



Newfoundlander.

No. 47.

THURSDAY, June 19, 1828.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

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 Hamburgh,
Irish Butter,
Rum, Molasses, Coffee,
Sugar—in hogsheads, tierces, and barrels,
Rice,
Pepper in bags,
Sago, Hams,
Olive Oil,
Loaf Sugar, by the hogshead or cwt.
Raisins,
Lemon's in boxes,
Walnuts, Almonds,
Hyson, Souchong, Twankey, } Tea,
Congo, Bolea, and Caper
INDIA PIECE GOODS—consisting of Nankeens,
Cape Dresses, and Gown Pieces, Cape 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, Dowias,
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, assort'd,
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-Aimude 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; 30 ditto ditto,
50 ditto ditto,
Cod Bags, 15 & 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
Canvass,
Flat Canvass,
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 Seawomen,
A large assortment of Anchors, from 28lb. to 6 cwt.
each,
Window Glass, in grate,
Vitto 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.

On Sale.

DOYLE & LAWLER
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,
Per *Mary*, from Bristol; *Rokeby* and *Wilton*, from
Liverpool; *Abena* and *Dolphin*, from Teign-
mouth; 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,
Linsed Oil,
Wine Bottles, in Crates, &c. &c. &c.
May 14, 1828.

Brown, Boyles & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
And offer for Sale,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
A large Assortment of

HAWSEERS, Cordage,
Lines and Twines,
Cod Seines and Bags,
Lance Bunts,
Caplin Seines,
Mackerel and Herring Nets,
No. and Russia Flat Canvass,
50 Firkins Butter,
Best Hollands Geneva in pipes,
Ditto Cognac Brandy in hbls. } *For Exportati-*
500 Half-boxes Raisins, } *on, or Home*
30 Drums Figs, } *Consumption.*
20 Bags Spanish Nuts,
8 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,
Stoves,
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 *Healy Harbour*,
Long Island, and *Black Island*, on the Labrador,
with Bait, 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.

BY
HUNTERS & CO.
LONDON Particular Madeira and Teneriffe
Wine, in pipes, hbls., cr. casks, and eights,
Sicilian Red Wine, in pipes and hogsheads,
Chests Souchong Tea,
I 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 Mid-
dlings Flour,
5 Hbls. Leaf Tobacco,
6 Kegs Negrohead ditto,
10 M. Shingles,
35 Qt. chests and Boxes Congo, Twankey, and
Hyson Tea.
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,
Gm. 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,
Cups,
Beaver, Silk, and Coarse Hats,
Dutch Tobacco Pipes,
Eau de Cologne,
Two Grand Action Piano Fortes, and other Musi-
cal Instruments,
12 Clocks,
Very handsome China Chimney Ornaments,
A large assortment of Toys,
A quantity of Stationary, consisting of Day-books,
Journals, Ledgers, and Memorandum-books,
Letter Paper, Writing Paper, Drawing and
Brown Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Seal-
ing 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.

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.

And immediate possession given,

A comfortable Dwelling-House, with a Garden at-
tached, situate on the north bank of *Quidi Vidit*
Pond, last in the possession of the late Burrell Rut-
ledge.—For further particulars apply to
April 23. **PATRICK MORRIS.**

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

WHAT very neat, compact, and desirable COT-
TAGE, (now in the occupancy of Mr. Squar-
rey) North of *Port William*, and immediately in the
rear of the Honourable Judge BRENTON'S resi-
dence—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 Mea-
dow 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 applica-
tion to
April 2. **MICHAEL MEEHAN.**

Notice.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the
Estate of **THOMAS WALSH**, of *Carrick-
beg*, in the County of Waterford, (Ireland,) but late
of *Carbonara*, (Newfoundland,) Cooper, deceased,
are requested to present their Accounts duly attested
to the Subscriber; and those indebted to the said
Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
MICHAEL A. FLEMING,
*Administrator to the Estate of
the late Thomas Walsh.*
January 30.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the
Estate of **PATRICK WALSH**, of Ireland,
but late of *St. John's*, Newfoundland, dealer, decea-
sed, 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 Car-
rier leaving *St. John's* at 8 o'clock, Sundays and
bad weather only excepted.

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

The Proprietors will not be accountable for any
Specie or other Moneys 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*.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 8.

It was twenty minutes past 5 when the House was opened to the public.

The Earl of ELDON presented several petitions from different parts of the North of England, against further concessions to the Roman Catholics.

Lord ENNISKILLEN presented a great many petitions from Protestant Dissenters in Ireland, against further concessions to the Roman Catholics.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE presented a petition from the Inhabitants of Newark against further concessions to the Roman Catholics.

Lord CLIFDEN presented petitions from the Roman Catholics of Poldham, Lancashire; Thirsk, Yorkshire; Shipton Mallet, and Liverpool, in favour of their claims. In laying these petitions before the House, the Noble Lord really, sincerely, and earnestly recommended their Lordships to read a paragraph that appeared in the *Times* newspaper of this day, of about three quarters of a column in length. Whoever had written that article, continued the Noble Lord, knew well the state of Ireland. There was an allusion made to the Catholic Association; and Noble Lords might say what they pleased about that Association; for his own part, he would justify the errors of no man or body of men; when they indulged in abuse they injured their own cause. But that body of men consisted of Gentlemen, Clergy, and People in the lower circles of society, and which made them a real and formidable body. As to talking of putting them down, Government had been, for the last five-and-thirty years, endeavouring to prevent the Catholics expressing their feelings against the sufferings under which they laboured, but it was impossible to prevent the voice of millions being uttered and heard. The article alluded to of this day contained the true condition of Ireland, and if that was not an unpleasant one the Noble Lord certainly did not know what could be.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

(From the *Dublin Evening Post*, May 10.)

The Packet, which arrived this morning, brings an account of the commencement of the discussion on the Catholic Question. Our Reporter left Sir Francis Burdett delivering his speech. Nothing can be gathered, of course, as to the results, but we have several letters which are full of calculations, as to the numbers on the division. It will be close work, no doubt, very close. There were 612 Members in London—a greater number than ever congregated before on any occasion. The calculations, as we have said, are various—some making a majority of 10 in favour of the measure—and others of 6 against it. We are over-sanguine, we do not deny. But our impression leans to the favourable view of the subject.

The London Press is not idle. We select the following remarkable article from the *Times*, which is said to have produced a prodigious sensation:—

“It is plain that whatever may be the issue of this day's debate, the Catholic Body look on with an indifference not manifested by them on former occasions. They have undoubtedly petitioned Parliament for a redress of grievances, as before. They have committed their case, as in previous years, to members distinguished by talents and character, who may be expected to discharge, with credit to themselves, the conjoint duty of advocates and patrons, if not with success for their clients. The Catholics, therefore, have complied, in this instance, with every decent form prescribed by usage and acknowledged by etiquette; but there is only the form of respectfulness in these proceedings. In their own eye, while they contemplate their own formal acts, there sits an undisguised persuasion that such overtures are nothing but barren penitence—a ceremonious homage to the manners of political society—and that they will at present yield no fruit. If those who resist the claims of these petitioners imagine that the Catholic cause itself is endangered, the hearts of the Catholics appalled, or their purpose of achieving their rightful share of constitutional freedom and power in the least degree shaken, merely from the languid attention shown by them in reference to the results of this approaching discussion of the old question in the House of Commons, such speculators are cruelly deceived. The relaxed expectation of the Catholic Body from any benefit to be speedily conferred on them by Parliament, afford to us a conclusion very opposite indeed to that of their sanguine enemies. It is to our minds a subject of regret and apprehension, though not by any means of surprise. The Catholics have had reasons furnished to them for believing that high and mighty prejudices were arrayed against them, more industriously, if not more ostentatiously than ever; and that many base and menial passions had, as became the creatures who cherished them, enlisted in that “illustrious” cause. If, therefore, to the recognized authorities here, the Catholics begin to turn with careless and hopeless languor, it is not in such a spirit that they have cultivated resources less likely to disappoint them. The Catholics have been driven to an expedient which their adversaries did not anticipate. They have withdrawn their implicit confidence from others, and transferred it to their own community. It is so organized that each of its parts has been skilfully adapted to its proper uses, the Catholic hope, spirit, and power, are now concentrated. A Catholic Parliament, it is vain to deny, assembled and debates in the Metropolis, and to every practical purpose makes laws which the Catholics obey, while a priesthood, wielding the elements of spiritual authority, supreme as that of the Jesuits in Paraguay, can move, and bend, and bind, in union with that legislative, a multitude of five millions of vigorous and

susceptible barbarians, to the chosen project of an hour. Is this frightful? Is it not accurately true? There is not a parish or village, or hamlet in the Island, which has not been disciplined to its peculiar task—not one which has not its delegate or representative in direct communication with the heads of the Catholic Government—not a leader in Dublin, whether priest or gentleman, who does not exercise his political jurisdiction within certain local boundaries, or on prescribed principles, and to definite ends. What, then, is the plain description of such a system? Why, it is a mingled aristocracy and hierarchy, forming a staff of an innumerable force, with two thousand parishes drilled into as many regiments—a kingdom for a camp and a nation for its army! Again we say, who is there that can deny the truth of this picture? Whom does it not terrify? To whom does it not address these words—“You must emancipate the Catholic nation, or exterminate seven millions of your fellow-Christians and fellow-subjects?” And let an honest Englishman reconcile himself to the destruction, not merely of the brave who fight, but of the weak and innocent who perish. Men who are more familiar with convention and compromise than with stern principle and the calls of great emergency, seem not to be overwisely delicate in the choice of arguments upon this momentous subject. They tell us that the feelings of the prejudiced anti-Catholic must be treated with forbearance, and with tenderness—that is to say, that for the sake of getting him to pass the Catholic Bill, we must hide from him the real posture of the question which it is designed to settle. We understand this weakness, for such it is, but we reject it as no less mischievous than absurd. The argumentum ad timorem, in its naked form, is not, perhaps, the most agreeable in all modes of logic; yet, in fact, what is every argument, founded on considerations of prudence and justice, but an appeal to the fears of a reasonable being? Why is a man advised to be “prudent,” but that he may avoid some danger? Why is injustice deprecated as the most foolish policy, but that retaliation is the inevitable consequence of injury unredressed? When, therefore, we tell the anti-Catholics in Parliament, that if they were wise, they durst not reject Emancipation—that the Catholics are too strong to be despised or trampled on—that if we do not give them the share of power to which, as fellow-citizens, they are entitled, they will wrench from us, when occasion offers, more than they have ever in peaceful times demanded; we use no unbecoming plea. When we urge upon the anti-Catholics the moral impossibility of keeping Ireland always in misery and degradation, because there is a physical impossibility of retaining her always in military subjection, it is a solid and sober way of putting a truth which no enlightened statesman will deny, but without a knowledge of which the majority of Parliament may think themselves justified in attempting to perpetuate the present evil system. We believe that the manly mind of him to whom is now committed the chief guidance of the British Empire, has not remained to this late hour insensible to the real perils of the existing state of Ireland. If we can reason from analogy upon the probable conduct of the Duke of Wellington towards the Catholics, it will be governed by the evidence afforded him of the bias of public opinion in this country. A bigot, or a fanatic, or a corrupt monopolist, we are quite sure the Duke of Wellington is not. To gain his assistance, we have but to show him a force sufficient to carry the enemy's position. It is, therefore, that we should advise the people of England to reflect in time upon the dangers which beset them; should they establish an hostile nation at their very threshold.”

The following letter received by this morning's mail, will serve in some degree to evince the great interest taken by the People of England in this question:—

“As the hour approaches when the great question which involves not only the fate of Ireland but that of the Empire at large, is to be again discussed and determined, the public anxiety increases in proportion, and the leaders on both sides are busied in rallying the files, for what will certainly prove to be a well fought field. At the early hour of 12 o'clock this day, under a single seat was left unoccupied in the gallery. A place under the gallery has been appropriated for the Members of the Committee of the British Catholic Association.—The venerable O'Connor Don, who has just arrived in town, will be present there during the debate. It is supposed that Sir F. Burdett, who, in all probability, will not rise till near 7 o'clock, will speak for at least two hours. The precise nature of the motion with which he intends to conclude, has not been divulged; but I understand it is similar to that carried by Mr. Canting in 1812—and will merely pledge the House to take the question into consideration early in the next Session of Parliament. Such a course, it is said, has been adopted by the friends of the measure, in order to prevent a discussion of the question this Session in the Lords, which they seem to think would be any thing but serviceable to the cause—and with a view to afford the Duke of Wellington “breathing time,” after the passing of the Dissenters' Relief Bill. Whatever may be the motion, Mr. Peel will certainly put forth all his strength in opposition to it. There is little doubt but the debate will be adjourned till to-morrow, and perhaps a further adjournment may then take place before the House comes to a decision. With regard to the result of the division, various opinions are entertained—some expect a majority of eight or ten in favour of the motion, but I am sorry to say that this is not the opinion of the best informed. I understand that upon the strength of a calculation made at a late hour last night as to the numerical force of the respective parties, an opinion is generally prevalent in the best informed circles, that the motion will be negatived by a majority of SIX.”

Lord Downes and another Noble Lord (I am told Lord Paget) have been closeted for several hours during the morning, with Lord Exbridge, for the purpose of prevailing on his Lordship to vote for the question. It is understood that they have represented to the Noble Lord, that the consequence of his voting against the measure would be the immediate dissolution of his Noble Father's Administration in Ireland.

THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA.—The Irish papers, in mentioning a dinner which was attended by Lord Anglesea at the celebrated Beef-steak Club, reports his Excellency to have declared that he went

to Ireland “independent, unprejudiced, unfettered by any political engagement, unshackled by any party feeling, and with but a single object in view—the prosperity of Ireland.” The Orange papers are not willing to believe in the freedom of Lord Anglesea from political or party engagements; and they adduce his expressions in one instance against the Roman Catholics as a pledge of his determination to oppose their interests when the subject shall again be agitated. Lord Anglesea, we have been told, regrets the speech alluded to, and has even claimed for himself the privilege of being considered a supporter of emancipation, by a reference to all his votes in Parliament, prior to that occasion on which his temper ran a-head of his discretion. His Excellency, since he went to Ireland, seems to have hit the taste of the people of Dublin, by the frankness of his personal demeanour; it remains that he should disappoint his own enemies, and those of the Irish nation, by a redeeming word in favour of the unfortunate Catholics.

The following is the speech of the Marquis of Anglesea, at the Beef-steak Club in Dublin, his attendance at which has been construed, as we have stated, by some of the violent politicians on both sides, in Ireland, as an act of adhesion to the Orange party:—

“When you lately drank my health, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, I do assure you that I attributed a great share of the enthusiasm that was then evinced, as a compliment paid to the situation which I fill, rather than to the person who fills it; but now that you have repeated that honour in my individual capacity, with even increased energy, how can I convey to you a just idea of my feelings? I am wholly unable to express them, and I abandon the attempt as hopeless. Let me be permitted, however, for one moment, to advert to the obliging invitation I received to attend this dinner.”

“I will not disguise from you, my Lords and Gentlemen, (for I labour disguise under any circumstances), that I had an impression upon my mind that this was a club of a decidedly political character, and I doubted if I could, consistently with the rules I had prescribed for myself, attend its meetings. It is not that I object to political clubs, but there certainly are situations in which it is better to avoid mixing with them. It is, I believe, pretty well known upon what principles I assumed the government of this country. Independent, unprejudiced, unfettered by any political engagement, unshackled by any party feeling, I came here with but one object in view—the general prosperity of Ireland. I felt, then, that with these views it might be inadvisable to attend a political club. A reputation, at the head of which was your noble and worthy chairman, waited upon me with an invitation. I instantly stated to his Lordship my difficulties, and he as speedily removed them; he assured me that this club was not exclusive—and that I should meet upon various political opinions—that not a toast would be drunk, not a sentiment would be uttered, that could be strained, even by the most fastidious (and God forbid that I should be one of these), into having even a tinge of party feeling. My Lords and Gentlemen, I was totally disarmed, and I surrendered myself to the hands of the noble earl. I accepted the invitation, and I rejoice that I did so. It now only remains for me to assure you, that the liberal, the considerate, and delicate attention shown by this explanation, and the kind and anxious wish that I should dine with you this day, have left an impression on my heart that can never be effaced. With permission, I beg leave to give, ‘The Earl of Rathdowne, and the Gentlemen of the Beef-steak Club.’”

RUSSIAN DECLARATION OF WAR.

(From the *Sun*, May 12.)

At length the die is cast—the Emperor Nicholas has issued forth his Declaration of War—and the Russian Army has crossed the Pruth. We have this morning received the official documents, announcing this important event; which were published at St. Petersburg on the 26th day of April, and on the 27th the army had orders to invade the Turkish Territories. The Emperor in his Manifesto accuses the Porte of having by its conduct destroyed all subsisting treaties between the two Powers, and to have left Russia to other alternative but to seek redress by force of arms. The treaty of Bucharest—and the convention of Akerman as well as other treaties, have been trampled under foot by the Porte, which only made professions of peace that it might the more securely prepare for war. The Emperor further says, that Russian trade was annihilated by the closing of the Bosphorus, and the southern provinces of Russia rendered useless by the same cause. The Porte is also accused of having, by its treacherous machinations, stirred up Persia to war. “But,” added the Emperor, “all patience has its limit, the honour of the Russian name, the dignity of the Empire, the inviolability of its rights, and that of our national glory, have prescribed to us the bounds of it.”

“It is not till after having weighed in their fullest extent the duties imposed upon us by imperative necessity, and inspired with the greatest confidence in the justice of our cause, that we have ordered an army to advance, under the Divine Protection, against an enemy who violates the most sacred obligations of the law of nations.”

After enumerating the various grievances in detail, the Emperor says, that Russia, nevertheless, is very far from entertaining ambitious plans; enough of countries and nations already obey its commands; care enough are already united with the extent of its dominions.

“Lastly, Russia, though at war with the Porte for reasons which are independent of the Convention of the 6th July, has not departed, and will not depart from the stipulations of that act. It did not, and could not, condemn Russia to sacrifice its earlier important rights, to endure decided affronts, and to demand no indemnity for the most sensible injuries. But the duties which it imposes upon it, and the principles on which it is founded, will be fulfilled with scrupulous fidelity and strictly observed. The Allies will find Russia always ready to act in concert with them in the execution of the treaty of London, always zealous to co-operate in a work which is recommended to its care by Religion and all the feelings which do honour to humanity, always inclined to make use of its situation for the speedy fulfilment of the stipulations of the Treaty of the 6th July, but to make any change in its nature and its effects.”

“The Emperor will not lay down his arms till he

has obtained the results stated in this declaration, and he expects them from the benedictions of him to whom justice and a pure conscience have never yet appeared in vain.”

LONDON, May 8.

It is stated that the *Regent*, of 100 guns, is getting ready for the Duke of Clarence to hoist his flag in, to pay a visit to Ireland.—*Globe*.

The Finance Committee is said to have discovered some wonderful negligence in the management of the public money during the Liverpool Administration. Notwithstanding the experience of previous defalcations, an ordinary clerk, or at least a person of no great capacity for responsibility, is said to have been allowed to draw upon the Bank for sums of the greatest magnitude in a current account, though there existed no control over the money when once extracted, nor any knowledge that it had been drawn out, till some distant period of adjustment, a period at least sufficiently distant to have allowed the flight of the person who should receive money.—*Times*.

A change, we learn, is about to take place in the law appointments. Sir Anthony Hart is to return from Ireland, where he is to be replaced by the present Master of the Rolls. This latter gentleman, if we recollect right, was said to have declined the Irish Chancellorship, upon the very just motive that he would not be considered as neutral or indifferent on the question of emancipation, he being conscientiously in favour of the measure.—*Times*.

TEST AND CORPORATION ACTS.—We understand the Rev. Edward Irving, the celebrated Minister of the Scotch Church in London, has recently addressed an elaborate letter to the King, on the subject of the repeal of the Test and Corporation acts, and entreating his Majesty to withhold the Royal assent thereto.

The Marquis Wellesley's vote was given in favour of the bill for the repeal of the test and corporation acts, as was that of Earl Cawdor: their names were by mistake omitted in the published list. Lords Farnborough, St. Helen's, and Stuart of Rothesay, did not vote.

Lord Palmerston, in a Morning Paper of to-day, has been appointed Governor of Jamaica; and Mr. Spring Rice, upon the same authority, has been named his successor at the War Office. There is no foundation for the rumour.—*Courier*.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) June 19, 1828.

Since our last, London papers to the 13th May have been received; by which we learn that Sir FRANCIS BURDETT'S motion, in the Commons, 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, was carried after a debate of three days, by a majority of SIX. This was, only, what we anticipated; but it appears to be the intension of the friends of the measure, to take the sense of the House of Lords, upon a similar resolution, previous to introducing a specific Bill into the Commons, which, probably, their Lordships would think proper not to entertain for a single reading. As usual, the question excites the most intense interest throughout the Kingdom, and the different papers teem with articles for, and against, the measure, opinions, &c. &c.; from all which this much may be gathered—that the Catholics will have yet a little longer cause to complain, “that the abode of justice must be sought elsewhere than in England, for there she has made an adjournment.”—We have, for this day's number, extracted an admirable article upon the subject, from the *Times*, which is described as having caused a great excitement, and been alluded to in the course of the first day's debate in the House of Commons.

After numberless reports, conjectures, and opinions, respecting affairs in the East, we are at length enabled to state, positively, that Russia has declared war against Turkey, and that the immense army of the former power, stationed on the banks of the Pruth, was under orders to cross that river on the 28th, and advance into the enemy's country. Both powers are impelled by the most enthusiastic desire to come into collision.

Sailed yesterday morning, H. M. S. *Tyne*, Capt. SIR RICHARD GRANT, in proceed round the Island. We understand that His Honour the President, with his wonted care and solicitude for the welfare of the Inhabitants of this Island, has requested SIR RICHARD GRANT to allow his Surgeon to vaccinate in the different harbours at which the ship may touch;—to which he most cheerfully and readily assented, and provided a sufficient quantity of vaccine virus, for that purpose.

The following is a copy of the Circular addressed by the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the principal Merchants in England, connected with the trade of this Island, relative to the 24 per cent. duty upon our Imports:—

“Downing-street, 5th May, 1828.”

“SIR,—I have received the directions of Mr. Secretary Huskisson to acquaint you, that, with a view to adopt the most unexceptionable means of meeting the Annual Expense incurred in the Island of Newfoundland, for the maintenance of the Civil Establishment, the Administration of Justice, and other Expenses likely to be incurred in the erection of a new Assembly of Public Buildings, he has judged it expedient to recommend to His Majesty's Government the imposition of a small ad valorem duty upon all Imports into the Island, in

addition to the duties at present collected; and for this purpose a Bill is in preparation, to be submitted to Parliament, imposing a duty of 2½ per cent. on imports, (with the exception of Salt and Potatoes) and an additional duty on the higher sort of Wines from Great Britain, of 27 per cent., and 30c. on the lower sort, and also an additional duty of 6c. per gallon on Spirits.

"I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) R. W. HAY."

Thus what we, some time ago, foreboded, has come to pass! We take some degree of credit to ourselves, for having been the first to sound the alarm against this tax, though, we are sorry to add, our warning voice met no response from those to whom, on such an occasion, we should look for energy and spirit. Complaints are, now, however, unavailing—for no doubt can exist that the long-talked-of, long-dreaded duty of 2½ per cent. upon all imports into the Island, (potatoes and salt excepted,—very kind of John Bull, truly, to allow us Potatoes and Salt duty free!) will certainly be imposed—and that, at no very distant period of time, to meet our increased and increasing expenditure. We should be among the last to object to the cost of a moderate civil establishment, or to the expenses attendant upon the administration of justice throughout the Island; but, if by the other expenses likely to be incurred in the erection of *indispensable* public buildings, are meant—a new goal, infirmary, work-house, tread-mill, &c., which we have heard are in contemplation, to improve our morals, we would point out to the projectors of these edifices, the peaceable, well-behaved, and orderly deportment of the Lubabitan's, which has repeatedly called forth the most flattering encomiums from our Judges, together with the state of our good calendars, at the different assizes, as the best proofs of how *indispensably unnecessary* such buildings would be. The time has now, at least, arrived, when the most active steps should be taken to endeavour to obtain for the people a voice in the appropriation of the large revenue about to be raised by the introduction of this duty; which, being a measure pregnant with interest, to the trade generally, we would urge our fellow-citizens to give it their most serious attention.

We have authority for stating, that although Surgeon KELLEY proceeded to Jamaica pursuant to his orders, he was to have left that station on the 14th May last, to proceed thence to Halifax, on his return to his native town, where we understand he will resume his practice;—his arrival is daily expected.—Communicated.

ARRIVALS.—In the Mary Ann, from Prince Edward Island, Miss GRAY, daughter of the late Hon. Colonel GRAY, Colonial Treasurer of that Island.—In the Caroline, from Liverpool, Mr. JOHN RYAN, and Mr. ALSON.—In the Horatio, from Liverpool, Mr. CROSS, and Mr. T. JOB.

Shipping Intelligence.
Common House, St. John's.

ENTERED.
June 13.—Brig Frances Russell, Stowe, Grenada; 91 puns molasses, 54 puns rum, 8 barrels sugar.
Schooner Sarah, Hubbard, P. E. Island; 12 oxen, 10 sheep, 11—Schooner Augusta Ann, Darrel, Barbados; 46 puns molasses, 6 hh's and 12 tierces sugar.
Brig Horatio, Goffman, Liverpool; 6 pipes brandy, 4 pieces Geneva, 111 barrels pork, 40 firkins butter, 663 hds. salt, 12 chaldrons coal.
Schooner Ocean, Doane, Halifax; 3 hds. tobacco, 250 lbs. flour, 10 chests tea, 9 kegs tobacco.
Brig Caroline, Hellyer, Liverpool; 640 hds. salt, 9 chaldrons coal, 120 firkins butter.
17.—Schooner Esprance, Gerroux, P. E. Island; 620 bushels oats, 5007 bushels potatoes, 4 barrels oatmeal, 14 M. shingles.
Schooner Warwick, Ingham, Demerara; 38 puns 6 hds. rum, 68 puns no asses.
18.—Brig Prince Leopold, Wilson, Hamburg; 450 barrels flour, 550 bags bread, 100 barrels pork, 40 hds. oatmeal, 220 firkins butter, 10 kegs lard, 2 pipes Geneva, 100 hams.
Brig Birchy, Johnston, Hamburg; 1300 bags bread, 350 barrels flour, 70 casks beef and pork, 840 firkins butter, 1 hhd. brandy, 1 punnet etc.
Brig Susan, Martin, Figueira; 900 hds. salt, 1 qr. cask olive oil, 4 qr. casks brandy.

CLEARED.
June 12.—Brig Improvement, Neimes, Barbados; 1394 qts. fish.
Schooner Herring, West, Sydney; ballast.
11.—Brig Jubilee, Walters, St. Andrews; ballast.
Schooner Argyle, Sutherland, P. E. Island; 4 puns rum, and sundry merchandise.
10.—Brig Kate, Webb, Barbados; 1512 qts. fish, 4 tierces and 1 barrel salmon, 8 hds. and 9 qr. casks wine.
Brig Swallow, John, St. Michaels; 450 qts. fish, 4 tons oil, 75 spars.
Brig Favorite, Wytyscombe, Liverpool; 327 casks containing 25823 gallons seal and cod oil, 1000 seal skins, 24 ox-hides, 23 calf skins.
Brig Nile, Mackinson, Richebucto; ballast.
10.—Brig Eclipse, Huxtable, Quebec; 3 pipes, 2 hds., 6 qr. casks, and 40 cases port wine, 90 qr. chests tea.
Brig Tolson, Robinson, Pictou; ballast.
Brig Sir John Thos. Duckworth, Williams, Grenada; 1500 qts. fish, 3 tierces salmon.

Sale at Auction.

TO-MORROW,
At 12 o'clock,
At the Naval Depot,
(SOUTH-SIDE)
As follows:—
ANCHORS, Chains, Spars, Float-stage, Chamber-board, Boats, Forge, and sundry other Stores.
JAMES CLIFT,
Auctioneer.
June 19.

Sale at Auction.

(To Close Sales.)

On SATURDAY next,
At 11 o'clock,

At the STORE of the Subscriber.
The remainder of a Consignment, which, by order, will be disposed of without the least Reserve,

VIZ.
100 Bags Nails,
IN THE FOLLOWING LOTS—
LOTS 1 and 2—15 Bags—1½ inch,
Ditto 4 and 5—10 ditto—1½ ditto,
Lot 6—5 ditto—2½ ditto,
Lots 7 and 12—30 ditto—2½ ditto,
Ditto 13 and 16—20 ditto—3 ditto,
Lot 17—5 ditto—3 ditto,
Lots 18 and 19—10 ditto—4 ditto,
Lot 20—5 ditto—5 ditto,

100 Westphalia and Cumberland Hams,
50 Kegs White Lead,
3 Dozen Shovels,
2 Ditto Men's Fishing Boots,
20 Ditto St. Peter's Lines,
30 Ditto Ale, in cases,
1 Cask Linseed Oil.
A Credit will be given till the 20th of October next.
R. R. WAKEHAM.
June 19.

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 2000*l.*, to be drawn at 30 days, in such not under 100*l.*, on the Lords of the Treasury, until **THURSDAY** the 26th instant, at noon. Such Persons as may be desirous of tendering, are requested to express (besides the amount in Sterling money of the bill required) the number of shillings or pence, British, which they propose to take for each dollar offered; and no tender will be acknowledged that is not in strict conformity to this advertisement.
C. W. BEVERLEY,
D. A. C. G.
Commissariat Office, St. John's,
18th June, 1828.

ALFRED WILSON,
Chemist and Druggist,

(Assistant to the late Mr. JAMES DOBIE, Surgeon)
BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for their kindness and attention to him while residing at the *London Medical and Chemical Establishment*; and has now the honour to inform them that he has commenced business on his own account, in the house adjoining that of Mr. HUGH R. DOUGLAS, where any orders or prescriptions from the Medical Gentlemen will be attended to with the utmost punctuality.—Medicine Chests also, or Out-harbour orders, will be despatched at the shortest notice.
MEDICINES, of the very first quality, may be obtained Wholesale and Retail; and a quantity of genuine patent MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.
A. W. further assures the Public, that the strictest attention will be paid to any orders with which they may be pleased to favour him.
St. John's, 19th June, 1828.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the Brig *Rach-3*, under my command,
THOMAS DANIEL,
June 19.

THERE has been landed at the Stores of the Subscriber, from the Brig *Arno*, ROBERT ROBINSON, Master, from Waterford, a **BOX**, (marked T. F.) containing Patent Lights.—The owner can have the same, by producing Bill of Lading and Invoice, and paying Freight and Charges.
RENDELL & MORTIMER,
June 12.

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.
MARGARET KELLY,
Administratrix.
May 14.

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.

For Waterford and Liverpool.

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.

For Hire, Freight or Charter.

To any port that may be agreed on,
The
Schooner BELL ISLE,

P. COSTROVE, Master; 92 tons Burthen.
Apply to
PATRICK MORRIS.
June 5.

Notice.

H. R. DOUGLAS

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the encouragement with which he has been favoured for many years past, and begs leave to inform them that he has recently received a great variety of **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*l.*
A liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.
May 14.

On Sale.

LONDON TEAS.

RECENTLY RECEIVED,
BY
Robinson and Brooking,

AND FOR SALE,
On Moderate Terms,
HAYSON and Gunpowder Teas,
H Souchong in qr. chests,
Congo in qr. chests and boxes,
Bolan 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 Hamburg—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
BROWN, HOYLES & Co.
June 12.

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.

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

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.

Just Received, and for Sale,

NEWMAN & CO.

107 Puncheons Molasses,
39 Ditto Rum.
Per Brig *Eclipse*, from Demerary.
May 29.

NICHOLAS GAIL,

The Cargoes of the Brigantines *Kate*, from Trinidad, and *Fame*, from Barbadoe,
Consisting of
146 PUNS, choice Barbados Molasses,
63 Ditto ditto Trinidad ditto,
24 Hogsheds } 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, Garden, 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,
May 29, 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,
Cable, new light-ground Chintzes,
Furniture Cotton,
Striped Jennet—coloured Vesting,
Worsted Quilting,
Worsted, Treadle, Wild-worm, Blue, and Drab Drills
Hilled Swanskin,
Fine Kersey Blanketing,
Double-rose Blankets,
Lamb's-wool and worsted Hose,
Superfine black and blue Broad Cloths,
Ditto ditto Forest Cloths,
Blue Whitney Flushings,
Blue, brown, and white Serges,
Cotton and red Shirts,
Duck Trousers,
Canvas Trousers,
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 Hogsheds Leaf Tobacco,
40 Feather Beds,
30 Barrels Oatmeal,
100 Coils new Cordage,
300 Boxes yellow Soap,
Pine Spars,
Rough and sack Line,
And various other articles.
B.—Several cases of **COTTONS** and **CALLICOES**, which will be disposed of on low terms, to wholesale purchasers.
May 22.



Ports Court.

LIKES WRITTEN DURING SICKNESS.

I've plunged in every wild extreme,
That youth, and youthful folly knows;
I've tasted deeply of the strain
That round the shrine of Pleasure flows.

comprised the beauty, the rank, the talent, the genius, the wealth, and the enterprise of the British Empire, continued to pour into the Palace, at both its doors, till near 4 o'clock.

The Duchess of St. Alban's, in addition to a diamond tiara, had a stomacher of diamonds.

The Duke of St. Alban's appeared in his uniform of Grand Falconer of England, by virtue of which office he has the privilege of the euré.

The Marchioness de Palmella, Princess Esterhazy, the Duchess of Northumberland, Countess d'Alcedia and Princess Lieven had also a splendid display of diamonds.

It being a Gala day, the Knights of the different Orders wore their respective insignia.

The Duke of Cumberland entered the Palace by the private entrance, and appeared in the regimentals of the Royal Horse Guards, for the first time since his appointment as Colonel of that Regiment.

The King then received those who have the privilege of the Entrée, and also the Ladies of the Spanish and American Ministers; the Count and Countess de Villa Flor, Marquess de Fronteira, the Baron de Marciel and Mademoiselle Palek.

His Majesty then proceeded to the apartment where the throne is situated, and having taken his station in front of the throne, received the numerous and brilliant Presentations.

The bustle and crowd in the neighbourhood of St. James's exceeded any thing we ever before witnessed on a similar occasion. The whole line of Pall-mall and St. James's-street was filled with a dense crowd of pedestrians.

Splendid dinners were given, in honour of the day, by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and the Cabinet Ministers, and great Officers of State.

The Princess Sophia Matilda was prevented from attending the Drawing Room in consequence of indisposition, arising from a severe cold.

(From the Liverpool Mercury, May 2.)

TURKEY.—An article in the German papers, dated Frontiers of Russia, April 6, states that the Russian army in Persia had received orders to march towards the Turkish territory in Asia; probably to act against Erzerum.

Another article in the same papers, dated Syria, March 3, states, that, on the 20th February, the English Consul at Alexandria had announced to the English residents his intention of quitting Egypt.

According to a letter from Candia, of February 24, the English and French Consuls took down their flags immediately after the receipt of despatches from their respective governments.

A letter dated Constantinople, March 26, states that the disagreeable news of the Pacha of Egypt having sent orders to his son to evacuate the Morea, had arrived there, and greatly exasperated the Sultan.

The persecution of the Armenians who are still here continues. Eighty heads of Greek rebels, sent by Ibrahim, have been exposed at the seraglio.

The Greeks who besieged the castle of Scio retreated, after their defeat, partly to the mountains, and partly to the Mastic villages.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Smyrna, 21st March:—"It is reported that an Egyptian squadron, consisting of ten brigs of war and thirty transports, with supplies from Alexandria for the Morea, has arrived at Candia, and is there blockaded by the English and French."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Constantinople, March 26.—The preparations for war have been redoubled, and the marching of troops with great haste urged.

An article, dated Vienna, April 10, states that a note from the British Court had been received there on the 10th, declaring the resolution of our Government to remain neutral in case of war between Russia and Turkey, and to co-operate with France in maintaining the treaty of July 6, 1827.

GREECE.—The President has caused many of those chiefs and governors who have misconducted themselves, to be arrested and sent to Egina, where they are confined on board the Warspite.

SPAIN.—Some warm discussion is said to have taken place between the Government of France and Spain, the former declaring that France would keep possession of Cadiz and Seu d'Urgel, until all sums due to her were paid.

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.—Paris, April 22.—A telegraph despatched from Toulon, dated April 20, is of the following tenor:—"On the 22d March, the Astree, frigate, took and burnt, at the entrance of the Bay of Tunis, an Algerine corsair of six guns and sixty men.

The African Travellers.—We are authorized to state, and we do it with great satisfaction, that the paragraph which has run the round of the daily and weekly journals, asserting in peremptory terms, the murder of the African travellers, Chapperton and Laing, has no other foundation than a report to the same effect inserted in the Etoile, French newspaper, some fifteen months ago, and said to be on the authority, as the recent one also is, of the Bashaw of Tripoli.

HALIFAX, May 26. His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir JAMES KEMPT, G. C. B. and Suite, left Town on Sunday last for Pictou, where His Excellency will embark on board the Government Brig Chebucto for Quebec.

NEW-YORK May 23.—Colonels Fanshaw and Louis, of the Royal Engineers, arrived from England in the Roman, on Monday, and have since proceeded to Canada.

Port of Miranichi, N. B., May 13. Arrived Sunday, Schooner Otter, Premiau, Quebec, 9 days.—Capt. C. Barker, of the Barque Centurion, states that the Ship Superb, Capt. Keam, from Bristol, bound to Quebec, struck a piece of ice the 23d ult. on the banks of Newfoundland, and was stove in.

Literary Sketch. GOMEZ ARIAS; OR, THE MOORS OF THE ALPUJARROS. (A Spanish Historical Romance.)

The author is describing the desertion of Theodora by her lover, among the mountains, during the night. The whole scene, with its concurring circumstances, is brought vividly and painfully before the eye.

The valet obeyed briskly; while Gomez Arias conducted his fair companion to the entrance of the wood; where, arranging a couch under the spreading arms of a huge oak, he invited her to lie down and rest.

A fitful and involuntary shudder ran cold over the affrighted girl, as with a wild and appalled look she gazed on the recluse birds, which their arrival had disturbed; she clung eagerly to Gomez Arias, as they both sat down on the spot above mentioned.

Printed and Published every THURSDAY, by the Proprietor, JOHN SHEA, at his Office opposite the Custom-House, Water-Street—where Advertisements, &c. will be faithfully received and carefully attended to. Advertisements will also be transmitted by Mr. THOMAS FOLEY, Merchant, Harbour-Grace.—ONE GUINEA per annum.

Lope. "Is it possible that a few ravens can inspire with childish terrors a mind like yours?"

Theodora acknowledged her foolish weakness, but she was far from feeling tranquil and consoled. Indeed when she perceived Roque, with visible alarm, cross himself fervently three times, it added to the excitement of her feverish imagination.

Owls, ravens, and bats, have always had an indisputable privilege to excite superstitious fears. Whence they derive this particular claim, it would be difficult to determine, but they are generally considered the harbingers of some dismal event, which is more properly, after all, the result of an over-heated fancy.

Theodora, who since she left the paternal roof had been a prey to that fixed sorrow which the intoxicating transports of love had not been able to subdue, now contemplated, in the gloomy croaking of the ravens, the sad presage of some dire misfortune.

"Gently, gently, Babieca," said the valet, caressing the spirited steed of his master; then he muttered to himself—"for we have nothing to fear if we escape safe and sound from this place. So let us God if I did not count thirteen ravens, as ill-omened in every respect of size, colour, and voice, as a Christian might wish to behold. Well, our Lady de las Augustinas send us her grace and protection!"

The ravens having practised their cumbersome evolutions, now sought their rest amidst the deep gloom of the forest, and all again was hushed, to the great relief of Roque, who forthwith began to devour alone the provisions which, like a careful and sagacious forager, he had provided against the necessities of the journey.

Theodora had laid aside her hat and veil, to enjoy the luxury of repose with greater convenience, whilst her lover, placing himself near her, and watching her every movement, diffused by his tender anxiety a transient joy over her features.

"Senor," quoth Roque, "methinks it would be a pity to disturb the slumbers of the poor lady after the journey she has undergone."

"I do not mean to interrupt her rest, said Gomez Arias, in a low voice, 'so we must even retire.'"

Roque remained thunderstruck as he perceived the veil to him his cruel intentions; the poor fellow drew his hand across his eyes, as if to ascertain whether or no he was under the delusion of a dream; but as his master in a more imperative voice repeated his injunctions, the reality of the barbarous purpose burst upon his mind.

"No, no, Don Lope," he said in a supplicating tone, "such surely cannot be your intentions; abandon the poor girl! no, you only wish to trifle with my credulity."

"I must be gone," resolutely retorted Gomez Arias.

Gomez Arias briskly leaped upon his horse, and was about to depart, when, casting a last look on the victim he was deserting, the better feeling of his heart seemed for a moment to struggle for predominance.

There is something peculiarly interesting in the sleep of a young and beautiful woman; the features untroubled by anxiety or care, appear more soft and attractive. The mind of the gazer scans with more accuracy her charms, and dwells with fonder attention on each beauty of the lovely sleeper. Besides the consciousness of so gentle, so helpless, and so bewitchingly a form, sleeping in innocent security, confiding in the protection of man, and that very helplessness of her nature, awakens a sentiment of sympathy and tenderness, as undefinable as it is thrilling and transporting. And such was the sleep of Theodora: she was young and replete with charms, and alas! but too helpless and in need of protection.

Gomez Arias stood calmly for a moment by the victim he was deserting, and bidding her a long farewell, rode slowly and silent on his way.