gifted and distinguished representative, and of him, continued Mr. Huskisson, I will now expressly say, that the liberal principles which he had so gloriously espoused, it will always be my pride to support: and I can only add, that if the public are prepared to do justice to his memory, now that his voice can never more be heard among them, it will be by supporting those who wish to follow in his steps. (Applause.) If you are not content with his principles, which I repeat are mine,—if you can no longer admire them, when he is not here to dignify them with his support,—then, I say, it will be inconsistent for you to sustain them on these hustings by conferring upon me your support, (hear, hear!) for the moment you can cease to revere my lamented friend's principles, from that instant I am no longer fit to be your representative.—(Loud applause.) I tell you frankly I have no alteration to make: I know and believe that the principles I espouse are those which animate the enlightened bulk of the people of this country. Without them I have no prospect of being useful to yourselves. Those principles, I say, will guide me in my future path; I believe them indispensable for the public security—for the public interests; and without them, in fact that you cannot continue to maintain your present station among the nations of the world. (Loud cheers.) When, by one of those awful dispensations of Providence, to which we must all bow, the Sovereign and his people were deprived of the further services of my great and lamented friend, I was absent in a distant part of the continent, endeavouring to recruit my impaired and declining health, and could not therefore see, though I could feel, the grief which overwhelmed my country at the afflicting event that had befallen it, and the true and unaffected regret which pervaded all classes, from the Sovereign to the peasant. My own personal regret at this bereavement I shall not presume to intrude upon you; for it would be idle to mix it up with the public sympathy; but at that time I was honoured with the commands of my Sovereign to return to England and take such share in the Administration as circumstances rendered imperative. I cannot pass over this melancholy subject without stating, that the grief you felt here was participated in through all the countries which I had to pass upon my return.—While winding my way among foreigners, the same regret, from the most enlightened to the humblest, pervaded all classes who had heard of the event. All felt that the civilized world had lost a benefactor and an ornament. (Hear, hear!) Now this brings me to the state of things (and I am sure you will excuse the feelings which have prompted me to digress respecting the universal grief which was caused by the death of my lamented friend) which I found upon my return to England. I then found his Majesty most anxious that the councils of the country should continue to be directed in the same spirit, and as much as possible, by the same men who had presided over them before the death of Mr. Canning. If I had consulted—what, as a public man, I had no right to do—my own ease and my own comfort, and what I had a right, perhaps, more to value, the security of my own life, the entreaties of my private friends and medical advisers, and the earnest importunities of my own family, I should have taken that opportunity of retiring from public life. That was the first wish of those who are dear to me, confirmed, indeed, in their minds by the painful recollection that, within six short months, they had witnessed the fall in the public service of two of the greatest men who had figured in their own times, both, I must recollect, too, my juniors in years, though only by a few months. Under such circumstances, it would have been gratifying to me just at that moment to have yielded to such feeling solicitudes, and to have retired from public life with that little stock of credit which the kindness of some influential classes had been pleased to assign me, and with that shattered frame, and mind of course proportionably impaired by physical debility, which were left me after long and laborious service. But notwithstanding these last disadvantages, and my sense of their increasing operation to impede a continuance of the same exertions, I found I could not yield to these considerations; and the conclusion became irresistible when I gave it consideration, that if I refused to tender my aid to the public service, under all circumstances of our situation, there was no chance even that the sovereign could accomplish his expressed and anxious wishes, which were, I knew, to secure the best interests of the country, or that, as far as possible, the same men could any longer influence his councils.—(Hear, hear!) I have no difficulty in stating, that when Lord Liverpool's Administration was at an end—unfortunately, I think, for the best interests of the country—difficulties arose in the formation of the new Government, which were not foreseen at the moment by Mr. Canning—difficulties which I am free to confess ought not to have arisen—ought not to have been thrown in its way from some

be given, because they would be thereby laying a permanent foundation for a branch of commerce which had been formerly carried on from this Province to very considerable extent, and which in the United States had reared a barren and sandy waste into an extensive and opulent maritime city.

Such were the objects contemplated by the plan he had just submitted the House, and he felt confident that much good would result from its adoption.

Mr. Haliburton offered a resolution, differing in some slight degree, from that proposed by Mr. Fairbanks, but after some explanation, consented to withdraw it.

Mr. Chipman had no objection to a bounty on Tonnage and Merchantable fish.

Mr. Dill denied that Fish was the great staple of the province, and thought the fisheries would be much more worthy of encouragement, if Rum was not the chief article purchased by their produce. He considered every hoghead of Spirits, imported as a bane and a curse to the country, and wished from his heart, our fish could be paid for in corn and flour.

Mr. Morton said a better plan than any he had yet heard, to offer, from the funds of the province, would be a fixed price, say 13s. or 14s. per quintal to the fisherman for his fish. He did not conceive he could be materially benefitted in any other way.

Mr. Homer said he was of the same opinion, as he was last year, as to the application of a bounty, but at all events let them have a bounty of some kind.

Mr. Stewart rose and said that he deprecated the way in which gentlemen had alluded to the representatives of the agricultural portions of the province. Was that the way to cultivate a good understanding among all parties? and was it so wonderful that the agriculturists should differ in opinion on the subject of the fisheries, when those who professed to be conversant with their affairs differed among themselves? The Hon. mover of these resolutions had for years advocated a bounty on salt, now he confessed he had altered his opinion, and wanted a bounty on the catch and cure, and surely gentlemen on his side of the house ought not to be censured for thinking for themselves. He did not think it right for members to endeavour, by piteous pictures of the poverty of fishermen, to excite a feeling of sympathy in their behalf; if they were distressed they had a fair claim to the compassion of the benevolent, but it did not become that house to throw away the public money.

There were two descriptions of codfish exported from the province. The tolqual, which went to the West Indies, and the merchantable which was sent to South America and the Mediterranean markets, and the ground of his objection to the passage of the 3d clause of the resolution was, that he did not consider it advisable to encourage the making of the tolqual fish. It had been very properly said, by a gentleman on the other side, that bounties should only be given for the encouragement of new enterprises, or for the revival of a branch of business suffering under temporary depression; now no one would assert that the West India trade was either new or on the decline. It had been prosecuted, and successfully prosecuted for a great number of years; the tonnage engaged in it was increasing, and those whose capital was employed were gradually growing rich, and surely gentlemen would not press for bounties for the encouragement of such a trade. Beside there was already enough of this description of fish to meet the demand, and the only effect of a bounty would be to lessen the price to the consumer, without affecting the province in any other way than by extracting a certain sum from the Treasury. The Mediterranean and South American trade required fish of a better quality and in greater abundance than was at present produced, and therefore the making of merchantable fish was a legitimate object of bounty; because by giving it in such a way as would throw it into the hand of the fisherman, it would lead him from the manufacture of tolqual to the curing of fish of a more valuable description. But if bounties were given to both, the natural consequence would be that one would neutralize the other, the fisherman would find it as profitable to make that which required little care as that which required more, and no better quality of merchantable fish would be produced. He had no objection to a tonnage bounty provided, upon consideration, it could be confined to the encouragement of merchantable fish.

So much had been said of the encouragement held out by others that he had serious fears whether any real good could be effected by the largest sum they could possibly afford. He thought they could hardly expect their 50000l. to counteract the effects of the bounties of England and France, the 200,000l. given by the Americans and the bounty held out in New Brunswick. He thought it would be very difficult to induce the western fishermen to come here instead of going to St. John; 40s. per ton would hardly be a compensation for the length of the voyage round.

He thought the fisheries a question of the highest importance—it came to them recommended by the people, it came to them supported by the Press, and was deserving of their serious attention; but he would not allow any system to be forced upon the House, without weighing it in the scale of utility, and ascertaining how far it was calculated to answer the only object he had in view, the advancement and welfare of the country.

Mr. S. then offered the following resolution as an amendment to that proposed by Mr. Fairbanks, viz: leave out all the words of the resolution, after the word pounds, and in place thereof insert following, viz: and that the same be applied in such manner as thereby to induce the fishermen of Nova Scotia to make a superior quality and a greater quantity of fish suitable for exportation from this province to the European and South American markets.

The House dividing thereon, it was lost, and the resolution carried; after which the House adjourned.

quarters; some of them from misconceptions which ought not to have taken place, misrepresentations that ought not to have arisen; and also from various other causes, the nature of some of which I really, up to this moment, do not know. Still they were of such a nature as to induce, if not compel, Mr. Canning to despair of forming his government from the remains of Lord Liverpool's administration, and to apply to some distinguished individuals who were connected with that political party in the state which, through the whole of his life, he had most uncompromisingly opposed. It was true, that of late these strong lines of political demarcation had become fainter in the country, and that much of the feeling which they had historically engendered had been put as it were in abeyance by the return of peace, and a greater approximation of the general desire of all parties to renovate the exhausted resources and improve the strength of the country, which had suffered under so long a war. These feelings had induced the gentlemen of the opposite party to whom I allude to have put many of their strongest points of contention into abeyance; for I will not do them the injustice of saying they had abandoned principles which, I believe, from conviction, they had long espoused. They had not abandoned the great question of reform, which Mr. Canning had always most ably and powerfully opposed.

[To be concluded in our next.]

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.—The conversations in the two Houses on Thursday night were of some interest. The Duke of Wellington stated that it was not the intention of the Government to propose any measure for the relief of the Catholics. Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, stated that there was no intention to exert the influence of the Government in opposition to the claims of the Catholics; and observed, in proof of his assertion, that the majority of the confidential servants of the Crown consisted of supporters of those claims; and referred to the continuance of Mr. Wm. Lamb as Secretary for Ireland.

So far as it goes, the continuance of Mr. William Lamb in office, in Ireland, is a satisfactory trait in the Government.—*Globe*.

THE ENGLISH CATHOLICS.—Mr. George Banks has given notice of his intention to bring in a Bill to relieve the Catholics from a double payment of the land tax. This is so reasonable a request that we should think his Majesty's Ministers would not have the least hesitation in acceding to it.—*Morn. Herald*.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (WEDNESDAY) April 9, 1828.

We have since our last received files of Halifax papers, from which the very interesting debates upon the Nova-Scotia fisheries are taken. A Bill has, we perceive, been passed by the House of Assembly at Halifax, granting 2000*l.* bounty on Merchantable fish, at 1*s.* per quintal, and 3000*l.* as tonnage bounty on shipping engaged in the fisheries, which subsequently received the assent of the council. We cannot but envy the inhabitants of Nova-Scotia the possession of such a Legislature, when we contrast the fostering care and interest just shown, for the improvement and more general prosecution of this main branch of its trade, with the almost utter neglect with which the much more valuable fisheries of this Island have been treated by the parent state;—indeed we have scarcely any reason to believe that we are ever honoured with a passing thought, except when a few thousands are necessary to be raised for this or that purpose.

Instead of imposing new taxes, which must eventually be wrung from an already impoverished people, or laying fresh burdens upon a precarious business, which untoward events have depressed to its present low ebb, every inducement should be afforded, and every trammel removed, to revive the drooping spirits of those who are embarked in a trade that so loudly calls for the application of some judicious sanative, to restore it to its pristine health and vigour.

These remarks have been suggested by a perusal of the proceedings in the House of Assembly at Halifax, and also from having heard that it was, without any doubt, the intention of His Majesty's Government to levy a duty of two and a half per cent, upon all Goods imported into this Island; the money so raised to be placed at the disposal of the Governor for the time being.

Last fall, upon the first intimation of this tax, we ventured, in a few observations which we then made upon the subject, to show the hardship of such a measure, in a country like ours, and how grievously it would be felt by the inhabitants, particularly the labouring classes;—and more mature reflection has only tended to strengthen our conviction of its baleful effects. If, however, no remonstrance can now avert the evil,—and we believe it to be so far fixed, that any such attempt would be unavailing—let us, at least, pray that the people may have some controlling power over the revenues, in order to know how the money may be applied, and not have it exacted from us upon the principle of "taxation without representation."

The extract which we this day give from Mr. HUSKISSON'S speech at Liverpool, will, we are sure, be read with feelings of interest. The celebrity of this Gentleman, as a Senator, the position in which he stood during the former, and which he still retains, in the present administration, whose political views are suspected to be so much at variance with those professed by the late lamented Premier, caused many to entertain fears that his conduct was rather enigma-

tical. His manly, and, we conceive, honest explanation—though it has thrown him into collision with his Grace of Wellington—appears to have completely calmed those fears, and set at rest the scruples of his constituents, as he was (after having given it) immediately returned Member for Liverpool, without opposition. If the Right Hon. Gentleman's declarations are found to be proof against the efforts of his enemies, England has to pride herself, in the present dearth of eminent Statesmen, upon having such a character in her Cabinet;—and the Colonies, let us hope, will have to rejoice in the splendid talents of one, so highly qualified to direct and govern their destinies.

We learn from the Halifax papers, that four vessels have sailed thence on a Sealing voyage.

CUSTOM-HOUSE DUTIES.—We understand that the principal officers of his Majesty's Customs at this port, have received orders to carry into effect the strict letter and spirit of the Act 6th Geo. 4, chap. 114, by in future receiving in payment of duties, British money, or dollars at 4*s.* 4*d.* each, instead of 5*s.* 6*d.* per oz., until the 5th January, 1831, after which period British money only will be received.—*Halifax Free Press, March 4.*

[We have heard that orders, to a similar effect, have been received by the Hon. A. H. BROOKING, Collector at this port.]

The Brig *Providence*, M'Ivor, out 42 days, from Liverpool to Carbonear, passed the harbour on Sunday evening.

Brig Invulnerable, Whelan, hence at Cork, 13 days.
Duke of Clarence, Sexton, ditto ditto, 17 days.
Maria, Grandy, hence at Waterford, 11 days.
Eagle, Tonkins, ditto ditto, 25 days.
Matilda, Pentrose, hence at Demerara, 35 days. Had been ten days in the ice.

Shipping Intelligence. CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.

April 3.—Schooner *Charlotte*, Nowland, Halifax; 28 puns molasses, 1 keg tobacco, 250 bushels Indian corn, 1 cask grass seed, 21 qrs. beef, 32 barrels apples, 1 barrel nuts, 4 kegs sausages, 51 kegs butter, and 4 boxes chocolate.
5.—Schooner *Brazilian Patriot*, Cooper, Halifax; 10 tierces rice, 2 hds. tobacco, 49 barrels pitch and tar, 104 bags corn, 6 chairs, 18 puns molasses, 119 barrels flour, 10 bis. apples, 15 barrels onions, 6 barrels cider.
7.—Brig *Mary & Eliza*, Hughes, St. Vincent; 4 demijohns Geneva, and ballast.
Brig *Lavinia*, Cowan, Greenock; 3 hds. sugar, 78 cwt. cordage, 13 casks ale, 40 boxes soap, 32 chaldrons coal, 32 chaldrons lime, 600 barrels potatoes, &c.
Brig *Carl*, Biny, St. Vincent; 117 puns molasses, 31 puns rum, 1 hhd. and 15 barrels sugar, and 1 chest tea.

Married, last evening, by the Rev. F. H. CARRINGTON, Mr. JOHN DE GRAVE RYLAND, to ELIZA FRANCES, second daughter of Mr. GEORGE BURTON, of this place.

Sale at Auction.

Government Sale.

On TUESDAY next,

The 15th instant,

At ONE o'clock,

In the SQUARE, at FORT WILLIAM,

A quantity of empty

Provision, Spirit, and Oak CASKS.

JAMES CLIFT,

April 9. Auctioneer.

Lottery.

OEHLSCHLAGER and Co.

BEG to announce to the Public that on the 1st May next, the following Articles will be disposed of by LOTTERY, in Shares of 20*s.* each, or as soon as the whole of the Tickets are disposed of. The Articles are of the best manufacture, and the French polish on the Mahogany is warranted.

No. 1.—1 Elegant six-Octave Grand Action Pianoforte	55	0	0
2.—1 Elegant Mahogany Chest of Drawers (with 6 Drawers)	12	0	0
3.—1 Ditto Ditto Washhand-stand	8	0	0
4.—6 Ditto Ditto Chairs	7	10	0
5.—1 Ditto Ditto Cupboard	6	0	0
6.—1 Ditto Ditto Chest of Drawers	6	0	0
7.—1 Ditto Ditto Work-table	6	0	0
8.—1 Oval Looking Glass (gift frame)	4	10	0
9.—1 Mahogany small Chest of Drawers	4	0	0
10.—1 Ditto Card-table	4	0	0
11.—1 Green varnished Washhand-stand	4	0	0
12.—1 Looking Glass (mahogany frame)	1	10	0
13.—1 Pair Chimney Ornaments	1	10	0
120 Tickets at 20 <i>s.</i>	120	0	0

March 19.

On Sale.

By private Contract,

The fine, well-known Schooner RANGER,

Burthen per Register 61 Tons; carries between 1300 and 1400 quintals Fish.—She is full Timbered, Sheathed, and completely fitted for the Seal Fishery, having been at the Ice the two last Seasons, and is remarkably well found in Sails, Rigging, &c.

Apply to

April 9. W. & H. THOMAS.

To be Let.

For such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and immediate possession given,

A FISHING ROOM, situated in Magotty Cove, lately in the occupancy of Mr. MATTHEW WARREN, consisting of a Dwelling-house, Stage, Flakes, and Salt Store, with many other small Out-houses, the property of the late Mr. MICHAEL MARRA.—For further particulars, apply to

April 9. WILLIAM HOGAN, or to JOHN O'DONNELL.

Cottage to be Let.

For such a number of Years as may be agreed upon, and possession given on the first day of May next,

THAT very neat, compact, and desirable COTTAGE, (now in the occupancy of Mr. Squarrey) North of Fort William, and immediately in the rear of the Honourable Judge BRENTON'S residence—containing two Parlours, four Bed-rooms, Servants' apartments, Scullery, Pump-room, Water Closets, an excellent frost-proof Cellar, Out-houses, Stables, &c. &c., with a Garden and a piece of Meadow ground adjoining.

The House is situated in a very pleasant and airy part of the suburbs, and commands an extensive view of a beautiful part of the surrounding country.

Further particulars may be known, on application to

April 2. MICHAEL MEEHAN.

Notices.

ALL Persons having claims on the Estate of the late Mr. MICHAEL MARRA, of *Thurles*, in the County of Tipperary (Ireland), but late of St. John's, Newfoundland, Dealer and Chapman, 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

April 9. WILLIAM HOGAN, or to JOHN O'DONNELL, Administrators to the Estate of the late Michael Mara.

Wants Employment.

AS A BOOK POSTER IN A MERCANTILE COUNTING-HOUSE, AT TRADESMEN'S BOOKS, OR AS A CLERK IN A PUBLIC OFFICE.

THE Subscriber having returned to this Town, in the hope of obtaining employment in his occupation of a Book Poster or Writing Clerk, to enable him to live, solicits the patronage of Merchants and others who may require a person in his occupation.—He would have no objection to proceed to an Out-port, if a situation offered.

A line addressed to him, and left at the office of this Paper, will be immediately and thankfully attended to.

April 9. JOSEPH AUSTIN CLEARE.

Amateur Theatre, St. John's.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT.

(For the benefit of the Poor.)

TO-MORROW,

EVENING,

The 10th instant,

WILL BE REPEATED,

The Comedy of

PAUL PRY,

After which,

THE COMIC FARCE OF

Two Strings to your Bow.

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

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

April 9.



Poets' Corner.

TO * * *

LADY! if from my young, but clouded brow
Joy's radiant beam depart so fitfully—
If the mild lustre of thy sweet blue eye
Cheer not the mourner's gloom—Oh! do not Thou,
Like the gay throng, disdain a Child of Wo,
Or deem his bosom cold! Should the low sigh
Bring to the voice of bliss unmet reply,
Oh! bear with one whose darkened path below
The Tempest-fiend hath crossed! The blast of doom
Scatters the ripening bud, the full blown flower,
Of Hope and Joy, nor leaves one living bloom,
Save Love's wild evergreen, that dares its power,
And clings to this lone heart, young Pleasure's tomb,
Like the dead ivy on the ruined Tower.

(From the sixth number of Moore's "National Airs.")

"Hope comes again, to this heart long a stranger,
Once more she sings me her flattering strain;
But hush, gentle syren, for ah there's less danger
In still suffering on than in hoping again,
Long, long, in sorrow, too deep for repining,
Gloomy, but tranquil, this bosom hath lain;
And joy, coming now, like a sudden light shining,
O'er eyelids long darken'd, would bring me but pain.
Fly, then, ye visions, that hope would shed o'er me—
Lost to the future, my sole chance of rest
Now lies not in dreaming of bliss that's before me,
But, ah, in forgetting how once I was blest!"

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Feb. 7.—STATE OF THE LAWS.—
Mr. Brougham rose to bring forward a motion of which he had given notice, "touching the state of the Law and its administration in the Courts of Justice, with a view to such reform as time may have rendered necessary, and experience shown to be expedient." The Hon. and Learned Gentleman made a most elaborate speech on the occasion, which occupied six hours in the delivery; and such was the interest with which he contrived to invest a repulsive subject—so judiciously did he mingle with its dry and unattractive details the bright and living ornaments of his eloquence, that the House paid a continuous attention to the Learned Gentleman from his commencement to his peroration. The Learned Gentleman did not touch upon the Equity or Criminal department. The parts of the law to which he directed his attention were—the Constitution of the Courts of Common Law, as far as respects their jurisdiction in civil actions; the abuses of pleading in these actions; the rules of exclusion and admission of evidence; the propriety of establishing facilities for settling disputed matters before an action brought; the legal rules of interpretation of deeds, wills, and other instruments; the propriety of revising the statutes of limitation and the statute of fraud, with a view to render the former more uniform in their operation on several sorts of suits respecting real property, and to extend the provisions of the latter to contracts concerning personal chattels; and the propriety of removing the variances in the law and its administration, produced by local customs and privileged jurisdictions. The effect of partial reforms was illustrated by Mr. Brougham in the case of Mr. Peel's bill for the repression of fraudulent Writs of Error, which has produced a great increase of actions defended without merits. Some of the reforms which in their nature require less previous enquiry were suggested by Mr. Brougham. The propriety of one of them, of great professional and public importance—the fixing of the moveable Terms, was cordially adopted by Mr. Peel; and to another for increasing the number of Judges from twelve to fourteen, the Right Hon. Gentleman did not object. Mr. Brougham concluded as follows:—"If I have spoken clearly upon what my hopes of effecting these improvements are founded—shall I be told that the vine shall no longer bear fruit—that the fig-tree shall be barren? There are in the present Government men of liberal opinions—we have the authority and sanction of their own late declaration—men from whom, although I do not agree with them upon all subjects, I anticipate candid and powerful support. But be they or be they not what they have declared, it is not to them, it is to this House I look—it is upon this House I repose my confidence, that it will constitutionally aid me in this noble work. A great, a glorious race to run is open before you—you have it in your power to make your names go down to posterity with higher sound, and with the fame of more useful importance attached to them, than any parliament that ever has preceded you. You have seen the greatest victor of the age—the conqueror of Germany and Italy—who, having achieved triumphs more transcendent than any upon record, said, "I shall go down to posterity with my code in my hand." You have beaten the warrior in the field—try to rival the legislator in the more useful arts of peace. The glories of the Regency—gorgeous and brilliant as they were—will be eclipsed by the milder and more beneficent splendours of the reign of the King. The flatterers of the Edwards and the Henries compared them to Justinian,

an, but how much more justly may it not be applied to our Sovereign, when, to his other glories, this shall be added? It was said by Augustus, that he had found Rome of brick and left it of marble. An honourable boast certainly—and one which cast into the shade many of the cruel and tortuous acts of his early course. But how much higher and prouder would be the boast of our King, to have it said, that he found law dear and left it cheap; that he found it a sealed book, and left it an open letter; that he found it the patrimony of the rich, and left it the security of the poor; that he found it a two-edged sword in the hands of the powerful, and left it a staff for the protection of the people. There is no object of pride or ambition which a man of sense honestly could court, more than that of having aided in a work so honourable. It is one which I should prize above all others. Patronage I care not for. Emolument I seek not. I can support myself on the honest and honourable fruits of my labour. I ask not for power. I have lived half a century, and I have learned that the only power to be desired, is that of assisting our fellow-countrymen to obtain their just rights. I have had the honour of advocating them in this House, and of acting as their coadjutor in asserting them out of it. That is a power which no Ministry can give, and which no Government can take away.—(Loud and long continued cheering.)—When it had subsided, the Hon. and Learned Gentleman moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he may be graciously pleased to direct that a Commission be appointed to inquire into the defects occasioned by time, and other circumstances, in our laws, and to propose such a remedy as may be deemed expedient." The Hon. and Learned Gentleman then sat down amid renewed cheering.

The following important paragraph appears in the *Globe* of Tuesday:—

"It is now positively stated by the friends of Mr. Huskisson, that the fullest concessions have been made, and the most distinct pledges given to that gentleman by the parties with whom he has consented to hold office. That not only his past measures are to be untouched, and his colonial policy is not to be interfered with—but that his original point of difference with Mr. Herries, on the appointment of Lord Althorp as Chairman of the Finance Committee, conceded: that he received a distinct pledge that perfect impartiality shall be shown in the distribution of Irish patronage, without reference to the Catholic question, and that in virtue of this stipulation a proposal has been made to Mr. William Lamb to continue in his present office of Secretary for Ireland. Finally, that the Corn Bill proposed by Mr. Canning is to be carried through by the Ministers. If this be the case, Mr. Huskisson has secured so great a triumph for the policy which he has advocated, that he perhaps may have been justified in setting aside any personal feelings which may have opposed his continuance in office. At any rate, if the Ministry acts steadily on the principles professed by that of Mr. Canning and Lord Goderich, it may, in spite of some of the anomalies of its construction, be not unpopular or mischievous. But a few days will enable us to hear from the mouths of the Ministers themselves the grounds of their coalitions."

If the above statement is at all correct, Mr. Huskisson may be the proudest man in England. For years past the ultras have never tired of worrying him, and his continuance in office must be gall and wormwood to the whole party. If, on the other hand, he has clung to office for office-sake, he has bartered his character for filthy lucre, and will go down hill in public estimation, in spite of his great financial abilities. Mr. Goulburn's is a very extraordinary appointment, and so is the Duke of Wellington's, if he is really to "carry double," and supervise alike the army and the church, by promoting an officer to a regiment the one day, and a Bishop to a rich See the next. How a nobleman is to lead in the House of Lords, who is not skilled in the mysteries of debate, is what we cannot comprehend; and we repeat our opinion that his Grace has yielded to the force of circumstances, and contemplates getting rid, as soon as possible, of his present fearful load of responsibility.

When Parliament meets, various important disclosures will be made, and we shall then see whether the Whigs deserve all the abuse that has been heaped upon them, and whether Mr. Huskisson has stood erect like a man or stooped like a hireling. In the meantime, we may safely remark, that the ultras were rather premature in singing *Te Deum*. A Cabinet, composed of so many Emancipators, and retaining the services of Whigs and Moderates, cannot be at all to their taste, and they had better, therefore, not halloo till they are out of the wood.

(From the *Globe*, December 31.)

About eight o'clock yesterday morning two of the King's carriages and four, with three of his Majesty's footmen to each, left town, and proceeded to Greenwich, to wait the arrival of his Royal Highness Don Miguel. A captain's guard of the Life Guards, and a guard of honour of the Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards, were also in attendance.

His Royal Highness the Lord Admiral arrived at the house of the Governor of the Hospital from his seat in Bushy Park.

About half-past two the Admiralty yacht, with his Royal Highness Don Miguel on board, cast anchor opposite the stairs in front of the square of the hospital. The Prince landed at the stairs, from the boat belonging to the yacht, the crew of the vessel giving three cheers. The Prince was received by the Lord High Admiral, Earl Mountcharles, and Sir W. H. Fremantle, two of the principal officers of the King's Household, the Portuguese Ambassador, Ad-

miral Sir R. Goodwin Keats, G. C. B., the Governor of the Hospital, together with several Admirals, and the principal officers of the establishment. His Highness was conducted to the Governor's house, followed by the abovenamed distinguished individuals, where a *dejeune* had been prepared for his Royal Highness. The band of the guard of honour received his Royal Highness with the national anthem of "God save the King."

Shortly afterwards the Prince entered one of the King's carriages, attended by Earl Mountcharles and one of the principal officers of his Royal Highness's household. The Prince's principal attendants, Monsieur de Mello, Monsieur de Saldanha, Count de Villa Real, accompanied by Sir William Fremantle, followed in the second carriage. The Royal equipage, escorted by the detachment of the Life Guards, proceeded to town at a slow pace. At Westminster-bridge, the Prince was received by a numerous assemblage of spectators, who were collected, with every demonstration of respect; the Royal cortege proceeded through Parliament-street, Charing-cross, and Pall-mall, to the residence of Earl Dudley, in Arlington-street, where his Royal Highness arrived about half-past three o'clock. The band of the Guard of Honour, stationed in Arlington-street, played "God save the King" on the arrival of his Royal Highness.

The King's marshals and porters, with some of his Majesty's pages, were in attendance at the mansion.

His Royal Highness was conducted into the spacious suit of drawing-rooms, which had been fitted up under the orders of the Lord Steward in the most elegant style. Soon after the arrival of the Prince, Earl Dudley, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, arrived in his full Court dress, and had an audience of his Royal Highness.

Mr. Huskisson and several persons of distinction called in the course of the afternoon, to make their inquiries after the health of his Royal Highness.

In the evening a most sumptuous dinner was served up on the King's service of plate to his Royal Highness. The Marquis Palmella (the Portuguese Ambassador), and a select party of distinguished foreigners, had the honour of dining with the Prince. The house was most brilliantly lighted up.

After his Royal Highness had landed, the yacht proceeded to Deptford dock-yard, where the domestics, luggage, and carriages (to the number of eight) were landed, and conveyed to town, guarded by a small detachment of Life Guards, where they arrived about half-past seven o'clock.

Accommodation has been provided for the Prince's domestics, at Fenton's Hotel.

BATTLE OF NAVARIN.

(From the *Plymouth Journal*.)

We understand that Captain Bathurst at first expressed a wish to be buried in England, but that he afterwards said it would be better to bury him in Malta. The Admiral conceiving the wish first expressed to be that nearest the veteran's heart, resolved upon complying with it.

When Captain Bathurst was laid in bed after his wounds had been dressed, he found his leg in an uneasy position; he therefore called to the Surgeon, and requested him to move the limb, saying, in a tone of apology, "I'm a little fidgetty just now, but I hope you'll excuse it."

When Captain Moore was brought down wounded, Captain Bathurst, recognising his voice, exclaimed, "Ah! Moore, is that you?"—"Yes," said Capt. Moore, "I'm wounded."—"Ah," replied Captain Bathurst, "*fortune de guerre*."

The Assistant-Surgeon of the *Hind* cutter, tender to the *Asia*, was dressing a wound when an alarm was given that the enemy were boarding. He immediately threw down his instruments, ran upon deck, seized a pike, and helped most manfully to repulse the foe.—This being done, he went below, and quietly resumed his surgical operation. He has been removed to a large ship, in consequence of his bravery.

Captain Davies, of the *Rose*, whose bravery and expertness, in extricating a French vessel from a Turkish fire-ship, was in the chains of the fire-ship at the moment she blew up, and was actually blown from her into his own boat, without receiving any considerable injury.

We regret to state that Hill, the Marine, whose coolness at the moment of losing both his arms was noticed in our last, died at the Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, in consequence of his wounds. He was about 21 years of age. The following characteristic anecdote of this brave fellow is worth relating:—After the fatigues of the action, one of the officers of the *Genoa* lay down to rest himself on a chest on which the poor mutilated Hill was sitting. Presently he was aroused by hearing some one near him singing, and recognising the voice, he exclaimed, with surprise, "What, Hill! is that you singing?"—"Yes, Sir," answered Hill; "I'm trying what I can do at ballad singing, now I've lost my arms."

As the purser of the *Brisk* was assisting the Surgeon in dressing an amputation in the Captain's cabin, a shot struck off his head, and shattered it to pieces. Some of the splinters wounded the Surgeon in the head and entered the wound he was in the act of dressing.

A Marine on board of the *Genoa* had one of his arms shot off in the heat of the action. He coolly took up the severed arm and laid it on the shelf-piece over him, saying, "there's an example for you all."