



NEWFOUNDLANDER.

No. 44.

THURSDAY, May 22, 1828.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

JOHN B. THOMSON
HAS RECEIVED,
Per the Lavinia, from Greenock,
HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF DRY
GOODS,

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

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

- BLACK and coloured Gros de Naples,
- Ditto Ditto Norwich Crapes,
- Ditto Ditto Bombasins,
- Ditto Ditto Bombasets,
- Cambrie, Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins,
- Printed Cottons,
- Calicoes and Shirtings,
- Irish Linen,
- Bad 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 Flichens,
- Moleskins and Vestings,
- White and grey Drill,
- Tartans,
- Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Shawls.

63 Dollars for Bills of Exchange. April 10.

By private Contract,

ALL those capital and spacious Waterside PREMISES, the Property of JAMES MACARTHUR, 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,

These desirable PLANTATIONS and GARDEN GROUND, on which is built a neat Cottage, known by the name of *Vonshall*, delightfully situated on the North bank of the River St. John, about one mile from the Town, on the road leading to Carriek, 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.

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 *Deckworth* streets. WILLIAM HOGAN. January 9, 1828.

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. Parse 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 PATRICK MORRIS. April 23.

To be Let.

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

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

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

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

THAT very neat, compact, and desirable COTTAGE, (now in the occupancy of Mr. Squarrey) North of *Fort William*, and immediately in the rear of the Honourable Judge BRENTON'S residence—containing two Parlours, four Bed-rooms, Servants' apartments, Scullery, Pump-room, Water Closets, an excellent *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 MICHAEL NEEHAN. April 2.

Notices.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of THOMAS WALSH, of *Carriekbeg*, in the County of Waterford, (Ireland,) but late of *Carbanear*, (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 20.

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.



Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour-Grace.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the EXPRESS Packet Boat has undergone a thorough repair, and will continue to ply between *Harbour-Grace* and *Portugal Cove*, leaving the former place every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Morning, at 9 o'clock, and *Portugal Cove* the succeeding days at Noon, the Letter Carrier leaving *St. John's* at 8 o'clock, Sundays and bad weather only excepted.

Cabin Passengers	10s.
Steerage Ditto	5s.
Letters	6d.
And Double Ditto and Parcels in proportion.	

The Proprietors will not be accountable for any Specie or other Monies which may be put on board. Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers will be regularly forwarded.

T. RIDLEY, Agent, Harbour-Grace. JAMES CLIFT, Agent, St. John's. May 14.

On Sale.

DOYLE & LAWLER HAVE RECEIVED,

Per *Dolphin*, from Teignmouth, A CONSIGNMENT OF

CAPLIN Seines, 40 fathoms long, 24 feet deep,
Ditto ditto, 35 ditto ditto, 20 ditto,
Mussel Nets, 30 ditto ditto, 5 fathoms deep,
Herring Nets, 16 ditto ditto, 31 ditto ditto,
St. Peter's and Long Shore Lines, &c.

Which they will Sell very reasonable for Cash or Produce. May 14, 1828.

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 Nagshead ditto,
- 10 M. Shingles,
- 35 Or. chests and Boxes Congo, Twankey, and Lisbon teas.

May 7.

American PORK.

By the Subscribers,

200 Bls. American Pork,

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

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

OEHLMCHLAGER and Co.

Have just Received,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

- 1000 BAGS middling, fine, and superfine Broad,
- 600 Barrels Flour,
- 100 Firkins and 18 half-firkins 1st quality Fresh Butter,
- 100 Barrels Oatmeal,
- Scotch Barley,
- Westphalia Hams,
- Gen. Cordial, Vinegar, Honey, Starch,
- Patch, Cordage, Fishing Hooks,
- 20,000 Bricks,
- 20 Cwt. Currants,
- 2 Casks Clover Seed.

Also,

- A large assortment of Earthen Ware, Bowls and Shoes, Wax Candles, Caps, Beaver, Silk, and Course Hats, Dutch Tobacco Pipes, Eau de Cologne, Two Grand Action Piano Fortes, and other Musical Instruments,
- 12 Clocks,
- Very handsome China Glimmy Ornaments,
- A large assortment of Toys,
- A quantity of Stationery, 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. May 7.

Foreign.

Lisbon, March 22.

The greatest alarm prevails among the Constitutionals, as well as among all those who have any thing to lose; the British merchants in particular.

The Count de Villa Real having refused to sign certain papers, as being contrary to the Charter, (some say it was a note to the British Ambassador, to state that the delay of the British troops would be regarded as an act of invasion,) Don Miguel slapped him in the face, and kicked him, telling him not to talk to him of charters or of traitors. "Your Highness has now completed your perdition—I am not, and I never was a traitor," was the dignified reply of the Count, and he retired. There are other Noblemen who, because their lives are not sacred—for the houses of many have been searched at night, in order to their being arrested, and, perhaps, executed summarily by a military tribunal—have fled on board the packets which sailed on Sunday for Falmouth, and are now out of the reach of the faction. The packet is said to be full of such refugees, and some notice having been given to Captain Porteous of the packet being about to be searched, he applied for advice to the Admiral, who, with the bluntness and bravery of a British sailor, said, "It is not usual to have the packet searched on leaving the Tagus, and it shall not be searched now." The presence of the four English men-of-war and a frigate in the river, have prevented those persons from being seized, and perhaps thrown into a dungeon. The little army on shore, awake to all the horrors which lurk over the city, keeps it quiet as yet, and nothing has been attempted against the British merchants.

The tocsin has been sounded—the Cortes are dissolved, and any person requiring their convocation immediately, in conformity with the Charter, is to be treated with inexorable severity. Yet strange to relate, there was not money enough in the Treasury on Saturday to pay the soldiers in this city; and application was made to the Custom-house for what it had received that morning, to meet the exigency. In the Prince's household the greatest privations are felt by some of his personal attendants for money. Yet none dare ask him for it. His sisters, the Princesses, are kept in a state of confinement; their carriages are not allowed to leave the Palace, unless the Prince, or the old Queen accompanies them. The apprehension of being poisoned has great weight with the Prince, whose food is still prepared by his old black nurse.

A quarrel took place on Sunday at *St. Ubes*, between the soldiers of the 13th Regiment and the inhabitants, in consequence of the latter having cried out for "Absolutism" and "Down with Don Pedro and the Charter." A soldier was beaten to death by cudgels and stones, and six of the mob were wounded. The soldiers of the 13th have been removed from it, as well as the battalion of the Sharpshooters, No. 8, and some troops of the Infantry Regiment, No. 7, have been sent in their stead. *St. Ubes* is remarkable for having a number of Priests, and for wishing for an absolute Monarch. The Officer who commanded the soldiers has been put under arrest, and one of the sergeants is to be flogged to-morrow.

The mob of *Lisbon*, in various places led on by the half-pay Officers, have gone through the ceremony of burying the Constitution—at *Buenos Ayres*, and at *Campo Santa Anna*. The Constitution is represented by a young female figure, dressed up in light blue and white, holding a paper book in her hand, which, after some mock ceremonies, is consigned to the grave with great indignities and rejoicing. The police had received orders to prevent these exhibitions, but, as they do not fancy a Constitution, they contrived to arrive at the places when the pole was over. The soldiers of the 7th went through the same form at the *Grillo*, opposite the *Conde de Tappa's* house.

The alarm of the British merchants is very great, and each of them is calculating upon the decision of the British Cabinet, as to the protection which will be extended to them. All feel confident that they will not be left at Don Miguel's mercy. It is asserted by some that application had been made to the British Ambassador, respecting their fate, and the answer was—"They might be assured no harm would befall them."

The Gazette of Tuesday contains the decree of the Infant Regent, in the name of the King, dismissing the *Conde de Villa Real* most summarily from being Minister for Foreign Affairs.—It is dated the 13th

instant. The portfolio was offered to the Conde de Porto Santo, who refused; there is therefore another decree appointing the Visconde de Saintreim in his room. This new Minister is by no means esteemed or respected, and, if report be true, he received a rebuff from the British Ambassador, who, in answer to some inquiries about the delay of the English troops, stated that he could hold no communication on the subject until he received instructions from London, in reply to the despatches sent by the steam-boat, Sir F. Lamb and his suite went this day to Cintra, to amuse themselves until Thursday.

The arrival of General Saldanha has struck a great panic into the Absolutists. All the landing-places, from Belem to Black-horse-square, were guarded last night (Friday) to catch him if he attempted to come ashore. His lady, who is by birth a British subject, and who is represented as highly amiable, went on board, in order to welcome her husband. By some mistake her carriage was stationed all night at a wrong place of landing; the police and their agents were, therefore, on the alert for no purpose, for the General remained on board his vessel, and his lady landed at a different place.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) May 22, 1828.

DARING BURGLARY.—A most daring burglary was committed early on the morning of Friday last, on the premises of Mr. William Kydd, in this town. The ruffian had entered the counting-house through a window which overlooks the yard and wharf, and had succeeded in breaking open the desk and possessing himself of some cash, when the noise which the fellow had unavoidably created, attracted the notice of a youth named James Huie, one of the clerks in the house. This lad, who is about 17 years of age, immediately sprang from his bed, which is in an adjoining room, and seizing a blunderbuss which was already loaded, proceeded to the door of the counting-house, which he cautiously opened, when he discovered a man with a bag of dollars, about to make his escape, and almost at the same moment a pistol was fired at him, which, however, providentially missed its aim.—Huie immediately discharged his blunderbuss, but also, it is supposed, without any effect. Immediately the villain made a rush at the young man, and a desperate scuffle ensued, during which Huie succeeded in obtaining possession of the money; but the burglar unfortunately effected his escape before any assistance could be procured.—We cannot but admire the fortitude and courage which was evinced by the young man for the protection of the property which was in some measure under his protection, as well as for his efforts to detain the felon; but we regret to add, that they have been attended with the most serious consequences to himself, as he is now confined to his bed, and in very critical circumstances.—Ledger.

We have pleasure in stating that Mr. Huie is now much better, and considered out of danger, though still in a very low, weak condition. It is with no small degree of pride we refer to an advertisement in another column, containing the names of a number of public spirited Gentlemen, who have, in the most laudable manner, come forward with their purses, upon this occasion, to encourage such information as may lead to the apprehension of this daring desperado;—and it is devoutly to be hoped that some person will be found possessing virtue sufficient to lead to so wished-for a result, and serve to wipe away, in some measure, the stain imprinted on the characteristic honesty of the lower orders of our community, by removing from amongst us a blood-sucking subcreant, who, to the midnight robber, intended also to have added the character of the assassin.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—From England, Mr. J. B. Bland, Mr. W. E. Cornack, Mr. R. R. Wakeham, Mr. W. H. Gaden, Mr. Jordan.

To the Editor of the Newfoundland.

Sir,—I would wish, through the medium of your respectable Journal, to draw the public attention to a subject which is of paramount interest to the greater number of the respectable inhabitants of this town;—it is, the great scarcity of small change, of which I, and I believe all in my line of life, have now so much reason to complain. I have frequently, during the last month, (and I am well aware that I have not been singular in this respect) been obliged to suffer customers to leave my shop, without having made their purchases, solely for want of change;—and I am one of those persons who keep such articles as are calculated to bring in that description of coin. About two years ago, I was one of the first to cry out against the importation and circulation of base coin, and I am now of the same opinion, that it was an evil which required to be put a stop to; but, I am afraid, the cure has been as bad, if not worse, than the disease. The reduction of the old shilling to ninepence, which took place at that time, has held out the greatest inducement to persons from Prince Edward's Island, and the out-harbour, who come here with their produce for sale, to seize upon as many nine-pennies as possible, which they do with the greatest eagerness, because they have a profit, in their own harbours, of 2d. and 3d. upon each. Indeed I know that some persons make a practice of collecting these coins and transmitting them in large quantities to Harbour-Grace, Carbonear, &c. &c., for the sake of the profit;—and an excellent trade that is, which, in these hard times, leaves you a profit of 33 per cent. The consequence of all this has been, that St. John's is now completely drained of change, and the incon-

venience and injury arising from it, is more than I can explain in a short letter. I request, therefore, you will publish these few rough remarks, in the hope that they may meet the eyes of those Gentlemen of influence amongst us, who will have the power, and I trust, the inclination to suggest some speedy remedy for this growing evil, which will be not less beneficial to themselves, than to

Your obedient servant,
A SHOPKEEPER.

St. John's, 21st May, 1828.

Died on Monday evening last, after a very short but most distressing illness, which she bore with pious fortitude and exemplary resignation, Mrs. ELIZA PHILLIPS THOMAS, wife of HENRY P. THOMAS, Esq., Merchant, in the 31st year of her age. This highly accomplished and intelligent lady bears with her to the grave, not only the sincere grief of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who knew her most intimately, and to whom her many amiable qualities had justly endeared her, but also the sorrow of those who enjoyed not that pleasure; and in proof of the high esteem in which she was generally held in this community, the greater number of the Merchants' houses and the vessels in port have, during the last two days, displayed their flags at half-mast.—Her funeral will take place this day, at 11 o'clock, at which the friends of the family are requested to attend.

—yesterday evening, much and few could be more deservedly regretted, after a short and severe illness of six days, Mr. JEAN BURKE, Shopkeeper, in this town, aged 62 years. As the father of a numerous family, whom he has left to deplore his irreparable loss, he was a kind and affectionate parent, an indulgent and tender husband, a truly sincere and generous friend, and one to whom the enviable appellation of "an honest man," might with great truth and justice be applied. Mr. BURKE was one of the oldest Members of the Benevolent Irish Society, in which body he filled, for many years, the office of Chairman of the Committee of Charity, and distributor of its quarterly votes, with such labour and marked attention to economy and strict integrity, as to call forth repeated votes of thanks. He died in the Treasurership of the Society, loved and esteemed by his brother members, sincerely lamented by all the respectable inhabitants of this town, and those who had the pleasure of knowing so excellent and upright a character, who will long cherish his memory with veneration and regret.—His funeral will take place on Saturday evening next, at 4 o'clock, when the friends of the family are requested to attend.

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

- ARRIVED.**
- May 17.—Brig Junius, Prowse, Liverpool; 70 barrels flour, 500 boxes soap and candles, 20 kegs gunpowder, 6 pieces and 2 lbs. Geneva, 27 lbs. pitch and tar, &c.
 - 19.—Brig Bistler, Lecker, Plymouth; 20 blks. brandy, 3 puns rum, 48 casks wine, 28 firkins butter, sundry dry merchandise.
 - Brig Daguer, Chaceworth, Teignmouth; 300 bushels potatoes, 15 bls. pitch and tar.
 - Brig Lark, Pynn, Poole; 100 barrels pork, 9 casks beer and cider, &c.
 - Brig Allison, Parker, Bristol; 135 barrels pitch and tar, 122 blks. salt, 10 firkins butter.
 - Schooner Arichat, Pefon, Jersey; 370 bags bread, 100 bls. flour, 30 barrels barley.
 - Brig Transit, Potts, Liverpool; 20 boxes soap, 16 tons coals, 262 bags nails, &c.
 - 20.—Schooner Samuel, Le Blast, Jersey; 3 M. brick, 120 cwt. bread, 200 boxes soap, 60 dozen ale, 54 pieces furniture, 42 blks. vinegar, and sundry merchandise.
 - 21.—Brig Minerva, Harvey, Waterford; 70 children's coats, 50 barrels pork, 52 barrels flour, 70 barrels oatmeal, and sundry other articles.

- CLEARED.**
- May 14.—Schooner Mary & Eliza, Allen, St. John, N.B.; 5 barrels onions.
 - Brig Mary, Laird, Bahia; 2194 quintals fish.
 - Schooner James, Pookham, Halifax; 1344 quintals fish.
 - Schooner Ceres, Hodson, Grenada; 456 qts. fish, 10 half boxes raisins, and 50 spruce cars.
 - Schooner Francis Elizabeth, Whitney, Barbados; 1000 qts. fish, 1 pipe wine, 6 boxes raisins.
 - 15.—Schooner Two Sisters, Hamilton, Sydney; 1 pun. rum, 1 pun. molasses, 10 cwt. iron, and sundry merchandise.
 - 16.—Brig Newbold, Mather, Quebec; ballast.
 - Schooner John & William, Stanley, Madeira; 1200 qts. fish.
 - Brig Defiance, Kirk, Rio Janeiro; 2187 quintals fish.
 - Brig Christopher, Harvey, Lisbon; ballast.
 - Brig Mary, Bickford, Figueira; ballast.
 - 17.—Brig Wilton, Purdy, Richibucto; ballast.
 - Schooner Mary & Ann, Cliff, Figueira; ballast.
 - Schooner Sally Ann, Griffiths, Halifax; 1100 qts. fish, 130 hds., &c.
 - Schooner Glenner, Daly, Annapolis; 1 qr. cask wine, 1 hhd. porter, and sundry other articles.
 - Brig Hazard, Churchward, Figueira; 752 quintals fish.
 - 19.—Barque New John, Ayre, Quebec; ballast.
 - Brig Ellen, Sims, Miramichi; ballast.
 - Brig Syph, Underhill, Figueira; ballast.
 - 20.—Brig Diamond, Stanley, Barbados; 1355 qts. dry fish.
 - Schooner Vine, Denison, Quebec; ballast.
 - Brig Erato, Blair, Quebec; 4 M. brick.
 - 21.—Brig Louder, M'Ausland, Barbados; 2387 qts. fish, 6 tierces and 3 barrels salmon, 1342 gallons oil.
 - Brig Indian Lass, Williamson, St. Andrews; ballast.
 - Brig Alexander, Dodd, Quebec; ballast.
 - Barque Frances Mary, Grandy, St. Andrews; ballast.
 - Schooner Rambler, Ryan, P. E. I-land; 4 casks sugar, 1 crate earthenware, and sundry merchandise.

Married, on Saturday evening, by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, Mr. George Phillips, book-binder, to Hannah Martin, daughter of Mr. Thomas Martin, of this place.

—on Monday evening, by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, Mr. Richard Rankin, of Island Cove, to Miss Elizabeth Nurse, of this town.

Sales at Auction.

The following Sale, advertised for THIS DAY, is POSTPONED until

TO-MORROW,

(FRIDAY) At 11 o'clock,
At the STORE of the Subscriber.

The Cargo of the Brigantine Arichat, just arrived from Jersey—VIZ.

- 400 BAGS Bread—100 bags of which are of a superior quality, baked for family use.
- 100 Barrels superfine Flour.
- 30 Dido Barley, 31 bushels each.
- 10 Hhds. Vinegar, best quality.
- 1 Hhd. Sweet Oil.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

the above Vessel, Barthen per Register 76 tons.
Apply to
May 22. R. R. WAKEHAM.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday) At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

ROBINSON & BROOKING,

- 10 BOXES } 40 half-boxes } Raisins,
 - 30 Boxes Lemons,
 - 5 Bags Hazel Nuts,
 - 11 Ditto Walnuts,
 - 10 Casks Almonds,
 - 10 Hhds. Brandy,
 - 3 Pipes } Sicilian Port Wine,
 - 10 Hog-heads } 2 Qr.-casks,
 - 35 Barrels Cider,
 - 30 Barrels } Pork,
 - 50 Half-ditto } 20 Bags Bread,
 - 20 Boxes Tea,
 - 5 Bags Pepper,
 - 1 Piece Woollens.
- May 22.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

NEWMAN & Co.

- 400 BAGS Hamburg Bread,
 - 50 Ditto fine ditto,
 - 50 Barrels Flour,
 - 10,000 Feet of 3 and 4-inch Spruce Plank.
 - A quantity of Spars.
- Also,
- 1000 Lbs. Soucheong Tea, in boxes of 12 lbs. each, and quarter chests,
 - 1000 Lbs. Congo ditto, ditto ditto,
 - 18 Superior Westphalia Hams,
 - 6 Dutch Cheeses,
 - 12 Bullocks' Tongues,
 - 3 Barrels Mackerel,
 - 1000 Lbs. black Pepper.
- May 22.

TO-MORROW,

At 12 o'clock,
ON THE PREMISES,

A FIELD, containing about two Acres, more or less, the property of the late Gilbert Kelly, lying West of Fort Townsend; adjoining the farm of Sergeant BARNETT.

For farther particulars apply to Mrs. Kelly, on the premises, or to
HENRY SHEA, Auctioneer.

On SATURDAY next,

At 11 o'clock,
At the Store of the Subscriber.

The Cargo of the Brigantine Samuel, just arrived from Jersey—VIZ.

- 200 BOXES Soap,
 - 150 Bags Bread,
 - 40 Hog-heads Vinegar (best quality),
 - 10 Cases containing 60 dozen Ale,
 - 50 Pieces Furniture, consisting of Wardrobes, Book Cases, Chest Drawers; Dining Work, Card, Pembroke, and Dressing Tables; Receptacles, Secretaries, Bedsteads, &c.
 - 2 Boxes Perfumery, consisting of Eau de Cologne, assorted Oils, Pomade, Essences, &c. &c.
 - 1000 Pieces French Paper Hangings, with Bordersing to match,
 - 10 Sets of Landscapes,
 - 3000 Bricks,
 - 1200 Cabbage Plants (early york).
- R. R. WAKEHAM.
May 22.

Sales at Auction.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,
AT THE DWELLING-HOUSE OF

MRS. MATTHEWS,

(Next Messrs. Baine, Johnson & Co.)
THE FOLLOWING

- HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
 - 2 MAHOGANY Dining Tables,
 - 1 Ditto Breakfast ditto,
 - 2 Ditto Card Tables,
 - 1 Ditto Claw-foot ditto,
 - 2 Birch Breakfast ditto,
 - 7 Mahogany Chairs,
 - 7 Windsor ditto,
 - 1 Sofa,
 - 2 Large Carpets,
 - 1 Backgammon Board,
 - 3 Fenders,
 - 1 Set Fire Irons,
 - 1 Large Mirror,
 - 9 Pictures,
 - 5 Camp Bedsteads,
 - 1 Press ditto,
 - 1 Mahogany Receptacle,
 - 4 Bedroom Tables,
 - 3 Washstands,
 - 5 Feather Beds,
 - 1 Mattress,
 - 12 Pillows,
 - 5 Sets Bed Curtains,
 - 7 Pair Blankets,
 - 9 Counterpanes,
 - 3 Green Table Cloths,
 - 13 Turned Chairs,
 - 3 Deal Tables,
 - 4 Pair Brass Candlesticks,
 - 1 Copper Tea Kettle,
 - 1 Set Dish Covers,
 - 2 Mahogany and Fancy Wood Caddies,
 - 1 Elegant Silver-trimmed Cast-iron Stand,
 - 1 Pair ditto ditto Suffers and ditto ditto,
 - 1 Ditto ditto Candlesticks,
 - Blue and common Earthenware, Glassware,
 - Tea Trays,
 - Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots,
 - And a quantity of Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.
- May 22. GEORGE LILLY, Auctioneer.

There will be shortly exposed for Sale

THE PROPERTY OF AN OFFICER,

Who is about to leave this country,
CONSISTING OF

- ELEGANT Household Furniture,
- Plate, Plated and Glass Ware,
- China, Kitchen Utensils,
- A small assortment of choice Wines,
- A Horse, Saddles and Bridles,
- Sleigh and Harness,
- With a variety of other articles.

JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.

Due notice of time and place of Sale, will be given in a future Advertisement.

NOTICES.

THE SALE of Sundries, advertised for Sale This Day (Thursday), on the wharf of the Subscriber, is POSTPONED until TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock; particulars of which will be published in the paper of the day.

JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.

Benevolent Irish Society.

THE Members of the Benevolent Irish Society are requested to meet at the ORPHAN ASYLUM SCHOOL, on SATURDAY next, at half past 3 o'clock, to walk in procession at the funeral of their much-valued Brother, the late Mr. JOHN BERKE.

By order,
JOHN SHEA, Secretary.

May 22.

DESERTED from the service of Wise, Baker & Howard, the following YOUNGSTERS,

- who came out Passengers in the Brig Hazard, last Spring, from Ireland,—
- JAMES MURPHY, a Ship's Carpenter, 6 feet high, about 23 years of age, dark hair, wore a Blue Jacket and Trowsers—a Native of Ross, County Wexford.
- PATRICK PYNE, a Taylor, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark hair, about 40 years of age, wore a Blue Coat and Small Clothes—a Native of Ross Parish, County Wexford.
- PETER CORROGAN, 5 feet 5 inches high, sandy hair, about 22 years of age, wore a Blue Coat and Breeches—a Native of Sutton's Parish, County Wexford.
- JOHN LACY, 5 feet 5 inches high, sandy hair, about 18 years of age, wore a Fastian Coat and Trowsers—a Native of Newtown Barry, County Wexford.

Any person harbouring or employing the above Deserters, after this Notice, will be proceeded to the utmost rigour of the Law.

South Side, St. John's,
17th May, 1828.

Proclamation.

By His Honour **RICHARD ALEXANDER TUCKER, Esq.,** President of His Majesty's Council, administering the Government of the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.

WHEREAS, it has been represented unto me, that about two o'clock in the morning of the 10th of this month, the Counting-house of Mr. **WILLIAM KYDD**, Merchant, residing in *Water-street*, was feloniously entered by some person or persons, and that one of them, after having taken possession of a bag containing Spanish Dollars to a considerable amount, did wickedly fire a pistol, loaded with slugs, at a youth named **James Huie**, a clerk in the service of Mr. Kydd, whilst the said **James Huie** was meritoriously endeavouring to prevent the escape of the said felon.

For, therefore, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the persons concerned in the Felony above-mentioned, hereby promise, on the part of His Majesty, his most gracious pardon to any one of them (except to the person who actually fired the said pistol) who shall discover his accomplice or accomplices therein, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Government-house, St. John's, this 10th day of May, 1828, in the Ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Honour's Command, **W. A. CLARKE, Secretary.**

And, as a further encouragement, a Reward of **FIFTY POUNDS** is hereby offered to any person (except as aforesaid) who shall discover the said offender or offenders, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended and convicted of the said offence: such reward to be paid by Mr. **William Kydd**.

Notices.

SUCH Persons as may be desirous of furnishing a suitable VESSEL, for the conveyance of the Judge of the Admiralty and his Court, on the approaching Circuit, are requested to send Tenders to this Office, on or before **MONDAY the 10th June**. Every particular will be made known on application.

W. A. CLARKE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 10th May, 1828.

REWARD OFFERED.

WE, the undersigned, will pay the Sums opposite to our respective names, to any Person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the Man or Men committed during **BURGLARY** on the Premises of Mr. **W. M. KYDD**, on Friday morning, the 19th instant:—

Brown, Hoyle & Co.	3	0	0
Robinson & Brooking	5	0	0
John Duncombe	5	0	0
Breac, Murch & Co.	2	0	0
J. Brine	2	0	0
Patrick Morris	5	0	0
Hunters & Co.	3	0	0
C. F. Bennett & Co.	3	0	0
Samuel Cadour	3	0	0
Thomas M'ara	1	0	0
Nicholas Gill	1	0	0
J. F. Trimmingham & Co.	3	0	0
Newman & Co.	5	0	0
Bulley, Job & Cross	3	3	0
J. Clift	1	0	0
Peter Le Messurier	1	0	0
G. Lilly	1	0	0
Henry Bisset	1	0	0
Benjamin Bowring	1	0	0
Doyle & Lawler	2	0	0
John Howley	1	10	0
W. E. Cornsack	1	0	0
Leopold O'Brien	1	0	0
Henderson, Hland & Co.	3	0	0
James Stewart & Co.	3	0	0
Robert Alsop & Co.	2	0	0
J. Boyd	2	0	0
Hugh R. Douglas	1	1	0

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

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of **GILBERT KELLY**, of Ireland, but late of St. John's, Newfoundland, House Servant, 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

PATRICK TARAHAN,

Administrator to the Estate of the late **Gilbert Kelly.**

May 14.

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

On Sale.

HUNTERS & CO.

LONDON Particular Madeira and Teneriffe Wine, in pipes, hds., qr.-casks, and eights, Sicilian Red Wine, in pipes and hogheads, Chests Souchong Tea, 1 Cod Seine, 40 feet deep, 60 fathoms long, with bags, Caplin Seines, Herring, Mackerel, and Cast Nets, Fishing Lines and Twines, And a large assortment of Shop Goods.

May 22.

Robinson and Brooking

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED,

AND HAVE ON HAND,

Of former Importations,

The undermentioned

GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale on moderate terms,

VIZ.

BREAD—fine and common, Flour—superfine States' and Hamburg, Irish Butter, Rum, Molasses, Coffee, Sugar—in hogheads, tierces, and barrels, Rice, Pepper in bags, Sago, Hams, Olive Oil, Leaf Sugar, by the hoghead or cwt, Raisins, Lemons in boxes, Walnuts, Almonds, Hyson, Souchong, Twankay, Congo, Bohna, and Caper, **INDIA PIECE GOODS**—consisting of Nankeens, Crape Dresses, and Gown Pieces, Crape Shawls and Scarfs, of a variety of colours; Bandannoes, Long Cloths, Irish Linens, and unbleached ditto, at low prices, Printed Cottons, Bombasins and Bombasets, Calicoes, Dowls, Shirting, Cheek, Superfine and fine Narrow and Broad Cloths, at very reduced prices, A large assortment of Stops, of every description, Blankets of all sizes, Blanketing, Flannels, Serges, and other Woollen piece Goods, London and Liverpool Mould and Dip'd Candles, London and Liverpool Soap, Playing Cards, White Lead, in 50lb. and 25lb. kegs, Stockholm Tar, Pitch, Lined Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Tiaware, assorted, Sole Leather, Dressed Seal Skins, Fishing and Deck Boots, and other Leatherwares, Gunpowder, BB and J.G. Shot, Feul in bars, Rosin, Red and Yellow Ochre, Oakum, Superior Cognac Brandy, in hogheads and pipes, Fine Holland's Geneva, Red Sicilian Wine, Port Wine, of the first quality, in hogheads, quarter-casks, 3, 2, and 1-A mudo casks, and in cases of 1, 2, and 3 dozen each, Madeira Wine in quarter-casks, Fishing Tackle, consisting of Cod Seines, 60 feet deep, 80 fathom long; 50 ditto ditto; 70 ditto ditto; 48 ditto ditto; 100 ditto ditto; 50 ditto ditto, 50 ditto ditto, Cod Bogs, 15 a 20 qts. e ch, Caplin Seines, 26 feet deep, 40 fathoms long; 22 ditto ditto, 30 ditto ditto, Mackerel, Herring, and Cast Nets, Salmon Nets, Lines and Twines of every description, A large assortment of new and twice-laid Cordage, Bridport, double and single number, and Tarpaulin Canvas, Flat Canvas, An assortment of Glass Cables, adapted for Schooners of from 20 to 70 tons Register, with apparatus complete, Square, Rod, B.T. and Bolt Iron, of all sizes, Hatchets and Axes, Nails of all sizes, Cambouses for Schooners, A large assortment of Auehlers, from 28lb. to 6 cwt. each, Window Glass, in crates, Ditto in boxes, 7 x 9, 8 x 10, 11 x 10, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, Glaziers' Diamonds, Spy Glasses, &c. &c. &c.

May 22.

For Quebec.

The fine, fast-sailing Schooner

WELLINGTON,

GARRET HARTNEY, Master;

(Now lying at the Subscriber's wharf)

Will Sail about the 1st June.—She has room for a few tons of Freight, and excellent accommodations for Passengers. Apply at the office of

NICHOLAS GILL,

May 22.

On Sale.

PATRICK MORRIS,

At his Stores, in Water-street,

Submits for the inspection of the Public, an extensive and variously-assorted selection of Manufactured and other **GOODS**, recently imported from Great Britain and Ireland—

CONSISTING OF

STOUT white superfine Calicoes, Twist Shirtings, Coloured fancy Cottons, Cambric new light-ground Chintses, Furniture Cotton, Striped Jeanet—coloured Vesting, Worsted Quilting, Worst-d, Treacle, Wild-worm, Blue, and Drab Drills, Milled Swanskin, Fine Kersey Blanketing, Double-rose Blankets, Lumber—wood and worsted Hose, Superfine black and blue Broad Cloths, Ditto ditto Forest Cloths, Blue Winding Flannelings, Blue, brown, and white Serges, Cotton and wool Shirtings, Duck Trowsers, Canvas Frocks, 60 Pieces bleached and brown Canvas, No. 1 to 5, 30 Pieces flat Canvas, 1000 Pair Men's strong Shoes, 300 Bags Bread, 400 Tierces Porter, 30 Hogheads Leaf Tobacco, 40 Feather Beds, 30 Barrels Oatmeal, 100 Coils new Cordage, 300 Boxes yellow Soap, Pick Spars, Roach and Salt Lime, And various other articles.

N. B.—Several cases of **COTTONS** and **CALLICOES**, which will be disposed of on low terms, to wholesale purchasers.

May 22.

For Sale, or Hire for the Season,

THE UNDERMENTIONED VESSELS,

Brigantine EMILY, 101 tons.

Schr. BROTHERS, 60 tons.

ALSO, FOR HIRE

Schooner SUCCESS, 50 tons.

Apply to **BROWN, HOYLES & Co.**

May 22.

Brown, Hoyle & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And offer for Sale,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

A large Assortment of

HAWRSERS, Cordage, Lines and Twines, Cord Seines and Barges, Lances Bunt, Caplin Seines, Mackerel and Herring Nets, No. and Russia Flat Canvas, 50 Firkins Butter, Best Holland's Geneva in pipes, Dito Cognac Brandy in hds., 500 Half-boxes Raisins, 30 Drums Figs, 20 Bags Span sh Nuts, 3 Barrels Prunes, An assortment of Shop Goods, 15 Barrels WARREN'S Blacking, in jars.

ALSO, Of former Importations,

Flour, Bread, Pork, Butter, Mad'ra, Sicilian, Figueira, Sauterou, Port, Catalonia, and Malaga, Nails, assorted, Best Lumber White Lead, and other Paints, Patent Pails and Wheels, complete, for Windlasses, Hawse Paps, Ships' Wrecks, Cambouses, Stores, Kitchen Ranges and Par'our Grates, Lumber, Second-hand Cod and Caplin Seines, Salmon, Mackerel, and Herring Nets.

They will also Sell

Their **FISHING ROOMS** at **Henley Harbour, Long Island, and Black Island,** on the Labrador, with Boats, Salt, Cod Seines, Salmon Nets, Stage Utensils, &c.; either together or separately.

May 14.

On Sale.

DOYLE & LAWLER

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

Per *Mary*, from Bristol; *Rokeby* and *Wilton*, from Liverpool; *Abeona* and *Dolphin*, from Teignmouth; and *Arno*, from Waterford,

PART OF THEIR SPRING-SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods,

Which they offer for Sale on reasonable terms, for Cash or Produce.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

Of former Importations,

SUPERIOR Cognac Brandy, Pale Hollands Gin, Prime Waterford Porter, Bronte Madeira Wine, Figueira Red ditto, New and Twice-laid Cordage, Pitch, Coal Tar, Hamburg Pork, Hams, American Flour, Paitus, Linseed Oil, Wine Bottles, in Crates, &c. &c. &c.

May 14, 1828.

Just Received,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Per the *Rover*, from Teignmouth; *John & William*, from London; *Wilton*, from Liverpool; and *Arno*, from Waterford,

HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF DRY

GOODS,

Which is offered for Sale on the most reasonable terms,

Also,

Now Landing, from the Brig *Wilton*,

At the Wharf,

COGNAC Brandy, and Pale Hollands Gin, in Pipes, Cork pickled Butter, in Firkins, Double-refined Leaf Sugar, Single and Double Gloucester and Cheshire Cheeses in hamper, Liverpool and London Soap in boxes of 63lbs. each, Earthenware in crates, Glassware, assorted, in cases, Pipes in boxes, A few Barrels Superfine States' Flour, 100 Tons of best Liverpool Salt and Coals, which (if taken from the Vessel in all next week) will be rendered reasonable. A fresh supply of Nautical Instruments, Charts of latest Surveys, Telescopes, Navigation Books, Union Jacks, Ensigns, &c. &c.

JOHN HOWLEY,

May 14, 1828.

Just Imported,

Per the Brig *Arno*, from Waterford,

AND FOR SALE,

BY

ROBERT ROACH,

PRIME new Mess Irish Pork in barrels and half-barrels, Pigs' Under-jaws in half-barrels, Pigs' Tongues in ditto, Prime Butter, Oatmeal in barrels (fresh and good), Feather Beds (60 and 70 lbs. each), A lot of superior Porter, in tierces, which can be strongly recommended for bottling, A few Firkins 1st quality Lard, &c. &c.

For which *Oil* and *Fish* will be received in payment, on the 1st October next, at the Current price.

May 14.

Notice.

H. R. DOUGLAS

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the encouragement with which he has been favoured for many years past, and begs leave to inform them that he has recently received a great variety of **First-rate Goods** from England and Scotland, amongst which are Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Mo'skins, Denmark Styin, Superfine Hats, &c., which he is determined to sell on the most moderate terms.

From a desire to give general satisfaction to his Customers, H. R. D. has taken particular pains in procuring a Foreman from Scotland, who has had general experience in his line in London and Glasgow; in consequence of which he now flatters himself that he is enabled to furnish articles in the most fashionable style.

Ladies' Riding Habits, Pelisses, &c. trimmed in the most superior manner. He will have no objection to take from his Out-door customers, *Fish* and *Oil* in payment, provided they deal with him to the amount of 20/- A liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

May 14.

Doct. Corner.

A REMEMBERED FORM.

You remember the maid with her dark brown hair,
 And her brow, where the finger of beauty
 Had written her name, and had stamped it there,
 Till it made adoration a duty.
 And you have not forgot how we watched with delight
 Each charm—as a new one was given—
 Till she gazed into our eyes to a vision of light,
 And we thought her a spirit from heaven!
 And your heart can recall, and mine often goes back,
 With a sigh and a tear, to the hours
 When we gazed on her form, as she followed the track
 Of the butterfly's wing through the flowers:
 When, in her young joy, she would smile with delight
 On its plumage of mingling dyes,
 Till she flew to free, and looked after its flight,
 To see if it entered the skies.
 But she wandered away from the home of her youth,
 One spring, ere the roses were blown:
 For she fancied the world was a temple of truth,
 And she measured all hearts by her own—
 She fed on a vision, and lived on a dream,
 And she followed it over the waves;
 And she sought—where the moon has a milder gleam—
 For a home; and they gave her—a grave!
 There was one whom she loved, though she breathed it to
 none;
 —For love of her soul was a part—
 And he said he loved her—but he left her alone,
 With the worm of despair in her heart.
 And oh! with what anguish we counted, each day,
 The roses that died on her cheek;
 And hung o'er her form, as it faded away,
 And wept for the beautiful wreck!
 Yet her eye was as mild and as blue to the last,
 Though shadows stole over its beam;
 And her smiles are remembered—since long they are past—
 Like the smiles we have seen in a dream!
 And, it may be that fancy deludes with her spell,
 But—I think, though her tones were as clear,
 They were somewhat more soft, and their murmurings fell
 Like a dirge on the listening ear!
 And while sorrow threw round her a holier grace,
 Though she always was gentle and kind—
 Yet, I thought that the softness which stole o'er her face,
 Had a softening power on her mind.
 But, it might be, her looks and her tones were more dear,
 And we valued them more, in decay,
 As we treasure the last fading flower of the year;
 —For we felt she was passing away!
 She never complained—but she loved to the last;
 And the tear in her beautiful eye
 Often told that her thoughts were gone back to the past,
 And the youth who had left her to die.
 But mercy came down, and the maid is at rest,
 Where the willows wave o'er her at even;
 With the turf of a far foreign land on her breast,
 Where the palm-tree points upward to heaven!

From the Waterford Chronicle, January 29.

[The following is the justly lauded and brilliant speech delivered by Lord Rossmore, at a meeting of the British Catholic Association, in London, upon Mr. Rosson's moving that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Noble Lord (Rossmore) who had honoured them with his presence.]—

Lord Rossmore rose and returned thanks. He came before them as a stranger, and perhaps intruder, being a Protestant—*ad id crises "No, no,"*—but having all along had the interests of the Catholics and his native country at heart, he had considered it his duty to come to England, in order to state, in person, to a British Meeting—as he considered this mode would be more effectual—what was the real state of the case, and what were the grounds on which the Catholics advocated their claims. He had heard, from report, that Mr. Canning had declared that the public opinion of this country was unfavourable to the Catholic claims. Considering that this might possibly be the case, and that many here might be misinformed on the subject; and that it was his duty, as a Protestant Peer of Ireland, to do his utmost to set them right, he would crave the indulgence of the Meeting for a short time, in the hopes that what he said might catch the eye of the British nation. He wished to do so before it might be too late, and inform England of the tremendous situation in which she might be placed if their claims were not attended to, and with the hopes that the impending storm might be averted, and the remembrance blotted out from the minds of their children that their forefathers had been, owing to political and religious prejudices, debarred from their rights, and held up as a reproach among the nations. (Hear, hear.) He did not come there to court the smiles of the Catholics or of the present meeting; he came, as a Protestant, to state his sentiments publicly to the British Nation, and the wish he had of seeing his countrymen restored to all their rights and privileges, and Ireland restored to peace and tranquillity. Many plans had been proposed for the amelioration of Ireland, and, among the rest, that of emigration, by the late Secretary. He admired the agent, but he was not reduced to that apathy to see hundreds of his countrymen shipped off to distant lands, with mouths to eat, and mouths to speak in defence of their country, while means still remained of providing for them in their native country. Mr. Wilnot Horton had looked to the forests of Canada for relieving Ireland of her superabundant population; he looked to her green hills for the remedy, and he was convinced that, with the assistance of England, they were sufficient still to provide, under proper management, for the support of her numerous inhabitants. Mr. Wilnot Horton legislated for the next age—he for the present. Regarding the mass of labourers that were daily coming over, he could only say that the People of Ireland regretted it as much as those of England, and that they would be equally glad to relieve this country of such an *onus*. But it was the duty, and in the power, of England to prevent this; and if the necessary measures were not adopted, and Ireland tranquilized, the evil would increase every day. Why was it that there was no employment for the poor? Because there was no capital. Were there

no means for raising capital? Many. Would it not be highly beneficial? Highly so. Why then was there no capital? Nobody would invest his capital in a country abounding with disturbances; and what was the cause of these disturbances? Solely this; there was one law for the Protestants, and another for the Catholics. The remedies were, to do away with all disqualifications, make good the treaty of Limerick, and fulfil the secret articles agreed to at the Union, and then they should have tranquillity and employment for the poor. "This," he would say, in the words of *Eustaff*, "so ends my Catechism." (Hear, and laughter.) Ireland, he could assure England, would not remain in her present situation—the population would continue to flock over to this country, and the disease was brought on by the Government itself. On the one side there were broken vows, on the other broken hearts; and an attack would continue to be on England by inroads, not of a hostile but of a much pacific nature. (Hear.) Having said so much about the evils, he would allude briefly to the remedies: and he thought that none would be effectual without curbing the ascendancy party, and granting Catholic Emancipation. Till these measures were adopted, Ireland would never be tranquilized. The ascendancy party had, in fact, every thing their own way; they had the appointment to all offices of trust—men of that party filled the Courts of Justice, and they alone were made Sheriffs and Grand Jurors. To this cause alone were to be attributed the illegal decisions which so frequently affected the country; one of which he could not fail alluding to, by which a man was sentenced to be flogged at the tail of a cart; but the sentence was evidently so unjust, that Mr. Gosbourn reversed it, because it was illegal. Would the people of England, that land of liberty, tolerate such proceedings? They would not; but they are allowed in Ireland, because the people there are regarded as a degraded caste. The other remedy was Emancipation; and this question had been so often discussed in and out of Parliament, that it would be only throwing away time to say a word in favour of it. He could not help, however, alluding to one point—the promise made by the Prime Minister of England at the time of the Union. This he considered the corner-stone of the emancipation of Ireland, and he would take the liberty of stating some evidence on that point, which he hoped might have some influence with those who guided the destinies of the country. When the Parliament of Ireland was gone their liberty was gone; and during the Chancellorship of Lord Manners, which lasted for twenty years, every thing was carried on for the interest of the ascendancy party. Mr. Peel was brought up under that party—the ascendancy party. He was appointed, while a young man, to a situation in the Castle of Dublin, and a worse place could not be found for any young statesman. (Laughter.) He was surrounded by the ascendancy party, and consequently could not fail to imbibe their principles. Lord Manners was a political Chancellor, and a higher course in this respect could hardly be cast on him, than the biting sarcasm that it was not consistent for him to endeavour to put down the Catholic Association, while he was at the same time supporting a club which was in direct violation of an Act of Parliament. (Hear.) Mr. Peel had been stated repeatedly to be a fit person to ward off the impending storm. It might be so; but he could not help saying that that gentleman appeared to have one law for Ireland, and another for England. Mr. Peel, in answer to a speech of Sir Francis Burdett, on the Catholic Question, had said that Ireland was in a dreadful state, and that, if he could be convinced that the Treaty of Limerick had been infringed, he would immediately waive all opposition. He had stated further, that the violence of the leaders had justified him in the resolution which he had adopted, of opposing the Catholic Claims. But could any man soberly and seriously call this a ground for refusing common rights and privileges to a whole nation of six or seven millions of inhabitants? If that was a ground for refusing these rights to Irishmen, it was none, surely, when applied to England, where the question all along had been agitated with much moderation. (Hear, hear.)—and he would ask Mr. Peel how he could reconcile such a contradiction in his own mind? On several occasions, when the question had been discussed in Parliament, it had been stated, and never contradicted, by Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Brougham, the Knight of Kerry, and others, that, on the Union being agreed to, Catholic Emancipation and a commutation of tithes would immediately follow. This was the corner-stone of the Catholic Question, and he was proud now to be the humble means of proving to the Meeting—and he hoped this would go forth to the people of England—that such a promise was given by Lord Cornwallis, with the sanction of Mr. Pitt, only a very short time previous to the Union. He had for some time been making inquiry, in order to obtain evidence on this subject; but there was a degree of timidity on the part of many to whom he applied, which at first was very unpromising. There seemed a sort of apathy about most of the persons to whom he applied. One said he could not tell—another said that such and such a person could give him all the history; but by no means to let the fact be known that he had given the secret. (Laughter.) He was at last referred to Mr. Flannery, a Catholic Priest, at Clonmel, who, it was said, would give him all the necessary information. All, however, that he could learn from him was, that Lord Donoughmore, on the part of Government, had written to this gentleman, stating a meeting of the County was to be held, in order that the inhabitants might take the question of the Union into their consideration; and requested him to address the people from the altar, for the purpose of influencing them in favour of it. He did so—a paper was afterwards drawn up, approving of the Union, and was piously signed. Nothing further was communicated from that quarter on

the subject. The second letter, however, was of much more importance, and was from Mr. Lidwill, of Tipperary, who had been in communication with Lord Donoughmore, Lord Landaff, and others, who had been commissioned by Lord Cornwallis to use their influence in obtaining the interest of the country. It appeared from this that Lord Cornwallis had assured Mr. Lidwill, that, if the question of the Union were carried in the Irish Parliament, he would himself bring forward a Bill for Catholic Emancipation in the Imperial Parliament, and that he had no doubt of success. He held in his hand that letter, and he would take the liberty of reading it, though rather long; but it was a document of so much importance that he was sure the meeting would require from him no apology. (Hear, hear.) Before, however, he came to that, he would allude to a few other subjects, and take the liberty of first calling the attention of the meeting to the words reported to have been used by Mr. Peel and Sir John Copley, (now Lord Lyndhurst) on the question being brought forward last Session. They demanded securities for the faith of Ireland to that Government who had kept no faith with her. He would ask them and the clergy, if it were not rather from the Protestants of Ireland that they are to look for securities for the Church Establishment? I here first declare (continued the Noble Lord) that the culminated Catholic, who pays his own clergy—who pays tithes to ours—who is obliged by law to pay his quota of the county presentments for the building and repairing of our churches—who, in many places, has no place of worship in which to receive the consolations of Christianity, pays the whole of their demands to our clergy with less difficulty and more cheerfulness than the Protestant. I challenge the whole Established Church of England to contradict me. I have, secondly, to inform those two statesmen, who, in the providence of their fears for the Established Church, demand securities from the Irish Catholics, that it is from the Protestants in Ireland—aye, from that body that have been lately represented in the Upper House to be "the only persecuted people in Ireland"—that they are to dread the overturning of the temporalities, which is the secret cause of all the opposition from a certain quarter to Catholic Emancipation; for I can bring forward about sixty depositions to prove that deputations were sent by Protestants in the north of Ireland to the Bishops to join them in uprooting the tithes system, and, of course, the English Church, as an establishment; and, 3dly, I do not hesitate here to state that the whole of the Protestant body in Ireland, with the exception of the few who have an interest in it, are decidedly unfavourable to the enormous and overgrown possessions of the Irish Church. To prove this, I lately received an official answer from a person of rank and large property in Ireland, who is a Protestant, stating his objection to sign a resolution I forwarded to him, respecting the amelioration of Ireland, for this reason, "That I and those concerned with me were beginning at the wrong end; that when Warburton (the Bishop of Cloyne) died, we should have proposed a resolution, that the Government should be applied to to appropriate the revenues of that See to the payment of the Catholic Clergy." So much for the securities demanded by Mr. Peel and Sir John Copley from the Catholics, instead of the Protestants of Ireland! But the arguments of Mr. Peel are as futile as his fears are unfounded. If he is right in stating that the articles of Limerick have not being infringed, and that they should remain in force against the Irish Catholics, why should English Catholics be implicated in those articles, who had nothing to do with them? If the intemperance of a few could justify Mr. Peel in excluding Irish Catholics, how is the exclusion of the English Catholics, who have been moderate, to be justified? If intemperance should disqualify Ireland, moderation should qualify England. By admitting everything against Ireland, it proves the case for the Catholics of England. Why should the English Catholic, who is moderate, be kept in a worse state than the Irish Catholic, who is intemperate? Mr. Peel concludes by denying that any understanding took place on the subject of emancipation at the Union; and here I am at issue with him—here I grapple with him. Not having been an accessory to the measure himself, he, of course, derived his information from others; and let us see whether truly or falsely. I consider the Union the corner-stone of the case of Ireland, and in unravelling it, inch by inch, I shall bring to light the sophistry of Mr. Peel's assertion, "that no engagement was broken with the Catholics of Ireland." I am told that it is reputed that the Catholics were parties to that measure.—Now I can state that the greatest influence was exerted to prevent the Catholics from petitioning against the Union, and to give their signatures to resolutions favourable to the measure. That, generally speaking, they were accessories as instruments to it, having been completely gained over by the temporary demonstration made in their favour by the machinelism of Lord Cornwallis, in granting protections; in bringing some yeomen and their officers to courts martial; and in disgracing in public orders some of the ascendancy party. By the circular issued from the Castle, by Lord Cornwallis, which you may read in Plover, by the agents of Government, assuring the Catholics they should be restored to their rights, Lord Donoughmore declared so in his public speech at Clonmel, and influenced Mr. Flannery, the Parish Priest at that place, (and who is still alive there), to post certain resolutions as his Lordship had drawn up, at the Chapel door.—Let it also be remembered that no anti-Catholic petition took place in any part of Ireland at this period, and that, by their consent to the Union, the Catholics proved their desire to give their connection with England, at the very moment that their enemies accuse them of meditating a separation, and throwing themselves into the arms of France. The fact, I think, of their signing those Resolutions,

infers the promises and engagements made and entered into with them. It certainly was necessary that those engagements should not be made public, or incorporated as an article in the bond of Union, because the ascendancy party would then have resisted the Union, and it would never have been carried. Plover's contemporary history, as to the event, and as to the manifesto issued by Lord Cornwallis himself not only never having been contradicted, but acquiesced in by Lord Cornwallis, is of course an undeniable proof of the authority of what he states as to that document. Is it possible, I would ask, that Lord Donoughmore could have delivered the speech he did at Clonmel—could he have drawn up resolutions for the Catholics to sign—could he have influenced Mr. Flannery to prevail upon his parishioners to subscribe them—could he have done these things, and more, without the sanction and instructions of Government? Pray let me ask, Gentlemen, was or was not Lord Donoughmore, in the confidence of the Government at this time? Was he not one of the Union Peers? Were not he and his family always accredited by the Catholics, and confided in by them? And did not Lord Donoughmore support the measure of the Union both in and out of Parliament? And did he not assign publicly, and it was never contradicted, Catholic Emancipation as his chief cause for supporting the measure? Gentlemen, I had many conversations with Lord Cornwallis on the subject of the Union, and I was requested and instructed by him to carry a counter-petition, to counteract the Anti-Union petition, which had been got up by Lord Blayney and the late Richard Dawson, in the County Monaghan. Mr. Hamilton, of Monaghan, now living, was present at one of those conversations with Lord Cornwallis; and, in breaking up, we agreed to travel all night, which we did, and succeeded in our counter-petition. At that conversation Lord Cornwallis mentioned he had it in contemplation to remove Counselor Kerr from his situation of chairman of the county, which, on my remonstrance, he abandoned. As to myself, I made no terms with Government for my exertions. I was to lose the reversion of three voices out of four in the senate of my country, and never received or expected anything for my services and sacrifices. It is evident that some other reason influenced me to carry an event by which I must become so great a political loser without gaining anything; and that reason, Gentlemen, was Catholic Emancipation. I became an early convert to the measure, from having separate and important commands in Ireland in 1796, 97, 98, and 99.—The devastation I witnessed in Wexford confirmed me in my creed, and I have never been shaken for a moment since. Many circumstances I forget at this distance of time, but I perfectly recollect the discourse Lord Cornwallis evinced at the express committee, during it's rebellion, by the yeomen. The inducements he held out to me were the general improvement of the country, and which was to counter-balance the loss of the Parliament. I asked if the Catholics would be satisfied? He said their claims would follow, but never without the Union; and I firmly understood from him, it was to be the consequence of the Union. I have only further to state in allusion to that letter, in which the statement is made respecting the promise of granting emancipation on the completion of the Union, that on the occasion of a dispute between Mr. Walsh and Lord Landaff, I was applied to as a mutual friend, and the letter was given into my hands, till the assizes, when I delivered it to Mr. Walsh. It fully proves that a promise was held out by Lord Donoughmore, and I can state positively that I have heard Lord Donoughmore state frequently that faith was broken with him, and that he would feel it to his death. Gentlemen, I hope it will be admitted that I have satisfactorily proved that Catholic Emancipation was not only the secret, but the vital article of the Union on the part of the Catholics, and that the Government of England has broken its engagements with our country. I hope also, that I have accounted for the prejudices of Mr. Peel—that his speeches on her case contain no statesmanlike argument, are replete with sophistry, and cannot be admitted to proceed from ingenious motives; for, where prejudice exists, ingenious motives cannot prevail. Gentlemen, I hope you now feel with me, that a legitimate union has never been in existence, and that therefore the offspring in the eyes of Europe, the guardian of treaties and of equilibrium, &c., must be henceforth regarded as unjust, and not entitled to hereditary succession.—That vows and compacts were exchanged on the altars of our country—were recorded in heaven, but have been broken by man. Is *Punica fides* then, to be buried in oblivion, and to be transferred to Britain, the queen of liberty, at the moment that the nations of the universe are bowing before the tomb of her Minister, who had established a home and a foreign policy that had made her feared, honoured, and admired by the world? That Government finds it necessary to govern India by the law of opinion—by the opinion Hindostan entertains of the justice of England. Is the case of Portugal faith must be kept, "caste get caste;" but where Ireland is concerned, where the western and hooves in sight,—the hand of the prescribed race—of the degraded east,—neither oath nor compact need be kept with her. Counsel her to the bigot, for his residence,—in the monopolist for his prey. Gentlemen I have done.—I have nothing more to advance before you. I came here, that what I had to say should be proclaimed on the soil of Britain—should meet the eye of every Briton, whose philanthropy and universal benevolence have chosen their abode.

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