



Newfoundlander.

No. 40.

WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1828.

Sixpence.

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.

BY

BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.

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

£3 Dollars for Bills of Exchange.

April 16.

By private Contract.

ALL those capital and spacious Waterside PREMISES, the Property of JAMES MACRAURE, 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 *Foxhall*, delightfully situated on the North bank of the River Suir, 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.

To be Let.

And possession given on the 1st May next,

THAT 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 Burrel 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.

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.

January 9, 1828.

WILLIAM HOGAN.

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 BREXTON'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.

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 Octavo 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. 120l. 0 0

March 19.

Notices.

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

WILLIAM HOGAN, or to JOHN O'DONNELL,

Administrators to the Estate of the late Michael Mara.

April 9.

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 *Carboneau*, (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.

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.



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.

SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.

(From the Dublin Weekly Register, Feb. 2.)

The Society held its first meeting at the Royal Exchange on Tuesday. The attendance was most numerous and respectable.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the Chair. On taking the Chair, his Lordship announced that he had received 20l. from the Catholic Association for the benefit of the Mendicity Institution.—(Loud applause.)

The Secretary having read the draft of the petition to Parliament.

Mr. John David La Touche rose and said, that he felt great pleasure in moving its adoption. All persons should see the propriety of it. It stated the poverty of the country and its resources. The persons who joined in that Society wished it to be influenced by any religious or political opinions.—(Cheers.) It should embrace persons of all classes, and the only requisite was, that they should all feel in the cause of their common country, and have a wish to promote her prosperity. (Cheers.) One of the greatest evils of Ireland was, the great disproportion which employment bore to the population of the country. One of the objects of the Society for the Improvement of Ireland was, to strive to make out some remunerative employment. If there was an Act of Parliament, rendering all lands reclaimed free from taxes for a certain time, it would be the means of removing one great obstacle to improvement. (Hear, hear.)

The O'Conor Don said, that all persons who knew the state of Ireland should be anxious to hear of some measure for its amelioration. (Hear, hear.) He would second the resolution, and it gave him great pleasure to see Protestants, Catholics, and Dissenters, uniting in this one measure, so well calculated to promote the general good. If all Societies acted upon a similar principle, Ireland would soon present a far different picture. (Cheers.)

Mr. Leader entirely concurred with his worthy and excellent friend, Mr. La Touche, that this meeting was solely intended to promote the improvement of Ireland by practicable measures of acknowledged and recognised practical utility, wholly independent of all party feelings whatever; and that the moment a suitable petition, grounded on a well authenticated report, was prepared, that moment the object of the Society was accomplished, and its meeting at an end. (Hear, hear.) If there was an objectionable sentiment in the petition, or if he was conscious of entertaining an invidious sentiment, or one that any party could justly condemn or reprehend, he declared solemnly he would content himself in co-operating in every honest effort to promote the improvement of Ireland, and never obtrude himself on any meeting of his countrymen. (Hear, hear.) The question was not an Irish question; it was a great British as well as an Irish question. Since England had begun to improve Ireland, in 1782, the Cross Channel Trade had equalled, in net profits to England, the trade of the rest of Europe. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Ireland was a consumer of the manufactured goods of England, equal in value and quantity to the rest of Europe—(cheers)—and if he rose in Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, or Birmingham, with a proposition to improve Ireland, the plaudits he was certain of receiving would be re-echoed through every manufacturing district in Great Britain.—(Hear, hear, hear.) He asked why? Because England knows Ireland is better to her as a consumer than all Europe. (Great cheering.) Ireland takes six millions annually of British manufactures. An Irish trade in British manufactures, to the amount of six millions annually, has grown up in less than fifty years; and every Briton knew that if Ireland continued to be improved, and national antipathies were silenced and overcome, that in less than fifty years to come the trade would be twelve millions instead of six; and that the world, even a hostile world, could make no impression on nations bound indissolubly by their interests, and affording an ample home market for their varied produce. Mr. Leader continued for a considerable period to address the meeting. Many important references were made by him in the course of a very eloquent statement, to the Reports of the Committees of the House of Commons, and of the Government Engineers, on different subjects connected with the improvement of Ireland, which Mr. Leader commented on with great clearness and perspicuity. Mr. L.'s statement throughout was very deservedly applauded and well received.

The Resolution was then put from the Chair and carried, as was Mr. Leader's amendment.

Mr. Dillon Bellew suggested the propriety of appointing a Register, to take down the names of such Members of Parliament as attended their meeting.—(Hear, hear.) He had a precedent in the Burghs of Scotland. There, before going to attend their Parliamentary duties, the Members attended and received the instructions of their constituents. As the Members of Parliament were the organs of the public feeling, such a measure would be attended with many very beneficial results.

Mr. Henry Grattan, M. P., said, that a document which he had that day received, showed the result arising from the want of encouragement to the linen trade. In the Barony of Granard 1000 looms had been formerly employed; now they are all idle. The Linen Inspector of Monaghan used formerly to return to the Linen Board 50,000 yards of linen, as sold in one year in that town; and in the last year he returned but 19,000, being a decrease of 31,000 yards yearly. Formerly 1000 yards used to be the weekly sale, and now not more than 150 yards were disposed of. From the public documents it appeared that Great Britain imported in one year from Holland, Poland, and Russia, 20,405 cwt. of linen yarn, at 1s. 6d. per lb., which amounted to 323,

502l. This was, an immense loss to Ireland. If such a system were preserved in, who could say what disastrous consequences might not follow?

Lord Cloncurry said, that he felt with Mr. Leader, that Ireland wanted no assistance to promote her welfare, unless the union of her own people. There were twelve millions of acres in Ireland; two of these were reclaimable bog; more than two millions were entirely neglected, and not one acre of the entire was well cultivated or tilled. He had himself in his own hands eight hundred acres, and although he kept one hundred men continually employed; yet he could not say that one acre was properly cultivated. If England gave only fair play, Ireland would remove the necessity of importing foreign corn. If there were any defalcation in the crops, she would meet the demand. (Cheers.) The poor people who were to be transported, or turned out on the roads, there to rob or die, these were the mine of wealth which ought to be worked. If their exertions tended in any degree to produce any good, they would not only be rewarded in this life by an increase of riches and wealth, but they could bring with them before their God, the consoling reflection that they saved their country. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. M'Dermott presented himself to the meeting, and begged the indulgence of the Chair whilst he offered a few observations. If, said he, this meeting was convened for any other purpose than that for which your Lordship has called it, it might be considered presumptuous in the humble individual who now addresses you, to trespass on its attention. But when I consider that we are all assembled to promote the welfare of our common country, I do not deem apology necessary, nor do I conceive the observations of any gentleman can be looked upon as obtrusive. (Cheers.) This day, my Lord, omens well for Ireland. It is delightful to see all classes, and persons of every creed, forgiving past injuries, and forgetting past dissensions, coming forward on an occasion like the present, actuated by no selfish motives, and stimulated by no feeling but a noble emulation to advance the prosperity of this unfortunate country.—(Cheers.) It is still more gratifying to see your Lordship, the first Magistrate of this once flourishing city, sanctioning our proceedings by your presence, and co-operating with your fellow-countrymen in the salvation of Ireland. (Cheers.) I do not mean, my Lord, to flatter. I have never stooped to it. I am the flatterer of no man. (Hear, hear.) But I will say this, that by your Lordship's conduct on this and former occasions, when the present subject was brought under consideration, you have earned well of your country. (Hear, hear.) And it must be consoling to your Lordship to reflect, that that conduct has won for you the esteem and the approbation of the worth and the virtue of the land.—Your Lordship's conduct may not escape the obloquy of some, but the praise of one party, or the vituperation of the other, must be to you alike indifferent, when you are conscious to yourself of discharging your duty with rectitude and impartiality—when you have this feeling within your bosom, "nil conscire sibi nulla pascere culpa."—(Loud cheers.) You, my Lord, and the noblemen and gentlemen who are this day assembled, have, from the melancholy situation of our country, been obliged to come forward, and since our neighbours have done nothing for us, to try what we can do for ourselves. (Hear, hear.) Many measures have been proposed for the benefit of Ireland, but all have proved either impracticable in principle, or hopeless in their operations. It is idle to say the country is over populated, and that emigration is the only remedy; the country is not, my Lord, over populated, and even if it were, whilst there is an acre of waste land to be cultivated or reclaimed at home, I would not send the Irish peasant as an exile to cultivate the waste lands of distant colonies. (Cheers.) All the people want is employment. They are ready to work, but there is no one to employ them. Many of them are not ashamed to beg, but there is no one to relieve them.—(Cheers.) They have industry and energy enough if they had but a field to display them. All they ask is fair play. (Hear, hear.) The waste lands of this country might be brought into cultivation; roads might be made; fisheries encouraged. You would by these means give employment to millions, and prevent the dreadful ravages of famine and disease. (Cheers.) My excellent friend, Mr. Bellew, has anticipated me in suggesting the propriety or rather the absolute necessity of our representatives becoming members of this society. If we do not accomplish this we do nothing. We all know what little attention is paid in the British Parliament to any question relating to Ireland, and how negligent and inattentive our own members are when that question is under discussion. (Hear, hear.) You will find some half dozen of them, such as the gentleman who last addressed you, I mean Mr. Grattan, who are assiduous in the performance of their duty, and attentive to the interests of Ireland, but as to the remainder they are either indulging themselves in rural recreations, or receive a whisper from the minister to retire until the question is disposed of. (Cheers.) I should wish to have them members of this society, where they should attend regularly previous to each session of Parliament, and receive such suggestions as might be conceived beneficial to the country, and on their return that they should be obliged to account how and in what manner they had discharged their duties. (Cheers.) If this is not done all our plans are to no purpose. In this way we might be able to have the complaints of the people attended to, and their grievances addressed. We might be able to cheer the sinking spirit and raise the drooping heads of our people. Of this, my Lord, however, we may be certain, that this day has laid the foundation of some good, and we will look upon it as the forerunner of brighter and happier times for this hitherto neglected and distracted country. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Butler Bryan moved for the appointment of a Managing Committee for 1828.

The motion having been seconded, was carried unanimously.—The memorial of the Broad Silk Trade was referred to the Committee.

The O'Conor Don having been called to the Chair, the most marked thanks of the Meeting were returned to the Lord Mayor, for his unceasing and patriotic exertions in the cause of his country.

The Lord Mayor returned thanks. He had been censured, because he divested himself of all party feelings in his official character, and combined with those who were engaged in forming measures for the improvement of the country. (Cheers.) However, when he had the approbation of so respectable a Meeting, he took no notice of these attacks. He never did, nor never would, crouch to any party. (Tremendous cheering.)

The Meeting then adjourned, after giving three cheers for the Lord Mayor.

LONDON, February 24.

The Marquess of Loule and the Princess, his wife, (daughter of the Queen of Portugal) sailed on the 4th instant, on board the English merchant steamer Venus, Capt. Andrews. Their flight, which was precipitate enough, was hastened in consequence of a report having been circulated, that Don Miguel was shortly expected, and the fearful new-married pair, in consequence of an intimation that they had better depart before Don Miguel arrived, were compelled to look out for a speedy conveyance from their native country. Their vessel was chartered either for Fal-mouth or Gibraltar. Independent of her own private fortune, left her by the late King, which is considerable, the Princess is said to have received large presents from the Queen Mother, as well as in money as in jewels, which will place her and her husband above all pecuniary embarrassments. The Marquess, which is also large for the country, being about 8000l. a year, was much increased by the extravagance of his father. The present young man, although not remarkable for splendid acquisitions, has considerable advantages, all in the little knowledge which he has obtained in reading as in the beauty and grace of his person. The Princess, who has always been regarded as the finest flower of her family, went off in good spirits, but her loving Lord is described as being dispirited on being compelled to exile himself from the land of his birth.

INFLUENCE BEHIND THE THRONE.—Every body remembers Lord Chatham's denunciation of the "Power behind the throne, eater than the throne itself." In the debate on Monday evening, on what has been rather ludicrously called the "Ministerial explanations," Mr. Thon's Duncombe alluded, in very strong and pointed terms, to a similar influence, which he supposed to have been equally active and potential in the late changes in the Administration. We do not presume to guess who the "incorporeal person" is; but we do recollect that a few months ago the Tory papers teemed with allusions, not of the most delicate kind, to the "female influence" to which, they said, Mr. Canning's Administration owed its existence. The "substantial form" is no secret: it is no other than the rich Rothschild.

The following has been published as a correct version of the passage in the speech to which we refer:

"There is, Sir—deny it who can—a secret influence behind the Throne, whose form is never seen, whose name is never breathed, who has access to all the secrets of the State, and who manages all the sudden springs of Ministerial arrangements,

At whose soft nod the streams of honour flow— Whose smiles all place and put orange bestow"

Closely connected with this invisible, this incorporeal person, stands a more solid and substantial form, a new and formidable power, till these days unknown in Europe. Master of unbounded wealth, he boasts that he is the arbiter of peace and war, and that the credit of nations depends upon his nod; his correspondents are innumerable; his couriers outrun those of Sovereign Princes and absolute Sovereigns; Ministers of State are in his pay. Paramount in the Cabinets of Continental Europe, he aspires to the domination of our own; even the great Don Miguel himself, of whom we have lately heard and seen so much, was obliged to have recourse to the purse of this individual before he could take possession of his throne. Sir, that such secret influences do exist is a matter of notoriety; they are known to have been but too busy in the underplot of the recent revolution. I believe their object to be as impure as the means by which their power has been acquired, and denounce them and their agents as unknown to the British Constitution, and derogatory to the honour of the Crown, &c."

MR. CANNING'S MONUMENT.—A meeting of the Subscribers to the erection of a Monument to the Memory of Mr. Canning, was held on Monday, at the Thatched House Tavern. The Earl of Harrowby was called to the Chair. The ascertained amount of the subscription was 9,500l.; but a larger sum, it is supposed, has been subscribed, but not yet reported from the provincial districts. A Committee of thirty-six Noblemen and Gentlemen were appointed, who are to be empowered to receive plans from sculptors, and also subscriptions.

Some additional intelligence from Constantinople has been furnished by the Paris Papers of Wednesday and Thursday. It corroborates the previous accounts, and, if true, would leave but feeble hopes of peace. The Manifesto issued by the Porte has arrived, and is couched in no measured or doubtful terms. "It is evident," says the Manifesto, "that this pretence of liberty on the part of the Greeks, tends to nothing less than to place in the hands of the infidels

all the countries of Europe and Asia, where the Greeks are mixed with Mussulmen—to put by degrees the Rayas in the place of Ottomans, and the Ottomans in the place of Rayas—to convert our Mosques into Churches, where the sound of bells will be heard—in a word, to annihilate, quickly and easily, Islamism. Neither law, nor reason, nor policy, permit the acceptance of such conditions.”

A circular order to the Pachas avows that the forbearance of the Porte after the battle of Navarin was only to gain time, and accuses the Russians of having at length succeeded in seducing two other powers to assist in overthrowing the Ottoman Empire.

The measures adopted by the Porte correspond with the disposition manifested in the documents we have alluded to. French, English, and Russian subjects, some of whom have resided at Constantinople for thirty years, have been obliged to quit the capital; the Armenian Catholics have been sent to Asia; vessels with corn have been unloaded for the supply of the Turkish armies; reinforcements of men, cannon, and ammunition, take their departure daily from Constantinople, and are to shape their course towards the Danube as soon as the weather is open.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The capital of the Ottoman empire, where our ambassadors smoke, drink coffee, and dance at the most splendid balls in the world, is exteriorly the most beautiful city on earth. It is looking on a magic scene, to view it in the morning from the water. The sun, rising on the right behind the Asiatic hills, throws an inconceivable brilliancy over the seas, which, bounded on every side by verdant shores, heaves like a mass of molten gold beneath its beams. On both sides, green meadows and tufted groves refresh and gladden the eye. And the city itself, with its brilliant many-coloured mosques, its gardens, its cemeteries, where the ever-green cypress flourishes, and its lofty aerial minarets towering over its Mussulman temples, glitters like a fairy creation in the sun. Add to this the innumerable caïques, or long gilded barges, which, with their picturesque and solemn-looking crews, glide over the sea in a thousand directions; and you have a scene worth sailing three thousand miles to behold. Baths are numerous at Constantinople, and remarkable for their neatness; but let no one imagine that in these establishments, as in our own, each has his particular closet. You commence by entering a vast hall, round which are ranged several beds. You quit your clothes, and are enveloped in a large blue coverlet; a bath then conducts you to a second hall far less than the first, where the heat becomes perceptible; thence you are led into a third, where the temperature is still more elevated; to a fourth, and sometimes to a fifth, where the heat is suffocating. In these last halls are small marble basins, placed near the walls; above each is a cock supplying warm, and another cold water. The person to be bathed places himself near the basins; a boy in attendance rubs him with a sort of comb which raises the skin, covers him with a lather of soap, and lastly rinses him by throwing frequent sluicings of water on his head. This is what is called a bath *la Turque*. I forgot to say, that before these singular ceremonies, a servant forcibly presses your arms and legs, and causes all the joints of your body to crack, to render you more active. After the bath, you return to the first apartment, dress yourself, and take coffee.

MRS. SIDDONS.—We understand that an offer has been made to Mrs. Siddons and to Charles Kemble, of 10,000*l.* sterling (nearly 45,000 dollars), to come out for one year to this country, beginning their performances at Charleston and ending at Boston. Mrs. Siddons has retired from the stage, but such an offer may induce her to grace it once more. Although 60 years of age, she is in excellent health. We hope that the offer will be accepted, and that this magnificent woman, of whom we have read and heard so much, will shed the parting light of her glory on the American stage.—*New York Courier.*

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (WEDNESDAY) April 23, 1828.

The north-east winds that have prevailed during the last week, together with the thick foggy weather by which they are generally accompanied, have prevented the vessels which are, no doubt, now on the coast, from making their appearance before this period.—A large Brig was seen off the harbour on Saturday evening, and boarded by the pilots, but a snow storm having sprung up about dusk, was obliged to bear away for some one of the southern ports.

SEAL-FISHERY.

The following vessels have arrived since our last:
Lady Margaret, Piccot, 1,970
Justin, (of Brigus) Whelan, 1,900
Dolphin, (of Brigus) Whelan, 1,700
Reverie, Woods, 160
Resolution, 300
Emily, 200
 (with the body of Michael Foran, the late master, who died on Saturday last.)
Devonport, 100
 (brought in the crew of the Schooner *Lion*, of Harbour-Grace, which vessel foundered in the ice.)
Smuggler, (of Green Bay) 160
Enterprise, (of Tilton Harbour) Brine, 2,200

We sincerely regret that the reports of the masters of the Sealers which have arrived, are rather unfavourable, as regards this most important fishery; they all concur in pronouncing it to be one of the

most rough and stormy seasons experienced for many years, and that a great many of the vessels spoken to, belonging to this port and Conception Bay, were but badly fished. Two or three total losses are reported to have occurred.

We have every assurance that a few days' experience will realize the strong hopes which, notwithstanding the unpropitious appearance of things, we still entertain of a more successful issue to the Seal Fishery of this spring, in which one and all are so deeply interested, than the above reports would lead us to expect.

To the Editor of the Newfoundland.

Sir,—I have no objection to any individual in society making use of his *wit* or his *wisdom*, either as an Editor of a public Paper or otherwise; but the solacism of the *Public Ledger* of to-day, as respects the Bishop of Nova-Scotia's visit to Trinity Bay, identifies the author and the paper so closely, that his comments on the history and passing events in Newfoundland, require nothing farther, at present, from your humble servant,
SPECTATOR.

St. John's, 22d April, 1828.

To be Let.

And immediate possession given.

TWO HOUSES at *River Head*, last in the possession of Mr. John Dillon.

Also,

An excellent Dwelling-house in *Water-street*, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Piers Ryan.

Apply to

April 23. **PATRICK MORRIS.**

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 3*s.*—Pit 2*s.*)

Doors to be opened at 1/4 past 6 o'clock—performance to commence at 7.

April 16.

Sales at Auction.

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,

April 16. *Auctioneer.*

ON TUESDAY,

The 6th May, at 11 o'clock,

AT THE LATE

Doctor Warner's

FARM,

The following Laudrd 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 Bedrooms, Pantrys and Store-rooms, neatly 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 14*s.*

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, Mauls,
- Hatchets, Pick Axes, &c. &c.

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

And,

On THURSDAY, the 8th May,

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 Rummers,
- 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.

GEORGE LILLY,

April 16. *Auctioneer.*

BILLS OF LADING and SHIPPING PAPERS, for Sale, at the Office of this Paper.



Words' Corant.

LIFE IS A DREAM.

That life is a dream we have often been told,
And strange are the sights which its visions unfold;
Some lovely, some fearful, some brief as an hour—
We are now in the sunshine—and then in the shower.
We roam amidst flowrets—we dance on the hill—
We breathe the sweet air—and drink from the rill;
But strange tho' it seem, ere a moment is past,
All that pleas'd us is faded—we wet with the blast.
All, all that we look on, will change as we gaze,
Like the scenes of the night which the fancy displays;
Midst music and sunshine we muse o'er the deep,
And soon we turn back from the wild giddy steep.
We hear the sweet song from the bark on the sea,
We are charm'd with the primrose that blooms on the lea;
But the tempest awakes, and the sky is o'ercast,
And both have been wreck'd in the pitiless blast.
Our hopes, and our joys, as they hurry us on,
Deceive us with smiles, but when grasp'd they are gone;
Like the child who in sunshine pursues the gay fly,
And wearied returns with the tear in its eye.
We doat upon beauty, youth, genius, and worth;
Love and friendship we prize as the gems of the earth;
For a moment we turn from their beauty and bloom,
And the next we are led to launch o'er their tomb.

LIVERPOOL, February 25.

The debates which have taken place, in the House of Commons, on the subject of the breaking up of the late ministry, have produced disclosures that are not calculated to give the public a very exalted idea of the conduct of men who fill high and responsible stations in the government of this country. No man, it has been said, is a hero in the eyes of his valet-de-chambre: with equal truth may it be affirmed, that no minister of state appears a sage in the eyes of individuals who enjoy opportunities of watching the movements of cabinets, and of observing the intrigues, the jealousies, and the quarrels which occasionally divide and distract the best regulated ministries.

The public have, by the dissensions which have sprung up among certain of his Majesty's servants, obtained a peep behind the scenes. The whole of the ministerial corps have, by the magic wand of the god of Discord, been made to pass before the public eye; and they have enjoyed one of the finest views of the conduct of statesmen towards each other that was ever presented to the wondering vision of the people of this unhappy land. The natural effect of the exposure of the secrets and the cabals of the cabinet has been to lower the character of public men in the eyes of the people generally; and to show them, that statesmen, however mighty they may appear when surrounded by "the pomp and circumstance" of office, and however profound their wisdom and sagacity may seem when by their eloquence they are rivetting the attention of listening senates, are men of like passions with ourselves, and as susceptible of the feelings of envy and of jealousy as the humblest individual in the King's dominions. Sir Joseph Yorke characterized the late ministry very properly, when, in the debate on Thursday night, he described its members as "the greatest set of children that ever matters of importance were intrusted to." It is clear, indeed, from the disclosures of the preceding fourteen days, that several of them ought never to have been ministers at all. Like the sage Polonius, my Lord Goderich, Mr. Herries, and some others may with truth exclaim,

"Let me be no assistant for a state,
But keep a farm, and carters."

Amidst the war of words which has taken place in the House of Commons during the preceding week, and amidst all the conflicting statements which have been made by certain gentlemen, it gives us unfeigned pleasure to state, that Mr. Huskisson has vindicated his character from the imputations which had been cast upon it by persons both in and out of Parliament. Lord Normanby, in the speech which paved the way for the right honourable gentleman's explanation of his conduct, made the subject of the "guarantees" the prominent charge against the Colonial Secretary. This charge, as we showed in our preceding publication, had no foundation in fact. It originated in an incorrect report of the words of Mr. Huskisson, which gave rise, in the mind of the noble premier, to a misconception of the meaning of the word "guarantee," which occurred in the course of the right honourable gentleman's speech. What, therefore, Lord Normanby deemed the most serious accusation against Mr. Huskisson, his constituents, at least the most intelligent part of them, knew, of their own knowledge, to be altogether false.

We think that the occurrences of the last fortnight must have convinced the right honourable gentleman, that he was injudicious, when speaking before his constituents on the subject of the late administration, in not informing them, that the proximate cause of its dissolution was a difference of opinion between himself and one of his colleagues on a point of no importance in itself, but which was so magnified by the pertinacity of that colleague as to produce the disruption of the cabinet itself. The folly of Mr. Herries swelled the mole-hill into the mountain; but

Mr. Huskisson must not be blamed for the conduct of a colleague. If, as we argued last week, he had submitted to the dictation of a member of the cabinet, inferior in station and infinitely more so in talent to himself, he would have been twitted, and taunted, and jeered with having truckled to his colleague: his usefulness would thus have been impaired, and his influence in the government diminished. It is extremely probable, however, that if the fact of Lord Althorp having been proposed as the chairman of the finance committee had not been prematurely blabbed by Mr. Tierney, and thus have been made known beyond the ministerial circle, Mr. Huskisson would not have deemed the nomination of the noble lord of so much importance as he evidently regarded it, when it had become notorious in the political circles by the Master of the Mint's communication of the fact to Earl Spencer. But, the nomination once known, and known, too, as having been sanctioned by Mr. Huskisson and objected to by Mr. Herries, the right honourable Colonial Secretary could not have given way, without risking, at a later period, by the loss of his weight and influence, the very same catastrophe which has already taken place,—namely, the dissolution of the Goderich administration. In the dispute between Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Herries, which blew up the cabinet, the conduct of our right honourable representative is free from reproach, whilst the character of Mr. Herries has sustained a shock which it will scarcely ever recover.

In reading the speech which the Marquis of Lansdowne delivered, on Monday fortnight, in the House of Lords, it struck us, that the noble marquis insinuated, that Mr. Huskisson had not, when the Goderich administration was in the agonies of dissolution; or, to speak more correctly, after it had actually expired, treated his lordship quite fairly. The same opinion generally prevailed respecting the meaning of the noble marquis's words; and we deemed the accusation of bad faith, which had been hinted at rather than openly stated, the most serious charge which had been alleged against Mr. Huskisson. We were glad, therefore, to find, that Lord Lansdowne unequivocally disclaimed the meaning which had been attributed to his words; and that he never intended to accuse the right honourable gentleman with having abused his confidence. A declaration to this effect was made, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Stanley, a young gentleman of the greatest promise, and it was received with loud cheers. This accusation, therefore, like the accusation respecting the "guarantees," has fallen harmlessly to the ground. The declaration which had been imputed to Mr. Huskisson by the Marquis of Clanricard, that he would never join the men who persecuted Mr. Canning to death, was repeated in the course of the debate on Monday night. Its repetition did not, however, produce any effect on the house. Mr. Huskisson met the story with a direct denial; at the same time admitting, that he had, on his return to England, in August, after the death of his lamented friend, used these words:—"The wounds are now too green and fresh for me to act with those who deserted the administration when Mr. Canning was at the head of it." We envy not the feelings of the men who would perpetuate political, and not personal animosities, by denouncing the forgiveness of injuries as an unpardonable crime.—*Albion.*

A deputation of Gentlemen from the two congregations of Paradise-street, and Renshaw-street, Liverpool, waited on Mr. Huskisson on Wednesday, to request him to present to the House of Commons their petition for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. The Right Honourable Gentleman, in the course of his observations, remarked—That he did not consider the subjects of complaint as any great practical grievance, except the clause in the Corporation Act; there it was true that any member might put his veto upon the nomination of a candidate who had not previously qualified; but he did not think there was now in the kingdom a man to be found so illiberal; and that all the penalties of the Test Act were avoided, if not by the letter, certainly by the liberal construction, of the Annual Act of Indemnity; that the hardships complained of were nothing in comparison with the real grievances of the Catholics; that he was of opinion that whatever tests might be thought necessary to secure the allegiance of subjects, they ought all to be of a civil, never of a religious nature; and that he hoped, and from the advance of human intellect, believed that the time would soon come, when all disabilities on account of religious opinions would be removed. The Right Honourable Gentleman concluded his remarks in nearly the following words:—"With every word in the arguments of these petitions I fully concur, and shall so state to the House; and if I should vote for the postponement of the question, it will be merely because I think it will be prejudicial to a question of much greater importance."

It is reported that there is something wrong among some of the officers of the Treasury. The Duke of Wellington, it is said, went to his office the other day, and inquired for several gentlemen, who were all found to be absent; upon which his Grace observed, that he was glad to find that there was so little business to be done; it would give him an opportunity of retrenching the expenses of that department.

DUCCAL CORONETS.—Among the reports current the Club Houses is one that the new Administration intend to confer three Ducal Coronets. The Noblemen selected for this distinguished honour are said to be the Marquesses of Hertford and Stafford, and the Earl of Lansdale.

NEW BARONETS.—The Gazette of Tuesday announces, that Letters Patent have been passed, granting the dignity of Baronet to Francis Freeling, of the Post Office; Joseph De Courcy Loftan, of Cub-

ham, Kent, M. D.; and Patrick Macgregor, of Saville-row, Sergeant Surgeon to his Majesty.

Constantinople, Jan. 8.—Of the English, only three commercial houses are to remain, viz. those of Kerr, Black, & Co.; Sarell; and Hanson—one Ionian merchant, Galileo, and three Ionians of inferior note. Of the French merely the old-established houses, and a very few other persons of respectability.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Paris, February 8.

At two o'clock the president took the chair. The house was very full; the right side was much more numerous than the left. They were wholly occupied with questions connected with the validity of several returns at the last elections. One from Angoulême gave rise to some rather warm debates. The house broke up at five o'clock.

February 9.

Election discussions still occupied the house. We shall give a specimen of the way in which they manage these matters in France:—

"The reporter of the 9th bureau reports, that the admission of M. le Comte d'Angier ought to be adjourned, because the proces verbal of his election does not mention the number of electors; and, therefore, the chamber does not know that he has obtained the indispensable number of suffrages; and, besides, it does not appear that he was domiciled in the department.

"M. d'Angier, from his place.—I am domiciled in the department of Vaucluse.

"M. de Nancques.—There is no proof of it before the bureau.

"M. d'Angier [who was dressed in a blue frock coat with gilt copper buttons]—I am not in costume; I shall go to put on my deputy's dress.

"Voices from the left.—Speak without the costume; speak by all means;—speak—speak!

"M. d'Angier, from the tribune.—I am a rear admiral in the King's service; but I never had any other domicile but the department of Vaucluse. I offered the reporter my carte d'electeur, which is an irrefragable proof. I will produce it in the chamber.

"M. de Nancques.—The objection of the number of electors in the proces verbal is a more serious difficulty.

"M. Hyde de Neuville.—The proces verbal must be read. (Marks of hesitation in a great part of the assembly.)"

This scene ended by the Minister of the Interior promising to send for the general list of the electors, which settled the business for that time.

The admission of a M. Creuze was disputed on various grounds; one of which was that the president of the electoral college had inspected the ballots alone, and scrutinized them by himself.

"M. de Gramont.—Who was this president?

"The Reporter.—M. Creuze.

"M. de Gramont.—What, the man himself? (Murmurs.)

"M. Creuze, after observing on other alleged informalities, said, as for the imputation of being alone when I read the slips, I declare that there cannot be any election in all France carried on with more order and decorum than that of the second electoral arrondissement of Vienne. There was not a single complaint. The bureau was quite free—every body could approach it, and read the slips with their own eyes. (Long laughing.)

"M. de Gramont.—A frank avowal.

"M. B. de Constant.—The secrecy of the ballot appears to have been well kept.

"M. Casimir Perier moved that the question should be referred to the Minister of the Interior. France thirsts after legal order and administrative justice (bravo), and it is in elections particularly that good faith should be observed. (Loud acclamations.)

"M. Dupin, the elder, moved the order of the day.

"M. Sebastiani.—The reporter should continue reading his report.

"Several voices.—The order of the day.

"Others.—The report, the report.

"M. Doria mounts the tribune without the costume. (Loud cries from the left, "In costume, in costume," from the right, "It is no matter, speak, speak.") M. Doria continued to speak during the tumult, in support of the admission of M. Creuze.

"After more confusion the question was put, and the whole chamber rose unanimously in favour of the admission. (Loud and universal laughing.)"

"The chamber rose at a quarter past eight."

Irish Wit.—The response of Sir Walter Scott in a late Gazette, is not perhaps superior to one made, as it is said, to Surgeon Abernethy. In repairing the street in which he resides, it happened, lately, that the paving stones were accumulated near his door. The doctor, in anger, remonstrated with a Paddy labourer on the occasion; and the following dialogue ensued:—Dr. A.—"Why the d—t have you laid your rubbish at my door, where so many carriages are daily stopping? Paddy.—"Fait, your honor, it must be laid somewhere, till the strait is mended. Dr.—"It may be so, but it must not be laid there. Paddy.—"Where can I put it then, your honor?—(with a significant puzzler of a look) Dr.—"Put it in hell, and be d—d to you, if you li— Paddy.—"May be I'd better put it in Heaven, your honor—it would be more out of your honor's way.—*Literary Gazette.*