



# NEW FOUNDLANDER.

No. 47.

THURSDAY, June 12, 1828.

Sixpence.

### On Sale.

## DOYLE & LAWLER

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

Per *Mary*, from Bristol; *Rokeby* and *Wilton*, from Liverpool; *Aboua* 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-kid Cordage, Pitch, Coal Tar, Hamburgh Pork, Hams, American Flour, Paints, Lard Oil, Wine Bottles, in Cases, &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, Lines and Twines, Cod Seines and Bags, Lance Bunts, Caplin Seines, Mackerel and Herring Nets, No. and Russin Flat Canvas, 50 Firkins Butter, Best Hollands Geneva in pipes, Ditto Cognac Brandy in hhds. 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, Catalonia, and Malaga, Nails, assorted, Best London White Lead, and other Paints, Patent Palls and Wheels, complete, for Windlasses, Hawse Pipes, Ships' Winches, Cambouses, Staves, 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.

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

### On Sale.

## HUNTERS & CO.

LONDON Particular Madeira and Tenerife Wine, in pipes, hhds., gr.-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.

## WM. & H. THOMAS

OFFER FOR SALE,

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

CONSISTING OF

**800 BARRELS** Superfine, Fine, and Middleings Flour, 5 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco, 6 Kegs Negrohead ditto, 10 M. Shingles, 35 Qr.-chests and Boxes Congo, Twankey, and Hysou 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 Chickens, Very handsome China Chimney Ornaments, A large assortment of Toys, A quantity of Stationary, consisting of Day-books, Journals, Ledgers, and Memorandum-books, Letter Paper, Writing Paper, Drawing and Brown Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Quills, Slates and Slate Pencils, Black Crayon Pencils, and a variety of other articles.

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

**Dollars for Bills of Exchange.**  
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. Pierson-Ryan.

Also,

A comfortable Dwelling-House, with a Garden attached, situated on the north bank of *Quidi Vidi Pond*, last in the possession of the late Burrell 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 BURETON'S residence—containing two Parlours, four Bed-rooms, Servants' apartments, Scullery, Pump-room, Water Closets, an excellent frost-proof Cellar, Out-houses, Stables, &c. &c., with a Garden and a piece of Meadow ground adjoining.

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

Further particulars may be known, on application to

April 2.

MICHAEL MEEHAN.

### Notices.

**ALL** Persons having legal demands against the Estate of **THOMAS WALSH**, of *Carrickbeg*, in the County of Waterford, (Ireland), but late of *Carbunar*, (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

January 30.

MICHAEL A. FLEMING,

Administrator to the Estate of the late Thomas Walsh.

**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

March 12.

WALTER WALSH,

Administrator to the Estate of the late Patrick Walsh.



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.

May 14.

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

### 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 20/.

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. K. D.D., on Friday morning, the 19th instant.

	£	s.	d.
Brown, Hoyle & Co.	3	0	0
Robinson & Brooking	5	0	0
John Dunscomb	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	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. Cormack	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. J. n's, 22d May, 1828.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 8.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Sir F. BURDETT rose to bring forward his motion. After noticing the difficulties under which he laboured, in following the great men who had preceded him in the same course, one of whom (Mr. Canning) was no more, and another had been removed to the other House, he said, that from the latter he still expected assistance—the loss of the former he sincerely deplored. The Hon. Baronet pronounced a warm panegyric on the character of Mr. Canning, and said he derived satisfaction from the circumstance that no opposition he had ever offered to him had kept him from doing justice to his high talents. In bringing forward the question, Sir Francis said he was influenced by the same principles and views, and he should propose to the House a resolution similar to what Mr. Canning had moved, and which had met the support of a large majority of the House; and his wish, as that of Mr. Canning, in calling on the House to adopt the resolution, was to place the Church of England on a more secure basis than it had hitherto stood. One of the points which it was his object to make out was, that faith had been broken with the Catholics by the non-fulfilment of the Treaty of Limerick, and that the Catholics claimed nothing that that treaty did not guarantee; his second object was to show that the pledges of the Union had not been fulfilled; because, had an independent Parliament still existed in Ireland, there was no doubt, that the Catholic Claims would, ere this, have been granted; and, lastly, he should contend, that upon the grounds of sound policy and common sense, the claims ought to be granted, whatever was thought of the reasons on which they were demanded. Into each of these considerations Sir Francis went at great length, and concluded a long and eloquent speech, not unworthy of his best and most brilliant days, and in the course of which he was much cheered, by moving that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration the state of the laws affecting the Roman Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland. Sir Francis, after stating that he contemplated no security but that to be derived from an equal administration of the law to all, said, that there was, however, no security which the honour and conscience of the Catholic permitted that would be refused.

Mr. BROUGHAM seconded the motion. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that he expected an attempt would have been made to show that some change had taken place in the opinions, doctrines, and acts of the Roman Catholics, with a view to induce the House to accede to the motion. The Hon. Baronet, by proposing no security, would leave the Catholics, unrestricted by any tie, to act in the way their priests might direct them. The Learned Gentleman then went on to answer the arguments derived from the Treaty of Limerick. He contended that the treaty did not comprehend all Catholics, but only the Catholics specially connected with the City; and so far from the Oath of Supremacy being dispensed with, by the treaty, to all Catholics, there were Acts which, at that very period, required that oath. He ridiculed also any argument from a treaty made 130 years ago as applicable to the present times, without reference to what had happened since. He particularly noticed that this question had never been raised in Ireland, although there was a fair opportunity so early as the October subsequent to the treaty, when, in fact, there was but one Roman Catholic Member in the Commons House of Ireland. The Learned Gentleman contended that the Roman Catholics required not only more than they ever had during any part of the history of the country, but more than they enjoyed in any country in Europe, Catholic or not. He concluded by opposing the motion.

Mr. PERCEVAL supported the motion, and in doing so declared himself a convert to the views of its Hon. Mover. He had doubted whether it was proper to grant the Catholic Claims when he entered Parliament, but he now was convinced of its propriety. In doing this, he was a most determined enemy to the Roman Catholic religion, which he thought a foul pollution of the Word of God, but controlled, and mitigated, and subdued, by the Protestantism around her.

Mr. M. FITZGERALD supported the motion, and commented on the observations of the Solicitor-General respecting the Treaty of Limerick. He denied that the benefits of the treaty were so limited as the Solicitor-General supposed, and ridiculed the idea that a greater boon should be given to those who had taken arms against King William's Government, than to those who had never opposed it. He contended also, that at the Union a distinct pledge had been given, not only by Mr. Pitt, but by all the Ministers of the day, that Catholic Emancipation should be granted, and proceeded at great length, by documentary evidence, to prove the correctness of this view.

Mr. GEORGE MOORE opposed the Committee. He denied that Mr. Pitt was so favourable to the measure virtually before the House, as was maintained by its present advocates. He read a passage from one of Mr. Pitt's speeches in 1805 in proof of this, in which Mr. Pitt declared that he had given no pledge on the subject, and that he merely looked, after the Union, to a more impartial discussion of the Catholic Claims, either for their admission or rejection.

Mr. DOHERTY, Solicitor-General for Ireland, expressed himself anxious that the question should be set at rest, and to effect that there was but one way. No negative, however great, could crush it. It was negatived three-and-twenty years ago; yet, year by year, ever since, it had been pressed upon the notice of the House. It was impossible—and, on this point,

he applied to all Irish Members indifferently—that things could remain as they were. It was equally impossible that the Catholics could be put back into a condition in which they could be coerced into peace. He considered the allusions to the Treaty of Limerick and the Union unnecessary, and that, in investigating the question, it would be best to look solely to present existing circumstances; and looking to those circumstances, and bearing in mind that no fundamental principle of the Constitution would be violated by such a course, he should vote for the Committee.

Lord F. GOWER said, he looked on the question as one affecting the interests of the empire from its centre to its circumference; and it was, on the principle of expediency, in consequence, that he should consider the question, and on that principle he recommended the adoption of the Honourable Baronet's motion. To those who anticipated any danger from Catholic Members in the House, he could only say that he would rather bear their arguments there than in the Catholic Association. He was sure that if the enemies of the Church were placed face to face with its defenders they would be soon put down. Above all, he argued that the security afforded by the press was more than sufficient against all the efforts which the enemies of liberty and order could offer. He agreed with Mr. Doherty, that it was impossible to put down the question, and that alone would have induced him to vote for it. He contended that the only subject for consideration was, therefore, the propriety of granting it now or at a future period.

At the conclusion of Lord F. Gower's speech, the cries of "Adjourn" became general; and the farther debate on the motion was in consequence postponed till to-morrow. His Lordship sat down at twenty minutes to 1 o'clock.

Friday.—On the order of the day being read for resuming the debate on the Catholic Claims,

Sir R. EXLIS opposed the appointment of the Committee moved for by Sir F. Burdett, and denied that any British subject had an abstract right to office or eligibility for office. The Hon. Baronet took a view of the affairs of Ireland at the time of the treaty of Limerick, and contended, that looking to the weakness of the Catholics at that period, it was impossible that the extended claims now demanded under that treaty could have been contemplated on the part of the besiegers.

Sir J. NEWPORT grounded his support of the motion on the pledges given by Lord Castlereagh, that the Union should be followed by Emancipation, and which that Nobleman had not attempted to deny, when challenged on the subject in that House by Mr. Elliott.

Mr. DEXCOMBE (of Yorkshire) expressed his decided hostility to any further concessions to the Catholics, and argued from history, as well as from the spirit evinced by the Catholic Association, that those concessions would be fraught with danger to the Constitution.

Mr. VILLIERS STUART contended that from all Mr. Pitt's conduct and language on the occasion of the Union, it was that statesman's opinion that the Catholics should be admitted to equal rights with their fellow subjects; and that in the absence of this, none of the benefits promised by the Union had been or could be effected.

Mr. L. FOSTER would not oppose Emancipation, if he thought the Catholic Representatives would confine themselves to Catholic affairs; but he knew the genius of the religion too well, to consent to trust them with the affairs of the Church of England, which were so continually coming before that House.

Mr. W. HORTON said, if the enquiry now asked for were permitted to take place, ample securities might be framed for the safety of the Establishment consistent with the just claims of the Catholics.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH characterized as persecution every penalty inflicted on account of religion; he quoted the opinion of various statesmen, and pointed out the example of other countries, to show the cruelty and impolicy of such measures. He drew a pleasing picture of the national Church, and declared that it ought to be supported and secured, but expressed his conviction that neither the repeal of the Test Acts, nor concessions to the Catholics, could weaken what was so firmly established. Pointing to the state of Ireland, he called upon the House not to delay longer a compliance with her loud demands for justice.

Mr. PEEL denied that either by the conditions of the treaty of Limerick, or by those of the Union, the Catholics could justly claim further concessions. He distrusted the assertions as to any changes in that religion, and expressed his fears that an admission to further power would only create a struggle for ascendancy. He denied that Emancipation would tranquillize Ireland; on the contrary if it were desirable to maintain the Established Church in that kingdom, it never must be granted.

Mr. BROWNLOW and Mr. W. LAMBE supported the motion, on the ground that concession to the Catholics was the best mode to ensure the peace—thence the prosperity of Ireland.

Mr. C. GRANT rose amid deafening shouts of Question, but could not obtain a hearing; and the debate was adjourned to Monday, at a quarter to three o'clock, when the House rose.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) June 12, 1828.

We have been favoured with English papers to the 12th May, brought by the Ship *Mary*, in 24 days from Dartmouth. The Catholic Question was brought forward in the House of Commons by Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, on the 8th ultimo, in a most elaborate and luminous speech; and after a very lengthy debate, was adjourned to the following day, when a further adjournment took place to the 12th, but our latest paper (a provincial one) being of that date, we, of course, remain in ignorance of the result. The speeches delivered up

on these two evenings—of which we regret it is only in our power to give a mere skeleton—are highly interesting, and such as, we think, ought to convince any man, not deaf by prejudice, or blind by self-interest, of the injustice of withholding, any longer, from Roman Catholics, an equal participation in the privileges and honours of that Constitution, in whose defence they had fought and bled.—We must confess that, taking every circumstance into consideration, we have reason to entertain well-founded hopes that the question will have a large majority in its favour, at least in the House of Commons;—and even should the House of Lords once more decide that the just claims of the Catholics are undeserving of the consideration of the Legislature, we have still the consolation of reflecting, that their cause is daily, hourly gaining more strength than it before possessed—and every year that rolls over us serves to prove, that granting to the Roman Catholic Body an equality of civil rights, would not only not be attended with the danger which some of their adversaries affect to be dreadfully alarmed at, but, on the contrary, would be conducive of the most important advantages to the strength and happiness of the Empire.

We shall reserve some further remarks until we are in possession of the fate of the Question.

We perceive by the April Navy List, that our townsman, Dr. KIRLEY, is appointed to the *Barham*, 50, Captain Sir JOHN LEWIS, Flag-ship on the Jamaica station.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—In the *Mary*, from Dartmouth, Capt. BONIVANT, R.N., and Lady; Mr. VALLANCE, Mr. JAMES CARTER, and Mr. AYRE, Assistant Colonial Secretary.—In the *Tyne*, from Halifax, Lieut. HOLLINGWORTH, R.A.—In the *Jubilee*, from Dartmouth, Mr. ALFRED WILSON.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Wellington*, for Quebec, Mr. N. GILL, Jun., and Mr. W. GILL.—On Monday, in the *Little Ann*, for Figueira, Mrs. W. RENDALL and Miss HANNAH HOYLES.—Yesterday evening, in the *Dart*, for London, Mr. and Mrs. HOYLES, Mrs. MORRIS, and Master W. HOYLES.

Extract from a letter received by a Merchant in town:—

"Lisbon, April 30, 1828.  
"Our situation is extremely critical. The new Regent, Don Miguel, has been proclaimed in several places absolute King, and on the 25th instant he was also proclaimed here by the mob of "sans culottes." On the 8th of next month, it is thought that he will be formally proclaimed, in which case the functions of all Foreign Ministers cease, as they are only accredited to him as his Brother's representative. It is reported that peace has been concluded between Buenos Ayres and Brazil; it is therefore very probable that Don Pedro will pay his Portuguese dominions a visit, and put a stop to the usurper's career. The British troops have been withdrawn, and the Admiral leaves us to-morrow. We shall only remain with our frigate to protect British property. All is confusion, and business completely at a stand."

H. M. Ship *Tyne*, arrived on Saturday last, in 4 days from Halifax. We regret to learn by her that H. M. Brig *Acorn* and *Contest* have been missing for these two months past, and that there are grounds for apprehending the total loss of both these vessels. It appears that they sailed about the early part of April, the one from Halifax for Bermuda, and the other from Bermuda for Halifax; and that on the 14th of that month a very heavy gale of wind occurred, which both ships must have had to encounter.—No tidings whatever, either from the West India Islands or any place else, has since been received respecting them.

The *Tyne* is about to circumnavigate this Island, and will touch at most of the Fishing Establishments. She will also establish the position of the principal head-lands, &c., and is now engaged in correctly ascertaining the latitude and longitude of this place, whence she will take her departure. She then proceeds to the Labrador, for the performance of the duty previously assigned to the *Contest*.—Ledger.

The Brig *Favourite* will sail for Liverpool on Sunday next. Letter-bag at the office of Messrs. Bulley, Job & Cross.

To the Editor of the Newfoundland.

Sir,—I think it very disgraceful to the flourishing town of St. John's, that the Inhabitants should allow their streets to be in such a dirty, as well as dangerous state, as they now are, in particular parts, which I heard you took notice of some time ago; and if you think that publishing what happened to me, in consequence, may save others from a like mishap, or worse, you will much oblige me by inserting this letter in your Paper.

Returning to my lodgings at a pretty late hour a few evenings ago, after having seen a few of my good friends, and walking along, as I thought, in perfect security, I was suddenly precipitated into a pit or hole, several feet deep, almost in the middle of the street; and had not the fall been broken, as well by my hands as by a poor fellow who had been served the same trick, and lay, under the influence of the rosy God, taking a comfortable snooze at the bottom of the hole, I am sure I would not have got the better of it.—The place, I afterwards learned, is called "Gill's Shoot;" and upon revisiting the scene of my somerset, next morning, I perceived that the foot-path was not more than four feet wide, and the street broken away at both sides, making it a dangerous road even in the day time; and saw also that the bridge immediately below, in *Water-street*, was in no better state than it should be; both places calling loudly to be put in passable repair. Now, it is my opinion, if this is not speedily given, some of His Majesty's liege subjects may, before long, be placed in a worse predicament than was

Your humble servant,  
COSMOPOLITE.

St. John's, 11th June, 1828.

Shipping Intelligence.

ENTERED.  
June 5.—Schooner *Fernando*, Healey, Figueira and Fayal; 250 hds. salt, 7 small casks wine.  
Brig *Milham*, Blake, Liverpool; 106 firkins butter, 7 chalds. coal, 680 hds. salt.  
Brigantine *Hope*, Dalrymple, Liverpool; 485 hds. salt, 7 chaldrons coal.

7.—Brigantine *Favourite*, Withcombe, Hamburg; 1000 bags bread, 141 barrels pork, 40 firkins butter, 1 cask Geneva. Ship *Mary*, Sparks, Hamburg; 2,122 bags bread, 400 bla. flour, 180 firkins butter, 20 barrels pork, 29 barrels peas, 50 barrels oatmeal, 5 halves leather, &c.  
Brig *Tolson*, Robinson, Liverpool; 133 boxes soap and candles, 190 barrels pork, 10 dozen huts, 685 hopsheads salt, 10 barrels tar, 7 chaldrons coal, 20 barrels oatmeal, &c.  
Schooner *Canning*, Penfold, Lisbon; 370 hds. salt, 3 casks wine.  
Schooner *Herring West*, St. Andrews; 450 barrels flour, 1 M. feet pine board.  
Brigantine *Sally*, Gooley, Ross; 45 tons coal.  
9.—Schooner *Happy Return*, Young, P. E. Island; 1,400 bushels potatoes, 300 bushels oats, 6 M. shingles.  
Brig *Alert*, Godfrey, Halifax; 25 M. board, 25 M. shingles, 12 bales leather, 1 trunk seal skins, &c.  
Brig *Fairy*, Winsor, Hamburg; 800 bags bread, 50 barrels pork, 110 firkins butter, 60 barrels flour.  
Brig *Jubilee*, Walters, Antigua; 890 bags bread, 47 bla. pork, 147 bla. flour, 65 firkins butter, 4 bla. turpentine, 8 barrels oatmeal.  
10.—Brig *Sir John Thomas Duckworth*, Williams, Bermuda; 1500 sawed stoc.  
Schooner *Mary Ann*, Warren, P. E. Island; 1400 bushels potatoes, 850 bushels oats, 35 M. shingles, 6 barrels lime juice.  
Brig *Rachel*, Daniel, Hamburg; 1221 bags bread, 400 bla. flour, 125 barrels pork, 300 firkins butter.  
11.—Brig *May Flower*, Martin, Hamburg; 7 hds. Geneva, 16 hds. beer, 50 hams, 111 barrels pork, 20 tierces and bla. beef, 120 bags bread.

CLEAR'D.

June 6.—Brig *Little Ann*, Richards, Figueira; ballast. Schooner *Countess*, Dabbousie, Graham, Liverpool (N. S.); 20 boxes raisins.  
Schooner *Harriet*, Richards, Guysborough; 12 boxes raisins, 2 kegs tobacco, 2 tons bolt iron, 4 barrels flour.  
Schooner *Alert*, Downes, Figueira; 1000 quintals fish.  
Schooner *Rapid*, Mermaid, Antigonish; 2 coils portage, 4 bales dry goods, 5 kegs white lead.  
7.—Schooner *Lord Nelson*, Fournier, Cape Breton; 1 gun rum, 1 puncheon molasses, 1 case hats, &c.  
Schooner *Mary*, Mermaid, Antigua; ballast.  
10.—Brig *Dart*, Ashford, London; 26876 gallons seal and cod oil, 9621 seal skins.  
Schooner *Lively*, Nisbet, Sydney; 50 hds. salt, and sundry merchandise.  
Brig *Rainbow*, Austin, Quebec; ballast.  
Schooner *Maria Jane*, Landris, Sydney; 2 hds. salt, & ballast.  
11.—Brig *Atlantic*, White, Demerara; 2123 quintals fish, 29 cases wine.

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. FLEMING, Mr. THOMAS SUMMERS, to Miss MARGARET FLANNERY, both of this town.

Sales at Auction.

(For the Benefit of the Marine Insurance Association of this place.)

THIS DAY,  
At 11 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF  
Messrs. Robinson and Brooking.

The remaining part of the MATERIALS saved from the Wreck of the Schooner *Erin*—Viz.

- 1 FORE-TOPE-SAIL, nearly new—about 60 yards Canvas,
- 7 Bags mould Shot,
- 5 Ditto drop ditto,
- 5 Pump Boxes and Spears,
- 1 Pump Hook,
- 2 Ditto Breaks,
- 3-7 Inch single Blocks } New,
- 1-6 Ditto ditto
- 1 Studding-sail-boom Iron,
- 1 Old Jack Plane,
- 1 Carpenter's Adze (old),
- 1 Old Auger,
- 1 Iron Pot and Hangers,
- 1 Old Grindstone and Winch,
- 1 Small Box—about 2lbs. Candles,
- 1 Old Handsaw,
- 1 Fishing Reel, and part of an old Line,
- 1 Boat's Compass (old),
- 1 Ditto ditto, without box,
- 1 Old Iron Pot (broken)—about 4 lbs. Pitch,
- 1 Ditto Iron Skylight Grating,
- 1 Ditto Iron Stove,
- 1 Ditto Iron Upper Brace and Pintle,
- 1 Ditto Anchor Shank and Crowbar,
- 1 Best-bower Anchor,
- 1 Stream ditto,
- 1 Kedge ditto,
- 3 Old Hatchets,
- 1 Schooner's Pump (13 feet, with lower box),
- 60 Fathoms Hemp Warp—? worn,
- 4 Lengths copper Funnelling,
- 70 Fathoms 5 1/2-inch Hawser (hemp—1 worn),
- 54 Ditto 7-inch ditto (ditto—new this Spring),
- 1 Old brass Compass,
- 2 25lb. Kegs Powder (nearly full),
- 2 2-Inch birch Planks—24 feet,
- 1 1-Inch ditto ditto—11 feet,
- 2 1-Inch fir Boards—36 feet.

PATRICK HUIE, Auctioneer.

June 12.

TO-MORROW,  
At 11 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF  
M-BRIDE & KERR,  
THE SCHOONER

ENDEAVOUR;  
Burthen per Register 50 30-94 tons, with all her Materials.  
June 12.

Sales at Auction.

**THIS DAY,**

At 11 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF  
**William & Henry Thomas,**

**200 SIDES** Neats' Leather,  
150 Dressed Seal Skins,  
60 Ditto Goats' Skins,  
200 Barrels superfine and fine Flour,  
5 Cwt. Cheshire Cheese,  
20 Barrels Sugar,  
2 Dozen Chairs.  
June 12.

**THIS DAY,**

At 12 o'clock,  
At the Commissariat House,

ALL

**Asst. Com. General MANVELL'S**  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c.  
CONSISTING OF

**ELEGANT** cut Decanters, Ditto Goblets, and  
some Glasses, Ditto Salts, Sugar Bowl, Jugs,  
Custard Cups and Stand, 1 Linner Set, complete, in  
130 pieces, 1 Ditto, 50 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 Rests, 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 Ladies, Silver Tea Pot, Cream  
Jug, Sunflives and Stand, 3 Dozen Ivory Knives and  
Forks, 2 Dozen ditto ditto Desserts, 2 Supper Trays  
and Stands, A hogshhead 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, Doylies, 2 Bed-  
steads and Curtains (complete), 2 Sets Window Cur-  
tains 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, Polish-  
ed steel Fire Irons, Fenders, Carpets, Hearth Rugs  
and Brushes, Stair Carpets and Rods, Hall Lamps,  
Tune Piece, Glass Lantern, Spy Glass, 1 Set Indian  
Boxes, A Pic-nic Supper Table.

AND,

**TO-MORROW,**

At 12 o'clock,

That well known Chess-nut **MARE, Octaviana,**  
1 Steigh 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, Boil-  
ers, Plates, Dishes, Glasses, Knives and Forks, Can-  
dlesticks, Tea Pats, Coffee Mill, Waiters, Glass Gar-  
den Covers, &c. &c.

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

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

Notices.

**GOVERNMENT BILLS.**

**SEALED** Tenders in triplicate, and marked  
thereon "Tenders for Bills," will be received  
at this office for Bills of Exchange not exceeding  
2,000*l.* to be drawn at 30 days, in sums not under  
100*l.*, on the Lords of the Treasury, until **SATUR-**  
**DAY,** the 14th instant, at noon. Such Persons as  
may be desirous of tendering, are requested to ex-  
press (besides the amount in Sterling Money of the  
Bill required) the number of Shillings or Pence Brit-  
ish which they propose to take for each Dollar offer-  
ed; and no Tender will be acknowledged that is not  
in strict conformity to this advertisement.

**C. W. BEYERLEY,**  
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office,  
St. John's, Newfoundland,  
June 7, 1828.

**THERE** has been landed at the Stores  
of the Subscribers, from the Brig  
**Also, ROBERT ROBINSON,** master, from Water-  
ford, a **BOX,** (marked T. F.) containing Patent  
Lights.—The owner can have the same, by produ-  
cing Bill of Lading and Invoice, and paying Freight  
and Charges.

June 12. **RENDELL & MORTIMER.**

**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 liquida-  
tion.

On Sale.

**LONDON TEAS.**

RECENTLY RECEIVED,

BY  
**Robinson and Brooking,**

AND FOR SALE,  
On Moderate Terms,

**HYSON** and Gunpowder Teas,  
Souchong in qr.-chests,  
Congo in qr.-chests and boxes,  
Bohea in various-size packages,  
Caper Congo in small packages.  
June 12.

**BROWN, HOYLES & Co.**

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schooner *May Flower*, from Ham-  
burgh—Consisting of

**PORK,** Beef, Butter, Bread, Flour,  
Oatmeal, Hams,  
Geneva, Beer, &c.

And, for Charter,

The Schooner

**MAY FLOWER,**

Of the burthen of 75 tons.—Apply to the Master on  
board, or to

June 12. **BROWN, HOYLES & Co.**

BY

**Henderson, Bland & Co.**

**20 Tons of pale Seal OIL.**

June 12.

**PATRICK MORRIS**

Offers for Sale,

**1500 Bags good Bread,**  
**100 Firkins prime Butter.**

June 12.

Just Received, and for Sale,

**NEWMAN & CO.**

**107 Puncheons Molasses,**  
**39 Ditto Rum.**

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

Notices.

**THE** Chairman of the Committee of Charity,  
of the *Benevolent Irish Society*, most grate-  
fully acknowledges the receipt of Twenty-five Bar-  
rels of seed Potatoes, from Mr. **JAMES ANDERSON,**  
for dis ribution among such poor persons as have  
small spots of ground, without the means of purchas-  
ing seed.

N. B.—Application to be made to Mr. Patrick  
Power, C. C. C.

June 12.

**SUCH** Persons as may be desirous of fur-  
nishing 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,  
19th May, 1828.

On Hire.

For the Season,

The good

**Schr. TWO FRIENDS;**  
She will carry 700 qts. Fish, and is a desirable Ves-  
sel for the Labrador.

Also,

A **ROOM** on the Labrador, with the necessary  
materials for carrying on the Fishery.

Apply to  
June 5. **PATRICK MORRIS.**

For Hire, Freight or Charter.

To any port that may be agreed on,

The  
**Schooner BELL ISLE,**  
P. COSGROVE, Master; 92 tons Burthen.

Apply to  
June 5. **PATRICK MORRIS.**

For Waterford and Liverpool.

As Freight may offer.

The very fine, fast-sailing, first-class, Brit-  
ish-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 accom-  
modations 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 *Kate*, from Trinidad,  
and *Fame*, from Barbados,

Consisting of

**146 PUNS,** choice Barbados Molasses,  
63 Ditto ditto Trinidad ditto,  
24 Hogshheads }  
2 Tierces } Sugar, of superior quality.  
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 whole-  
sale purchasers.  
May 29.

By private Contract,

**THOSE** commodious PREMISES at *Little*  
*Placentia*, (now in the occupancy of the Sub-  
scriber) 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.*

May 29.

**PATRICK MORRIS,**

At his Stores, in Water-street.

Submits for the inspection of the Public, an exten-  
sive and variously-assorted selection of Manufact-  
ured 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 Jennet—coloured Vesting,  
Worsted Quilting,  
Worsted, Treadle, Wild-worm, Blue, and Drab Drills  
Milled Swanskin,  
Fine Kersey Blanketing,  
Double-rose Blankets,  
Lamb's-wool and worsted Hose,  
Superfine black and blue Broad Cloths,  
Ditto ditto Forest Cloths,  
Blue Whitany Fishings,  
Blue, brown, and white Serges,  
Cotton and red Shirts,  
Duck Trousers,  
Canvas Fracks,  
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 Hogshheads Lead Tobacco,  
40 Feather Beds,  
30 Barrels Oatmeal,  
100 Coils new Cordage,  
300 Boxes yellow Soap,  
Pine Spars,  
Roach and stick Line,  
And various other articles.

N. B.—Several cases of **COTTONS** and **CALL-**  
**COES**, 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

**INDIA PIECE GOODS**—consisting of Nankens,  
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, Dowlas,  
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,

White Lead, in 56lb. and 28lb. kegs,  
Stockholm Tar, Pitch,  
Linsced 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 hogshheads and pipes,  
Fine Holland's Geneva,  
Red Sicilian Wine,  
Port Wine, of the first quality, in hogshheads, 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, 80 fathoms long; 50 ditto ditto, 70 ditto  
ditto; 48 ditto ditto, 100 ditto ditto; 50 ditto dit-  
to, 50 ditto ditto,  
Cod Bags, 15 a 20 qts. each,  
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 Chain Cables, adapted for Schoo-  
ners of from 20 to 70 tons Register, with appa-  
ratus complete,  
Square, Rod, Bar, and Bolt Iron, of all sizes,  
Hatchets and Axes,  
Nails of all sizes,  
Cambouses 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 10, 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 Ser-  
vant, deceased, are requested to present their Ac-  
counts 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.



Poets' Corner.

the Church and State, by which is always meant, the Church and those "treasures on earth," which Christians were, by Christ himself, forbidden to lay up.

Lord Kenyon, if his speech is correctly given in the *Morning Chronicle*, was most unceremoniously severe. "All be looked for was the security of the Established Church, which he venerated, not only for its spiritual character, but also for the political influence it exercised for the support of the Constitution. The great majority of the bench of Bishops, he observed, had shown little or no attention or concern for either. The Right Rev. Prelates, he was sorry to say, had shown much more regard for the temporalities of the church than for its spiritual welfare."

If this be true, it proves that there are churchmen to be found who resemble Milton's spirit, quoted in the debate by the Bishop of Landaff—

"Even in heaven, his looks and thoughts  
Were always downward bent, admiring more  
The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold,  
Than aught divine or holy else enjoyed  
In vision beatific."

This has often been suspected, but never before so broadly stated, we believe, upon such high authority; nor would it be quite so safe for any one to speak in the same strain, who was not sheltered by Parliamentary privilege.

We must not omit to notice a very exalted personage, of whom, if we were not restrained by the apprehension of certain consequences, we should say, that he took great pains, and most successfully, to make himself superlatively ridiculous towards the termination of the debate. We shall not venture to ask whether the life of the Duke of Cumberland, for the last thirty-one years, has been of such a nature, that its retrospect should be trumpeted forth in terms of self-gratulation. It appears, however, from his short and memorable speech, that his Royal Highness looks back to his past life as a model by which to shape the remainder. We shall give this royal *monceau* entire, as a curious document, which ought to be written in gold letters and framed, as a counter part to a celebrated effusion of one of his illustrious brothers, lately deceased:—

"On my return to this country," (said his Royal Highness) after a considerable absence from it, I deem it my duty to declare my conscientious opinion upon the measure now before your Lordships, which is in opposition to it. It gives me great concern, that the first vote which I give on my return to England should be opposed to a measure approved of by my Noble Friend at the head of the Government. No person can feel a more sincere regard, or a higher esteem, for my Noble Friend than I do; but having pursued one course of conduct on this measure for thirty-one years, I cannot now consent to follow a different one. As this is the first, so I hope it may be the only, occasion on which I shall feel it my duty to be opposed to my Noble Friend. I have only to add, that I shall vote in opposition to the present measure."

There is a report that the Duke is to be appointed Commander-in-Chief. Of his competence for the office, we have had no means of judging; but the precious specimen we have just quoted, leads us to hope that, if he assumes the station, he will be content to flourish in that sphere, and not ape the statesman and orator; recollecting that

"One science only will one genius fit;  
So vast is art,—so bounded human wit."

MR. COBBETT AND THE TURKS.

(From his Register.)

Situated as I am, having so many persons in the course of the year coming to talk to me, about something or other relating to politics, it is to be expected that I should meet with some, one or more, who personally knew something about the Turks and Greeks. I met with several such persons, and particularly with one, who applied to me to assist, what he called the "Greek Cause." My objections were, first, that no man could assist a cause at the head of which were—Burdett and Hobhouse; that that cause must fail, be it what it would, unless instantly taken out of their hands. In the next place, I was not clear that the Greeks would derive any good, from being taken out of the hands of the Turks and put into those of the Russians; while I was quite sure, that such exchange would be exceedingly mischievous to us. I was very particular with this gentleman in my inquiries relative to the treatment of the Greeks by the Turks. He said that they treated them in the most barbarous and insolent manner; that the Turks were the most infernal tyrants that ever breathed; that they took just what they pleased from the people in taxes; and, in short, that the devil himself would hardly equal them in cruelty. I was not satisfied with this loose declamatory sort of description, and endeavoured to get an explanation in the way of cases in point, as the lawyers call it; I therefore asked him, whether the Turks did more in the taxing way, than seize men's goods, and rain them for ever, for merely attempting to turn their corn into drink? He answered—No. I put several other questions of the same sort to him. But, at last, after having discovered that the Turks had erected no tread mills in Greece, I, growing tired of the trifling, said, "Come, Sir, I will now put the matter to the test; do the Turks, or do they not, BANISH the Greeks for LIFE, if the Greeks utter any thing having a TENDENCY to bring the Turks into contempt?" He began to haeke and stammer, and to look towards the door, and then at his hat; and then he resumed his invectives against the Turks, saying that they did a great deal worse than that! "Come, come," said I, getting between him and the door, "I have put a fair and distinct question to you, which I now repeat: Do the Turks BANISH the Greeks for LIFE, if the Greeks utter any thing having a TENDENCY to bring the Turks into contempt?" By this time he had got his hat in his hand, and he began to bow in the way of taking leave, which he did, in observing, that he was sorry that I, with the reputation of being the friend of liberty, should take no interest in so glorious a cause. To which I answered, "When you

prove to me that there are tread mills in Greece; that the Greeks live upon bread and water, or potatoes; that the Cadii transport them for being in pursuit of a wild animal, not bigger than a cat; that the Cadii transport them for being out of their houses for fifteen minutes at a time, between sunset and sunrise; and, above all things, when you prove to me that the Turks BANISH the Greeks for LIFE, for uttering any thing having a TENDENCY to bring the Turks into contempt; then, and not till then, will I move tongue or pen in favour of the liberation of the Greeks; and I will not do it even then, even if the Turks banish them for life, for contemptuous expressions, if I discover, or even suspect, that the liberation of the Greeks will have a tendency to bring the Russians into the Mediterranean." All this I said, in substance, though, perhaps, not in the very words, when the "Greek Cause," as it was called, first began to make a noise.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(From the Patriot.)

We observe with great pleasure by our parliamentary reports, that Mr. Lamb is about to bring in a bill for an improvement in the system of juries in Ireland. His intention appears to be to put them upon the English plan, that is, upon an enlarged, fair, and comprehensive—not the exclusive and party system at present acted upon in this country. In forming this determination, Mr. Lamb proves he has already discerned one great source of our discontent and insubordination, and his acting upon it argues favourably of the manner in which this country will be governed. The fact is, Ireland has long been divided into two distinct and hostile parties—the one placed above wholesome control, the other beneath legislative protection—because laws written indeed for the benefit of all, were solely administered by one of the conflicting parties. The great difficulty every Irish government, which desires to be impartial, finds, is, to govern the ascendant party in this country. This was the great difficulty experienced by Lord Wellesley, and by every one who, like him, endeavoured to dispense equal justice between all classes of the people. Spoiled by indulgence; corrupted by long impunity; habituated to control the laws, instead of being controlled by them, the smallest effort to subject that party to responsibility is received as actual injustice. Boasting of having saved the country at particular junctures but forgetting that it was their own misrule which placed it in the situation by which it required to be saved—accustomed to the exclusive patronage and ear of the court—to dictate to the authorities—and administer the laws—all efforts to extend the basis of the government upon respect for popular rights, and the support derived from popular affection—all attempts to permit the great body of the people to share in the councils or assist in the administration of the laws—all efforts to restrain insulting exhibitions or to control unbecoming justice—were immediately resented as a crime against the majesty of faction—and equal and impartial justice to both parties was considered as positive persecution by the one which had never been habituated to control. A party like this must be difficult to govern, and so would any other party had they been spoiled by being placed in similar circumstances. The other party (the Catholics) are on the contrary placed in circumstances which render them much more easily governed. Having suffered from injustice and oppression, they have been taught to cultivate and cherish the love of liberty—they have been instructed in public virtue by the school of adversity. Used to suffering—unaccustomed to kindness—joined with resistance—a little kindness would win affection, perfect justice kindle enthusiasm. Never was there a people whom a government desirous and permitted to be just, would find it so easy to govern as the population of this country, at the present period! Go to any assemblage of Catholics—name Sir Anthony Hart, and see how that name will be received. He has never succumbed to popular prejudice—he has never flattered illusions—he has never been a politician or an agitator—but he has done equal justice—he has not insulted the people—mediocrity has not the ear of his court, nor does it receive the rewards of excellence merely for the merit of being hated by the people—neither will a person in every other way eligible be excluded from the magisterial bench, merely because he belongs to a class proscribed by faction. The consequence is—go to an assemblage of Catholics, and no name whatever will be received with more heartfelt and enthusiastic acclamations than the name of Sir A. Hart. Yes, notwithstanding the injurious effect of distinctive laws—justice, equal justice in the administration of them, would go a considerable way to the tranquillisation of the agitated feelings of this country, and there cannot be equal justice, notwithstanding the efforts of the higher authorities, as long as juries are constituted as they are, and that in all party questions the administration of law is in the hands of faction. Nothing can exemplify this more clearly than in the case of Magarahan v. Maguire, when it was actually made a ground of complaint, a reason for the necessity of a new trial—that the jury was mixed, and that it actually contained seven Catholics. How perverted that public feeling must be, which would resort to such a pretence and not perceive that when it could be made a ground of serious charge against one Jury that it was composed of half Catholics, it should not be any charge against another, that it was all Orangemen. What a tendency power must have to corrupt the heart and blind the understanding, when men cannot see the turpitude and injustice of not doing as they would be done by—when they feel it themselves, as a grievance to have a mixture of the opposite party upon a jury, and do not perceive they are inflicting a greater grievance upon others by the total exclusion of theirs. The accusations of par-

tiality against Mr. Sheriff Roose, for an act which proved him to have been impartial, is a clearly demonstrative of the selfish and exclusive spirit of faction, and the necessity for legislative interference in controlling its pretensions. In the name of our country—of its peace and tranquillity—in the name of common sense, impartiality and good government, we thank Mr. Lamb for his determination to improve our jury system.

The following vivid picture of the assassination of James the First of Scotland is from *The Tales of a Grandfather*, by Sir Walter Scott:—"The day had been spent by the King in sport and feasting, and by the conspirators in preparing for their enterprise. They had destroyed the locks of the doors of the apartment, so that the keys could not be turned; and they had taken away the bars with which the gates were secured, and had provided planks, by way of bridges, on which to cross the ditch which surrounded the monastery. At length, on the 20th February, 1437, all was prepared for carrying their treasonable purpose into execution, and Graham came from his hiding-place in the neighbouring mountains, with a party of nigh three hundred men, and entered the gardens of the convent. The King was in his night-gown and slippers. He had passed the evening gaily with the nobles and ladies of his court, in reading romances, and in singing and music, or playing at chess and tables. The Earl of Athole, and his son Sir Robert Stewart, who expected to succeed James on the throne, were among the last courtiers who retired. At this time James remained standing before the fire, and conversing gaily with the Queen and the ladies, before he went to rest. A Highland woman demanded permission to speak to the King, but was refused, on account of the untimeliness of the hour. All now were ordered to withdraw. At the moment there was a noise and clashing heard, as of men in armour, and the torches in the garden cast great flashes of light against the windows. The King then recollected his deadly enemy, Sir Robert Graham, and guessed that he was coming to murder him. He called to the ladies who were left in the chamber to keep the door as well as they could, in order to give him time to escape. He first tried to get out of the windows, but they were fast barred, and defied his strength. By help of the logs, which were in the chimney, he raised, however, a plank, and let himself down beneath into a narrow vault, used as a common sewer. This had formerly had an opening into the court of the convent, by which he might have made his escape. But all things were against the unfortunate James. Two or three days before, he had caused the opening to be built up, because, when he played at ball, the ball used to roll into the vault through that hole. While the King was in this place of concealment, the conspirators were seeking him through the house, and at length came to the room where the ladies were. The Queen and her women endeavoured, as well as they might, to keep the door shut, and one of them, Catherine Douglas, boldly thrust her own arm across the door, instead of the bar, which had been taken away. But the brave lady's arm was soon broken, and the traitors rushed into the room with swords and daggers drawn, hurling and throwing down such of the women as opposed them. The poor Queen stood half undressed, shrieking aloud; and one of the assassins would have slain her, had it not been for a son of Sir Robert Graham, who said to him, "What would you do to the Queen? She is but a woman—let us seek the King." They accordingly commenced a minute search, but without any success; so they left the apartment and sought elsewhere about the monastery. In the meantime the King turned impatient, and desired the ladies to help him out of his inconspicuous lurking-place. At this unlucky moment the conspirators returned, one of them having recollected that there was such a vault, and that they had not searched it. And when they tore up the plank, and saw the King standing beneath in the vault, one of them called to the others, "Sir, I have found the bride, for whom we have been seeking all the night." Then, first one, and then another of the villains, brethren of the name of Hall, descended into the vault, with daggers drawn, to have dispatched the unfortunate King, who was standing there in his shirt, without weapons of any kind. But James, who was an active and strong man, threw them both down beneath his feet, and struggled to have got a dagger from one of them, which his hands were severely cut and mangled. Then Sir Robert Graham himself sprung down on the King, who, finding no further defence possible, asked him for mercy, and for leisure to confess his sins to a priest. But Graham replied fiercely—"Thou never hadst mercy on those of thine own blood, nor any one else, therefore thou shalt find no mercy here; and as for a confessor, thou shalt have none but this sword." So speaking, he thrust the sword through the King's body. And yet it is said, that when he saw his prince lying bleeding under his feet, he was desirous to have left the enterprise unfinished; but the other conspirators called on Graham, with the two men who had descended into the vault before him, fell on the unhappy prince with their daggers, and slew him by many stabs. There were sixteen wounds in his breast alone.

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(From the Liverpool Mercury, May 2.)

REPEAL OF THE CORPORATION AND TEST ACTS.—At length, after having been annoyed almost beyond endurance, by the drivelling and ranting of the doating old Ex-Chancellor, and a few other incorrigible bigots, we have the satisfaction to be able to state, that the obnoxious Test and Corporation Acts have been abolished, and a pledge substituted, which requires the party taking office to declare, "upon the true faith of a Christian," &c. If we needed any proof that this change in the law is a great triumph of liberality and good sense over intolerance and absurdity, the evidence of the fact would be found in the brief speech of Lord Holland, after the discussion was brought to a termination—"The period has now arrived," said his Lordship, "when it becomes my pleasing duty to move that 'the bill do now pass,' and in doing so, I cannot forbear from congratulating the House and the country on the great and glorious triumph in favour of religious freedom that has been achieved."

The bill then passed, Lord Eldon, Lord Redesdale, the Earl of Mount Cashel, and other noble bigots, protesting against it; Lord Redesdale declaring that "it removed one of the strongest barriers and best securities of the Protestant Church;" instead of which, an utterly inefficient security was substituted; and the Earl of Mount Cashel asserting that "it proposed to extend political rights to Unitarians, Socinians, and other various denominations; after which this country could no longer expect to enjoy that pre-eminence and distinction among the nations of the world, which it had hitherto possessed."

It is impossible to do adequate justice to Lord Holland, for the share he has had in bringing about this signal reform. He was shown himself worthy of his illustrious relative, the late Charles Fox. He has evinced throughout a harassing, querulous, and protracted discussion, a uniformly unruffled temper, excellent sense, and solid, but unostentatious, learning;—this rare combination of excellence will not, however, prove any security against the hostility and misrepresentation of a certain party in this country, who will not hesitate to represent him as a Deist, if not an Atheist, although he has had the partial cooperation of the Bishops in the late struggle.

As this political "bone of contention" (for it was much more political than theological) is now withdrawn, it is unnecessary to detail, at length, the particulars of the wranglings and amendments which preceded the final adjustment of the question. There are, however, one or two "features," if we may use the term, which we must not wholly pass over.

In the first place, it is not a little remarkable that much more liberality was evinced on the occasion, by the bench of Bishops, than by some of the lay Lords, who, in vain, tried to alarm and rouse their Reverend associates by the old cry about the Church being in danger. We pass by the ravings, denunciations, and prophecies of the Ex-Chancellor, who, as if conscious that his bare word, or "declaration," was insufficient to carry conviction with it, was most profuse in his invocations to God, and pompous professions of superior loyalty and devotion to his King and country. To these "outward and visible signs of inward and spiritual grace," we, ourselves, attach as much value as to the exclamation of a drunken soldier, in the time of the Scotch rebellion, who staggering against the church, which he mistook for something less holy, muttered out, "Never mind, you old—I'll stick by you to the last."

It must have been amusing, if it were only on the score of novelty, to hear the Earl of Winchelsea and Lord Kenyon scolding the Bishops for stupidity, and for conniving at a breach of partnership between