



# Newfoundlander.

No. 49.

THURSDAY, June 26, 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 Hamburg,  
Irish Butter,  
Rum, Molasses, Coffee,  
Sugar—in hogsheads, tierces, and barrels,  
Rice,  
Pepper in bags,  
Sago, Hamis,  
Olive Oil,  
Loaf Sugar, by the hogshead or cwt.  
Raisins,  
Lemons in boxes,  
Walnuts, Almonds,  
Hyson, Souchong, Twankey, } Tea,  
Congo, Bohea, and Caper }  
**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 Bombacets,  
Carcases, Dowls,  
Stirting, 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 Eaudles,  
London and Liverpool Soap,  
Playing Cards,  
White Lead, in 56lb. and 28lb. kegs,  
Stockholm Tar, Pitch,  
Linsed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine,  
Tinware, assorted,  
Sole Leather,  
Dressed Seal Skins,  
Fishing and Deck Boots, and other Leatherwares,  
Gunpowder,  
BB and LG Shot,  
Lead in bars,  
Rosin, Red and Yellow Ochre,  
Oakum,  
Superior Cognac Brandy, in hogsheads and pipes,  
Fine Holland's Geneva,  
Red Sicilian Wine,  
Port Wine, of the first quality, in hogsheads, quarter-  
casks, 3, 2, and 1. Almude casks, and in cases of  
1, 2, and 3 dozen each,  
Madeira Wine, in quarter-casks,  
Fishing Tackle, consisting of Cod Seines, 60 feet  
deep, 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  
Canvass,  
Flat Canvass,  
An assortment of Chain Cables, adapted for Schoo-  
ners of from 20 to 70 tons Register, with appara-  
tus 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.

**On Sale.**

**DOYLE & LAWLER**

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

Per *Mary*, from Bristol; *Rokeby* and *Wilton*, from  
Liverpool; *Abrona* 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,  
Figueria Red ditto,  
New and Twice-laid Cordage,  
Pitch, Coal Tar,  
Hamburg Pork,  
Hams,  
American Flour,  
Paints,  
Linsed Oil,  
Wine Bottles, in Crates, &c. &c. &c.  
May 14, 1828.

**Brown, Hoyle & Co.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,  
And offer for Sale,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
A large Assortment of

**HAWERS, Cordage,**  
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 hids. } *For Exportati-*  
500 Half-boxes Raisins, } *on, or Home*  
30 Drums Figs, } *Consumption.*  
20 Bags Span-sh Nuts,  
3 Barrels Prunes,  
An assortment of Shop Goods,  
15 Barrels WARREN'S Blacking, in jars.

ALSO,

Of former Importations,

Flour, Bread,  
Pork, Butter,  
Madeira  
Sicilian  
Figueria  
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 *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.**

BY  
**HUNTERS & CO.**

LONDON Particular Madeira and Teneriffe  
Wine, in pipes, hds., qr.-casks, and eights,  
Sicilian Red Wine, in pipes and hogsheads,  
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 Mid-  
dlings Flour,  
5 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco,  
6 Kegs Negrohead ditto,  
10 M. Shingles,  
35 Qr. chests and Boxes Congo, Twankey, and  
Hyson Teas.  
May 7.

**DOYLE & LAWLER**

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per *Dolphin*, from Teignmouth,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

**CAPLIN Seines**, 40 fathoms long, 24 feet deep,  
Ditto ditto, 35 ditto ditto, 20 ditto,  
Mackerel Nets, 30 ditto ditto, 5 fathoms deep,  
Herring Nets, 16 ditto ditto, 5 ditto ditto,  
St. Peter's and Long Shore Lines, &c.  
Which they will Sell very reasonable for *Cash* or  
*Produce.*  
May 14, 1828.

**OEHLSCHLAGER and Co.**

Have just Received,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

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

Also,

A large assortment of *Tara Nose*,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Wax Candles,  
Caps,  
Beaver, Silk, and Coarse Hats,  
Dutch Tobacco Pipes,  
Eau de Cologne,  
Two Grand Acton 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 20.

And immediate possession given,

A comfortable Dwelling-House, with a Garden at-  
tached, situate on the north bank of *Quidi Vidi*  
Pond, last in the possession of the late Burrel 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,

THAT very neat, compact, and desirable COT-  
TAGE, (now in the occupancy of Mr. Squar-  
rey) North of *Fort 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

**MICHAEL MEEHAN.**

April 2.

**Notice.**

ALL Persons having legal demands against the  
Estate of **THOMAS WALSH**, of *Carrick-  
beg*, in the County of Waterford, (Ireland,) but late  
of *Carhamrae*, (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, deceas-  
ed, 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.  
Steerage Ditto ..... 5s.  
Letters ..... 6d.  
And Double Ditto and Parcels in proportion.

The Proprietors will not be accountable for any  
Specie or other Monies which may be put on board.

Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers will  
be regularly forwarded.

**T. RUDLEY, Agent, Harbour-Grace.**

**JAMES CLIFT, Agent, St. John's.**

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 8.

Lord KING presented a petition from the Roman Catholics of Ireland against the Vestry Bill. He stated that the petitioners complained of the spoliation of their property, which took place in consequence of their being excluded from the vestries, in which questions affecting their personal interests were determined. The petitioners further stated, that there were in Ireland 700,000 Protestants, and to those were 1,300 Rectors, making one Rector to every 538 souls. The number of Bishops was 22, making one Bishop to every 59 Rectors. In England there was one Rector to every 1,815 souls, and one Bishop to every 300 Rectors. In Ireland, it seemed, from their being one Bishop to every 59 Rectors, that the Rectors there wanted more control, and more looking after than they did in England. The proportion was greater, therefore, in Ireland than in England, and the petitioners only wished that the proportion established for the excellent Church of England—so the petitioners, who were Catholics, spoke of that Protestant Church—should be established for Ireland, in which case, instead of twenty-two Bishops there would be only two; and in place of 1,300 Rectors there would be only 285. The petitioners then stated, that the revenue of this Church was one million a-year, or one-eighth of all the rental of England. Four of the first ecclesiastical benefices were worth 16,000l. a-year, three of second-rate benefices were worth 10,000l. a-year, and the average of the remainder was 6,000l. One Bishop had died, leaving behind him 100,000l., all derived from the Church. The petitioners stated that they thought the revenue of a Bishop would be sufficient if it were equal to the salary of a Chief Justice, or a Minister of State. If the Bishops of Ireland were reduced in proportion to those of England, 180,000l. a-year might be saved, or applied to some other useful purpose. In the same manner, if the number of Rectors were reduced in proportion to the Church of England, the average of their incomes being 800l. a-year, while the average of Rectors in England was only 250l. a further saving to a considerable amount might be made. They next complain of the extravagant charges that were made by vestries, and of the large sums that were levied on the Roman Catholics for objects in which they could take no interest. In the parish of Castlecomer, there was an instance of a clerk's charging 22l. for the repair of his own house, and 2l. interest; this person having, in his character of carpenter, done the work himself. If further appeared, that this person also acted as schoolmaster to the parish, and so derived an income from it in three several ways. In Tuam it was well known that the vestry supplied the greater part of the congregation with prayer-books, and a case occurred in Dublin in which, while the estimate of the expenses for building a new Church amounted only to 16,000l., the actual cost was 67,000l. Finally, the petitioners argued, that there was no church establishment in the world better calculated than that of Ireland to supply the expenses necessary to it, without drawing the funds for them from persons of a different communion.

The Bishop of Ossory defended the Church establishment of Ireland, and said that the Church in the parish of Castlecomer had been built chiefly through the munificence of a Noble Marquis, and not as had been stated in the petition, which he believed to be a tissue of falsehoods.

Lord KING explained.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 2.

STATE OF CANADA.

Mr. Secretary HUSKISSON rose to bring forward his motion for a select committee to inquire into the state of Canada. The Right Honourable gentleman entered into a long and elaborate detail of the state of the provinces.—Among other facts, the Right Hon. gentleman stated that in Canada the feudal system of France was sought to be ingrafted in all its deformity and extent; and, as applied to such an almost boundless wilderness, the evils that followed from it were almost incalculable. But the law of feudal succession, which was primogeniture, was not allowed to prevail, and in its place was substituted the unintelligible and unsatisfactory "Custom of Paris." So that when Canada was parcelled out into fiefdoms or vassals, there was no real or assignable severance of property; in fact, it was a species of incorporeal hereditament, and so subdivided it had descended, until at last no man could know to whom he owed suit or service, or by what exact species of tenure he held his land. In order to prove this fact, he could state, that it was only this morning he had seen an advertisement in a Canada paper for the sale of one-thirteen-hundredth part of a seignory; of the third of the seventh of the half a sixth of another; of the forty-fourth of the fifth of the twenty-ninth part of a third—(loud laughter); and, in short, it would puzzle the ingenuity of Mr. Finlayson himself to tell exactly what portion of land the one party had to sell, or of which another might become the purchaser. But the difficulty did not stop there, for on every alienation of land there was a fine, and other imposts; and generally, the transfer of property was all but impossible. Mr. H. proceeded to state that the English had no means of suing or being sued, except in the French courts, and no means of arranging or settling the various disputes growing out of mercantile transactions, except according to the French code. This was a degree of inconvenience to which the subjects of the King of England should be no longer subjected. The feudal tenure prevailing in that province could not be altered, and both in practice and in precedent it was now not what it was

in the reign of Louis XVI., but as it existed in the parliaments of Paris before the year 1700. There was no appeal from their decisions—it was unlike any thing to be found in other civilized countries—it baffled all ingenuity—it had no foundation in common sense—in a word, it was such a species of law as only did and could exist in the wilderness of Canada. The result of all this state of half barbarism was, that the English in those townships were cut off from all speedy communication with the river St. Lawrence; they were like aliens in a foreign land, or as if they were a handful of people planted in the centre of France in the middle of the 13th century. He said that the Constitution granted to the colony by the 31st Geo. III, was avowedly an experiment, and contained a clause expressly reserving the right of the British Parliament to alter and amend it—a right which Mr. Huskisson contended, it was now necessary immediately and effectually to exercise.

Mr. LABOUCHERE was opposed to any alteration of the Bill of 1791, the great charter of Canadian liberties.—He called upon the House to consider that the French Canadians were 450,000 in number, and the English only 80,000; and that the former clung to their system of laws with an almost superstitious reverence, which it might be dangerous to violate.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH could not avoid making a few observations, as the People of Canada had entrusted him with their case. He contended that not only the Canadas, but every one of our Colonies, were intimately connected with this country, in the same manner as a great confederacy is bound together. The present measures of colonial policy were few and simple—to conduct their own affairs—to pay their own expenses—and to provide for the security of their possessions. By these maxims the evils, said to be incurable, might be mitigated. The most fundamental of these maxims was to leave the integral part of the Government to themselves. The Right Hon. and Learned Gentlemen took a view of the character and condition of the People of Canada. With respect to the Government, the three essential grievances were these—a perplexed system of laws, arising from the custom of Paris, an inadequate representation in Parliament; and the third was, that the members of the Legislature had wrong notions of political economy. Did the Right Hon. Gentleman never hear of another country, where the laws were a jumble of inconsistencies and subtleties, which the sages of the law were unable to unravel or understand? Was it not known to the Right Hon. Gentlemen that some of those inequalities of representation were suffered in other countries—even in our own—and yet they led to the most happy results. Then with respect to political economy—was this not pertaining to other countries—had they not wrong notions upon this subject. Were they not partial to seigniorage. But even all these, if they applied to the Canadas were not sufficient grounds for changing the Constitutional Government of that part of the world. He really should have thought that ancient laws were not the worst calculated for administering justice, particularly when they were congenial with the spirit and feelings of the People. With respect to enquiry, though he was ready to admit that the petitions of the People were a good ground for enquiry, yet he was not disposed to forego the offer made by the Right Hon. Gentleman. But if he found jars and squabbles carried on between the People and the Government for ten years, then he must say that was a sufficient reason of enquiry. What was a Government made for? to rule for the benefit of the People; if the People are dissatisfied was not that ample testimony of the fault of the Government. According to the contract of 1774 the House of Assembly did not claim the right of appropriation, they only claimed cognizance of examination in respect of the appropriation of the public money. Did the Right Hon. Gentleman mean to contend for and to recommend the Government to wrangle with the Legislature for ever? Was it right for a Governor to quarrel with the Legislature on the choice of a Speaker? It was never done in England but in the worst of times. The Right Hon. Gentleman contended, that the frequent and continued struggles between the Government of Canada and the Legislature, were unworthy of an English system of Administration. The People of Canada had two great standing causes for complaint—bad Councilors and a weak Administration. He should be happy to learn that the causes for complaint did not arise from the mistaken zeal of the Government.—The principal part of the population of the Canadas was composed of natives, the original settlers of the soil—few, very few indeed, were the English residents—the whole of the land was in possession of the natives. This Country had had enough of English domination over native population. The situation of Ireland for the last six hundred years, had afforded sufficient evidence on that head. Canada could not be long held; nor justly governed, without abstaining from interfering too much in the internal government. The majority should have political power as the shield of its liberty and the protection of civil rights. The Right Hon. Gentleman had in bringing the subject under the consideration of the House, stated some plans, but in his (Sir J.'s) opinion, he had not gone far enough. He wished that he had been more explicit. With respect to the objections stated by the Right Hon. Gentleman, of separating the English settler on the confines from the great majority, the wisest measure to pursue to ameliorate the condition of the People would be by selecting a mild and temperate Governor, who should by his administration so consult the interests of the People that they might be induced to view the conduct of the Mother Country with respect and affection. He condemned the introduction of Religious Sects into the Canadas, and particularly the attempt to compel the People to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles, which was not the religion of the inhabitants of the country. It was not fit for this country to establish a College

little calculated to harmonize with the feelings, or habits, or inclinations of the People.

Mr. W. HORTON said, the Right Hon. Gentleman (Sir J. Mackintosh) had entirely mistaken his Right Hon. Friends. With respect to the Union, alluded to by an Hon. Member, he possessed the most unequivocal proofs of the fact, that it was the wish of the People themselves, and therefore the wish of inflicting a nuisance and a grievance, was completely false. As to the distinction between English and French feeling in Lower Canada, he trusted that the Legislature would, by their decision this night, lay the foundation for removing all differences which have so unhappily existed. There was also the question of religion among others, which particularly required the most serious attention.

Mr. BARING thought it would have been well if Canada had been governed with more liberality and regard to the feelings of the people than had hitherto been practised.—Government had pursued a most mischievous course towards Canada, but he acquitted them of all unworthy motives.

Mr. HUSKISSON was bound to say that the Governor of Canada had not incurred the displeasure of Government; and the best proof that could be given of their approbation of that Noble Lord's conduct was, that in all probability he would, in a short time, be called upon to fill a still higher situation. With regard to the question which had been put to him respecting the subjects which were to be submitted to the Committee, he thought the wording of his motion sufficiently explained the views of his Majesty's Minister.—There was no idea entertained of troubling the Committee with the disputes between the Committee and the Legislature of Canada. He thought it a fair complaint against the Legislature of Lower Canada, that they did not admit of British subjects into that Assembly, and in justification of that body it had been stated that the French population of that Colony consisted of 140,000 persons, whilst the British settlers there were only 80,000; and he was surprised that so many British subjects had settled there, considering, as he did, the difficulties which they had to encounter, and the exclusions which they had to encounter, he wished to be distinctly understood that his Majesty's Government had not the most remote idea of governing those Colonies by force; such a course was not only objectionable, but was actually impracticable.

The motion was strongly supported by Mr. W. Horton, and finally agreed to.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) June 26, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"C's" communication has been received, but we think its publication would be attended with no good effect. What he complains of must have happened accidentally—we are sure it is not a common practice in this town—otherwise, the Magistrates would not have allowed it to pass unpunished.

The Brig *Invulnerable* arrived, at a late hour last night, from Lisbon, bringing letters to the 22d May. We were politely favoured by a Mercantile friend with a perusal of one, by which we learn that the political state of Portugal had put a stop to all kinds of business, the time having arrived for deciding the question of right between Don Pedro and Don Miguel. At Oporto a regency had been formed on behalf of Don Pedro, disallowing every claim of the Infant, supported by the principal inhabitants and a strong force of 8 or 10 Regiments of the line. Don Miguel and his party are said to be in a most critical situation, with a prospect of a general rising of the whole Kingdom in favour of Don Pedro, and opposed by all Foreign Powers, who declare him an usurper and traitor to all his political relations with them. In consequence of this state of things the greatest confusion prevailed at Lisbon. The following Manifesto has been published by the Commanders of the Regiments stationed at Oporto:—

Translation of the Porto Military Document in Council, published 17th May, 1828:—

PORTUGUESE!—The Military force essentially obedient to the explicit oath of Loyalty to the legitimate King, Don Pedro 4th, is united, by the authority of that solemn and sacred oath, for the purpose of ratifying and supporting it.—The legitimate Sovereign has been expressly declared deposed, and another Monarch proclaimed by a rebellious faction—and do not their motives justify the noble resolution of the Portuguese troops? The magnanimous author of the Constitutional Charter could not foresee that there would be rebellious authorities who, laying hold of the armed force, would attempt to destroy the legitimate authorities;—and to our shame, our Governor, who belonged to that party, and who has abandoned his post, having been promoted to this Government in the name of Don Pedro 4th, from perjury and vindictive motives, only allowed the armed force to unite for the destruction of the Constitution. What other means then remained for the defenders of Legitimacy in the Mountains of Corneio—in the passes of Amarante—on the banks of the Prado—and at the bridge of Barea?—

The blood shed at those places by the Constitutional subjects and Legitimacy, was voted to object humility, and what was the shield of our honour, was to be punished as a crime;—and we were to account for our obedience and submission to the constituted Government, who ordered us to support Military prowess—the honour of our country—the sacredness of our oaths—and the Legitimacy of the throne.—

PORTUGUESE! our object is just.—Heaven, before which we swore obedience to Don Pedro, will bless our efforts, as it ordains to fulfil our oath in the Lord's name. The European Sovereigns, who are allies of the Most Faithful Monarch, and who have their Ministers accredited to his Government, will respect the character of the Portuguese soldiers—and our companions in arms will help our honourable enterprise. We, however, declare before God and man, that nobody respects the infant Don Miguel more than we do, while acting as Lord Lieutenant of his august brother, and sworn King of Portugal Don Pedro 4th;—but, while the faction which surrounds him prevents the effects of an oath still superior to our own, we are compelled, with respectful

regret, to consider his authority as null. Portuguese! Viva His Most Faithful Majesty Don Pedro the 4th.

- Viva the Queen Donna Maria 2d.
- The Constitutional Charter of the Portuguese Monarchy
- The Infant Don Miguel as Lord Lieutenant of his august brother.
- The Holy Religion of our forefathers for ever!

[Signed by fourteen Colonels and Majors of Regiments of the Line.]

Porto, Military Council, at St. Ovidios Barracks, 17th May, 1818.

\* Places where the Constitutional troops defeated the Marquis de Chaves, in the spring of 1827.

CALAMITOUS FIRE.—We are sorry to learn that a most disastrous conflagration occurred, on the 16th instant, in the neighbourhood of Kingscove, Bonavista Bay, which appears, from the account that has reached us, to have been occasioned by the negligence, or maliciousness, of some persons who had kindled a small fire, in the woods, for their own convenience, and carelessly left it unextinguished behind them. Scarcely a summer passes that we have not to remark accidents arising from similar causes; we, therefore, hope that the distressing occurrence, which it is now our painful duty to record, will cause every one to be more careful in future, to prevent the destruction that might happen, from inattention, to so much valuable property, as well as to preserve the wood, which is of such incalculable benefit to us.—The following particulars have been forwarded by a Correspondent:—

"Kingscove, June 21st, 1828.

"Early on the morning of Monday the 16th inst., a very dense smoke was discovered pouring down upon us, in a direction from the Rocky Pond, with a smart breeze from the Westward. Towards evening, the wind increased, bringing with it small burning boughs, which fell in every direction; still we did not apprehend danger for the place, until about 7 o'clock, when immense volumes of flame were seen, about half way between Plate Cove and this harbour, fast approaching us, the wind blowing right down the Steady water, and the weather excessively sultry. You may judge of our horrifying situation at 10 o'clock, with nothing to be seen to the Westward of us but fire, roaring and blazing in the most terrific manner, not two miles distant, and immediately to windward, threatening the settlement with total destruction. Fortunately, however, about half-past one in the morning, the wind veered a little to the Northward of West, and carried the fire across the Look-out Hill, continuing to burn, with great fury, in a South-west direction, until 12 o'clock on Tuesday, when the wind backing to the Southward, the fire took a Northern course, crossed the Steady Water about half a mile from us, ran with prodigious velocity along the Broad Cove ridge, and by 8 o'clock in the evening, had burnt down a heap of ashes. Every flake and stage in this unfortunate place, (with the exception of those belonging to the Government and William Mathews, and the Dwelling-houses, Stores, Cellars, &c. on the South-side, have been totally destroyed. John Skelton had a single stick standing, and to add to his misfortunes, he lost the whole of his fishing tackle, provisions, salt, &c. The conflagration, it appears, originated at Plate Cove, through the carelessness of some persons bait hunting, who kindled a fire to keep off the flies, and shamefully left it burning. The caplin came in here on the 14th instant, and abundance of fish with it, but the people were so busily employed in watching the progress of the flames, and endeavouring to save their property, that the fishery was completely abandoned, which, I am afraid, will be severely felt hereafter. The heavy rain of yesterday has, I am happy to say, quite extinguished the fire, and the people have now returned to their usual occupations."

The Brig *Arno*, Capt. ROBINSON, will sail for Waterford this evening.

The Supreme Court of this Island will open on Wednesday next the 2d July.

ARRIVALS.—In the *John Lawson*, from Halifax, Mr. BINNEY.—In the *Toronto*, from Quebec, Mr. J. H. DORWIN, and Mr. FENALLY.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Atlantic*, for Demerara, Dr. THOS. REED, and Mr. GLEN.—In the *Narah*, for London, Mrs. WARNER.—Yesterday evening, in the *Mary*, for Quebec, Mrs. and Miss MARGARET DUNSCOMB, and Mr. VALLANCE.

During the gale on Monday last, a fishing skiff, belonging to Messrs. BUTLER & Co., South-side, was upset in Fresh-water Bay; and unfortunately three men drowned, before assistance could be rendered to them.

Shipping Intelligence. Custom-House, St. John's.

ENTERED.

- June 18.—Brig Susan, Wills, Figuera; 500 lbs. salt, 12 qr. casks wine.
- Brig Elizabeth, Panton, Hanburgh; 1360 bags bread, 16 M. brick.
- Brig Argus, Kirkhugh, Liverpool; 740 lbs. salt, 12 chaldron-coal.
- 20.—Brig Pegasus, Talbot, Grenada; 47 puns, rum, 80 puns molasses, 40 barrels sugar.
- 23.—Schooner Lottery, Godet, Bermuda; 15 puns, molasses, 35 barrels sugar.
- Brig Manchester, Downey, Halifax; 8 hds. and 7 barrels porter, 69 barrels flour, 59 kegs tobacco.
- Brig Catherine, M'Alpin, Halifax; 14 hds. and 50 kegs tobacco; 258 barrels flour, 200 bushels Indian corn, 60 lbs. pitch and tar, 495 barrels pork, 2 M. oak staves.
- Brig John Lawson, Flockhart, Halifax; 328 bushels Indian corn, 658 barrels flour, 20 barrels beef, 100 sides leather, 12 hds. porter, 20 pauceous molasses.

Schooner Polly, Prudden, Bermuda; 45 puns molasses.  
 25.—Schooner Marie Elizabeth, Jiguac, Quebec; 127 bls. pork, 6 kegs snuff, 323 barrels flour, 60 kegs butter, 5 chests tea.  
 Schooner Rival, Bliss, Miranichi; 40 M. feet pine board.  
 Schooner Naair, Patey, Liverpool; 2400 bushels salt, 5 tons 6 cwt. coals, 1 barrel coal tar.  
 Brig Toronto, Chevrefils, Quebec; 344 bls. flour, 97 bags bread, 727 barrels pork, 19 barrels beef, 20 hds. beer, 60 puns, hooks, 300 kegs butter, 3 kegs tobacco, 23 chests and 3 boxes tea, 50 pieces pine board.

CLEARED.

June 19.—Schooner Swift, Moore, P. E. Island; 7 puncheons molasses, 2 qr. casks Madira wine, 12 barrels sugar, 14 bags bread, and sundry merchandise.  
 Brig Sarah, Aysb, London; 80 tons oil, 14170 seal skins, 14 ox hides.  
 20.—Brig Milhom, Blake, Richebucto; ballast.  
 Ship Mary, Sparks, Quebec; 2 M. seal skins, 5 old anchors.  
 24.—Schooner Happy Return, Young, P. E. Island; 1 pun. rum, 10 cwt. nails, 1 barrel sugar.  
 Brigantine Fame, Masters, Barbados; 1220 quintals fish, 3 qr. casks port wine, 2 trunks merchandise.  
 Schooner Ocean, Doane, N. E. I. I.; 449 quintals fish, 4 tierces saumon, 4000 seal skins, 64 ox hides.  
 25.—Brigantine Francis Russel, Storr, Grenada; 1209 qts. fish, 140 bushels oats, 7 hds. and 2 qr. casks wine.  
 Brig Arno, Robinson, Waterford and Liverpool; 12078 galls. oil, 1683 quintals fish, 11702 seal skins, and sundries.  
 Schooner Augusta Ann, Darrel, Barbados; 1213 qts. fish.

Married on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev F. H. Carrington, Mr. Henry Saok, of this place, to Miss Harriet Rogers, of Eurin.  
 At Great Placentia, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Heirn, Mr. Henry M. Martin, of Poole, to Miss Margaret Teresa Mealean, of Waterford.

Sale at Auction.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

DOYLE AND LAWLER,

100 SIDES Sole Leather, 1 Caplin Skine (40 fathoms long and 24 feet deep), 20 Dozen Long Shore Lines, 2 Pipes superior Pale Holland Geneva, 1 Hogshead Madeira Wine.

These articles are Consignments, and will be Sold without Reserve.

June 26.

On Sale.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

The fine new BRIG



TORONTO.

G. CHEVREFILS, Master.—Burthen per Register 245 tons.—now lying at Messrs. WILLIAM & H. THOMAS'S wharf. This vessel is quite new, and well found in Sails, Rigging, &c., having two new Chain Cables. She will be Sold cheap, and easy terms of payment given to the purchaser.

For further particulars, apply on board, or to J. H. DORWIN, at Miss WARD'S Hotel.

June 26.

PORK AND TOBACCO

This Day Received,

Per the Brig Catharine, Captain M'ALPIN, from New-York, via Halifax,

200 Bls. new prime Pork, 25 Casks Tobacco,

FOR SALE, BY JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

June 21.

Robinson & Brooking

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig Prince Leopold, from Hamburg,

CONSISTING OF

450 BARRELS Hamburg Flour, 20 Half-barrels Pease, 40 Barrels Oatmeal, 350 Bags Bread, 100 Barrels prime Pork, 320 Firkins Butter, 10 Firkins Lard, 100 Westphalia Hams, 2 Pipes Geneva.

June 26.

William & Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig Toronto, from Quebec,

CONSISTING OF

420 BARRELS prime Pork, 264 Barrels Quebec fine Flour, 300 Firkins Butter, 19 Barrels Quebec Beef, 27 Bags Quebec Bread, 3 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco.

June 26.

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 2000l., to be drawn at 30 days, in sums not under 100l., 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.

PICKED up, in the Harbour of St. John's, by H. M. S. Orestes, in the course of last year, two ANCHORS, which are now lying on the Wharf of the Subscriber. Any Person proving the property, by attesting when and where lost, and paying the Charges incurred, together with Salvage, may have them again; and if not claimed before the 31st July, they will be Sold to pay the same.

JAMES CLIFT.

June 20.

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.

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 favoured.

St. John's, 19th June, 1828.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the Brig Rachel, under my command.

THOMAS DANIEL.

June 19.

On Sale.

PATRICK MORRIS,

At his Stores, in Water-street,

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

CONSISTING OF

STOUT white superfine Calicoes, Twist Shirtings, Coloured fancy Cottons, Cambrie new light-ground Chintses, Furniture Cotton, Striped Jonnet—coloured Vesting, Worsted Quilting, Worsted, Treadle, Wild-worm, Blue, and Drab Drills Milled Swanskin, Fine Kersey Blanketing, Double-rose Blankets, Lambs'-wool and worsted Hose, Superfine black and blue Broad Cloths, Ditto ditto Forest Cloths, Blue Whitney Fashings, Blue, brown, and white Serges, Cotton and wool Shirts, Duck Trowsers, Canvas Frocks, 60 Pieces bleached and brown Canvas, No. 1 to 5, 30 Pieces flat Canvas, 1000 Pair Men's strong Shoes, 200 Bags Bread, 400 Tierces Porter, 30 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco, 40 Feather Beds, 30 Barrels Oatmeal, 160 Coils new Cordage, 500 Boxes yellow Soap, Pine Spars, Ronch and slack Lime, And various other articles.

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

May 22.

For Charter.

To a port in Spain, Portugal, or Italy,

The new, fast-sailing, British-built

Schooner NADIR,

Burthen per Register 68 tons; will carry about 1200 qds. of Fish in bulk.—Apply to

RENDELL & MORTIMER.

WHO OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the said Vessel—Consisting of

280 Hogsheads Salt, and 6 Tons Coal.

June 26.

On Sale.

William & Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

250 BARRELS best City inspection New York prime Pork, just imported in the Brig Catharine, from Halifax, and warranted of a very superior quality.

1400 Barrels superfine, fine, and middlings Flour, 10 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco, 55 Kegs Negrohead ditto, 300 Bushels Indian Corn, 100 Barrels Pitch and Tar, 50 Puncheons Molasses, 50 Barrels Sugar, 2 Tons refined ditto, 200 Kegs white and black Paint, 150 Bags Nails, 100 Boxes Soap and Candles.

All of recent Importations.

June 26.

Oehlschlager and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

AND

OFFER FOR SALE,

A few Barrels very prime Hamburg

BEEF,

For Family use.

June 26.

NEWMAN & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

From Miramichi,

A Cargo of very superior Pine LUMBER, which they offer for Sale, on reasonable terms.

June 26.

PATRICK MORRIS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

120 Tons of Salt,

Imported per Brig Invulnerable, from Lisbon.

June 26.

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 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.

BY

Henderson, Bland & Co. 20 Tons of pale Seal OIL.

June 12.

NOTICE.

Brethric Institution.

St. John's, 24th June, 1828.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the BRETHRIC INSTITUTION, held at Perkins's hotel this day, to receive the Report of the three Indians employed by the Institution, on their return from their researches after the Native Red Indians; and to consider what further measures may be proper to adopt, in order to ascertain whether there are any Aborigines still existing in the Island, and their place of abode, &c., with a view to open a friendly intercourse with them, and to assure them of protection and safety—

The President, W. E. CORNACK, Esq., was called to the Chair—

An account was then exhibited of the journey and route of the Indians employed by the Institution, during the last four months.—John Louis left St. John's on the 12th February, and proceeded to Clode Sound, whence, being joined by John Stevens and Peter John, the party proceeded to Bay of Despair, principally for the purpose of collecting information from the other Indians. They thence proceeded in a North-westerly direction to George's Bay, whence they took an Easterly course, about forty miles, to the West end of the Great Bay of Islands' Lake, where they built a skin canoe, and spent several days in cruising round the Lake, without discovering any recent signs of the Red Indians. Having left this lake, at the Eastern extremity, the party set out in a South-easterly direction to the Red Indians' Lake, where they constructed another canoe, and remained upwards of a week, in examining the different creeks and coves, but with the same ill success. They then paddled down the Exploits-River, and, in two days, reached Mr. Peyton's upper establishment, where they procured a passage for this place, and arrived on the 20th instant.

It appearing, from the foregoing particulars, that the party had passed over and examined the whole of the country in the interior, where the Red Indians are likely to be found, except that part of the country in the vicinity of White Bay, a large tract of which remains yet unexplored—

It was moved and unanimously Resolved,

1st.—That the three Indians be again employed to proceed forthwith to explore and examine the Country, in the interior of, and adjacent to White Bay; and that the President of the Institution be authorized to employ one of the European settlers to accompany the Indians.

2d.—That as the Indians have now to explore a part of the Island contiguous to the French fisheries, it may prove beneficial to the objects of the Institution, to interest the French people in the inquiries after the Aborigines, and to solicit the aid of the French Commandant in affording facilities to the progress of the Indians now employed, and also to request the French authorities to inform the President, Mr. CORNACK, if any of the Red Indians have been met with lately in the neighbourhood of the French fisheries.

3d.—That in addition to their pay per month, the Indians employed shall have a gratuity of 150 dollars, in the event of their discovering the abodes of Red Indians now living.

4th.—That as the money already subscribed is inadequate to defray the necessary expenses attending the expedition to White Bay, the friends of the Institution be again requested to contribute their aid in support thereof.

5th.—That the Account of the receipts and expenditure of the Institution now exhibited be passed, and that the same be printed.

6th.—That WILLIAM THOMAS, Esq., be requested to accept the office of Treasurer to the Institution.

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.

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.

PATRICK MORRIS

Offers for Sale,

1500 Bags good Bread, 100 Firkins prime Butter.

June 12.



Poets' Corner.

THE BRIDAL.—By Mrs. Wilson.

Within the sacred Fans they stand—around  
The Bridal group is gathered; the young bride  
Casts her meek dove-like eyes upon the ground  
With woman's tenderness; seeking to hide  
The strug'ling sighs that heave her gentle breast,  
Where hope and fear by turns become a trembling guest!

Look to her heart! what thoughts are passing there—  
That cast a pensive shadow o'er her brow?  
Thoughts in which love's bright dream can claim no share,  
(Yet thoughts which love himself must still allow.)  
Rush o'er her soul, and leave that trace of care  
Which throws its shade awhile o'er features heavenly fair.

Perchance the thoughts of home?—that home which now  
She leaves to grace another;—happy years  
Of peaceful, calm endearment; as the vow  
Her scarce-heard voice has uttered, wake those tears  
That, bursting through concealment or control,  
Down her fast-fading cheeks in pearly currents roll!

Perchance, a father's dying look of love  
Yet hovers o'er her;—or a mother's voice,  
Whose gentle accents sanction and approve  
The object of her young heart's early choice,  
Dwells in her ear; but who shall dare reveal  
All the fond, tender thoughts that thro' her bosom steal?

Youth, if her gentle heart and eyes o'erflow,  
From thoughts like these, it augurs future bliss;  
And coming years of peace and love shall show  
The unfathomed depth of woman's tenderness!  
Years, which from thee their future hue must take,  
As thy love's ebb or flow, shall bright or gloomy make!

Fair bride! thou know'st not all the varied ills  
Thy may o'er take thee!—all the painful hours,  
The pangs of hope deferred—the bilking chills  
That sometimes visit e'en Love's fairest flowers,  
And steal away their fragrance;—nor the woes  
Woman untold must bear, that wreck her soul's repose!

To watch, perhaps, a wild and wand'ring heart,  
To chain by love the Rover—to beguile  
His wayward mood, when tears are fit to start,  
With soft persuasive eloquence,—to smile  
E'en while the heart is breaking,—is the lot  
Of woman's love, alike in palace or in cot!

These, and a thousand cares like these beside,  
Make up the lot of woman;—all the hours  
Of her life are not sunshine,—to provide,  
While summer lasts, against those wintry showers  
That love must sometimes know, should by her care,  
E'er she hopes on earth one peaceful hour to share!

Fair Bride!—the die is cast—and thou must stand  
Its utmost hazard;—never may the heart,  
That now is pledged together with thy hand,  
Repent love it trusted;—may thy part,  
Through all life's future scenes, be bright as now,  
Nor deeper shades of care veil thy unwrinkled brow.

LONDON, May 8.

**THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.**—The members of this distinguished club are determined to follow up the delightful pursuits for which it was formed, with even more spirit than usual in the coming season. All the yachts are now being fitted out with the utmost dispatch, and it is said that the first trip of the fleet (for so it may be called) will be to Ireland, whither the members have determined to accompany his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral on his visit to the Marquis of Anglesea, upon his assuming the Vice-royalty. This voyage performed, the Club will be engaged in pleasureable trips to various parts of the Continent, and in trials of the speed of the respective vessels, preparatory to the grand regattas, which at the proper time will take place on various parts of the coast.—The Falcon ship yacht, belonging to Lord Yarborough; the Scorpion cutter, one hundred and twelve tons, the Hon. Capt. Greville; Sir T. A. Smith's *Mena*, 191 tons (considered one of the finest cutters ever built); the *Coquette* brig yacht; are all ready for sea, and have made one or two experimental cruises. The Earl of Belfast has a fine cutter of 139 tons building at Cowes; and West, Esq., has another of 113 tons, nearly finished, at Lympington, built upon the plan of Sir R. Seppings's experimental vessels. The Earl of Belfast, as well as others of the most competent judges, are confident in their anticipation that his Lordship's new cutter will carry all before her, and she is already named as the favourite for the Champion Cup, to be sailed for at the Isle of Wight in the summer. Mr. Wilde, a very distinguished Member of the Club, has, however, a cutter of the first class nearly finished, built after the plan of the *Pearl*, belonging to the Marquis of Anglesea, which has generally been deemed the fastest sailing vessel in the Royal Yacht Club, and he is equally sanguine in his anticipations of her superiority over every competitor. The matches, of which there will be several, between these two vessels, will excite great interest. The yachts of the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Chesterfield, and Mr. Measey, have just finished refitting, and will be at sea shortly. The Earl of Chesterfield's yacht, the *Theresa*, a cutter of 123 tons, is as beautiful a craft as ever swam, and is considered a

perfect model of that class of vessels. She is commanded by George Fenings, of Hastings, the oldest Captain in the Royal Yacht Club, and considered one of the ablest managers of a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel in the kingdom. He has sailed the *Theresa* and the *Scorpion* in several successful matches.

We have heard that the income of the Corporation and the Companies of the City of London is about a million and a half per annum; the income of the Irish Protestant Church is about two millions; so that the income of the City of London, which contains about 50,000 inhabitants, is within half a million of the income of the Protestant Church of Ireland.—*Morning Herald*.

A curious instance of the effect of Anti-Popery Oaths and Declarations took place in Dublin on the first day of this Term. Mr. Curran, a son of the celebrated Curran, was proposed for admission to the Bar. He was required to make the usual declaration against Transubstantiation, pronouncing it to be "damnable and idolatrous." This he declared he could not do, consistently with his conscience. He could not apply such epithets to the doctrine of any sect of Christians, though he was as good a Protestant as any one around him. The Judge who presided said he had no discretion—such was the law; and if he did not make the declaration, he could not be admitted to the Bar as a Protestant. Mr. Curran then resolved to take the Catholic oaths, and be admitted as a Catholic.

With the exception of the romances of Sir Walter Scott, no works of fiction in the present day ever raised their author to eminence so suddenly as the "Tales by the O'Hara Family." Journals of all parties confessed the high genius of the writer, and the profound interest and power of his stories. Mr. Banita has again appeared in the character of an Irish Novelist; and his new work "The Croppy, a Tale of 1798," we hear will add greatly to the fame he has already acquired.

**ORIGINAL ANECDOTE OF BURKE.**—It is worthy our most serious attention to observe the improprieties that arise from the excited impulses of enthusiastic minds.—The momentary feeling supersedes all the dictates of sound judgment, and the greatest indiscretions sometimes follow. The celebrated Edmund Burke, distinguished for his florid and persuasive eloquence, furnishes a remarkable instance in illustration of this remark. He was one of the members appointed by the House of Commons to enforce the charges of the crime against Mr. Warren Hastings, and one day, when he had been pouring out all his splendid talents in a rich display of oratory against the accused, he addressed the splendid assembly of Peers, ladies, and gentlemen, before him, in the following terms:—"When I look round this glorious circle, bright with all that is high in rank, all that is powerful in talent, all that is amiable in virtue, all that is brilliant in beauty, and then turn my eyes to the criminal at the bar, my mind is convulsed with horror, and I sicken at the sight." The orator then placed his hands on the table before him, and dropped his head into them, as if overwhelmed by the dreadful contemplation. On coming out of Westminster-Hall, after this splendid oration, Burke could not find his carriage, and Lord Yarborough's having just drawn up, the Peer offered to take him home.—The ebullition of Burke's mind had not subsided, and on the way, without considering the indelicacy of appealing to one who was ultimately to pronounce judgment in the case, he proceeded to re-urge the arguments of his speech on his noble auditor, concluding with the eager inquiry, "Do you not think this man a great criminal?" Lord Yarborough, whose correctness of intellect was known to all who had the opportunity of knowing him, immediately answered, "Burke, all I can say at present is, that either you or Hastings deserves to be hanged, but I cannot now, tell which of the two."—*Verulam*.

Literary Sketch.

TEIGUE OF THE LEE.

(From Croker's Fairy Legends.)

"I can't stop in the house—I won't stop in it for all the money that is buried in the old castle of Carrigrohane. If ever there was such a thing in the world!—to be abused to my face night and day, and nobody to the fore doing it! and then, if I'm angry, to be laughed at with a great roaring, ho, ho, ho!—I won't stay in the house after to-night, if there was not another place in the country to put my head under." This angry soliloquy was pronounced in the hall of the old manor-house of Carrigrohane by John Sheehan. John was a new servant; he had been only three days in the house, which had the character of being haunted, and in that short space of time he had been abused and laughed at, by a voice which sounded as if a man spoke with his head in a cask; nor could he discover who was the speaker, or from whence the voice came. "I'll not stop here," said John; "and that ends the matter."  
"Ho, ho, ho! be quiet, John Sheehan, or else worse will happen to you."  
John instantly ran to the hall window, as the words were evidently spoken by a person immediately outside, but no one was visible. He had scarcely placed his face at the pane of glass, when he heard another loud "Ho, ho, ho!" as if behind him in the hall; as quick as lightning he turned his head, but no living thing was to be seen.  
"Ho, ho, ho, John!" shouted a voice that appeared to come from the lawn before the house; "do you think you'll see Teigue?—oh, never! as long as you live! so leave alone looking after him, and mind your business; there's plenty of company to dinner from

Cork to be here to-day, and 'tis time you had the cloth laid."

"Lord bless you! there's more of it!—I'll never stay another day here," repeated John.

"Hold your tongue, and stay where you are quietly, and play no tricks on Mr. Pratt, as you did on Mr. Jervois about the spoons."

John Sheehan was confounded by this address from his invisible persecutor, but nevertheless he mustered courage enough to say—"Who are you?—come here and let me see you, if you are a man;" but he received in reply only a laugh of unearthly derision, which was followed by a "Good bye—I'll watch you at dinner, John!"

"Lord between us and harm! this beats all!—I'll watch you at dinner!—may be you will;—'tis the broad day-light, so 'tis no ghost; but this is a terrible place, and this is the last day I'll stay in it. How does he know about the spoons?—if he tells it I'm a ruined man!—there was no living soul could tell it to him but Tim Barrett, and he's far enough off in the wilds of Botany Bay now, so how could he know it—I can't tell for the world! But what's that I see there at the corner of the wall?—'tis not a man!—oh, what a fool I am!—'tis only the old stump of a tree!—but this is a shocking place—I'll never stop in it, for I'll leave the house to-morrow—the very look of it is enough to frighten one."

The mansion had certainly an air of desolation; it was situated in a lawn, which had nothing to break its uniform level, save a few tufts of narcissuses and a couple of old trees coeval with the building. The house stood at a short distance from the road—it was upwards of a century old, and Time was doing his work upon it; its walls were weather-stained in all colours, its roof showed various white patches, it had no look of comfort, all was dim and dingy without, and within there was an air of gloom, of departed and departing greatness, which harmonised well with the exterior. It required all the exuberance of youth and of gaiety to remove the impression, almost amounting to awe, with which you trod the huge square hall, paced along the gallery which surrounded the hall, or explored the long rambling passages below stairs. The ball-room, as the large drawing room was called, and several other apartments, were in a state of decay; the walls were stained with damp, and I remember well the sensation of awe which I felt creeping over me when, boy as I was, and full of boyish life, and wild and ardent spirits, I descended to the vaults; all without and within me became chilled beneath their dampness and gloom—their extent too, terrified me; nor could the merriment of my two school-fellows, whose father, a respectable clergyman, rented the dwelling for a short time, dispel the feelings of a romantic imagination, until I once again ascended to the upper regions.

John had pretty well recovered himself as the dinner hour approached, and several guests arrived.—They were all seated at table, and had begun to enjoy the excellent repast, when a voice was heard in the lawn.

"Ho, ho, ho, Mr. Pratt, won't you give poor Teigue some dinner?—he's been out here for hours, and plenty of every thing that's good; sure you won't forget poor Teigue?"

John dropped the glass he had in his hand.  
"Who is that?" said Mr. Pratt's brother, an officer of the Artillery.

"That is Teigue," said Mr. Pratt, laughing, "whom you must often have heard me mention."

"And pray, Mr. Pratt," enquired another gentleman, "who is Teigue?"

"That," he replied, "is more than I can tell. No one has ever been able to catch a glimpse of him. I have been on the watch for a whole evening with three of my sons, yet, although his voice sometimes sounded almost in my ear, I could not see him. I fancied, indeed, that I saw a man in a white frize jacket pass into the door from the garden to the lawn, but it could be only fancy, for I found the door locked, while the fellow whoever he is, was laughing at our trouble. He visits us, occasionally, and sometimes a long interval passes between his visits, as in the present case; it is now nearly two years since we heard the hollow voice outside the window. He has never done any injury that we know of, and once when he broke a plate, he brought one back exactly like it."

"It is very extraordinary," said several of the company.

"But," remarked a gentleman to young Mr. Pratt, "your father said he broke a plate; how did he get it without your seeing him?"

"When he asks for some dinner, we put it outside the window and go away; whilst we watch he will not take it, but no sooner have we withdrawn than it is gone."

"How does he know that you are watching?"

"That's more than I can tell, but he either knows or suspects. One day my brothers Robert and James with myself were in our back parlour, which has a window into the garden, when he came outside and said, 'Ho, ho, ho! master James, and Robert, and Henry, give poor Teigue a glass of whiskey.' James went out of the room, filled a glass with whiskey, vinegar, and salt, and brought it to him. 'Here, Teigue,' said he, 'come for it now.' 'Well, put it down, then, on the step outside the window.' This was done, and we stood looking at it. 'There, now, go away,' he shouted. We retired, but still watched it. 'Ho, ho, ho! you are watching Teigue; go out of the room, now, or I won't take it.' We went outside the door and returned, the glass was gone, and a moment after we heard him roaring and cursing frightfully. He took away the glass, but the next day the glass was on the stone step under the window, and there were crumbs of bread in the inside, as if he had put it in his pocket; from that time he was not heard till to-day."

"Oh," said the Colonel, "I'll get a sight of him; you are not used to these things: an old soldier has

the best chance, and as I shall finish my dinner with this wine, I'll be ready for him when he speaks next.—Mr. Bell, will you take a glass of wine with me?"  
"Ho, ho, Mr. Bell," shouted Teigue, "Ho, ho, Mr. Bell, you're a pretty boy;—a pretty quaker you were; and now you're no quaker, nor any thing else;—ho, ho, Mr. Bell. And there's Mr. Parkes: to be sure, Mr. Parkes looks mighty fine to-day, with his powdered head, and his grand silk stockings, and his bran new rakish-red waistcoat.—And there's Mr. Cole,—did you ever see such a fellow? a pretty company you've brought together, Mr. Pratt: kiln-dried quakers, butter-buying buckeens from Mallow-lane, and a drinking exciseman from the coal-quay, to meet the great thundering artillery-general that is come out of the ladies, and is the biggest dust of them all."

"You scoundrel," exclaimed the Colonel; "I'll make you show yourself;" and snatching up his sword from a corner of the room he sprang out of the window upon the lawn. In a moment a shout of laughter, so hollow, so unlike any human sound, made him stop, as well as Mr. Bell, who with a huge oak stick was close at the Colonel's heels; others of the party followed on the lawn and the remainder rose and went to the windows.—"Come on, Colonel," said Mr. Bell; "let us catch this impudent rascal."

"Ho, ho, Mr. Bell, here I am—here's Teigue—why don't you catch him?—Ho, ho, Colonel Pratt, what a pretty soldier you are to draw your sword upon poor Teigue, that never did any body harm."

"Let us see your face, you scoundrel," said the Colonel.

"Ho, ho, ho—look at me—look at me: do you see the wind, Colonel Pratt,—you'll see Teigue as soon; so go in and finish your dinner."

"If you're upon the earth I'll find you, you villain," said the Colonel, whilst the same unearthly shout of derision seemed to come from behind an angle of the building. "He's round that corner," said Mr. Bell—"run, run."

They followed the sound, which was continued at intervals along the garden wall, but could discover no human being; at last both stopped to draw breath, and in an instant, almost at their ears, sounded the shout—

"Ho, ho, ho, Colonel Pratt, do you see Teigue now?—do you hear him?—ho, ho, ho, you're a fine Colonel to follow the wind."

"Not that way, Mr. Bell—not that way; come here," said the Colonel.

"Ho, ho, ho! what a fool you are; do you think Teigue is going to show himself to you in the field, there? But, Colonel, follow me if you can:—you a soldier!—ho, ho, ho!" The Colonel was enraged—

he followed the voice over hedge and ditch, alternately laughing at and taunted by the unseen object of his pursuit.—(Mr. Bell, who was heavy, was soon thrown out), until at length, after being led a weary chase, he found himself at the top of the cliff, over that part of the river Lee which, from its great depth, and the blackness of its water, has received the name of Hell-hole. Here, on the edge of the cliff, stood the Colonel out of breath, and mopping his forehead with his handkerchief, while the voice, which seemed close at his feet, exclaimed—"Now, Colonel Pratt—now, if you're a soldier, here's a leap for you;—now look at Teigue—why don't you look at him?—Ho, ho, ho! Come along, you're warm, I'm sure, Colonel Pratt, so come in and cool yourself; Teigue is going to have a swim." The voice seemed as descending amongst the trailing ivy and brushwood which clothes this picturesque cliff nearly from top to bottom, yet it was impossible that any human being could have found footing. "Now, Colonel, have you courage to take the leap?—Ho, ho, ho! what a pretty soldier you are. Good-bye—I'll see you again in ten minutes above at the house—look at your watch Colonel: there's a dive for you!" and a heavy plunge into the water was heard. The Colonel stood still, but no sound followed, and he walked slowly back to the house, not quite half a mile from the Crag.

"Well, did you see Teigue?" said his brother, whilst his nephews, scarcely able to smother their laughter, stood by.—"Give me some wine," said the Colonel.—"I never was led such a dance in my life; the fellow carried me all round and round, till he brought me to the edge of the cliff, and then down he went into Hell-hole, telling me he'd be here in ten minutes: 'tis more than that now, but he's not come."

"Ho, ho, ho! Colonel, isn't he here? Teigue never told a lie in his life; but, Mr. Pratt, give me a drink and my dinner, and then good night to you all, for I'm tired; and that's the Colonel's doing."

A plate of food was ordered; it was played by John, with fear and trembling, on the lawn under the window. Every one kept on the watch, and the plate remained undisturbed for some time.

"Ah! Mr. Pratt, will you starve poor Teigue?—Make every one go away from the windows, and Master Henry out of the tree, and Master Richard off the garden wall."

The eyes of the company were turned to the tree and the garden wall; the two boys attention was occupied in getting down; the visitors were looking at them; and "Ho, ho, ho—good luck to you, Mr. Pratt—'tis a good dinner, and there's the plate, ladies and gentlemen—good-bye to you, Colonel—good-bye to you all"—brought their attention back, when they saw the plate lying on the grass; and Teigue's voice was heard no more for that evening. Many visits were afterwards paid by Teigue; but never as he seen, nor any discovery ever made of his person.

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