



Newfoundlander.

No. 42.

WEDNESDAY, May 7, 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 } Fine Sugar,
60 Tierces and Barrels }
40 Puncheons Molasses,
30 Ditto Rum.

April 16.

JOHN B. THOMSON

HAS RECEIVED,

Per the *Lavinia*, from Greenock,

HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF DRY

GOODS,

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

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

BLACK and coloured Gros de Naples,
Ditto Ditto Norwich Crapes,
Ditto Ditto Bombasins,
Ditto Ditto Bombasets,
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,

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

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

Also,

Those desirable PLANTATIONS and GARDEN GROUND, on which is built a neat Cottage, known by the name of *Fanhall*, 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 BARRÉS.

Further particulars may be known on application to

THOMAS H. BROOKING.

April 16.

To be Let.

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

Also,

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

WILLIAM HOGAN.

January 9, 1828.

To be Let.

And immediate possession given,

TWO 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. Piers 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 MARA.—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,

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 BRESTON'S residence—containing two Parlours, four Bed-rooms, Servants' apartments, Scullery, Pump-room, Water Closets, an excellent *frust-proof* Cellar, Out-houses, Stables, &c. &c., with a Garden and a piece of Meadow ground adjoining.

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

Further particulars may be known, on application to

April 2.

MICHAEL MEEHAN.

Notices.

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

MICHAEL A. FLEMING,

Administrator to the Estate of the late *Thomas Walsh*.

January 30.

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.

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.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EMIGRATION.

Tuesday, March 4.—Mr. Wilmot Horton, in calling the attention of the House to this subject, proceeded to argue "that it is established by the labour of the Emigration Committee, that there is a redundant population in this country—a redundancy of able-bodied and active labourers, with their families, for whose labours there is no effective demand in either Ireland, Scotland, or England; that the effect of this redundancy is to reduce the wages of the labourer much below the proper level, and to produce destitution and misery amongst great masses of the poor; and that the labourer, for whose real labour no real demand existed, consumed more than he produced; and consequently not only added nothing to the means of the community, but decreased the national wealth." The worthy member went on to eulogise emigration, as a means of remedying these evils. He postponed, until Thursday, March 13, the motion for a bill to enable parishes in England to mortgage their poor rates for the purpose of promoting voluntary emigration, and concluded by moving for a copy of the report of Lieut.-Col. Cockburn, and of the orders issued by the Colonial Department in consequence of that report on the 5th Jan. 1827.—The question was put and carried, after a debate. Mr. W. Horton then moved for leave to bring in a Bill "To revise and amend an Act for regulating vessels carrying passengers to foreign parts."

Mr. HUME said the Hon. Gentleman had some documents in his possession, which he hoped he (Mr. Horton) would lay before the House. He recollected the reason of introducing that Emigration Bill two years ago, which was in consequence of a special Report. That whole Bill, and the interference which it produced, was found to be bad. The House certainly ought to act on sufficient information before it would revive a Bill repealed last Session. Diseases did take place on board these ships, but then let the House look at the other ships which left this country for other parts of the world. Let them look at the transports—they were still in a worse condition, as to accommodation on board. Such a Bill was against the very principle of emigration. He hoped the House would have sufficient time to consider the reasons which may induce them to retrace the steps which they took last Session.

Mr. HUSKISSON said, it was the bounden duty of the House to give protection to those who were not able to protect themselves. The Hon. Member seemed not to be aware of the general principle on which alone the Legislature ought to govern itself with reference to the circumstance of time at which such a measure ought to be introduced. The Hon. Member had given his opinion that all regulations ought to be rejected as tending to check emigration. He would not enter into the disgusting details which rendered a measure like that proposed necessary, but could not help mentioning a communication received by Government from Sir James Kempt, Governor of Halifax, respecting the ship *Jane*, who took out 160 passengers, five of whom died on the passage out; 25 were left at St. John's, Newfoundland, and unable to proceed to their destination. The remaining 120, with the whole of the crew, arrived at Halifax, all labouring under typhus fever. Not one of the passengers escaped the contagion; and of the population of the place, consisting of 7000 persons, 800 have caught the infection and died. The House was bound to consider those measures which would conduce to the preservation of human life. But the law gave him no power to interfere; and he afterwards heard that the most disastrous consequences ensued in the shape of hunger, want, and shipwreck. He thought it sufficient for him to point out what was so manifestly necessary. He wished that the Bill should be suffered to go to its second reading and to be printed; and when printed, should any objectionable clauses be found, he should be ready to concur in their rejection. Of this there could be no question—that some regulation was necessary.

Mr. STANLEY hoped that Hon. Members would withdraw their opposition at the present stage of the measure. He would not have said any thing upon the point, not considering the present the fittest opportunity for discussion, had he not been a Member of the Emigration Committee, which came to a resolution recommending the repeal of the former measure, to which resolution they were led by the evi-

dence placed before them, and by certain principles to which undoubtedly he should be disposed to give their full weight, were they not counterbalanced by circumstances of a peculiar nature. It was the wish of that Committee that all the regulations affecting passage vessels should be done away with. He himself was as completely of that opinion as any other Member of the Committee, founding his judgment as he did, upon the evidence; and he took his full share of the responsibility. From his recent information he was ready to retract his opinion, and he thought that the Gentlemen ought to support a Bill so moderate in its principles that the warmest advocate of free trade could not reasonably object to it.

Mr. G. R. ROBINSON, Member for Worcester, said that his connection with the Colonies, and the papers to which he had access, enabled him to corroborate what had been said relative to the melancholy consequences of allowing emigrants to go out without restriction; and, as an attempt had been made to stop the progress of the Bill, he felt that he should not be doing his duty to the House if he did not declare his conviction of the necessity of some regulation, and the grounds upon which that belief was founded. He was sure that, if the emigration of passengers from Ireland and Scotland, particularly from Ireland, were allowed to go on in the same manner as last season, consequences would ensue the most appalling to humanity, as well as miserable to the unhappy beings who were obliged to seek a refuge abroad, and injurious to the Colonies into which they would import their sufferings. He hoped that the Hon. Member for Aberdeen would, after what he had heard, abstain from opposing the Bill. If the House would permit him, he would read an extract from a Colonial paper, which, he had no doubt, would have great weight. It was a passage in a paper published in St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 30th of August last, and it was to the following effect:—"We happened, on Wednesday last, to go on board of a vessel lying in the Narrows, bound for Halifax. There were 164 passengers in the vessel, about 60 of whom were children. The Captain stated that there had been no sickness amongst them except hunger, and the peculiar situation of one or two of the females. The agreement was, that the passengers should supply themselves with provisions; but, by the time that they had made half their voyage, their stock of provisions was nearly exhausted, and it became necessary to draw on the ship's stores. The children often followed the Captain to the companion, crying for bread; and, just before making the land, such was the state of desperation to which the passengers were reduced, that they peremptorily insisted on having bread, and threatened violence in case they should be refused. Can any slavery be equal to this? I should not be surprised if pestilence and famine soon cut short the miserable existence of these wretched beings. Such is the deplorable consequence of the suspension of the wholesome Act which extended to all the Colonies, and prevented the possibility of such infamous conduct as is sometimes practised by interested persons."—He (Mr. Robinson) could corroborate the statements of this extract; for he knew the miseries in which those unfortunate people were frequently involved, who, stimulated by circumstances which had often been detailed to the House, and ignorant of the difficulties of the undertaking in which they engaged, were unable to provide for themselves, and were thus left to the operation of the cupidity of the owners, who loaded their vessels with large freights of human beings, regardless of the fate to which they exposed them. He implored the House to give its attention to this subject; and he hoped the Hon. Member for Aberdeen would suffer the Bill to go through its present stage without opposition.

The question was then put, and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

LONDON, April 10.

Some degree of alarm seems to have visited the money-market this morning at the breaking up of the alliance for the independence of Greece, and the probable consequences of each Power conducting operations to that end in the manner best suited to its own views. There are persons who look at the affair differently, and congratulate themselves on the total want of all preparations on a large scale in this country for pursuing the objects of the treaty; but the general feeling is, that to allow, by the rupture of the treaty, Russia to act unrestrained in the north, and France in the south of the Turkish empire, is pregnant with dangerous consequences to British interests. In point of magnitude, the preparations of France are now nearly equal to those of Russia, and all things indicate the determination of the former Power to act decisively and promptly. From letters which have been received to-day from Paris, we collect that the attention of the French Government will be directed in the first instance to the forcible expulsion of the Egyptian and Turkish troops from the Morea, and that the return of an officer, who has been sent to Alexandria, is only waited for to commence operations. His object has been to obtain from the Pacha an immediate order for the evacuation of the Morea by the troops under the command of Ibrahim,—an order which the settled determination he has heretofore evinced to adhere to the Sultan, leaves little hopes of obtaining; and the necessary consequence will be, it is presumed, the occupation of the Morea by the French troops.

With regard to Russia, it is now the current opinion that no hope remains of obtaining any respite to its designs against Turkey, and that all the representations of this Government on the subject have been quite unavailing. It is even said, that Prince Lieven could with difficulty be induced to transmit to his Court the objections started by our Cabinet, so entirely useless did he consider them. Ministers are

said to have had two great ends in view in their late communications with the Russian Government—first, to prevent the passage of the Pruth; second, to obtain a pledge that the Russian army should not advance beyond the Danube; but in neither case is any hope now believed to exist.

The Spanish Government has transmitted assurances to his Majesty's Government of its determination not to allow any of the Portuguese refugees to cross the frontier of Portugal, either in hands or with arms.

Advices have been received this morning from Turkey. But whatever offers of armistice have been made by the Divan to the Greeks, our Government will not relax in its efforts for the accomplishment of the Treaty of the 6th July.—Nor will the Emperor of Russia, according to accounts received from St. Petersburg, depart from his determination not to separate from the Allies; but to act in concert with them in carrying the Treaty into effect. The Emperor has not failed from the beginning to evince a disinclination to risk the peace of Europe, though as affairs now stand he is called upon to act.

The Hospodar of Wallachia has written to his son at Constantinople, that the Russian and Polish troops arrive daily on the frontiers of the Principality, and that a large army is assembling in Galicia.

We are now arrived at the month which Russia fixed for the commencement of operations against Turkey. The 12th of April is the day she fixed for passing the Pruth.

Eighty thousand Asiatic troops are said to have crossed the Bosphorus, and proceeded towards Adrianople.

Some days ago it was announced in letters from Lisbon and Cadiz, that the British ship *Ann & Amelia*, had been wrecked in the dreadful gale off Peniche, on the coast of Spain, and the crew and cargo lost. Happy are we to be able to state, that there is no truth in these accounts, and that a letter has been received from Malta, dated 27th Feb., at which time she was unloading. She is a large vessel, and had on board 500 tons of naval stores for our squadron in the Levant.

We can state upon the most unquestionable authority—and we do so exclusively, that an order has been made by the Finance Committee, requiring an immediate return of the salaries payable to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the several Officers, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military, attached to the Office of Viceroy of this Country.—Whether this return be ordered with a view to the curtailment of expense, or as a ground for recommending the abolition of the Office altogether, is not yet determined upon, even by the members of the Committee. We should suppose with the latter object.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

We understand that the Duke of Wellington is determined to get rid of that useless establishment, the Exchequer, the business of which will merge into the Treasury, or more properly speaking, into the Bank. At present, the money arising from taxes is paid into the Exchequer, and from thence into the Bank. After the abolition of the Exchequer Office, it will be paid at once into the Bank, where it will be placed to the credit of the Treasury. By this arrangement, a saving of about 70,000*l.* a-year will be effected. The Government, however, will lose some patronage, but this is an article which the present Premier holds very cheap. The Directorship of the South Sea Company are also to be abolished.—*Morning paper.*

NEW CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA—IRISH MANUFACTURE.

(From the *Waterford Chronicle*, March 11.)

Mr. LAWLESS would be always ready to testify his opinion of the bravery and generosity of his countrymen, but he should not, at the same time, now attempt an invidious comparison between them and their fellow-subjects of England; for he never could forget how much they were indebted to the acts of generosity, humanity, and unbounded beneficence of Englishmen to his native land, at a time of severe suffering and distress. (*Hear, and cheers.*) He had that day the honour of an interview with the Marquis of Anglesea. It was not of a political nature, but for the purpose of obtaining his Lordship's interest in carrying into effect that principle to which they had all agreed—of encouraging Irish Manufacture. With that impression he brought forward from the woollen manufactories a petition signed by four-tenth hundred persons—to whom it would not be exaggeration to say ten thousand depended for support and subsistence. That petition was this day presented to the Lord-Lieutenant, and he (Mr. L.) should be wanting in duty and gratitude, if he did not state how kindly the Earl of Errol, and his Excellency's private Secretary, Colonel Gossett, had acted. His Excellency said he was anxious to promote in this country its wealth, happiness, and harmony. (*Hear, hear, and cheers.*) The first step to be taken he considered would be to give the people occupation—for when a people were occupied they would ever be tranquil. (*Hear, hear.*) He also said that the harmony and generosity of the Irish was known throughout the world. (*Cheers.*) They were ingenious, talented, and did not want energy, and they should have his co-operation to bring them into active employment. Mr. Lawless then read his petition, and the answer given by the Lord-Lieutenant to it. In addition to the answer, his Excellency was pleased to say that we had not given a detail of how we intended to carry what was required into effect. His Lordship then stated that he would wear Irish Manufacture himself, and he trusted, that though there might be an exception, as it was hard to overcome prejudice, that many of the nobility and gentry who visited his Court would do him the honour of following his example. He also said that he should not merely take care that his Household wore Irish

manufacture, but he should also take care that his regiment, which were coming over, when they wanted clothing, should also be dressed in it. He also said that he would not touch a farthing of what Government might choose to allow him, but would throw it all into the lap of this country. Mr. Lawless then commented on the fanaticism and audacity of the Corporation in presuming to advise his Excellency, and concluded by expressing his gratitude to that excellent young Nobleman, the Earl of Errol, who had procured him every facility for the interview, and to whom, and to whose kindness, gentlemanly demeanour, and high rank, he felt indebted for the happy results he had the gratification of communicating to them. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Lawless (as will be seen by a reference to the proceedings of the Association) had the honour of an audience of his Excellency, at the Castle, on Wednesday, which continued for upwards of an hour, and at which Colonel Gossett, the Lord-Lieutenant's Private Secretary, was present.

From the communications made on both occasions, the following important fact has transpired:—"His Excellency is invested with fuller powers than any Lord-Lieutenant who ever preceded him in the Government of this country."

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (WEDNESDAY) May 7, 1828.

We have been favoured with a London paper of the 10th April, received yesterday evening by the Brig *Mury*, Capt. LAIRD, in 24 days from London, and have extracted the only interesting article it contained; by which it would appear that the alliance of England, France, and Russia, for the pacification of Greece, has been dissolved; and each Power is now at liberty to pursue its own object, in the approaching struggle between Russia and Turkey. France also appears to assume a more warlike attitude, and has demanded an increase of 80 to 100,000 men in the Army and Marine establishments, which, it is supposed, are to take an active part in the Morea. The Sublime Porte has granted the Greeks a truce of three months, to be the better enabled to make preparations to withstand the storm with which it is on all sides threatened. Another report says that England, France, and Austria are about to coalesce, to prevent Russia from totally overthrowing the Ottoman Empire. England would seem to be averse to engage in hostilities. Whether the nature of the conflict may be such as to oblige her "to assume the port of Mars," is a question upon which a great diversity of opinion prevails; but which, we apprehend, a month or two will decide.

We feel gratified at noticing the flourishing state of the revenues of Great Britain;—last quarter presents an increase of upwards of half a million.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Maria*, from Waterford, Dr. MAKESEY, R. V. C., and Lady.—In the *Gleaner*, Mr. MUDGE.—In the *Commodore*, Mr. COCK.—In the *Leander*, Mr. SINCLAIR and Mr. FINLAY.

A Mail for England, via Halifax, to go by H. M. B. *Manly*, will be made up at the Post-Office, and closed to-morrow morning.

Died on Saturday morning last, at the advanced age of 88 years, Mrs. MARGARET ROBERTS, an old and respectable inhabitant of this town, and relict of Mr. Thomas Roberts, late Master Armourer in the Ordnance Department on this station. Her funeral took place on Monday, and was very respectably attended.

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

- ENTERED.
- April 30.—Sloop Intermediate, George, Bermuda; 10 puns. molasses.
 - Brig E'leus, Sims, Newcastle; 265 chalds. coal, 1 crate earthenware, and sundry merchandise.
 - May 3.—Schooner Ceres, Hodsdon, Grenada; 33 puns. rum, 43 puns. molasses, 50 kegs tamarinds, and 200 cocoa nuts.
 - Schooner Commodore, Harl, Teignmouth; 108 casks beer and cider, 180 bushels potatoes, 130 cwt. cordage, &c.
 - Schooner Gleaner, Harris, Torquay; 26 casks beer and cider, 69 cwt. cordage, 600 bushels potatoes, &c.
 - Barque Rokeby, Simpson, Liverpool; 425 bls. pork, 600 bls. flour, 80 bls. pitch and tar, 436 boxes soap and candles, 6,800 bushels salt, and sundry merchandise.
 - Schooner Frances Elizabeth, Whitney, Trinidad; 12 tierces and 57 bls. sugar, 62 puns. molasses.
 - 5.—Schooner Gleaner, Da'y, Annapolis; 10 hhd. 110 bls. cider, 182 bls. apples, 28 qrs. fresh beef, &c.
 - Brig Maria, Grandy, Waterford; 80 casks porter, 22 chalds. culm, 30 bls. oatmeal, 20 bags oats.
 - Brig Defiance, Kirk, Hamburg; 800 bags bread, 600 bls. flour, 100 bls. oatmeal, 118 firkins butter, and sundries.
 - Schooner Mary Eliza, Allen, St. John (N. B.); 106 bls. cider, 42 bls. apples, 20 bls. potatoes, &c.
 - Brig Leander, M'Asland, Trinidad; 20 puns. rum, 60 puns. molasses, 50 hhd. sugar, &c.
 - Brig H-be, Squires, Dartmouth; 13 boxes candles, 13 casks cider, 650 bushels potatoes, 6 bls. pork.
 - Schooner James, Pinkham, Halifax; 330 bls. flour, 30 puns. molasses, 59 bls. pitch.
 - Schooner Sally Ann, Griffith, Halifax; 458 bls. flour, 14 puns. molasses, 15 chests and 20 boxes tea.
 - Brig Wilton, Parly, Liverpool; 25 b's. pork, 265 firkins butter, 776 bls. flour, 82 cwt. soap, 280 cwt. cordage, 1600 bushels salt, and sundry merchandise.
 - Schooner Sally, Walters, Torquay; 450 bushels salt.
 - 6.—Schooner John & William, H. ally, London; 200 half-boxes raisins, 50 bls. coal tar, 94 chests tea, and sundry merchandise.
 - Schooner Sally, Walters, Torquay; 450 bushels salt.
- CLEAR'D.
- May 6.—Sloop Intermediate, George, Demerara; 736 qts. dry cod fish.
 - Brig Terra Nova, Kelson, Pernambuco; 2,228 qts. dry fish.
 - Schooner Swift, Helyer, Viana; 1,083 qts. fish.
 - Brig S'ia, O'Prey, Oporto; 3,200 qts. fish.
 - Brig Helen, Gibbs, Pernambuco; 1,933 qts. fish.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

On the Wharf of the Subscriber,

The remaining part of the Schooner *Gleaner's* Cargo, from Annapolis—*Viz.*

- 50 BARRELS Choice Russet Apples,
- 20 Half-barrels ditto,
- 10 Puncheons } Choice Cider,
- 40 Barrels }
- 10 M. Shingles,
- About 500 feet Hardwood Plank,
- 150 Ash Oars,
- 100 Ditto Handspikes.

Also,

26 Hhds. excellent Porter.

HENRY SHEA,

May 7.

Auctioneer.

THIS DAY,

(Wednesday) At 1 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

PATRICK MORRIS,

80 MERCES *Strangman's* best Porter,
30 Barrels Oatmeal, and
20 Barrels Seed Oats.

Imported in the Brig *Maria*, from Waterford,
May 7.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE

Dr. WARNER,

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 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 Rummors,
- 1 Glass Lantern,
- 1 Large Spy Glass,
- Together with a quantity of Dishes, Plates, Pots, Kettles, Pans, Deal Tables, Dresser, Coffee Mills, Empty Casks, Bottles, Fire Brick, Sleigh and Harness, a large Buffalo Skin, Cart Saddles, a lot of Building Sticks, Clapboard, a quantity of Hay, &c. &c.

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

GEORGE LILLY,

May 7.

Auctioneer.

Sales at Auction.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

On the Wharf of the Subscriber,

The remainder of the Schooner *Mary Eliza's* Cargo,
CONSISTING OF

- A few M. Plank,
- Ash Handspikes,
- 50 Dozen Jib and Staysail Hanks,
- Apples, Onions, Cider,
- Oats, Pickled Cucumbers,
- A few Cheeses,
- About 60lbs. Hogs' Lard,
- 40 Boxes Soap,
- 10 Kegs Mustard,
- A Caplin Seine, 35 fathoms by 22 feet, nearly new.

Also,

24 Boxes Congo Tea,

Containing about 60lbs. each, just imported in the Schooner *John & William*, from London.

May 7.

JAMES CLIFT,

Auctioneer.

On FRIDAY next,

At 11 o'clock,

At the Shop of the Subscriber,

34 PIECES handsome assorted Cotton Handkerchiefs, 6 ditto imitation French Cambric, Printed Ditto, 4 ditto French Ground ditto, 8 ditto Check Verona, 8 ditto Ladies' Silk and Cotton Dresses, 4 ditto Blue and White Union Stripe, 4 ditto Apron Check, 6 ditto Book Muslin, 6 dozen Braganza and Cashmere Shawls, 9 ditto Lambs-wool Hose, 5 ditto pair Cuffs, 2 pieces Botabasin, 8 Scarfs, 1 dozen Boys' coarse Hats.

May 7.

JAMES CLIFT,

Auctioneer.

Notices.

Wm. & Henry Thomas

HAVE just received their Spring Supply of DRY GOODS, which will be ready for inspection this day.

May 7.

THE Committee of the *St. John's Union Cricket Club* request the attendance of Members on the Ground, on SATURDAY morning next, at half-past 5 o'clock precisely.

May 7.

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 800l. 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 100l. for 103l. 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 known, on application at this Office.

GEORGE MANVELL,
A. C. G.

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

For Charter.

To any port in the Brazils, America, West Indies, or Europe,

The fine, fast-sailing, coppered-bottom, British-built



Brig DEFIANCE,

(A. I.)

156 tons Burthen per Register.—Apply to

OEHLSCHLAGER & Co.

May 7.

On Sale.

WM. & H. THOMAS

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargoes of the Schooners *Sally Ann*, and *James*, from Halifax,

CONSISTING OF

- 800 BARRELS Superfine, Fine, and Middlings Flour,
- 5 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
- 6 Kegs Negrohead ditto,
- 10 M. Shingles,
- 35 Qr.-chests and Boxes Congo, Twankey, and Hyson Teas.

May 7.

American PORK.

By the Subscribers,

200 Bls. American Pork,

To be delivered from the Ship *Rokeby*, now in port.
JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

Wanted, Freight Room for 400 qtls. Fish, in any Vessel bound for *Madeira*.—Apply as above.
May 7.

OEHLSCHLAGER AND Co.

Have just Received,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

- 1000 BAGS middling, fine, and superfine Bread,
- 600 Barrels Flour,
- 100 Firkins and 18 half-firkins 1st quality Fresh Butter,
- 100 Barrels Oatmeal,
- Scotch Barley,
- Westphalia Ham,
- Gin, Cordial, Vi egar, Honey, Starch,
- Pitch, Cordage, Fishing Hooks,
- 20,000 Bricks,
- 20 Cwt. Currants,
- 2 Casks Clover Seed.

- A large assortment of Yarn Hose,
- Boots and Shoes,
- Wax Candles,
- Caps,
- Beaver, Silk, and Coarse Hats,
- Dutch Tobacco Pipes,
- Eau de Cologne,
- Two Grand Action Piano Fortes, and other Musical Instruments,
- 12 Clocks,
- Very handsome China Chimney Ornaments,
- A large assortment of Toys,
- A quantity of Stationary, consisting of Day-books, Journals, Ledgers, and Memorandum-books; Letter Paper, Writing Paper, Drawing and Brown Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Quills, Slates and Slate Pencils, Black Crayon Pencils, and a variety of other articles.

For which Cash, Oil, or Fish will be taken in payment.

Dollars for Bills of Exchange.
June 7.

Amateur Theatre, St. John's.

The last Play this Season.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT.

(For the benefit of the Poor.)

To-Morrow evening,

The 8th May,

WILL BE REPEATED,

The Comedy of

PAUL PRY,

After which,

THE COMIC FARCE OF

Two Strigs to your Bow.

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.

May 7.

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.



Poets' Corner.

THE CLYDE.

A wanderer's reckless life was mine,
I roam'd in foreign lands,
By Danube dark, by lordly Rhine,
By Tagus' golden sands;
Yet still my heart in secret sigh'd,
Oh for the bony banks of Clyde!

Sweet stream, that from thy stainless source
Mid mountains wild began,
Dashing o'er rocks their headlong course,
How proud thy waters ran?
Till Commerce stain'd their sparkling tide,
Then dark and drumlie roll'd the Clyde.

Thus flow'd my life—its current clear,
Mid flow'ry vales began,
Un sullied in its bold career,
Till by the haunts of man;
Where worldly wo, and passion's pride,
Darkened its flow, like thine, sweet Clyde!

Could thy polluted waters go
Back to their source once more,
Would they reflect the rainbow's glow,
As brightly as before?
Or mirror in their sullied tide,
The wild flowers on the banks of Clyde?

And I—with this changed heart of mine,
Did I retrace thy shore,
My soul hath lost the gay sunshine
That brighten'd all before;
And vainly should thy waters glide,
To soothe a troubled breast, fair Clyde!

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, March 15—22.

A gentleman who has just returned from a tour of business through the manufacturing districts of the north of England, states the whole of them to be in a state of great prosperity. At Manchester the demand for goods has been so great, that some descriptions cannot be obtained without giving orders three or four months beforehand. One firm alone have employment for 500 additional hands.

Hamburg and German papers say that the Emperor of Russia has ordered his Camp Equipage to leave St. Petersburg. Prussia and Austria, it is said, will now take a greater part in the affairs of the East than was at first expected.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence held a Levee at the Admiralty, on Wednesday, and in the evening entertained a large party of Naval Officers at dinner. His Royal Highness takes the chair on the 14th of March, at Freemasons' Tavern, at the twelfth anniversary dinner of the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund, which was postponed last year as a tribute of respect to the memory of its late illustrious and beneficent President.

The Duchess of St. Alban's has subscribed one hundred, and the Duke fifty, guineas, for the relief of the poor performers, who are now suffering by the late unfortunate accident at the Brunswick theatre.

Lady Burdett is seriously indisposed in the south of France. On the arrival of the intelligence, Dr. Mackinnon left town, to travel with all speed, for the purpose of attending her Ladyship, and, if necessary, accompanying her Ladyship to England.

Thames Tunnel.—The subscriptions on the part of the public, in aid of the fund of the Company, do not now exceed 2,000*l.* As at least 75,000*l.* is wanted to carry on the excavation for the remaining 525 feet; and as the Directors cannot depend on more than 21,000*l.* after having called the whole amount of their subscribed capital, it will be seen that there are great obstacles, in a pecuniary point of view, yet to overcome.

By a Report of the National Vaccine Establishment to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, presented to the House of Commons, pursuant to an address bearing date the 13th of February, 1828, and signed by the Presidents, &c., of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, it appears that the result of the last year's experience is highly favourable to vaccination. Cases, it is stated, are reported very often of the occurrence of the small pox after vaccination; but there is reason to believe that the number of those who fall into this snare, though sometimes severe disease, after vaccination, is not greater than that of those who formerly died by inoculation, whilst that practice prevailed. In proof of its wider diffusion, it is stated to be now practised not only throughout the Morea and the countries inhabited by the Greeks, but that it has been admitted into Constantinople, and into the palace of the Sultan, in spite of the prejudices which the religion of the Mahomedans opposes to any measure intended to interfere with the destinies of life. The advantages, the Report says, which this country derived from the East in the last century, by the acquisition of inoculation from thence, it has now abundantly requited, by imparting to the same region the safer practice of vaccination, by which the small pox, equal to their

own plague in the severity of its visitations, has been already disarmed of its terrors, and in the course of years may, possibly, be extinguished altogether.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 1.—It is thought here that Russia will interfere with vigour in the affairs of the East, in order to avoid greater miseries, and to save the property and existence of the Christians depending upon the Porte. The Ottoman army is assembling on the Danube—detachments of hundreds arrive daily. The fortresses are filled with provisions. Commissioners had arrived at Adrianople to prepare the Grand Seignior's palace.

Since the Manifesto appeared, it is no longer to be doubted that Wallachia will be again the theatre of war, and her capital the field of battle. In this cruel situation we expect a double invasion from the North and the South; and as the Turks have only 15 leagues to march, and the Russians, at least, 60, the Turks will profit by their proximity to give themselves up to the greatest excesses.

Duels.—Letters from the Cape of Good Hope describe a series of extraordinary duels, which took place shortly after the arrival of the ship *Harvey*, Capt. Findley, last from Plymouth, bound to Van Dieman's Land. The *Harvey* took out to the Cape four officers and a detachment of the 55th regiment, under the command of Lieut. Ebrington, son of Major Ebrington, late of Plymouth, also two civilian passengers, viz.—J. Williams, Esq. Barrister-at-law, and J. Noble, Esq. nephew of D'Arcy Wentworth, Esq., of Sydney, New South Wales. An unfortunate misunderstanding, which originated while the vessel lay here, having been increased during the voyage, the military and civilians were upon the most unpleasant terms. On their arrival at the Cape, in consequence of certain strong expressions applied to the officers by Mr. Williams, he was challenged by Lieut. Bonnis, Wilson and Peek, in succession, each of whom he met, wounded the first, very nearly killed the second, and not returning the fire of the third. Lieut. Bonnis and Wilson almost immediately afterwards called on Mr. Noble. Lieut. Wilson received a slight wound in the encounter, but unhappily the fire of Noble killed Lieut. Bonnis on the spot, the ball entering the temple.—Messrs. Williams and Noble were tried by the Dutch law for murder, but acquitted, it is said, for want of evidence. A military court of enquiry was held on the officers, and the result was, that Lieut. Ebrington was put under arrest to await the decision of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Moore's Life of Lord Byron.—On Friday the agreement for this work was completed. Mr. Murray is to be the publisher; and is to pay Mr. Moore the enormous sum of 4200*l.* for the copyright. The Life will perhaps not make even one quarto volume; but the book will be so enlarged by numerous original letters, and unpublished compositions of the Noble Poet—now in the possession of Mr. Murray—that the work may extend to two volumes. Last season, "Mr. Moore's Life of Lord Byron" was simultaneously announced by Longman & Co. and Murray; at which the public must have been not a little surprised. The fact is, that Longman & Co. had agreed with Mr. Moore for the Life, at 3000 guineas; but the author, after proceeding some time with his work, found it impossible to go farther without the aid of the papers in Mr. Murray's possession—and to these he was refused access. Longman & Co. finding that the Life could not, under these circumstances, appear, waived their agreement with Mr. Moore, and permitted him to form a new one with Mr. Murray: the result of which is, that the modern Anacreon gains 1000 guineas more than he would have gained by his former bargain with the men of Pateroster-Row.—*London Weekly Review.*

Calamitous Shipwrecks.—In the night of the 19th of February the Terror bomb vessel, which sailed 29th January to join the Mediterranean fleet, was wrecked in a gale of wind near St. Ubes on the coast of Portugal. All the officers and crew, except one man, were saved, together with the stores, provisions, and money—about 27,000*l.* in silver and copper coin, intended for the use of the Commissariat at Malta.—The *June*, of Quebec, from Liverpool, bound to Gibraltar, was lost on the same day, within a half-cable's length of the Terror; one-third of her cargo was saved, with the crew and passengers, except an officer of the 42d Regiment, a woman, and three children.—A still more melancholy event remains to be detailed. The *Ann* and *Amelia* transport, Lieut. Hopkins, agent, laden with stores for the same fleet, valued at 50,000*l.*, was also wrecked at the same time, and all on board perished; consisting of one Captain of Marines and 30 men, four Masters' Mates, one Midshipman, 40 of the crew, and 17 passengers. Among the latter was Mr. Peake, son of the late Sir Henry, a student in the School of Naval Architecture, on his way to join his Majesty's ship *Warspite*.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—It is with pain we extract the following particulars of a most dreadful and calamitous occurrence from the *Manchester Guardian* of Saturday:—It appears that the New Quay Company having prepared to launch a new vessel, called the *Emma*, very great preparations were made by their agents and workmen to conduct the launch with more than ordinary eclat, and a very large assemblage of persons was consequently collected to witness it; of whom, it is supposed, about two hundred were crowded together upon the vessel itself, being, in fact, as many as could stand upon it. Exactly at one o'clock the shores were knocked away from the vessel, and she glided smoothly and majestically into the water, amidst the shouts of the people assembled around, and lively strains of music from a military band which was in attendance. Miss Grimes, the daughter of the principal agent of the

company, had just performed the usual ceremony of baptism, when the scene of rejoicing was suddenly and most lamentably changed. The vessel having rushed across the narrow river with great velocity, took the ground with her prow on the opposite bank, and resting only on a small part of her keel, she suddenly heeled on one side, and being full rigged, and overweighed with the immense number of persons who crowded her decks, she turned on her side, and precipitated them in one mass into the water. The cry of horror from the assembled multitude was absolutely deafening, and the shrieks and cries from the poor drowning creatures most appalling. There was an immediate and general rush to the banks, and many persons were plunged into the river in the eager endeavour to render assistance to the sufferers. Several small boats, which had been used in assisting in the launch, were put out, and for twenty minutes or more there was full employment for them, in rescuing those who kept on the surface of the water by their own exertions, or by clinging to the rigging and the different pieces of timber which floated about. But during this time many had gone down, and when the attention of those about had ceased to be occupied with those who were on the surface, the time had almost gone by when assistance could be of any avail to them. No exertions, however, were spared; boat-hooks and poles were immediately procured, and the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers were one by one drawn from the water, and conveyed, some into the company's yard, and others into the field on the opposite side of the river, where (though little hopes of success could be entertained) every exertion was used to resuscitate them. Numbers of professional gentlemen were quickly on the spot, and all the usual means resorted to for the purpose of restoring suspended life were put in practice, but, as far as we can learn, they were successful in four instances only. By about three o'clock no more bodies appeared likely to be found, but the endeavours were still unremitting, and shortly after that time efforts were made to raise the vessel upright, which continued lying on her side in the water, in the attempt to do which the cable broke twice; she was, however, raised, and the body of a girl made its appearance from one of the hatches. From that time until a late hour the search for more bodies was unavailing. Independent of the great number of persons taken out of the river who were not materially injured, fourteen were taken into the dock-yard, on whom the exertions of the surgeons were required. Only two of these, we regret to say, were recovered. The total loss of life, as far as could be ascertained, was thirty-four, of whom nine or ten were females and eleven boys.

DREADFUL EVENT.

Destruction of the Brunswick Theatre.

One of the most calamitous and destructive events that it has been our lot for a number of years to submit to our readers, took place this morning, at the Brunswick Theatre, Well-street, Well-close-square. No less than 40 persons, as well as the agitation of the time could enable us to ascertain, have been the sacrifice; among whom were a number of the performers engaged on the establishment, and the workmen employed in the completion.

The rehearsal was going on at about half-past 11 o'clock, and the entire strength of the company were on the stage, preparing for the evening's exhibition, when suddenly a cracking noise was heard from the roof, and almost instantaneously it fell in with a tremendous crash, throwing the front wall into the street, and breaking down two houses on the opposite side of the street.

The shouts and wailings, as described by those persons who have fortunately escaped uninjured, were of the most pitiable description. Alarm, consternation, and fear, prevented any one rushing to their assistance; and even had they, it would have been of no use, as the incumbent weight had closed the wretched sufferers' existence, and the tottering walls threatened a wider destruction.

Four men and a female were extricated from the scene of devastation about half-past one. The former were mechanics employed on the premises, and were removed to the London hospital with scarce any hopes of their recovery. The latter is supposed to have been Mrs. Healy Beverly, an actress of some promise; but from the mutilated state of the body, it was impossible to ascertain her identity.

As to the origin of this most melancholy event, it must for the present remain purely conjectural. The prevalent opinion is, that it is attributable to the weight of the roof, which is composed of iron, pressing too heavily on the external walls, which may be said to be quite green, and not cemented enough before it was laid on.

Mr. Maurice, the manager, is among the dead—two actresses have just been found. About fifty men are yet said to be buried under the ruins.

The rehearsal was going on when the dreadful accident happened. Three of the walls only are standing.

All the persons composing the band are concluded to have perished, as their presence was indispensable at the rehearsal, and none of their bodies had been found up to a late hour last night.—*London paper.*