



Newfoundlander.

No. 39.

WEDNESDAY, April 16, 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 Carbonear, (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-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.

On Sale.

BY JOHN RYAN & Co.

140 Dozen Brown Stout,

(Superior quality.)

In packages of from 5 to 10 dozen.

January 9, 1828.

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

MICHAEL MEEHAN.

April 2.

Notice.

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.

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 20s. 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 (gilt 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 20s.

120 0 0

March 19.

LONDON, February 14.

The announcement of this morning, in the letters from Portsmouth, of Lord Cochrane's arrival from Greece, created a considerable sensation in the City. His lordship considers the effect of the battle of Navarino upon all the belligerent parties to have been such, that whatever remains to be done may be accomplished by negotiation and amicable arrangement. The Egyptians were retiring from the contest in the Morea with as much celerity as the difficulty of procuring the means of transport for them would permit. After the battle of Navarino they commenced collecting together all the vessels they could, both Egyptian and Turkish; and by the last accounts 15,000 of them had embarked at Navarino, and had set sail for Alexandria, taking with them all the Turkish and Greek women whom they could persuade to share their fortunes. About 8000 Egyptian troops were of necessity left in the Morea, through the want of conveyance for them, and these had taken post in the best manner they could in different fortified places; but they are represented to be in the most wretched, destitute condition, with only the choice of evils before them, of starvation, or of surrender to the Greeks. The Greeks, on their part, finding the enemy either quitting their soil, or no longer in a situation to annoy them by warlike operations, were beginning to reap the advantages of the new prospects which opened upon them. Their large ships had been laid up, and their smaller ones ordered to be employed in the suppression of piracy; though it is obvious all means for putting a complete stop to such outrages must be ineffectual, unless inducements are held out to the Greeks, by the establishment of a regular and firm government, to attempt obtaining a subsistence by honest and industrious exertions. The system of retaliation which, in the outset, was provoked by Turkish cruelty, was afterwards continued by necessity, and a better order of things in Greece can alone cure it. Lord Cochrane, as might be anticipated, gives a most deplorable account of the state of the country, but speaks with confidence of its future prospects, and its complete emancipation from Turkey.

The letters state Lord Cochrane to be in good health, though he bears the effects of the anxious life to which he has been exposed, and looks much older than when he left England.

SIR EDWARD CODRINGTON.—A report is in circulation that Admiral Sir E. Codrington has been superseded. Ministers do not seem to participate in the admiration of the Philhellenes for the battle of Navarino. A Cabinet Council was summoned at the Foreign Office, on the arrival of a King's messenger from Corfu. The Turks demand an indemnity of 150 millions of piastres for the destruction of their ships. That an indemnity is in contemplation seems very likely, from the tenor of the King's speech, and the subsequent allusions of Ministers in both Houses. The eventual remittance of this money to Constantinople would augment our exports.—Morning Herald.

THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA.—Windsor, Feb. 1.—Yesterday the Marquis of Anglesea arrived at the Royal Lodge, and had a long audience of his Majesty, preparatory to his departure for Ireland, after which the Noble Marquis took leave, and left the Royal Lodge on his return to town.

LORD STOWELL.—Lord Stowell is said to expect a pension. The reason assigned is, that it would injure his successor if his Lordship were to forego a pension.

MR. COBBETT.—The Earl of Radnor is dead. It is said that the present Earl (late Lord Folkstone) will return Mr. Cobbett for his borough of New Sarum.

MARRIAGE OF MISS TURNER.—Married on Monday last, at Prestbury, by the Rev. Peter Leigh, Thomas Leigh, Esq., M. P., to Ellen, only daughter and heiress of William Turner, Esq., of Shrigley Park, in this county. The marriage was solemnized in the presence of the several members of the two families, who arrived at the village in four carriages, a little before ten o'clock. The youthful and lovely bride, in particular, was the object of great interest and attraction. She was elegantly, but plainly attired in an Esterhazy silk dress, with a white hat and veil, and looked remarkably well. Her much respected father attended her at the altar, to give her away. After the ceremony, the happy pair set off in a beautiful new carriage, drawn by four gray hor-

ses, for Lyme Hall, the seat of the bridegroom, which is one of the noblest mansions in this part of England, where they will probably remain till Mr. Legh's parliamentary duties call for his personal attendance in town.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS, February 19.

Test and Corporation Acts.—Several Petitions were presented from the Dissenters in different parts of England, for the repeal of those Acts.

The Catholic Question.—The Marquess of Londonderry, on presenting a Petition from the Catholics of Londonderry for Emancipation, lamented the conduct of the Catholic Association, which would render necessary some measure for its suppression.

Ministerial Explanations.—Lord Goderich felt himself under the painful necessity of again calling their Lordships' attention to the subject on which he had addressed them last week. On that occasion it was his object to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Yet imputations had been cast on him, which, if true, ought to make him ashamed to shew his face. He insisted that the immediate cause of breaking up the late Administration was the resignation of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. If that fact were not so, he was among the basest of mankind. Whether there existed a design or plot to break up the Government, he was not aware. He knew nothing of it. He was incapable of going with a false pretence to the King, and betraying his Majesty, as in effect was imputed to him.

The Earl of Carlisle corroborated, as far as his knowledge went, what had fallen from his Noble Friend. He took that opportunity of panegyrising the memory of Mr. Canning, with whom, through all the vicissitudes of politics, he had maintained a steady friendship to the end of his days.

The Earl of Morley defended his consistency, as a friend of Mr. Canning, in supporting the present Government. He believed the same policy, foreign and domestic, would be followed.

THURSDAY, February 21.—A great number of Petitions from the Catholics of Ireland and the Dissenters of England were presented, for the Removal of the Civil Disabilities they laboured, under on account of their Religious Opinions.

Lord King, on presenting some of each kind, remarked that the Church of England was characterised by a very irreconcilable disposition. He hoped that, as it had been the glory of the First Consul of France, that he put an end to all religious disabilities, and gave to all sects equal rights, it would be the glory of our First Consul, who was also First Consul for life, to rival him in this very important part of his conduct.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, February 21.

The Malt Act.—Mr. Portman asked whether it was intended by Government to give any relief to the Maltsters, by amending the Act of last Session?

Mr. Herries could not give a positive answer in the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But he believed his Right Hon. Friend intended to hold some communication with the maltsters on that subject.

Ministerial Explanations.—Mr. Herries said, while he was yet in possession of the Chair, he would take that opportunity of removing an erroneous impression as to a material part of his statement on a former evening. What he had stated was correctly reported in *The Morning Chronicle* and *The Times*. He had not complained that he had never heard of the intended resignation of the Colonial Secretary till Monday night, but that it had been withheld from him till the 5th of January. He had seen with pain and regret the allegation repeated elsewhere, that the dissolution of the Government was the result of a difference with his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Herries). Though he believed this to be the opinion of the Noble Lord (Goderich), he must declare his conviction that other causes, of more weight and importance, led to that catastrophe.

Mr. T. Duncombe was sure, unless he had not lost all sense of memory, that the Right Hon. Gentleman declared the other night that he had then, for the first time, heard of Mr. Huskisson's intended resignation. If the Right Hon. Gentleman's object was to mystify, he had succeeded triumphantly; but if to explain, never was there a more complete and miserable failure.

Mr. Herries referred again to the reports in *The Morning Chronicle* and *Times*, in which he persisted his words were accurately reported.

Lord Milton remarked that some of the Right Hon. Gentleman's observations that night were pregnant with new and highly important matter. He had told the House that the cause assigned for the dissolution of the Government was only a pretence. On a former evening he had twice declared, he knew that a design existed to overthrow it. He was bound to state fully to the House the object of that design, and the persons by whom it was conceived [cheers].

Mr. Brougham said, if the Right Hon. Gentleman had not volunteered this additional explanation, he would not have called his attention to the point to which he now wished to draw it. The Right Hon. Gentleman had declared the other night, on his honour as a gentleman, and as he hoped to be saved, that he had no communication with any person out of the Cabinet. The question that arose upon that statement was this—Did any other persons go and consult or communicate with the Right Hon. Gentleman?

Mr. Herries did not recognise the right of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman to put that question to

him. He would enter into no further explanation beyond what he had already given.

Mr. Brougham disclaimed having assumed any right to put the question. But he would say, if the Right Hon. Gentleman was determined to remain silent, it would have been far better that he had given no explanation at all.

Mr. C. W. Wynn said, that as far as he knew, the only cause that had led to the dissolution of the late Government was, the difference between the Right Hon. Gentleman and the Colonial Secretary. With all due deference to the Right Hon. Gentleman, he could not give credit to his statement [cheers]. This was not his conviction alone, but one he shared with such of his late colleagues as he had communicated with.

Mr. Sturges Bourne concurred in what had fallen from his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Wynn). The first information he himself had of the dissolution of the late Administration was through the public papers. Nothing ever gave him greater astonishment, except the statement of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Herries).

Sir Joseph Yorke ridiculed the late Government as the greatest set of children the country had ever been under. It had been broken up by some petty jealousies and party struggles, in which the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Herries) bore a prominent part; and if the Noble Duke wished to preserve harmony in the present Cabinet, the sooner he turned the Right Hon. Gentleman out of it the better [laughter].

Sir James Macdonald asked, to what part of the late Government the charge of a design to overturn it was imputed by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Herries)? If he ascribed it to his present colleagues, was it fair to allow them to avail themselves of his differences with others as a stalking horse, as a shabby pretext for the dissolution of the late Government [cheers]? If the Right Hon. Gentleman meant to throw the imputation on his late colleagues, who were not then present in the House, he (Sir J. Macdonald), in their name, flung it back into his teeth [cheers]. Until the Right Hon. Gentleman stood forward, and made this charge good, he could neither expect the confidence of that House, nor the respect of the Country.

Mr. Herries said he would not make a disclosure of matters he did not deem it necessary to enter upon. He contended that he had vindicated his conduct to the satisfaction of every honourable and upright mind. The knowledge he said he possessed of the causes of the dissolution of the late Government, arose from his observation of what was passing. He believed that every other man who had paid attention to events, had come to the same conclusion. Those who had undertaken to explain those causes should have stated them all. He denied that his resignation was the real, substantial, and operating cause.

Mr. C. W. Wynn was sure that the Right Hon. Gentleman's resignation was the sole cause of the dissolution of the late Government. Had not the Right Hon. Gentleman, forty-eight hours before he wrote his letter of resignation, declared his willingness to co-operate, to the utmost of his power, in maintaining the Government? He had no comments to make on the Right Hon. Gentleman's explanation, as that was a point of honour between him and the Colonial Secretary.

Lord Normanby said, it was now certain there was only one man who could explain the causes that led to the dissolution of the late Government, and that was the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Herries). In refusing this explanation, he subjected his character to comment and animadversion. How could he account for his sudden resolution taken on the 21st of December, on a point which for three weeks every body had supposed settled?

Mr. Herries asked whether the Noble Lord's remarks were directed in a personal point of view?

Lord Normanby said, his observations were made on the Right Hon. Gentleman's public conduct.

Mr. Herries then entered afresh into a long statement in detail to the same effect as he had before given.

Mr. Brougham said, after this extraordinary speech, the House had better pass to some other subject, for it was evident no further explanation was to be expected from the Right Hon. Gentleman.—The subject was then dropped.

Catholic Land Tax Bill.—This Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

No objection was stated by any Member to the principle of the Bill; but Mr. Curteis and the Attorney-General thought great difficulty would attend the ascertaining which of the Roman Catholics had paid the double duty.

The Colonies.—Mr. Warburton gave notice, that on the 27th instant, he would move for Copies of all Acts of Legislative Assemblies and of Orders in Council issued by Government for the Regulation of the Colonies.

LONDON, February 24.

A deputation of Dissenters waited on the Duke of Wellington on Saturday, at the Treasury, for the purpose of engaging his Grace, on the part of Government, to support the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. The Duke received the deputation in the most polite manner, but refused to give a decided opinion as to whether the measure would meet with the sanction of Government. Mr. Wm. Smith, the Member for Norwich, was at the head of the deputation.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Finance Committee have commenced their labours in a manner that holds out the prospect of happy results to the country. They have determined on pursuing their inquiries by departments, and not enter into a new branch till that previously under consideration is dis-

posed of. They have commenced with the Navy Estimates, assuming as a basis those of 1792, so often alluded to by Mr. Hume, and, it is said, they intend to call upon Government to show how far any increase has become necessary. The whole of Friday they were engaged in the examination of Sir George Cockburn, a member of the Lord High Admiral's Council, and Mr. Croker, the Secretary, and in referring to the documents produced.

In referring to the list of the Committee of Finance, it will be seen that the agricultural interest is represented by Sir E. Knatchbull and Lord Althorp; that of Scotland, by Mr. Home Drummond; that of Ireland, by Sir H. Parnell; the stock-holders have Mr. Baring to look after their interests; the East India Company, Mr. Ward; and the weavers, Mr. Stanley. Sir H. Parnell is appointed Chairman of the Committee.

The Gazette of Friday night contains an Order in Council, which, after reciting the Act regulating the trade of British possessions abroad, which enacts that no goods, except the produce of the fisheries in British ships, shall be imported into, nor any exported from, any of the British possessions in America, by sea, other than the United Kingdom, unless to places mentioned therein, entitled Free Ports, extends the provisions of the said Act to Pictou and Sidney, in the province of Nova Scotia.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (WEDNESDAY) April 16, 1828.

A Brig arrived in Conception Bay, from Liverpool, since our last, by which we have received London Papers to the 24th February, only a few days later than those we were previously in possession of, and containing very little more interesting. We anxiously await the arrival of several vessels, which are daily expected at this port from Great Britain, and will probably bring dates early in March.

The Schooner Perseverance of Trinity, Richard Ash, Jun., Master, being the first vessel from the ice, arrived on Sunday last with 1435 Seals, which were delivered yesterday at 5s. 3d. currency each. The Perseverance left Trinity on the 14th March, and took her Seals between 27th ult. and 31st inst. in lat 45 N. She spoke the Schooners Phoenix and Active, both belonging to Trinity, returning with good trips.—Ledger.

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

ENTERED.

- April 8.—Brigantine Britannia, Sheddon, Vienna; 350 hhds. salt.
- Sloop Prickle, Wood, Vera Cruz; ballast.
- Schooner Ranger, Henley, St. Lucia; 57 puncheons molasses, &c. &c.
- 9.—Brig Bolina, Dunscomb, Trinidad; 57 puncheons molasses, 8 puncheons rum, and 106 casks sugar.
- 10.—Brigantine Progressus, Stowe, Grenada; 70 puncheons molasses, 36 puncheons rum, 1 barrel coffee, 8 bls. sugar, 20 kegs tannin.
- 14.—Schooner Frances, Newbold, Trinidad; 74 casks molasses, 136 barrels sugar.
- April 15.—Brig St. Vincent, Hatchard, St. Vincent; 6 hhds. sugar, 60 puns. molasses, 31 puns. rum.
- Brig Elizabeth & Ether, Stowe, St. Vincent; 12 hhds., 10 barrels, and 50 barrels sugar, 40 puns. molasses, 30 puns. rum.

CLEARED.

- April 9.—Brig Calidonia, Kelso, Barbadoes; 1876 qtls. fish.
- Brig Frances Russel, Tuzo, Grenada; 1423 qtls. fish, and 2 qr. casks wine.
- 10.—Brig Mary & Eliza, Hughes, St. Vincent; 1300 qtls. fish.
- 12.—Schooner Charlotte, Nowland, Halifax; 800 qtls. fish.
- 14.—Brig Lavinia, Cowan, Oporto; 3400 qtls. fish, 71 casks containing 3976 gallons cod oil.
- April 15.—Brig Dart, Blay, Demarary; 1500 qtls. fish, 4 qr. casks port wine.
- Schooner Brazilian Patriot, Cooper, Halifax; 930 qtls. dry cod fish.
- Brigantine Britannia, Sheddon, Vienna; 3667 gallons cod oil, 1650 qtls. dry cod fish.

On Sale.

BY

BAINES, JOHNSTON & Co.

2700 BAGS Biscuit, 300 Barrels States' Flour, 500 Barrels Hamburg ditto, 120 Ditto American Pork, and 100 Puncheons Rum.

April 16.

By private Contract.

ALL those capital and spacious Waterside PREMISES, the Property of JAMES MACBRAIR, Esq., situated in the most eligible part of the Town for carrying on an extensive general business.

The Premises are at present occupied by Mr. PATRICK MORRIS, and his under-tenants.

Also,

Those desirable PLANTATIONS and GARDEN GROUND, on which is built a neat Cottage, known by the name of *Vauxhall*, delightfully situated on the North bank of the River Svir, about one mile from the Town, on the road leading to Carrick, and New Waterford; and in the immediate vicinity of *Spring Hill*, on which a beautiful Cottage is being erected by the Honourable Judge DES BARRES.

Further particulars may be known on application to

THOMAS H. BROOKING.

April 16.

Sales at Auction.

On FRIDAY next,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.

12 CASES superior Cheese,
6 Boxes smoked Herrings,
3 Pipes } White Wine,
3 Barrels }
5 Cases containing 600 pair Men's strong Shoes,
15 Bags Calavances,
20 Boxes Macaroni and Vermacelli,
A few Jars Olives, and
Some Olive Oil in Jars of 1½ Gallon.
The above being to Close Sales, bargains may be expected.

April 16.

At BAY-BULLS,

On SATURDAY the 19th, and MONDAY the 21st instant,

(And on the succeeding days till the whole is Sold)

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY,

Being part of the Effects of the Insolvent Estate of

Fergus and Glen,

(By order of the Trustees)

10 FISHING Boats and Craft, 2 Punts, 2 Caplin Seines, (one with a Bunt); 5 Mackerel Nets, 1 Chain Mooring, 3 Tons Oil Casks, 30 Rack Ditto, Wheel and Hand Barrows, Washing and Salt Vats, and sundry other Room Utensils; 6 Barrels Tar, some Pitch, 10 Bundles Hoops, 4 Boats' Compasses, Planes, Chisels, Saws, Augers, Splitters, Cut Throats; 18 gross Hooks, 15 Shore Lines, 90 Rounds assorted Twines, 1 Cwt. 3 qrs. Cordage, 7 dozen Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Red Shirts, Cottons, Calicoes, Yarn Hose, a quantity of Earthenware, 39 Boats' and Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Lamps, Funnels, and Measures, Clasp Knives, Fishing Boats, and Barrels, 1½ Cwt. Corkwood, 1 Cwt. Coffee, 400 lbs. Tobacco, 56 lbs. Tea, 1 Cart, a quantity of Board and Gunheads.

AND

On THURSDAY,

The 1st May,

At the Commercial Room,

ST. JOHN'S,

At TWELVE o'clock,

ALL that extensive and convenient PREMISES situate in Bay Bulls, the property of the Insolvent Estate of FERGUS & GLEN, comprising a comfortable Dwelling-house, Counting-house, Shop, and Ware-room, 2 large Stores, Stage, Flake, Wharf, Fishermen's and Shoremen's Houses, a Garden and 2 Meadows, together with a Dwelling-house, at present occupied by Dr. McKIE.

Also,

2 Fishing Rooms,
And about 250 Hhds. Salt, in lots to suit Purchasers.

JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.
April 16.

To be Let.

And possession given on the 1st May next.

WHAT commodious VILLA, pleasantly situated on Hawthorn Hill, at present in the occupancy of GEORGE LILLY, Esq., with extensive Out-houses, Garden, and about five Acres of Land, in a good state of cultivation.

Also,

A comfortable Dwelling-House, with a Garden attached, situate on the north bank of Quidi Vidi Pond, last in the possession of the late Burrell Rutledge.—For further particulars apply to

April 16. PATRICK MORRIS.

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 MARA.—For further particulars, apply to

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

Notice.

ALL Persons having claims on the Estate of the late Mr. MICHAEL MARA, 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.

Sales at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

The 23d instant, At 11 o'clock,

AT THE LATE

Doctor Warner's

FARM,

The following Landed Property, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

THE late Doctor WM. WARNER'S Right, Title, and Interest in that very desirable FARM, Farm-house, Stable, and other Out-houses, situate about a half a mile from the Town, and by the North side of the Road leading towards upper Long Pond, containing about 11 Acres, nearly the whole of which is in a good state of cultivation. The Dwelling-house and other buildings are nearly new; the former has an excellent Kitchen, a Parlour, four Bed-rooms, Pantrys and Store-rooms, newly fitted up for a genteel residence. It has an excellent Garden, well stocked with a choice selection of Fruit Trees. Six acres of the above Farm are held under a Grant of 1771, from His Excellency J. Byron; the remaining five acres are held under a grant from His Excellency Sir R. G. Keats, subject to the annual rent of 14s.

Also,

The said late Dr. WARNER'S Right, Title, and Interest in that well cultivated FARM, known by the name of Parsons' Marsh, bounded on the South by Parsons' Gully, on the North by a Pond of that name, and measuring from North to South 15 hundred feet, and from East to West 750 feet, on which there is a Dwelling-house. The ground is enclosed with a substantial fence, and held under a Grant of 1771, from His Excellency J. Byron.

Immediately after the Sale of the above Property, and on the same day,

WILL BE SOLD,

A VARIETY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A quantity of FARM UTENSILS,

Consisting of

Scotch Ploughs,
Harrows,
A large Roller and Box Cart (complete),
A Box Cart and Wheels,
A Wood ditto ditto,
Wheel Barrows,
Hay and Garden Rakes,
Spades, Shovels, Dung Forks,
Pitch Forks, Hoes, Mattocks,
Scythes, Crowbars, Manis,
Hatchets, Pick Axes, &c. &c.

A lot of Board, Building Sticks,
Firewood, Pickets,
And about 1 ton of Hay.

And on the following day,

(THURSDAY) the 24th instant,

At 11 o'clock,

AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE

Dr. Warner,

(In Town.)

A great variety of very superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of

1 Elegant Mahogany Side-board,
1 Ditto ditto Dining Table,
1 Mahogany Pembroke Table,
12 Mahogany Chairs,
2 Ditto Card Tables,
1 Ditto four-post Bedstead, with red Moreen Curtains, and Window Curtains to match,
1 Mahogany Wardrobe with Drawers,
1 Ditto Wash-stand,
1 Ditto Work Table,
A very superior Eight-day Clock with Mahogany Case,
5 Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheets, &c. &c.
Table Linen,
4 Carpets and 2 Hearth Rugs,
Stair Carpeting,
1 Set Black-birch Tables, and Table Cloths,
1 Sofa with covering,
1 Set Moreen Window Curtains,
1 Ditto Chints ditto ditto,
1 Handsome Gilt-framed Mirror,
1 Polished-steel Fender,
2 Sets Fire Irons,
7 Rush-bottom Chairs,
2 Ditto ditto Arm ditto,
1 Oak Chest Drawers,
1 Large Tent Bedstead, with Chints Curtains, lined throughout, and Window Curtains to match,
1 Smaller Bedstead and Curtains,
1 Camp Bedstead and Curtains,
1 Easy Chair with Covering,
1 Handsome Dressing Glass with Mahogany Frame,
1 Elegant Steel-polished Grate,
3 Other Grates,
1 Large Stove and Funnel,
3 Alabaster Chimney Ornaments,
1 Cheese Tray,
Table Mats,
1 Set Dish Covers (nearly new),
Ivory-handle Knives and Forks,
2 Butler's Trays,
2 Tea Trays,

1 Set double-flint Cut Glass Castors, with Plated Stand, silver edged,
6 Ditto ditto ditto Salts,
1 Cut Glass Trifle Dish,
Jelly Stands,
Ditto Glasses,
Finger ditto,
A blue Dessert set,
Cut Glass Sugar Basons,
Ditto ditto Butter Stands,
Ditto ditto Custard Cups,
Ditto ditto Ale Glasses,
Ditto ditto Decanters, Wines, and Rummors,
1 Glass Lantern,
1 Large Spy Glass,
Together with a quantity of Dishes, Plates, Pots, Kettles, Pans, Deal Tables, Dresser, Coffee Mills, Empty Casks, Bottles, Fire Brick, Sleigh and Harness, a large Buffalo Skin, Cart Saddles, a lot of Building Sticks, Clapboard, a quantity of Hay, &c. &c.

Particulars may be known by application to Mr. Henry Hawson, at any time previous to the days of Sale.

April 16. GEORGE LILLY, Auctioneer.

On Sale.

Robinson & Brooking

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig Elizabeth & Esther, Capt. Stowe, from St. Vincent,

CONSISTING OF

10 HOGSHEADS and 60 Tierces and Barrels } Fine Sugar,
40 Puncheons Molasses,
30 Ditto Rum.

April 16.

JOHN B. THOMSON

HAS RECEIVED,

Per the Lavinia, from Greenock,

HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF DRY

GOODS,

Which he will Sell Wholesale and Retail, cheap, for Cash, Fish, or Oil.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

BLACK and coloured Gros de Naples,
Ditto Ditto Norwich Crapes,
Ditto Ditto Bombasins,
Ditto Ditto Bombasets,
Cambrie, Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins,
Printed Cottons,
Carpets and Shirtings,
Irish Linen,
Bed Tick,
A large assortment of Hosiery,
Gentlemen's Dundee Kid Gloves,
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Vestings,
Blankets (double Rose),
White and coloured Counterpanes,
An assortment of Ribbons, &c. &c.
Gauze and fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
Black and green Crapes,
White and red Flannels,
Moleskins and Fustians,
White and grey Drill,
Tartans,
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Shawls.

5 Dollars for Bills of Exchange.

April 16.

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.

Amateur Theatre, St. John's.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT.

(For the benefit of the Poor.)

On THURSDAY evening,

The 1st May,

WILL BE PERFORMED,

The celebrated Comic Opera of

The Castle of Andalusia;

With the much-admired Farce of

All the World's a Stage.

Any Persons having Books in their possession belonging to the Amateur Theatre, are requested to send them in.

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

Doors to be opened at ½ past 6 o'clock—performance to commence at 7.

April 16.



Poets' Corner.

THE DREAM.

The morn was purple on the hills,
The birds upon the boughs were singing,
In sparkling crystal flowed the rills,
A thousand sweets the winds were winging:
Yet still I slept; a lovely dream
Kept me still fettered in my chamber,
In spite of song, or breath, or beam
That turned my curtains all to amber.

I saw a shape; pray Heaven some painter,
Whose brush with gold and flowers is gushing,
May see the vision yet—no fainter
Than when it stood before me blushing!
O, that some hand whose lute is sweeter
Than ever mine was yet, may listen
To those sweet accents! By St. Peter
They'd make a hermit's eyeballs glisten!

Her form was tall, yet not too tall;
Her face was beauty in perfection;
The mouth half-smiling, ruby, small;
The chin—but, pob!—no more dissection;
Let age descant on eyes and noses,
Let youth be happier—aye, and wiser;
Who'd shiver diamonds?—break up roses!
Take woman all in all, and prize her.

She gave a look—a swift, sweet look,
Made up of all her charms together,
That all my recreant reason shook,
And rapt my soul, the Saints know whither,
It was not joy, it was not sadness,
'Twas passion, deeply, deadly spoken;
By such has love been turn'd to madness,
By such have noble hearts been broken.

She gaz'd; the splendour of her eye
Lay on my senses like a spell:
She spoke; her voice was melody
That search'd my bosom's inmost cell;
Her words were like her angel tone,
Of love, that not ev'n death could sever,
I woke! Hill, dale, and river shone;
I long'd to sleep and sleep for ever.

LIVERPOOL ELECTION.

Mr. Huskisson's Speech concluded from our last.

But to return to the narrative of fact. Mr. Canning had applied to one of the earliest friends of his youth, a man with whom, though politically opposed, he had through all vicissitudes of contentious life steadily maintained the closest private friendship; he had applied, in fact, to Lord Carlisle, to see if he could have the support of some of that nobleman's distinguished friends. This application led to further negotiation, and through Lord Carlisle a communication was opened with Lord Lansdowne. The principle of these negotiations was distinctly understood to be this—that on either side no compromise was to take place—that while on the one side no departure from pledge or principle was to be extracted, so on the other there was to be no alteration of the principles on which Lord Liverpool's administration stood at the time of his cessation. On that great question—the Catholic Question—the principle of its position as a Cabinet measure was to remain unaltered; it was to be free and open for the exercise of individual opinion in the Cabinet, or in Parliament; and those noble persons who joined Mr. Canning were not required or supposed to forfeit for the sake of office (which would have been an insult to them), any of the principles which they had previously maintained; and, on these terms, they were at liberty to accede to the government. This coalition thus laid was not likely to receive any practical obstruction from the discussion of topics which circumstances had cast into abeyance. There were circumstances and symptoms in the month of December, which created and accumulated difficulties, more particularly as connected with the minister at the head of the administration, who was more immediately responsible to his Majesty for the acts of that Government. There is no man more amiable and spotless than Lord Goderich—none of more rigid honour, or purer principles; but there were circumstances which his sense of duty compelled him to lay before the King, connected with the difficulties and unfavourable occurrences, which led him to think hopeless the further continuance of the government, or of the administration, as it then stood. Lord Goderich acted doubtless from a sense of public duty; this I need not tell any man who knows his singleness of heart, his unblemished integrity, and his plain and straightforward views. His judgment was formed with reference to the practicability of going on as things in December looked, with safety to the interests of the country, and the stability of its best institutions.—(Hear!) In this situation, promptitude was necessary; and the King sent for the Duke of Wellington to assist, without loss of time, in the reconstruction of the Government. I speak to facts within my certain knowledge, when I declare that his Majesty felt the greatest reluctance in changing the members of his Government; and the Duke of Wellington also reluctantly undertook the task only at his sovereign's most earnest wish to have a consolidated administration. His grace felt that his proper sphere, and indeed his warmest desire, was to remain in charge of the important military trust, which he feels himself most competent to discharge, from the association of all those habits of his former life, with which he has identified in a tide of glorious success his own fame with his country's renown, and obtained a position which is identified with the stability of his country.—(Cheers.) He obeyed, however, the commands of his Sovereign, and I believe, indeed I know, that no

exclusive party was marked out, no single man excluded from the sphere of his choice in the execution of the King's commands. He was to form, as he pleased, from the liberal and intelligent men who were of his Majesty's councils, such a government as he thought best calculated to assist in giving stability to the institutions of the country. It so happened that the Duke of Wellington, after consulting only with one other individual, Mr. Peel, who possessed talents and integrity for the public service, I believe, came next to myself. I will not disguise from my constituents that, when this communication was made to me, it was in most general terms. To an application so general, I could only give a general reply. I could only state, that I was not precluded by party, or party connections, to forego any attention to what I believed in my own mind and judgment to be due to the interests of my country; and that, provided the new administration were formed upon the principles which I had espoused, and which I thought indispensable to the welfare of the community, and provided also I could see a pledge for the guarantee of the due operation of my principles, I was not deprived by any pledge of party or engagement with others from participating in their promotion.—(Hear, hear!) That was the general answer which I gave to the general application I received. In the progress of my intercourse with the Duke of Wellington, I laid a full stress upon two things—first, as to measures (for to them I always steadily looked); secondly, to the guarantees which were to secure the progress of these measures; and again, I had a third feeling and object, that in the consideration of these matters nothing should be done by me which could diminish or affect the propriety or force of my constant and affectionate attachment to the liberal principles of Lord Liverpool and Mr. Canning, whose views I knew and appreciated from a deep conviction of their value and necessity. Through good fortune and through bad fortune, this fidelity to my lamented friends I was bound by every tie of principle and honour to maintain. As to measures, I had before me the experience of nine months of what may be called the principles of Mr. Canning's government as involved in its foreign policy. My first consideration then was, does there appear any likelihood that that policy will undergo any essential change, will suffer any departure from the principles I have assisted in proclaiming, or tend in any way to condemn them—because, if so, my course is clear; I have only to make my bow, and retire from any government so constituted?—(Applause.) Let not the public be misled by the slander of individuals who talk of conspiracy. Whatever they may think of me, I shall only ask of them to look to the conduct of others who acted with me in Mr. Canning's Government. Could Lord Dudley have embarked in a vile conspiracy—forgetful of himself, forgetful of his honour—against his Whig colleagues?—and for what? For the emoluments of office—for the selfish gratification of political power! Is it credible that such a man would fly from his principles, and abandon the credit of the treaty which bears his name—the treaty of London respecting Greece (applause)—to aid a conspiracy against his colleagues? Is it possible that Mr. Grant—an amiable and enlightened man, of refined good sense, and frank and bland in all his actions—is he, too, a conspirator? I might go farther. I must touch upon that delicate ground, the Administration of Ireland, and ask those who slanderously talk of conspiracy, is it likely that Mr. Lamb would consent to continue in the administration of that country, in which he had already acquired such just and deserved reputation, for the fidelity, diligence, and impartiality of his conduct, if he were not sure that Government would discountenance party, and maintain the strictest neutrality, only taking care that strict justice should be done to Catholics as well as Protestants, and the ascendancy of the law held evenly between them?—(Hear!) Whatever may be thought of me for my conduct, surely no man can fairly or honestly impugn the conduct of those to whom I have alluded. He now came to the questions which had been put by his hon. friend Mr. Currie; and first with regard to the corn bill. This was, no doubt, a difficult and complicated question, but it was most assuredly his intention to adhere to the principles of the corn bill of last year, and to introduce such a bill as should satisfy the just wishes of the country, and at the same time not prejudice the lawful interests of the landowners. Further than this he could not now in prudence say. In respect to the assessed taxes, he might state that in the year 1824, an attempt was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to introduce one rule for levying those taxes throughout the kingdom. So active an opposition was raised to that proposal, that the measure was abandoned, though the principle was still held to be good, and he (Mr. Huskisson) should certainly feel it his duty to bring the subject under the consideration of Government, to obtain an equalization of the assessments. In regard to the Finance Committee, it would be one of the first duties which would devolve upon him, if he should have the honour to be returned by them to Parliament, to give his vote for the formation of such a committee, and to take care, in conjunction with his colleagues, and especially Mr. Peel, that the members of it were selected from all the great parties, looking only to those who had shown the greatest aptitude for business, the greatest attention to the public interest, and the greatest desire to bring down the expenditure of the country to the lowest possible amount.—(Cheers.) His honourable friend who had seconded the nomination, had alluded to the two subjects of the renewal of the charters of the two important companies, the East India Company and the Bank of England. To these subjects he should endeavour to apply the general principles which he had long professed, at the same time considering the claims which those great companies fairly had upon the country. He was strongly opposed to monopolies of any kind, and thought it high-

ly proper that institutions which had arisen up under different circumstances, should undergo a change with the changing circumstances of the country, and that the immense capital, skill, and intelligence of the people should have a fair field for their employment.—(Cheers.) He feared he had detained them far too long. He had only to thank them for the patience with which they had listened to him. How far his address might be satisfactory, he could not anticipate; but if he had forfeited his claim to their confidence and support, however mortified he might be at the circumstance, he should withdraw from public life, and enjoy, in peace of conscience, the opportunity of recovering that health which his hon. friend Mr. Currie had been kind enough to wish him.—(Three cheers.) The Rev. W. Shepherd spoke at great length, and nominated Lord Molyneux as a fit person to represent the borough of Liverpool in Parliament. Dr. Crompton seconded the nomination of Lord Molyneux. Colonel Williams protested against the re-election of Mr. Huskisson on the same ground on which he had before opposed him, viz., the constitutional principle, that he was disqualified for sitting in Parliament by holding a place of profit under the Crown. Mr. Huskisson briefly replied, and put it to the Rev. gentleman's good taste and discretion, whether he would persevere in unnecessarily going to a poll for Lord Molyneux, who was most probably unaware of such an intention, and for whom he entertained feelings of respect and esteem, which would render it a matter of regret to him that they should meet on those hustings in any other position but that of concurrence.—(Applause.) The Rev. W. Shepherd consented to the withdrawing of his nomination, and Mr. Huskisson was according declared to be duly elected. The right hon. gentleman briefly returned thanks, and begged to be allowed to retire without the delay of chairing. The meeting then dispersed. MAGNIFICENT NUPTIALS.—The nuptials of Mademoiselle Lafitte with the young Prince de la Moskowa (the son of Ney) have been celebrated with princely magnificence. Between 15 and 1600 persons were assembled at the fete given by M. Lafitte the evening of the marriage-day. Amongst the company were several peers, a great number of deputies, generals, men of letters, &c. Upwards of 500 ladies, many remarkable for their beauty, and all in the newest costumes, presented an enchanting coup-d'œil. The evening commenced by a concert, in which the principal singers of the Opera took a part. Rossini presided at the piano. In the intervals, the bride and bridegroom walked arm in arm through the apartments. The bride wore a veil and robe of the most costly point lace; on her head was the nuptial crown of orange flowers; her ear-rings were formed of two fine emeralds incircled with brilliants, and from which hung, in form of a triangle, three large diamonds, terminated by three large pearls en poire, a diamond necklace surrounded her neck, and, in the words of the old ballad, 'cast light throughout the hall.'—The extreme paleness of her countenance, rendered still more striking by the raven blackness of her hair, and the melancholy expression of her eyes offered a singular contrast to the costliness of her dress, and the scene of splendour amidst which she moved. The bridegroom had nothing remarkable. He is under the middle size, and his countenance rather devoid of expression. His youngest brother (the Duke of Elchingen) was one of the finest young men of the party. About two in the morning the windows of the drawing-room were thrown open, and offered so many entrances to a splendid temporary refectory. Here was spread a table capable of accommodating one hundred guests at a time. This table, the whole length of which ran a magnificent plateau, was sparkling with a gorgeous service of plate, interspersed with vases of flowers, and covered with all that unbounded wealth could procure. The bride took her seat at the middle of this table; on her right was the Prince de la Moskowa, and next to him one of the prettiest girls present, the daughter of Fouché. The viands and wines were renewed seven or eight times. During the whole time a military band continued playing. M. Lafitte bore an air of the greatest satisfaction, and looked as if it was really the happiest day of his life. Every one was anxious to felicitate him on the marriage, and for his generous conduct towards the town of Mulhausen (menaced with complete ruin), for which he had succeeded in opening a credit of 5 millions of francs (200,000/.) the day before. This marriage is looked on with a very evil eye in the Fauxbourg Saint Germain, where it is pronounced a seditious union, M. Lafitte having given his daughter to the son of a man who was accused of treason. In the course of the night preceding the event, M. Lafitte received 6 anonymous letters, in which it was stated to him that his daughter would be assassinated, sooner than such a union should be suffered to take place. Two days before the one appointed, another letter was received, stating that Madlle. Lafitte would be immolated at the steps of the altar; and two similar letters were addressed to Madame Lafitte, who became alarmed; no interruption, however, to the ceremony took place. The widow of Marshal Ney made Miss Lafitte a present of a splendid prayer-book, the clasp of which is formed of a superb diamond. This book is valued at 30,000f. (1,200/.)