



Newfoundlander.

No. 41.

WEDNESDAY, April 30, 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.

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

B LACK and coloured Gros de Naples,
Ditto Ditto Norwich Crapes,
Ditto Ditto Bombasins,
Ditto Ditto Bombasets,
Cambric, Jacquet, 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.

67 Dollars for Bills of Exchange.

April 16.

By private Contract,

A LL 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 GROUNDS, on which is built a neat Cottage, known by the name of *Vauxhall*, 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.

T HOSE 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.

To be Let.

And immediate possession given,

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

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

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 23.

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 MARRA.—For further particulars, apply to

April 9.

WILLIAM HOGAN, or to JOHN O'DONNELL.

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

May next.

T HAT very neat, compact, and desirable COTTAGE, (now in the occupancy of Mr. Squarrey) North of *Fort William*, and immediately in the rear of the Honourable Judge BRENTON'S residence—containing two Parlours, four Bed-rooms, Servants' apartments, Scullery, Pump-room, Water Closets, an excellent frost-proof Cellar, Out-houses, Stables, &c. &c., with a Garden and a piece of Meadow ground adjoining.

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

Further particulars may be known, on application to

April 2.

MICHAEL MEEHAN.

Lottery.

OEHLSCHLAGER and Co.

B EG 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.

Notice.

A LL 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.

Notices.

A LL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of THOMAS WALSH, of Carrickbeg, in the County of Waterford, (Ireland,) but late of Carbonara, (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.

T HE 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.



T HE 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 Parents 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.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, March 15—22.

The King's health, we are happy to state, is so much improved, that on arriving the other night at St. James's Palace, from Windsor, his Majesty alighted from his carriage, and without any assistance walked with apparent ease into the Palace. The arrival of his Majesty in the metropolis has operated as a signal to the fashionable world, and the influx of families from all parts of the country was unusually great.

A vast number of the Nobility and Gentry called at St. James's Palace on Tuesday, and left their cards—enquiring as to the King's health. The gratifying answer to all was—"his Majesty is quite well."

The complaint under which the Duke of Cambridge is labouring is said to be somewhat of a similar nature to that of his revered father.

It is reported that Sir W. Knighton is gone to Hanover, to offer the Commander-in-Chief to the Duke of Cambridge.

It was confidently rumoured last evening in the City, that important dispatches had been received by a special messenger from St. Petersburg, who on Thursday crossed the Channel in an open boat from Calais. The nature of the intelligence received on this occasion is said to relate to two objects of political consequence. The one is, the refusal of the Shah of Persia to ratify the Treaty lately entered into with Russia, and consequently the renewal of the war between these empires. Another object of the dispatch is stated to be the approval on the part of the Emperor Nicholas, of the late change in his Majesty's Councils, and the congratulations of his Imperial Majesty on the Duke of Wellington's advancement to the head of the Administration.

The Russian Declaration of war against Turkey has been received by the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors at our Court; together with the announcement that the Russian troops have been ordered to advance. We may therefore soon expect to hear of actual hostilities between the two principal belligerents. Letters from St. Petersburg indulge the expectation that the Turkish capital would be occupied by the Russians within two months after the crossing of the Pruth. If it be true that 100,000 Turks will take the field, the invasion will be attended with greater difficulties than are calculated on.

A postscript of a letter from Marseilles, dated March 8, received on Monday, gives the following important information:—"The Government have just given orders to freight vessels for carrying 15,000 men to the Morea. Corn is consequently rising."

The Duke of Wellington is the first Irishman who has ever filled the important post of First Lord of the Treasury.

It is reported that the Finance Committee has recommended a reduction of expenditure in the army, by which a saving of 200,000*l.* will annually be made. We allude to the Colonels and Agents of Regiments being dispensed with, and their duties performed, as at the East-India House, by public Contractors for Cloathing, &c.

IMPORTANT NEWS.—The *Moniteur*, of Thursday, and the *Gazette de France*, of Friday, contain most important intelligence. The French Minister has made a long Expose to the Chambers, of the state of affairs between the Allies and the Porte. An Expedition of 12,000 French Infantry, and one Regiment of Cavalry, is to sail immediately for Greece, under the command of the Duke of Ragusa and General Lovelock. Six thousand of these are to sail from Toulon, and 4,000 from Cadiz, and they are to be joined, it is said, by 6,000 English troops. Meanwhile, Count Capo d'Istria has assumed the government of Greece, and, at his request, the English and French squadrons have attacked Carabusa, the strong hold of the Pirates, destroyed 40 vessels, and taken the place. We regret to say, that his Majesty's frigate the *Cambrian*, Captain Hamilton,

The Emperor of Russia has conferred on Sir Edward Codrington the Order of St. George; on Capt. Curzon, the Order of St. Vladimir; and on Sir T. Fowell, and Capt. Spencer, the Order of St. Anne. And the King of France has conferred on Sir Edward Codrington, the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis; on Capt. Curzon, and Capt. Spencer, the Cross of the Order of St. Louis; and on Sir T. Fowell, the Insignia of a Commander of the Legion of Honour.

Lord John Russell's motion for the abolition of the Test and Corporation Acts, was carried by a majority of 44 in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening—237 being for the motion, and 193 against it. His Lordship, it will be recollected, had the same motion in readiness last Session, but not choosing to disturb his friends when in power, he postponed it at that time; having no feeling, however, of the same kind at present, he has brought it on and carried it. The discussion, as far as the merits of the case went, would have been short enough, but there was a wonderful assemblage of obsolete historical facts brought into play, and much debate respecting the opinions entertained on the question by Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Chatham, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, Mr. Canning, &c. &c.

The speakers in the debate were—For the motion, Lord J. Russell (mover); Mr. J. Smith (second); Mr. Marshall (Yorkshire); Mr. Wilbraham; Mr. Fergusson; Lords Althorpe, Nugent, and Milton; Sir T. Acland, and Mr. Brougham.

Sir Robert Inglis and Mr. Secretary Peel spoke against the motion.

Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. Secretary Huskisson, and Lord Palmerston, seemed to speak in favour of the principle of repeal, but questioned the expediency of moving the subject at present.

It having been stated in the discussion that the law bore hard upon Scotchmen, it was answered that they had their full share of every thing that was going, and that out of fourteen Cabinet Ministers three of them were Scotch Presbyterians—Lord Melville, Lord Aberdeen, and Mr. Grant.

The discussion was renewed next day with the House in Committee, but no division ensued, though there were some angry words exchanged. We hope it will meet with no more opposition, but be allowed to go quietly through both Commons and Lords, though the latter happy journey is not expected.—*Glasgow Herald*, March 3.

Lisbon, March 11.

"The *Wellesley* sailed this day with the 11th regiment, for Corfu.—The 23d embarked on board the *Ocean*, but remained in the river, and was to take the £20,000 money to Malta, saved out of the *Terror* bomb, lost at Villa Nova de Milfontes.—The 10th regiment has embarked in the *Revenge*.—The transports had left the Tagus with the 10th Hussars.—The Portuguese troops have received orders to discontinue playing the Constitutional Hymn.—It was said that Don Miguel was, on the 12th, at Villa Vicosa, under the pretence of sporting, but in reality to meet the Marquis de Chaves. All sorts of changes in the Ministry and Government of the country have been made, and from the Queen's party—Baron Quertello is going away, as well as other persons of distinction.—Conde Villa Flor has been obliged to take shelter in an English General's house.—It is believed that the Patriarch in administering the oath stood before Don Miguel, covering him with his vesture, and holding the book in such a manner as to prevent the Regent from laying the flat of his hand upon it, according to custom. Yet, the words in which he swore obedience to the Constitution, were distinctly heard. The Queen is said to have regained her whole influence over him, and regained it by references to his father's death.—The English residents are looking towards England with great anxiety. They have a great deal of property here, and particularly in the India House.—Sir Frederick Lamb has sent back the *Sir William Curtis*, with the 50,000*l.* in dollars sent out by Mr. Rothschild. The Regent expressed much chagrin at this proceeding.—Major-General Caulin has been dragged out of his carriage by the mob, beaten, and made to cry out, as he entered the Palace of Ajuda, 'Viva Don Miguel Absoluto!'—General Castellan writes from Paris, on the 20th ult., that, 'in sixteen days, the period for the French troops evacuating Spain would be fixed.'"

Lord Cochrane has left town for Paris, in order to engage the Greek Committee of the Continent to promote the plan for putting an end to piracy in the Mediterranean. Previous to his Lordship's departure, arrangements were made for the prompt preparation of two steam-vessels.

Bank Robbery.—On Sunday morning so'night, the Greenock bank was entered by a gang of thieves, and the desks, drawers, chests, &c. plundered to the amount of more than 30,000*l.*, consisting of Bank of England notes and sovereigns, notes of the Scotch National Bank, and valuable securities and papers. The supposed thieves, who had lodged in Greenock some time, were joined by two others the night before the robbery, and assisted in carrying the booty to a chaise and four, waiting in a different part of the town ready to start at a minute's notice. Having placed their plunder inside the chaise, two of the robbers got in, and ordered the post boy to drive on. The other two thieves started immediately by the mail. The two men were traced to Doncaster, where the clue was lost, as they dismissed the chaise. The officers of Bow-street have been employed to apprehend the robbers, and a reward of two hundred guineas has been offered.

LONDON, March 28.

We have received the Paris Papers of Saturday, and the *Gazette de France* dated Sunday. The latter states, that the letters received at Paris on Saturday from Vienna announce, that all hope of the preservation of peace is given up there, and that the news of the passage of the Pruth by the Russian army was every moment expected. This intelligence coincides with that which has been received in London from Vienna, and we are inclined to consider war as now inevitable. In an article inserted in the *Augsburg Gazette*, purporting to be from the frontiers of Russia, considerable distrust is entertained with regard to the good faith of our Government.

Berlin, March 17.—It is affirmed that news has

been received from St. Petersburg that the Russian Imperial Guard had received orders to be in readiness to march.

Private letters received at the Hague from Berlin, say that the Russian Army was to cross the Pruth on the 16th of March, New Style, and that the Emperor Nicholas will go to the army with all his guards except the Cuirassiers. It is further stated that the Persian Emperor has signified his willingness to sign the peace; but it is said that this news requires confirmation.

It is worthy of notice at this moment, that, by order of the Russian Emperor, a monument is to be erected at Warsaw in honour of John Sobiesky, King of Poland, the brave conqueror of the Turks and the deliverer of Vienna. It seems that this measure is intended still more to inflame the zeal of the Polish nation, which is already animated by a very hostile feeling towards the Turks.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (WEDNESDAY) April 30, 1828.

On Sunday evening last the wind, which had been so long blowing from the N. E., veered round to the Southward, and, in consequence, during the last two days, several vessels have arrived from England and Scotland, bringing letters and papers to the 28th March. From the great mass of information contained in our files, we have endeavoured to make such gleanings, for this day's number, as will give our readers some idea of the events which have taken place in Europe since the last advices.

It appears pretty certain that Russia has declared war against Turkey, upon grounds solely personal, and not connected with the Treaty of the Allied Powers of the 6th July last. The English journalists seem to think that the Sultan cannot oppose any effectual resistance to such a force as Russia is likely to bring against him,—and that, to preserve a balance of power, England and France cannot look tamely on, and suffer the Muscovites to become masters of an Empire, whence they may dictate terms to all Europe besides. Be this, however, as it may, England is certainly strengthening her force in the Mediterranean, and France has ordered 15,000 men for Greece.

In the House of Commons, the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, for a Committee to enquire into the laws respecting the Protestant Dissenters, with a view to the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, has been carried, against Ministers, by a majority of 44, notwithstanding the great exertions made by the latter, to bring all their available forces into action, to oppose this most just and political measure.

We are happy to observe that the health of the King appears to be much improved. His Majesty held a Levee at St. James's Palace, on the 25th ult., and looked remarkably well.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT gave notice of his intention to bring forward the Catholic Question on the 29th April.

Upwards of thirty Sealing Schooners have arrived since our last, with (generally speaking) very poor voyages, and confirming the very unfavourable reports of the Seal Fishery brought by the first arrivals.

ROBBERY.—On the nights of Saturday and Sunday last, the stores of Messrs. *Ochlschlager & Co.* were broken into, by some daring villains, who succeeded in taking off a number of hams and a quantity of bread,—and have hitherto eluded the vigilance of our police. Such an occurrence, we feel proud to remark, is extremely rare in this town.

To the Editor of the Newfoundland.

SIR,—On reference to a short letter which I addressed to you last week, I do conceive it quite necessary to take a little further notice of a paragraph contained under the Editorial head of the *Public Ledger*, of the 22d instant, respecting the Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia,—and I shall proceed to do so without any other feeling or desire beyond that of endeavouring to show the Editor of that paper, that the introduction of Phraseology, at least not calculated to promote Christianity, is not at all suitable to the taste of the greater bulk of his readers. So far as the recommendation of his Lordship to His Majesty's Government went, and which might be likely to place upon the people of this Colony new burthens, the Editor was perfectly justified in communicating the same to the public; and even had he thought proper to state that no Churches were absolutely necessary—all this might have arisen from his having better information about the premises than his Lordship;—but, I would ask him, where are the necessity of taunting the sacred duties of the Bishop's office, which were so generally acknowledged to be exemplary, pious, and pleasing, as well as ardently performed, through the remote parts of this Colony for the first time? It is usual, I presume, in every settlement of His Majesty's dominions, as well as in the Mother Country, where it becomes the sacred duty of a Prelate to consecrate a Church, or burying-ground, to do so by a requisition and prayer from the people. If such were not the case in the little anecdote of his Lordship's visit to Trinity Bay, there may be some ground of complaint, and then it naturally urges an enquiry, who are the complainants likely to furnish materials for this anecdote? Mr. Winton will surely not deny his readers this information, which can only enable them the better to judge, whether before he begins "to be serious," he was not inclined to indulge in the same kind disposition which he has frequently manifested towards the Es-

established Church and its Pastors, by the introduction of articles of a similar tendency into his paper.

The opinions of men in the present day are seldom made matter of question, unless the spirit that is within us be exercised to the disparagement or prejudice of our neighbour. If, therefore, the author has written the paragraph alluded to, perfectly sensible that he intended not to scoff the sacred rite or ceremony of Consecration, and is disposed to show that the language will bear him out, then, I shall be one of the first to acknowledge that I have misread it, or, that I really did not understand it. Let us, however, sincerely hope, that in this enlightened age—and, indeed, it is not even possible to suppose such a thing—that we do not reside amongst those who could express themselves, or indulge a thought, so diametrically opposite to the principles of Christianity, as to call the hands of a brother, of any denomination, unhallowed, or his footsteps sacrilegious. If such a being could be supposed to exist among christians professing their faith, the best and most effectual punishment I should be disposed to recommend, is a very old and salutary one—namely, lodging the patient in an infirmary, until by repentance and supplication, his friends may deem it expedient, or safe, to restore him to society.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your very obedient servant,

SPECTATOR.

St. John's, 29th April, 1828.

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

ENTERED.

April 26.—Brig Terra Nova, Kelso, Greenock; 1 hhd. brandy, 500 bags bread, 40 firkins butter, 40 bis. oatmeal, 26 kegs paint, 16 chalds. coal, 200 bis. pork, 6 casks ale.
28.—Schooner Rover, Guswell, Teignmouth; 300 bushels potatoes, 6 hhd. cider, 46 casks beer, 24 wheel barrows.
Brigantine Abena, Spear, Teignmouth; 41 casks cider, 6 cwt. cheese, 1380 bushels potatoes, and 9 chalds. coal.
29.—Brig Selina, Oldrey, Hanburgh; 250 bis. pork, 20 bis. beef, 20 bis. oatmeal, 1135 bags bread, and 45 kegs butter.
Schooner Swift, Hellyer, Teignmouth; 57 casks beer and cider, 180 bushels potatoes, 22 hhd. salt, and sundry merchandise.

Ship New John, Ayre, Newcastle; 300 chalds. coal.
Brig Memnon, Mather, Newcastle; 240 chalds. coal.
Brig Helen, Gibbs, Greenock; 34 boxes soap, 103 lbs. pepper, 2 casks refined sugar, 32 bis. oatmeal, 2 tierces coffee, 30 firkins butter, 1250 bushels potatoes, 400 bis. pork, and sundry merchandise.

Brig Mary, Bickford, Bristol; 15 chalds. coal, 20 kegs gunpowder, 6 boxes candles, 16 grates, 5 bis. tur, 5 barrels pitch, 103 cwt. lead and shot, 11 cwt. oakum, and sundry merchandise.

Brig Cottager, Cornish, Figueira; 600 hhd. salt, 19 boxes oranges and lemons.

CLEARED.

April 19.—Brigantine Bolivia, Dunscomb, Barbados; 1172 qtls. cod-fish, 2 casks salmon.

April 24.—Brigantine Pegasus, Stowe, Grenada; 1279 qtls. fish, 1 hhd. port wine, and 10 firkins butter.

20.—Brigantine Elizabeth & Esther, Stowe, Barbados; 1300 quintals fish.

Schooner Francis, Newbold, Barbados; 1008 qtls. dry cod fish and 2 casks wine.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

And on the succeeding days, at the same hour, till the whole is disposed of,

ON THE WHARF OF

Mr. TIMOTHY HOGAN,

250 Barrels FLOUR,

Which has been Surveyed, and ordered to be Sold, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

April 30. OEHLSCHLAGER & Co.

TO-MORROW,

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. McKee.

Also,

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

JAMES CLIFT,

April 30. Auctioneer.

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

WILLIAM HOGAN, or to
JOHN O'DONNELL,

Administrators to the Estate of the late Michael Mara.

April 9.

Notices.

REQUIRED for the service of the Royal Engineer Department, from 1st May to 31st October, the undermentioned ARTIFICERS and LABOURERS, viz:—

CARPENTERS	8
SMITH	1
MASONS	11
SAWYERS	2
PAINTER	1
PLUMBER	1
WARDER	1
NIGHT-WATCHMAN	1
LABOURERS	34
LIME-BURNER	1

Sealed Tenders, in triplicate, addressed to the Subscriber, will be received at this Office until WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at noon.

Such Persons as are willing to engage themselves, will apply at this Office, personally, any day between the hours of 10 and 12 o'Clock, when the particulars will be made known.

GEORGE MANVELL,
A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, }
25th April, 1828. }

Army Contract.

FRESH BEEF.

SUCH Persons as may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF, for the service of the Troops, Staff, and Departments, in Garrison at Newfoundland, for One Year certain, commencing on the 20th July ensuing, and ending the 24th July, 1829, for three days per week, and at the rate of 1 lb. of Beef per Ration, per diem, are hereby informed, that Tenders for the same, in Triplicate, will be received at this Office, until SATURDAY, the 17th May next, at noon, addressed to the Subscriber, and marked on the envelope, "Tenders for Fresh Beef."

Two Sureties will be required to enter into a bond, for the due performance of the Contract, in the sum of 800/ Sterling; and the Tenders must be accompanied by a Letter, signed by the parties proposing to become such Sureties.

Payment will be made Monthly, for the actual quantity of Beef supplied, in British Silver Money, or in Dollars at 4s. 4d. each, optional with the Commissariat Officer in charge, and also subject to a reservation of a power on his part to pay in Bills on the Treasury of 100/ for 103/ due on the Contract.

The Price to be stated at per lb., in British Sterling; and no Tender will be received unless in strict conformity with this advertisement.

Further particulars, and the conditions of the Contract may be seen, on application at this Office.

GEORGE MANVELL,
A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, }
St. John's, Newfoundland, }
April 25th, 1828. }

Amateur Theatre, St. John's.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT.

(For the benefit of the Poor.)

To-Morrow 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.

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

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

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

April 30.

Sales at Auction.

ON TUESDAY,

The 6th May, 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, 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 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, 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 Morson 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 Funnels,
- 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 Basins,
- Ditto ditto Butter Stands,
- Ditto ditto Custard Cups,
- Ditto ditto Ale Glasses,
- Ditto ditto Decanters, Wines, and Runners,
- 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,
Auctioneer.

April 16.



Poets' Corner.

THE SWORD.

Twin the battle-field, and the cold pale moon
 Look'd down on the dead and dying,
 And the wind pass'd o'er with a dirge and a wail,
 Where the young and the brave were lying.
 With his father's sword in his red right hand,
 And the hostile dead around him,
 Lay a youthful chief; but his bed was the ground,
 And the grave's icy sleep had bound him.
 A reckless rover, 'mid death and doom,
 Pass'd a soldier, his plunder seeking;
 Careless he slept where friend and foe
 Lay alike in their life-blood reeking.
 Draws by the shine of the warrior's sword,
 The soldier pass'd beside it;
 He wrench'd the hand with a giant's strength,
 But the grasp of the dead defied it.
 He loos'd his hold, and his English heart
 Took part with the dead before him,
 And he honour'd the brave who died sword in hand,
 As with soften'd brow he leant o'er him.
 "A soldier's death thou hast boldly died,
 A soldier's grave won by it;
 Before I would take that sword from thine hand,
 My own life's-blood should dye it.
 Thou shalt not be left for the carrion crow,
 Or the wolf to buffet o'er thee;
 Or the coward insult the gallant dead,
 Who in life had trembled before thee."
 Thus dug he a grave in the crimson earth
 Where his warrior foe was sleeping;
 And he laid him there in honour and rest,
 With his sword in his own brave keeping.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, February 5.

Catholic Emancipation.

Mr. Alexander Dawson, in presenting several petitions from parishes in the counties of Louth and Westmeath, said, that the petitioners asked for Emancipation on the grounds that the withholding it was a gross violation of the Treaty of Limerick, and because it was the right of every subject of every kingdom to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. He in common with many others regretted that neither in the Speech from the Throne, or in the Address from that House, was any notice taken of the situation of Ireland, although the people of that country were in a state of distraction. This omission of any allusion to Ireland was accounted for thus—Ministers pretend that in the most important of our domestic relations nothing of the slightest interest had occurred since the last Session of Parliament. But events of the greatest importance to our domestic security had in fact occurred. What could be of more sterling importance in our domestic situation, than that, with one accord, on the same day, four or five millions of Irish Catholics should have assembled for the purpose of asserting their rights? If any thing was of importance to the British statesman, it was that so large a portion of our empire should press their demand for the privileges of freemen, smarting under the sense that they have been long and unjustly deprived of them. He earnestly recommended his Majesty's ministers not to slumber on the subject under the foolish impression that all was tranquillity and peace. Peace could it be called, when four millions were so assembled, and of that four millions, one million at least were capable of carrying arms, and men of respectability and property. Let England have for its Premier a Field-marshal—let every minister in the Cabinet be a Field-marshal—and the country would be less respected abroad, and less tranquil at home, than if our domestic dissatisfaction were allayed. If the House looked at our situation, they would find the Protestant Dissenters acting as one man in pressing for relief from their disabilities. Here, then, were the Protestant Dissenters in England, and the Catholic Dissenters of Ireland, both urging their claims on the same principle, and on the very same ground which made the Protestants originally separate from the Church of Rome, namely, that it was the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and of exercising their own private judgment. This was the feeling which our forefathers breathed when they insisted that all had a right to think and act upon religious subjects, without the infliction of civil disabilities. It was idle to talk of peace in the Royal speech, and of the intention of his Majesty to preserve the inestimable blessings of peace, when all must know that the true and the only way to insist on peace from foreign countries, was to have unity and peace at home, and a Treasury full of money. How are we now situated? We have an exhausted Treasury, and a country not harmonized. Could we, in such a state of things, speak to foreign countries, as he and every independent member of that House must always wish? The Hon. Member then presented several petitions, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. George Lamb presented a similar petition from Duggarvan, county Waterford. The Hon.

Member confessed he felt somewhat discouraged when he recollected that a Right Hon. Gentleman, now in office, declared, when withdrawing from a late Government, that he could not continue a Member of any Government, in which the Protestant interest was not secured by having a Minister unfavourable to the Catholic Claims at the head of the Government. However, he (Mr. Lamb) was convinced, that though Catholic Emancipation might be delayed, it could not be prevented. (Hear.)

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald presented a similar petition from some part of Ireland.

Mr. Villiers Stuart (the new member for Waterford county) rose to present similar petitions. His constituents were, he said, nearly to a man adverse to the present administration; and, lest it should be thought he differed from them in opinion on that point, he would take this opportunity to say a few words on the subject. Others might judge of the government by their financial measures—by their diplomatic conduct, their colonial policy, or their management of the finances of the realm. His was a different criterion. He would judge of them only by the support they gave to the great and paramount question of Catholic Emancipation. By the conduct of ministers on that measure he would act in this House. Within the last year he had changed his place three times in that House; but though he had done so, he had not changed sides. He had opposed the administration of Lord Liverpool, because he saw it preponderate against the Catholic claims—those of Mr. Canning and of Lord Goderich were as decidedly in its favour, and those he had supported. Again, when the latter was dissolved, he had, when he saw the constitution of the new preponderate against these claims, come to the determination of opposing it. It was said that the leaving the present Irish Secretary in office was a proof that the new Cabinet meant to conciliate the Catholics; but he must be a young bird, indeed, whose such chaff would take in. They should remember, that the source from whence that Right Hon. Secretary's instructions were to emanate was the Home-office; and that there one of the worst enemies of the Catholic Claims had been placed at its head. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by repeating his declaration, that he would oppose any ministry hostile to the Catholic Claims. (Hear.)

The petitions were then read, and on the motion that they be printed.

Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey said the Hon. Members who represented Ireland, always spoke with an eloquence peculiarly their own, on the affairs of that unhappy country, but he conceived they injured the cause which they intended to serve, by putting forward Catholic Emancipation on every occasion as the panacea for all the ills and distresses of Ireland. No doubt Ireland was in a very distressed state; such was the report of every one who visited that country, and of every writer on it; but it was too much to say, that if Catholic Emancipation was granted, all would be harmony and peace and happiness in that unfortunate country. He (Mr. Harvey) was opposed to Catholic Emancipation on principle; but if it would remove half the evils contemplated by the Irish Members, it should have his most strenuous support. He would say, grant the Catholics Emancipation, by all means, but he believed, that when Irish Members spoke of the paramount importance of Catholic Emancipation, they exaggerated the importance of the question, and of the effects which a settlement of it should produce, and in this respect they did an injury to the cause they advocated. The Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, considered the Catholic Question of such importance that he set no value on any effort which the Ministry should make towards financial retrenchment. Now, if there was one subject which he (Mr. Harvey) considered of paramount importance, it was the subject of our financial embarrassments, and if the Ministry sincerely set about the work of retrenchment, he would vote for them, not on this subject alone, but on every other. It mattered not from what men or from what Ministry the blessing came, he would accept it joyfully, and he was convinced the people of England were much more interested on this subject, than on that of Catholic Emancipation, or indeed on any other subject whatever.

Mr. Spring Rice would not hear the observations made by the Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down in silence. If the Irish Members wanted a mouth-piece they would not select the Member for Colchester. They stated the paramount importance of Catholic Emancipation from personal observation, and from a knowledge of the interests and feelings of the people of Ireland; and he (Mr. Spring Rice) was willing to go to issue at any time with Hon. Gentlemen on the proposition; that much of the distress which pervaded Ireland was ascribable to the circumstance that Catholic Emancipation was not granted. He offered to prove this in argument and by evidence. He did not mean to deny, nor did his Hon. Friend (the Member for Waterford) mean to deny the importance of economy. He wished for economy on a large scale—for enlightened economy. He said make Ireland dutiful and loyal, grant Emancipation, and this would be liberal, generous, and just economy. (Hear, hear.) If such a system of economy had been pursued in 1798, England would not have needed to have raised an army of one hundred thousand men, a force greater than the Duke of Wellington commanded on the Continent; nor would it have been necessary in that year to raise a loan of ten millions over and above the current expenses of the year, for which loan this country was now called upon to pay interest. The support of an army of 100,000 men and the loan of ten millions was the kind of economy which the Hon. Member for Colchester would recommend, but necessity for this great army and this heavy loan, would have been removed if the measures recommended by him (Mr. Spring Rice) were adopted. From these circumstances the House would learn to judge of the comparative importance

of the courses advocated by him and by the Hon. Member for Colchester, who thought only of a petty miserable economy, meaning nothing; and which would operate little or nothing to the general benefit of the country. In conclusion, he hoped that in future the Irish Members would be allowed to speak for themselves, and that their sentiments would not be judged of by the sentiments, nor by the misrepresentations, of the Hon. Member for Colchester.

Mr. Villiers Stuart explained. He did not mean to undervalue the importance of financial retrenchment; but as an Irish Member he thought Catholic Emancipation was of paramount importance to that country.

The petitions were then brought up, and ordered to be printed.

THE EUROPEAN AMBASSADORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

(From the London Weekly Review.)

The following is the account given by the author of "Deux Annees a Constantinople et en Moree," &c., of the European Ambassadors at the Porte, and the manner in which they are admitted into the Sultan's presence:—

The Ambassadors at the Ottoman Porte are those of France, England, Russia, and Holland. Austria has an Intermuncio at Constantinople; Prussia and Sweden, Ministers Plenipotentiary; and Naples and Denmark, Charges d' Affaires. These envoys of the different powers have each guards allotted to them by the Porte, which precede them whenever they go any where. Formerly these were janissaries, clad after a different manner from the janissaries of the barracks, and despised and hated by their comrades for humbling themselves to serve those who were not of the faithful for hire; but since the new organization those janissaries have been replaced by other guards. It would be wrong to suppose that the envoys of the powers have frequent or easy access to the presence of the Sultan. The Grand Seigneur imagines that it behoves the representative of the Prophet to keep himself inaccessible. Widely different from our Princes, who, classing affability amongst the royal virtues, multiply receptions of all kinds, the Turk imagines them to compromise his grandeur, and would suppress them entirely if he could do it without weakening policy.

The Ambassadors see his Highness only twice during the term of their embassy, at their arrival and their departure. All affairs are carried on through the dragmans, or interpreters attached to the different legations. They treat every two or three days with the Ottoman Ministers.

The first audience granted by the Sultan to an Ambassador is solemn. Count Guilleminot having had his some time before my arrival in this country, I could not assist at it; but I profited by that obtained by the representative of the King of Holland, who willingly invited me.

The day on which an Ambassador is called upon to remit his credentials to his Highness, an escort, composed of three or four hundred troops, is sent to him by the Porte; it is a custom, the origin of which is of considerable antiquity.

This honour was reserved exclusively to the janissaries, the first military body of the empire. They accepted it readily, as a gratuity always accompanied this service.

At five in the morning numerous companies of janissaries, in full accoutrements, were found collected at the gate of the Dutch Palace at Pera. They ranged themselves in march at the head of the procession; after came the Amfa sador, his Secretaries, interpreters, and the principal Dutch merchants, all on horseback. Descending thus to the sea coast at Galata, we were received into caïques handsomely decorated, and we passed to the Turkish quarter.

The Topchi-bachi (chief of the cannoniers), and some officers of the palace, whom the Grand Turk had sent before us, attended us to the beach; we were then furnished with horses, richly caparisoned, and in this state were conducted to the seraglio, where we entered a kiosk, the pavilion destined for our reception.

After some moments, the Grand Vizier, the Sultan's Prime Minister, appeared; he took his place of precedence over a full divan, where were found near him, the Mufti, or head of their religion; Aga Pasha, and Kutchuk Pasha, Prefect of the Asiatic provinces, situated on the banks of the Bosphorus and the sea of Marmora.

After a repast followed by coffee, and a display of the presents from Holland, the author proceeds:— We were at length introduced to the presence of the Grand Turk, whom I saw for the first time. He was in an apartment, the tapestry of which was of superb cashmere: he was seated, cross-legged, on a throne covered with jewels, and surmounted by a brilliant canopy. He wore a pe'sise of green stuff, trimmed with the fur of the black fox of Russia; a poignard, studded with diamonds, was at his breast, and an egret fastened by a cluster of diamonds, decorated his magnificent turban. Mahmoud is a large and well-built man, his features are hard; he has a quick eye, a countenance of assurance, and an attitude bold and imposing.