



NEWFOUNDLANDER.

No. 46.

THURSDAY, June 5, 1828.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

DOYLE & LAWLER

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

Per *Mary*, from Bristol; *Rokeby* and *Wilton*, from Liverpool; *Abeana* 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,
Hamburgh Pork,
Hams,
American Flour,
Paints,
Essence Oil,
Wine Bottles, in Crates, &c. &c. &c.
May 14, 1828.

Brown, Hoyle & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And offer for Sale,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
A large Assortment of

HAWERS, Cordage,
Lanes and Twines,
Cod Seines and Bags,
Lance Batts,
Caplin Seines,
Mackerel and Herring Nets,
No. and Russia-Flag Canvas,
50 Firkins Butter,
Best Hollands Geneva in pipes,
Ditto Cognac Brandy in hds.,
500 Half-boxes Raisins,
30 Drums Figs,
20 Bags Spanish Nuts,
3 Barrels Prunes,
An assortment of Shop Goods,
15 Barrels WARREN'S Blacking, in jars.

ALSO,

Of former Importations,

Flour, Bread,
Pork, Butter,
Madeira
Sicilian
Figueira
Sauterne
Port
Cataoan, and
Malaga
Nails, assorted,
Best London White Lead, and other Paints,
Patent Palls and Wheels, complete, for Windlasses,
Hawse Pipes,
Ships' Winches,
Caulbooses,
Stores,
Kitchen Ranges and Parlour 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.

HUNTERS & CO.

LONDON Particular Madeira and Teneriffe Wine, in pipes, hds., qr.-casks, and eights, Sicilian Red Wine, in pipes and bogsheads, 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.

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 Hds. Leaf Tobacco,
6 Kegs Negrohead ditto,
10 M. Shingles,
35 Qr.-casks and Boxes Congo, Twankey, and Hyson Teas.

May 7.

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, Mackerel Nets, 30 ditto ditto, 5 fathoms deep, Herring Nets, 16 ditto ditto, 5 ditto ditto, St. Peter's and Long Shore Lines, &c. Which they will Sell very reasonable for Cash or Produce.

May 14, 1828.

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 Hams,
Gin, Cordial, Vinegar, Honey, Starch,
Pitch, Cordage, Fishing Hooks,
20,000 Bricks,
20 Cwt. Currants,
2 Casks Clover Seed.

Also,

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, Dyeing 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.

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. Pierce Ryan.

Also,

A comfortable Dwelling-House, with a Garden attached, situat 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 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, etc.—Closets, an excellent frost-proof Cellar, Out-house 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 *Carboneux*, (Newfoundland,) Cooper, 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

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.



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.

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.

Notices.

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 **Fashionable Goods** from England and Scotland, amongst which are Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Moleskins, Denmark Satins, 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-harbour customers, Fish and Oil in payment, provided they deal with him to the amount of 20l.

A liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

May 14.

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 who committed the daring BURGLARY on the Premises of Mr. WM. KYDD, on Friday morning, the 19th instant:—

Brown, Hoyle & Co.	3 0 0
Robinson & Brooking	5 0 0
John Dunscumb	5 0 0
Brine, 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 Codner	2 0 0
Thomas Mara	1 0 0
Nicholas Gill	1 0 0
J. F. Trimmingham & Co.	3 0 0
Newman & Co.	5 0 0
Bulley, Job & Cross	2 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 Howay	1 10 0
W. E. Cornack	1 0 0
Laurence O'Brien	1 0 0
Henderson, Bland & 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.

THE NEWFOUNDLANDER.

Sales at Auction.

ON THE PREMISES,
On WEDNESDAY next,
At 11 o'clock,

ALL the Right, Title, and Interest, belonging to the Estate of the late Dr. WM. WARNER, deceased, in that capital, recently-erected, brick-built DWELLING-HOUSE, his late residence, with all its appurtenances, being the equity of redemption of the same, the said Dwelling-house and Premises being under mortgage for the sum of 1400l., principal and interest. The said Dwelling-house and Premises are built on ground held under Lease from the Crown, from the 1st of June, 1819, for 30 years, subject to the rent of 15l. Sterling per annum, and renewable every 30 years in perpetuity, on payment of a fine of 15l.

June 5. **GEORGE LILLY,**
Auctioneer.

On Thursday and Friday
NEXT, The 12th and 13th instant,

At 12 o'clock,
At the Commissariat House,
ALL
Asst. Com. General MANVELL'S
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c.

THURSDAY'S SALE:

CONSISTING OF

ELEGANT cut Decanters, Ditto Goblets, and some Glasses, Ditto Salts, Sugar Bowl, Jugs, Custard Cups and Stand, 1 Dinner Set, complete, in 120 pieces, 1 Dinner, on pieces, 1 Set Dish Covers and Plate-Warmers, 1 Set China, 45 pieces, 1 Set ditto, 36 ditto, 1 Tea Urn and Tray, 1 Set handsome plated Castors—cut glass Bottles, 3 Pair plated Candlesticks, 1 Chamber ditto, 2 Pair plated Bottle Stands, 2 Plated Waiters, 1 Ditto Coffee Biggen, 1 Pair plated Knife-Resets, 1 Dozen plated Forks, 1 Ditto Toast Rack, Ditto Dessert Knives, Silver Soup Ladles, Fish Knife and Gravy Spoons, Ditto Table and Dessert Spoons, Ditto Table and Dessert Forks, 1 Pair silver Butter Ladles, Silver Tea Pot, Cream Jug, Saucers and Stand, 3 Dozen Ivory Knives and Forks, 2 Dozen ditto ditto Desserts, 2 Supper Trays and Stands, A hogshead of very choice Port Wine, 1 Pianoforte, 1 Set mahogany Dining Tables, 1 Breakfast ditto, 1 Pair ditto Card ditto, Mahogany Chairs, 14 Cain-bottom ditto, 2 Sofas, 1 Pair Fire Screens, Table Linen and Covers, Daylies, 2 Bedsteads and Cushions (complete), 2 Sets Window Curtains to match, 1 Feather Bed, 1 Superior ditto with Pillows and Bolsters, Mattresses, Counterpanes and Blankets, 2 Handsome mahogany Chests Drawers, 2 Dressing Glasses, Ditto Tables, Wash-hand Stands, Ewers, Basins, Window Blinds and Pullies, Polished steel Fire Irons, Fenders, Carpets, Hearth Rugs and Brushes, Stair Carpets and Rods, Hall Lamps, Time Piece, Glass Lantern, Spy Glass, 1 Set Indian Boxes, A Pic-nic Supper Table.

FRIDAY'S SALE:

That well known Chessnut MARE, Octaviana, 1 Sleigh and Bear Skin, 1 Handsome set Harness, 2 Saddles, 4 Bridles, 1 Handsome Military ditto, About half a ton of Hay, and some Poultry.

ALSO,

A quantity of Kitchen Utensils and other Articles,

CONSISTING OF

Pots, Kettles, Copper Tea ditto, Saucepans, Boilers, Plates, Dishes, Glasses, Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, Tea Pots, Coffee Mill, Waiters, Glass Garden Covers, &c. &c.

The articles will be sold as near as possible in the foregoing order.

June 5. **JAMES CLIFT,**
Auctioneer.

Notices.

Asst. Com. General MANVELL,

BEING about to leave this country for England, requests all Persons who may have Claims against him, to present them for immediate liquidation.

June 5.

LOTTERY.

TO be disposed of, by Lottery, a beautiful Bay MARE. (30 Tickets, at 20s. each.) The drawing will take place TO-MORROW afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Office of Mr. JAMES CLIFT.—There are a few Tickets remaining unsold.

June 5.

TO be Lent, at interest, for one year, on solvent security, ONE HUNDRED or TWO FIFTY POUNDS, at 5 per cent.—Application to be made to the Treasurers of the Mechanics' Society.

PATRICK KELLY,
Secretary.

June 5.

THE President of the Mechanics' Institution gratefully acknowledges the receipt of TEN SHILLINGS, that being, at least, the annual donation of Mr. JOHN HOWLEY, merchant.

June 5.

For Waterford & Liverpool, or Bristol.

As Freight may offer.

The very fine, fast-sailing, first-class, British-built

Brig ARNO,

ROBERT ROBINSON, Master,

(To sail on or about the 15th instant, if possible.)

She has room for Goods on Freight, which will be taken on moderate terms, and very superior accommodations for Steerage Passengers.—For particulars apply to the Master on board, or to

RENDELL & MORTIMER.

June 5.

On Sale.

BY

NICHOLAS GILL,

The Cargoes of the Brigantines *Katr*, from Trinidad, and *Fame*, from Barbados,

Consisting of

146 PUNS, choice Barbados Molasses,
63 Ditto ditto Trinidad ditto,
24 Hogsheads } Sugar, of superior quality.
2 Tierces }
11 Barrels }

May 29.

William Hart Gaden

OFFERS FOR SALE,

(At Mr. Vallance's Stores.)

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Which he will dispose of, at reduced prices, to wholesale purchasers.

May 29.

By private Contract,

THOSE commodious PREMISES at Little Placentia, (now in the occupancy of the Subscriber) consisting of a Dwelling-house, Gardens, Stores, an excellent Stage (at the head of which is sufficient water for a large Vessel, in a safe harbour) and Beach room sufficient to make 2000 qts. Fish.

The establishment is most eligibly situated, and well adapted for one whose collections might amount to about 8000 quintals annually.—For particulars apply to

NICHOLAS HAYES,

Little Placentia, or to

Messrs. ROBINSON & BROOKING,
St. John's.

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,
Cambrie new light-ground Chintses,
Furniture Cotton,
Striped Jannet—coloured Vesting,
Worsted Quilting,
Worsted, Treadle, Wild-worm, Blue, and Drab Drills
Milled Swanskin,
Fine Kersey Blanketing,
Double-rose Blankets,
Lanib's-wool and worsted Hose,
Superfine black and blue Broad Cloths,
Ditto ditto Forest Cloths,
Blue Whitney Flushing,
Blue, brown, and white Serges,
Cotton and red Shirts,
Duck Trousers,
Cavass Frocks,
60 Pieces bleached brown Cavass, No. 1 to 5,
30 Pieces flat Cavass,
1000 Pair Men's strong Shoes,
300 Bags Bread,
400 Tierces Porter,
30 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco,
40 Feather Beds,
30 Barrels Oatmeal,
100 Coils new Cordage,
300 Boxes yellow Soap,
Pine Spars,
Rough and black Lime,
And various other articles.

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

May 22.

To be Let.

For 6 or 12 Months, or for a Term of Years, as may be agreed upon,

A STORE, 63 feet by 28, together with a WHARF and large YARD, adjoining the Premises of Mr. John Boyd.—For particulars apply to

WILLIAM BRANSCOMBE.

May 29.

On Sale.

ROBINSON & BROOKING

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig *Atlantic*, from Demerary,

CONSISTING OF

130 Puncheons RUM,

(60 of which are entered for Exportation)

57 Puns. MOLASSES.

June 5.

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 hogsheads, tierces, and barrels,
Rice,
Pepper in bags,
Sago, Haas,
Olive Oil,
Loaf Sugar, by the hogshead or cwt.
Raisins,
Lemons in boxes,
Walnuts, Almonds,
Hyson, Sonchoog, Twankey, } Tea,
Congo, Bohca, and Caper }
INDIA PIECE GOODS—consisting of Nankeens,
Crape Dresses, and Gown Pieces, Crape Shawls
and Scarfs, of a variety of colours; Baudouines,
Long Cloths,
Irish Linens, and unbleached ditto, at low prices,
Printed Cottons,
Bombasins and Bombasets,
Calicoes, Dowls,
Shirting, Check,
Superfine and fine Narrow and Broad Cloths, at very reduced prices.

A large assortment of Slops, 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 56lb. and 28lb. kegs,
Stockholm Tar, Pitch,
Linsed Oil,
Spirits of Turpentine,
Tinware, assorted,
Sole Leather,
Dressed Seal Skins,
Fishing and Deck Boots, and other Leatherwares,
Gunpowder,
BB and LG Shot,
Lead in bars,
Rosin,
Red and Yellow Ochre,
Oakum,
Superior Cognac Brandy, in hogsheads and pipes,
Fine Holland's Geneva,
Red Sicilian Wine,
Port Wine, of the first quality, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, 3, 2, and 1-Almude 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, 60 fathoms long; 50 ditto ditto, 70 ditto ditto; 48 ditto ditto, 100 ditto ditto; 50 ditto ditto, 50 ditto ditto,
Cod Bags, 15 a 20 qts. each,
Caplin Seines, 20 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 Terpaullin
Cavass,
Flat Cavass,
An assortment of Chain Cables, adapted for Schooners of from 20 to 70 tons Register, with apparatus complete.
Square, Rod, Bar, and Bolt Iron, of all sizes,
Hatchets and Axes,
Nails of all sizes,
Cannonballs for Schooners,
A large assortment of Anchors, from 28lb. to 6 cwt. each,
Window Glass, in crates,
Ditto in boxes, 7 x 9, 8 x 9, 11 x 9, 10 x 12, and 12 x 14,
Glaziers' Diamonds,
Spy Glasses, &c. &c. &c.

May 22.

Notice.

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

MARGARET KELLY,
Administratrix.

May 14.

Notices.

SUCH Persons as may be desirous of furnishing a suitable VESSEL, for the conveyance of the Judge of the Labrador 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.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE Subscriber hereby cautions the Public against many Persons who have set themselves up under the assumed title of BONE SETTERS, and who have ruined several poor persons that unguardedly applied to them for assistance. He also begs further to state, that he will not for the future receive under his care such persons with fractured or dislocated limbs who are generally made, by these imposters, in a worse state than when they first received the injury;—but he will be, at all times, most happy to render all the assistance in his power to such as unfortunately receive broken Limbs, or Sprains—no matter of what Country, Creed, or Colour; and he earnestly requests that poverty may not prevent any one from applying to him for aid; for, if the patient is in indigent circumstances, and unable to afford him any remuneration, then, he will most willingly give his time and skill, without fee or reward.

P. B. has been constantly applied to, during a residence of nine years in this town, by men, women, and children, of all classes, with fractures, dislocations, &c., and he has the gratification of reflecting, that, through his humble exertions, many of his fellow-creatures have been materially benefited.—During this period of time he has cured 758 persons, of which he has kept a particular account, many of whom had been given up by the Medical Gentlemen, and he would be sorry to come before the Public in this manner, confident that his character in St. John's rests upon too firm a basis to be shaken by the evil designs of those upstart practitioners in the bone-setting art, to whom he has alluded, did he not feel it a duty incumbent upon him to warn every one against them, and, at the same time, cast off the blame of lately having destroyed the limbs of three or four individuals, who were, wilfully or erroneously, asserted to have been under his care.

PETER BRENNAN,

May 29, 1828.

DESERTED from the service of *Wise, Baker & Howard*, the following YOUNGSTERS, who came out Passengers in the Brig *Hazard*, this Spring, from Ireland:—

JAMES MURPHY, a Ship's Carpenter, 6 feet high, about 23 years of age, dark hair, wore a Blue Jacket and Trousers—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 Perkin, 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 Fustian Coat and Trousers—a Native of Newtown Barry, County Wexford. Any person harboring or employing the above Deserters, after this Notice, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

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

On Sale.

Just Received, and for Sale,

BY

NEWMAN & CO.

107 Puncheons Molasses,
39 Ditto Rum.

Per Brig *Eclipse*, from Demerary.
May 29.

Just Imported,

In the *Emulator*, from Waterford,

A LOT OF DAVIS AND STRANGMAN'S
Superior PORTER;

AND,

Per *Hannab*, from Ross,

A QUANTITY OF PALE

ALE,

Of a very superior quality,

Which will be Sold off for Cash, Fish, or Oil, payable in September next.

ROBERT ROACH.

May 29.



Poets' Corner.

TO *****

And wilt thou weep when I am low?
Sweet lady! speak these words again;
Yet if they grieve thee, say not so,
—I would not give that bosom pain.
My heart is sad, my hopes are gone,
My blood runs coldly through my breast,
And when I perish, thou alone
Wilt sigh above my place of rest.
And yet methinks a gleam of peace
Doth through my cloud of anguish shine;
And for a while my sorrows cease,
To know thy heart hath felt for mine.
O, lady! blessed be that fear,
It falls for one that cannot weep,
Such precious drops are doubly dear
To those whose eye no tear may steep.
Sweet lady! once my heart was warm
With every feeling soft as thine,
But beauty's self hath ceased to charm
A wretch created to repine.
Yet, wilt thou weep when I am low?
Sweet lady! speak these words again;
Yet, if they grieve thee, say not so,
I would not give that bosom pain.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 3.

THE GREEKS.

Sir R. WILSON rose to put a question to the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Peel) on behalf of a certain class of suffering individuals, in whom not only had the sympathy of almost all European Nations been powerfully excited, but whose claims upon our interference in their favour, had been recognised by this country in becoming a party to the Treaty of the 6th of July. He understood that positive information had reached this country within these two days, that the Turkish and Egyptian fleet coming from that part of the coast of Greece to which they had retired after the battle of Navarin, had arrived in the Bay of Alexandria with an enormous number of Greek captives on board; men, women, and children, to the amount, according to some statements, of 16,000 souls. (Hear, hear.) However that might be, a large proportion, he had seen it stated at 7,000 women and children, had been landed under the orders of the Egyptian Admiral, and publicly sold as slaves in the market place of Alexandria. (Hear, hear.) It was thus that these unfortunate beings were consigned to that melancholy condition of hopeless slavery, with all those feelings of abhorrence for the degradation and misery which they would have to encounter, aggravated by the consciousness that their native country was at that moment beginning to emerge into a state of freedom. On a former occasion, when he had asked some questions upon a similar subject of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, that Right Hon. Gentleman, as the House would remember, said that orders had been sent out to the British Admiral, expressly instructing him to prevent Ibrahim Pacha from carrying away any of the non-combatant Greek population of the Morea to Egypt, or elsewhere, for the purpose of disposing of them as slaves. But if this were so, and more especially when it was recollected how complete a wreck the Egyptian Navy was left by the Battle of Navarin, how was it possible to reconcile the melancholy information which he (Sir Robert Wilson) had just stated to the House, with the transmission of such orders? The vessels in which these ill-fated people must have been conveyed would be, of course, of very inferior force, and even size, to those composing the hostile squadron, through which they would have to work their way; and it did seem the grossest folly to suppose that they could evade the vigilance or resist the prohibition of the Admirals of the Allied Powers, if the orders in question had really been received by them. He, now, therefore, would beg to propose two questions to the Right Hon. Gentleman; the first as to whether any advices had been received so far explaining the transaction, as to account for the facility or freedom with which the Egyptian fleet must have passed through the combined squadron, for this unmoistured transport of these unhappy Greeks from Greece after the battle of Navarin to the Bay of Alexandria? The next question was, whether any measures had been taken by England, either of herself, or in conjunction with her Allies, to redeem these unfortunate slaves from the captivity into which they had been carried by this atrocious outrage. He considered that by the Treaty of the 6th July, Greece had now a manifest right, by the interposition of the Allies, to reparation for this injury.

Mr. Secretary PEEL had stated on the former occasion alluded to, that in the beginning of 1826, long before the signature of the Treaty of the 6th July, or the signing of the Protocol by the Duke of Wellington, a rather indistinct intimation had been conveyed to this country that the Commander of the Egyptian forces intended to take away a considerable proportion of the Greek population of the Morea for the purpose of employing them as slaves in Egypt; and he (Mr. Peel) now repeated that before any of those measures were adopted which ended in the Treaty of the 6th July, a distinct notification was conveyed to Ibrahim Pacha, that his Majesty's Government never would tolerate such an extreme exercise of what were supposed to be the rights of war, but would resist to the uttermost the exportation of any part of the Greek people for the purpose of con-

veying them into slavery. No such measures were however adopted by Ibrahim Pacha at that time, and no ulterior steps therefore were taken in the business. He (Mr. Peel) believed that the Honourable Gentleman had been correctly informed, that some part of the Greek population of the Morea had been taken away subsequently to the battle of Navarin from that country, and, together with that part of the Turkish and Egyptian forces which escaped the destruction of that battle, had been carried to Alexandria. The instructions issued before the battle of Navarin, and which still remained in full force, directed the Admirals in command of the combined fleet to prevent any deportation of the sort; but they were at the same time enjoined to give every facility which they might be called on to afford for the removal of Turkish and Egyptian forces out of Greece. It was understood of course that those forces only should be removed, and it was never contemplated that any part of the Greek population should be taken with them. It had been since ascertained that on the 27th or 28th of December, 45 sail of vessels, being the remains of the fleet which fought in the battle of Navarin, had arrived from the Morea in the Bay of Alexandria; and of these 17 or 18 had arrived subsequently to the battle. On board of these vessels were the disabled soldiers and seamen of the Turkish and Egyptian fleet, together with a number of women and children who he believed were afterwards sold as slaves. What that number was exactly, he (Mr. Peel) did not know; the Honourable Gentleman stated it at 7,000, but he himself had seen several accounts, some of which did not make the number to exceed 600; however that might be, numbers of women and children certainly were taken away and forcibly sold as slaves. He could only say that within eight and forty hours after intelligence of the fact reached this country, communications were sent to the British Admiral, and full inquiry was directed to be instituted for the purpose of ascertaining under what circumstances the Egyptian fleet had arrived with these unfortunate people on board. The whole of this subject was now under the consideration of his Majesty's Government—(Cheers)—and he thought he had stated sufficient to shew the Honourable Gentleman, that their attention had been carefully directed to it, and that in the present state of things it would be better for him (Mr. Peel) to abstain from further observations on the matter. Within a very short time, perhaps, he should be able to give every information which the Hon. Gentleman could desire to possess on this subject, without prejudice to the public service. (Hear, hear.)

Sir F. BURDETT said, what the Right Honourable Gentleman had stated would be satisfactory to the country, as it was evident the misfortune of the Greeks did not arise from any want of sympathy on the part of our Government. He trusted no exertions would be spared to redeem the captives. He was slow to suppose that this evil had originated in any lukewarmness on their part in support of the Treaty.

Mr. Secretary HUSKISSON disclaimed any lukewarmness on the part of Government; and reminded the Honourable Baronet, that at the time this affair happened, the impression produced by the battle in England was unknown.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH contended that, by the faith we had pledged to Greece, and for the vindication of our dignity, we were bound to demand immediate satisfaction for this atrocious insult. Our duty was plain to every man—it was to revenge or to repair. It seemed a little extraordinary, that while every power of importance in Europe had declared the policy it intended to pursue, the Government of this country kept its intentions secret. If no such declaration was made, he would call for some explanation of the principles which ought long ago to have been made public.

Mr. Secretary PEEL was sure the House would agree with him, that it would be extremely improper to enter into any detailed explanation of the views of Government. If the orders of Government had been strictly obeyed, the removal from the Morea would not have taken place. Forty eight hours after the removal an inquiry had been set on foot; but as many of those persons had been probably resold as slaves, it was not very practicable now to obtain their restoration, as they had become individual property.

Sir J. YORKE said, no blame was imputable to the naval officers for what had happened, as the vessels were mostly disabled after the Battle of Navarin. The House then adjourned till Monday, the 14th of April.

SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.

(From the Dublin Weekly Register, March 27.)

This Society held its weekly meeting at the Mansion House yesterday. There was a highly respectable attendance.—Lord Cloncurry in the chair.

The Rev. Mr. Groves, as Secretary, read the following letter from the Right Hon. Mr. Lamb, in answer to a communication from the Lord Mayor:—

“MY LORD.—I beg leave to acknowledge your Lordship's letter of the 15th instant. Intending to be in Dublin early in the next month, I shall then have an opportunity of communicating with the Society for the Improvement of Ireland, as well upon the important subject which you have brought under my consideration, as upon all other topics, in a more full and satisfactory manner than I could do by writing at this distance.

I remain, my Lord,
Your Lordship's faithful and obedient servant,
WILLIAM LAMB,
The Lord Mayor, &c.”

The Secretary read a letter, dated Slievehugh, enclosing 10s., as the subscription of the writer, who expressed a desire that his name should not be published. The letter was accompanied by a communication on the subject of parochial charities, and several pamphlets on the state of Ireland, which the writer desired should be circulated amongst the members of the Society. The Secretary also read a letter from John H. Walsh, Esq., of Kilduff, enclosing 2l. as his subscription.

The suggestion of Mr. Sproule, for procuring accurate statements of the levels of the principal rivers, streams, and lakes in Ireland, with a view to drainage, and improvement of inland navigation, having been read, that gentleman rose and said, it was his intention to move that the President of the Society should write a letter to Mr. Peel, requesting him to direct the surveyors connected with the Ordnance to make surveys of the levels of the principal rivers, streams, and lakes in Ireland. The information which may thus be obtained, would be of the greatest utility in forwarding the views of the Society as connected with the improvement of agriculture, and the extension of inland navigation. He had prepared the form of a letter to Mr. Peel, which he should submit for the consideration of the meeting. It stated the objects of the Society, and represented the necessity of a corn bill, favourable to the interests of the agriculturists.

Mr. Haughton conceived that the Corn Question should not be blended with the other subjects referred in the letter. Several English engineers had declared that many of the rivers in Ireland could be rendered navigable, if their beds were cleared.

Mr. Latouche thought it would not be prudent to write to Mr. Peel, as a communication had been opened with Mr. Lamb, who was about to return to this country.

Mr. Sproule was induced to allude to the subject of the Corn Laws in the letter to Mr. Peel, in order to bring more fully before him the great object of the Society, which was the promotion of agriculture.—From the overstocked state of the English market, little could be done by Ireland in the way of manufactures.

The Chairman observed, that Lord Downes (who he had reason to suppose, was about to become a member) was connected with the Ordnance. Perhaps they could obtain from his Lordship the information, whether the Ordnance Surveyors had instructions to make surveys of the levels of the rivers.

The Rev. Mr. Groves remarked, that Major Read was connected with the Ordnance, and was at present in town. It was probable that he would give the desired information.

It was then agreed, that the Rev. Mr. Groves and Mr. Sproule should be requested to communicate with Major Read upon the subject, and report on the next day of meeting.

The suggestions offered on the last day of meeting by Mr. Haughton and Mr. Henry Grattan, were then read, but in consequence of the absence of those gentlemen, (Mr. Haughton having been called away on private business) their suggestions were ordered to stand over for consideration on the next day of meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Groves read a list of regulations, for the future government of the proceedings at the meetings of the Society, which he moved should be adopted.

Mr. Mo'loy seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Rev. Mr. Groves withdrew his suggestion regarding the procuring of local information, in order to leave the subject open to some other gentleman.

Lord Cloncurry left the chair, after apologising to the meeting for his departure, which was caused by his residence in the country.

The Lord Mayor was then called to the chair.

Mr. Leader said, that as Mr. Lamb had been so kind as to intimate his desire of communicating, on all subjects which the Society for Improving Ireland may be supposed to suggest, on his return to Ireland, and expressed himself with the same courtesy to the Society as his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant had done on his assuming the government of Ireland, it was highly important that the Society should be fully prepared to submit, fully and frankly, the measures which it considered essential to the improvement of Ireland, and the means of accomplishing them. The extension of inland navigation, by narrow canals, where it could be accomplished without oppressive lockage, from the main trunks of the Grand Canal, into Munster, and of the Royal Canal into Ulster, and the connexion of the east and west coasts of Ireland, by extending to Galway the canal now completed to Ballinasloe, were admittedly sound practical measures of permanent relief, calculated to afford profitable employment, raise the condition of ever of the working poor, serve Ireland generally, and the city of Dublin particularly, open new markets for extending the home trade of Ireland, and insure an increasing consumption for the varied commerce and manufactures of Great Britain. The great question was, how this improvement, and the other improvements, namely, drainage and coast improvements, which were generally admitted highly useful, could be easiest accomplished. The public approved of them—the Committees of the Lords and Commons approved of them, and it seemed to be generally admitted, that if the people of Ireland continued on a paper allowance of 2d per day, requiring 20 millions annually for their support, and Irishmen went on, without opening new resources for domestic and productive industry, the lauded rental of 8 millions annually, which now assisted in keeping up the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, would be absorbed in pauperism, and the paupers, instead of supporting landlords, would be scarcely able to support themselves. (Hear, hear, hear.) All legislation regarding Ireland was quite wide of the relief of the people, which did not proceed on the principle of progressively adding one halfpenny per head annually for providing clothing and food for the population. The best prospect of the higher orders having a sovereign in their pockets, was, when the halfpenny was to spare in the poor

man's cabin. (Hear.) It was a melancholy reflection that the public works in Ireland were now ending, and the pauper invasion, as it was called, of England, consequently, only commencing. The question of means for promoting profitable employment in Ireland, now superseded every other in magnitude and importance. In the present state of England, Ireland never should look for one guinea from England to improve Ireland, until the gentlemen of Ireland made every possible exertion and sacrifice to improve their country. The Parliamentary paper on the table, ending 25th March, 1827, represented the Poor Rates of England and Wales nearly eight millions, or a sum equal to the entire rental of Ireland. The British taxes were sixty millions annually, and the local assessments in England constituted an immense sum. Drainage, reclamation of waste lands, harbours, quays, shipping piers, and passages to them—the fisheries, coast improvements, and the extension of inland navigation, where it could be effected at small expense, were the improvements which Ireland required to open her great national resources, and cement an union between the two countries—the best and firmest of all unions which could be desired, when it could be possibly obtained—namely, the union of interests. The opinion was gaining ground through Great Britain, that a poor rate was the panacea for all the evils of Ireland, and keeping the Irish paupers at home, the panacea for the working orders of Englishmen. Whilst these opinions were *sub judice*, would it not be wise for the Irish landlords to step in, and perhaps silence both questions, by imitating the example of the Scotch landlords, and calling for an assessment not exceeding three pence per acre, on condition of Parliament passing a law in 1828, as was done in Scotland in 1804, granting a moiety in aid of public works, on certificate of the moiety by assessment being previously collected. In 1814, the produce of the arable and pasture lands of Ireland, amounting to eight millions of Irish acres, at 8l. per acre, and the manufactures of Ireland, taken together, amounted to 10 millions annually. In 1814, old England received from young Ireland, in imports from Ireland, in exports from England to Ireland, taxes, and remittances to absentees, value and money, amounting to 40,000,000l. annually. Ireland gave employment, in that year, to half the British shipping and half the seamen of England. The Irish landlords were paid, and the population supported. What was the state of Ireland in 1827? The people and the landlords, in debts, tithes, taxes, and subsistence, required thirty-four millions annually out of the forty millions which was admittedly the present income of the country. The faces of the old Irish customers were almost forgotten at Birmingham, Manchester, and the manufacturing towns in England. That country had now no more revolving round her from Ireland, imports and exports from Ireland, than ten or twelve millions annually, and this was the great cause of the melancholy reverse in the fortunes of both countries. This state of things was not without a remedy. All Ireland required was, that her complaints should be attended to and redressed. The embarrassments of both countries were increasing by delay, and it was actually necessary, for the relief of both, that a deputation from the Society should communicate with the government and the English nation, or that qualified, intelligent persons should be sent from England to make themselves acquainted with the actual state of Ireland.

Sir Charles Morgan looked upon the Lists stated by Mr. Leader as of the most primary importance. If they were put in a tabular form, printed, and circulated, they would have the effect of bringing many new members to the Society. As it was very likely that the Government would not be disposed to give them a grant of money, and as the Society disapproved of emigration, it may be proper that they should say to the Government, “give to this Society for improving the condition of the people of Ireland the sum which you are about to grant for emigration.” It would be well that the opinion of the Society should be taken on this subject.

Mr. Latouche, Sir D. C. Roose, and other Gentlemen, approved of the suggestion of Sir Charles Morgan, relative to the facts stated by Mr. Leader, when that gentleman and the Rev. Mr. Groves expressed their readiness to place those facts in a tabular form.

After a desultory conversation regarding an accurate assessment, and the application to Government for a moiety, as stated by Mr. Leader, it was agreed that the subject should be considered at a future meeting. Mr. Leader remarked, that amongst those most forward to devise means for improving Ireland, it was remarkable that Englishmen engaged in great manufacturing establishments in Ireland were the most ardent and prominent; one English Gentleman (Mr. Jeremiah Haughton) had struggled hard to establish an impartial domestic tribunal to suppress combination, and for a Loan Fund to be placed in the hands of Commissioners named by Government in aid of the agricultural and manufacturing departments. His suggestions were well deserving consideration; and as the present state of the farming and manufacturing interests of Ireland required most serious consideration, with the view of affording practical relief, Mr. Haughton and Mr. Willan, both Englishmen, and the most extensive woollen manufacturers in Ireland, were persons from whom the best and most useful information could be most speedily and most correctly obtained.

Sir Charles Morgan was then called to the chair, thanks were voted to Lord Cloncurry and the Lord Mayor, and the meeting adjourned.

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