



Newfoundlander.

No. 54.

THURSDAY, July 31, 1828.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

Brown, Hoyles & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And offer for Sale,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

A large Assortment of

HAWSERS, 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 randy in blbls.
500 Half-boxes Raisins,
30 Drums Figs,
20 Bags Spanish Nuts,
3 Barrels Prunes,
An assortment of Shop Goods,
15 Barrels WARREN'S Blacking, in jars.

For Exportation,
or Home
Consumption.

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.

Wines, in assorted packages,

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.

WM. & H. THOMAS

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargoes of the Schooners *Sully 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, Twaukey, and
Hyson Teas.

May 7.

BROWN, HOYLES & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

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

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

June 12.

On Sale.

PATRICK MORRIS

OFFERS FOR SALE,

3000 BUSHELS Roach and Slack LIME.
—Any quantity, not less than ten
bushels, will be conveyed to any part of the town the
purchaser wishes.

July 10.

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 24.

By private Contract,

THOSE commodious PREMISES at *Little
Placentia*, (now in the occupancy of the Sub-
scriber) consisting of a Dwelling-house, Gardens,
Stores, an excellent Stage (at the head of which is
sufficient water for a large Vessel, in a safe harbour)
and Beach room sufficient to make 2000 qtls. Fish.
The establishment is most eligibly situated, and
well adapted for one whose collections might amount
to about 8000 quintals annually.—For particulars
apply to.

NICHOLAS HAYES,

Little Placentia, or to

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

May 29.

OEHLSCHLAGER AND Co.

Have just Received,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

1000 BAGS middling, fine, and superfine
Bread,

600 Barrels Flour,
100 Firkins and **18 half-firkins** 1st quality Fresh
Butter,

100 Barrels Oatmeal,
Scotch Barley,
Westphalia Hams,
Gin, Cordial, Vinegar, Honey, Starch,
Pitch, Cordage, Fishing Hooks,
20,000 Bricks,
20 Cwt. Currants,
2 Casks Clover Seed.

Also,

A large assortment of Yarn Hose,
Boots and Shoes,
Wax Candles,
Caps,
Beaver, Silk, and Coarse Hats,
Dutch Tobacco Pipes,
Eau de Cologne,
Two Grand Action Piano Fortes, and other 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.

On Sale.

Robinson & Brooking

ARE NOW LANDING,

From the Brig *Maria*, from Liverpool,

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES,

Which will be disposed of, on Moderate Terms,

VIZ.

100 BAGS East India Sugar, about 128 lb.
each, well adapted for Preserves,
Wines, and other uses,
50 Bags Java Coffee, about 100lb. each,
10 Boxes Pearl Sago, about 1 cwt. each,
50 Bags Black Pepper, about 65 lb. each.

July 17.

Patrick Morris

OFFERS FOR SALE,

The CARGO of the Brig *MARIA*,

Consisting of

100 M. Prime St. Andrew's Board and
Plank,
50 M. Prime St. Andrew's Shingles,
A few large Spars, fitting for Brigs' Masts.

July 17.

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,
97 Bags Quebec Bread,
3 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco.

June 20.

Robinson & Brooking

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig *Prince Leopold*, from
Hamburgh,

CONSISTING OF

450 BARRELS Hamburgh 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 20.

William & Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

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

1400 Barrels superfine, fine, and middlings Flour,

10 Hogheads Leaf Tobacco,
35 Kegs Negrohead ditto,
300 Bushels Indian Corn,
100 Barrels Pitch and Tar,
30 Puncheons Molasses,
30 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 25.

To be Let.

For such a number of Years as may be agreed up-
on, and immediate possession given—

THAT very neat, compact, and desirable COT-
TAGE, North of Fort William, and immedi-
ately in the rear of the Hon. Judge BRENTON'S re-
sidence—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.

July 10.

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.

Notices.

ALFRED WILSON, Chemist and Druggist,

(Assistant to the late Mr. JAMES DOBIE, Surgeon)

BEGET 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.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the
Estate of PATRICK WALSH, of Ireland,
but late of St. John's, Newfoundland, deceased,
are requested to present their Accounts, duly
attested, to the Subscriber; and all those indebted
to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate
payment to

WALTER WALSH,

Administrator to the Estate of
the late Patrick Walsh.

March 12.

Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour-Grace.

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

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

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 30.

Mr. G. DAWSON moved that the sum of 23,818l. 7s. 3d. be granted for the Civil Establishment of Newfoundland for the year 1828.

Mr. ROBINSON.—I moved for returns connected with the subject of the grant now under consideration on the 29th February; I was then aware that the subject must necessarily come before Parliament, and I moved for the Papers referred to, in order to obtain the information requisite to enable us to decide upon. Why, I ask, after a lapse of three months, have not these papers been laid upon the table? In their absence, certainly, we are not in a situation to determine as to the proposed grant. One object which I had in view, in moving for the papers, was to ascertain the expense of the Government House now proposed to be built at Newfoundland;—an undertaking which I have heard will cost the Colony or the mother country 40,800l., if care be not taken to regulate the expenditure. A large sum has already been devoted to that purpose, without the authority of Parliament; and that circumstance alone would justify me in opposing the present grant. It is not, however, my intention to do so. I am willing to give to the Government all reasonable confidence; but, I must say, information has not been given sufficient to found a vote upon. What I am afraid of is, that a larger sum than is necessary may be expended in the erection of a Government House. At the same time, I do not deny the necessity of having one; but the cost of its erection should be moderate. It is right that I should here observe, that I felt it my duty to mention this subject to the Gallant Officer who governs the Colony, and that he satisfied me the reports of the vast charge for this object were unfounded or exaggerated.—There is another item to which I object—(and I do it now, that His Majesty's Ministers may be aware of my intention when the Judicature Bill comes to be renewed next year.)—which is the establishment of a separate Court for the Coast of Labrador, which I conceive to be utterly useless. I make no objection to the present Judge, who is, I believe, an excellent Officer in his own profession; but as there are not more than about 1500 residents on the Labrador Coast, the fishery being carried on chiefly by the inhabitants of Newfoundland, a less expensive mode of administering justice may be advantageously substituted. I object, also, to the manner in which these Estimates are offered to the House. We are called upon to vote away about 25,000l.; and this is not all, for the expenses of the Treasury Department are not noticed.—The Yacht for the Governor, the Custom House Establishments, &c. &c. are not included in the Estimate, but are kept out of view—so that it is a mistake to suppose we shall not have to pay a much larger sum than 25,000l. A Government House I admit, as I before stated, to be necessary; and I do not object to a grant to the extent of this vote; but I wish to know if this will include the whole expense; and also, why the Papers for which I moved three months ago, have not been laid on the Table? Before I sit down, I shall be glad to hear from the Chancellor of the Exchequer if it is the intention, as has been intimated on the part of the Government, to lay any additional taxes on the people of Newfoundland; because in the event of any such measure being brought forward, I shall feel it my duty to give it all the opposition in my power.

Mr. G. DAWSON.—It is perfectly true that the Honorable Gentleman moved for the Papers he describes, and that they have not yet been furnished. The fact is, I was desirous that the information required should be afforded in the fullest and most satisfactory manner; and great difficulties have occurred, in the endeavour to make out the accounts accurately and fully.—The subject has been several times referred to the Commissioners of the Colonial Audit, as well as to the Governor, who is now in London; but I am obliged to say, the accounts are not yet in a state to be laid before the House. If the Honorable Gentleman will take the trouble to call at the Treasury any morning, I shall be happy to afford him all the information that has been received; and when I have shewn him the Papers, and what has been done, I am sure he will be satisfied that no blame attaches to Government for the delay that has taken place. With respect to the supposed expense of building the Government House, the Honorable Member is greatly mistaken when he states it as likely to be 40,000l. I have never seen any Estimate that made it higher than 15,000l.; and the Treasury, not satisfied with that, has sent out orders that no sum above 13,000l. shall be spent on the building—that being the sum stated by a competent authority as the sum actually necessary.

In answer to a question from Mr. Stuart Wortley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Salary to the Governor was to be paid in part by the Colony. He also added, that Government has not finally decided on the measure for taxing Newfoundland; but he reserved to himself the right of doing so, if deemed expedient.

Mr. BRIGHT.—Before we endeavour to obtain any part of the expense from the Colony, we should consult it on the subject of the amount of that expense. Though it might be desirable to make the Colonists contribute to the expenditure, it is not fair to do so without consulting them, and giving them some power or control over it. The question is, shall we defray the entire expense ourselves, or allow the Colony to exercise that control to which it is manifestly entitled, if called upon to pay any part of the outlay.

Mr. HUME.—It is an unwarrantable proceeding for an administration professing economy to call for such large grants of the public money as are now

demand. The question is, is the proposed expenditure on account of a Government House necessary? I understand it is not. Surely it is unfair to make the Colony pay any part of an unnecessary expenditure. If the Governor exceed the Estimate agreed upon, why not deduct one or two years' salary from him, to make up the amount unnecessarily expended?—Unless we act in this way, we shall have no check upon the conduct of Governors. Knowing, as I do, the feeling that exists in the Island upon this subject, I think no vote can be more objectionable than the present. It is impossible we should expect the Colonists to pay a single farthing, except they consider the expenditure necessary; and I understand they are not of that opinion.

Mr. GEORGE DAWSON.—It would be hard, as the Hon. Member proposes, to stop the salary of the Governor for 1, 2, or 3 years, to pay for the Government House. With respect to the cost of its erection, I have only to say, the Estimate was sent into the Treasury in the usual way, and the expense will not exceed that recommended by the Government Surveyor.

Mr. ROBINSON.—Under the former system of governing Newfoundland, the Government was administered by the Naval Officer appointed for the purpose, a-board ship. It would be absurd to say, now that a Civil Government has been appointed, that there should not be a Government House. I do not object to that, but I do not wish too great an expense to be incurred in erecting one. The people of the Island are perfectly willing to have a House erected at a moderate cost.

Mr. HUME.—I am extremely happy to hear this; and I hope that the people will be taxed for its erection. But I believe if the people were asked whether 12,000l. was not too much to spend upon a House, they would say 5,000l. would be enough.

Mr. ROBINSON.—I think the people are willing to submit to an expenditure of 12,000l. on this account, though they should be obliged to bear the burden of it, and I am far from saying that they should.

In the House of Commons (on the 17th June), on the motion of General Gascoyne, for the House to inquire into the causes of the present depressed state of the Shipping Interest—

Mr. ROBINSON claimed the indulgence of the House while he offered some remarks upon a question of such vital importance to the best interests of the country as the present. The Right Hon. Member opposite objected to the motion of the Hon. and Gallant General, on the ground of its offering no specific proposition to the notice of the House, and holding out no prospect of a final satisfactory result. The ship-owners approached the House with their complaints last year, when he regretted to add they were treated as no other body, similarly situated, had ever before been treated by Parliament. And now, after the additional suffering of twelve months, aggravated by no ordinary circumstances, it was a little too much that they should be told that there was no ground for the present motion. The Right Hon. Gentleman professed that he and his Right Hon. colleagues would take the subject into consideration in the course of the ensuing recess, with a view to ascertain what could be done towards a final settlement of the question. But without intending any disrespect to the Right Hon. Gentleman, he (Mr. R.) placed no great reliance upon the assertions or promises of men who were in office to-day, and who might be out of office to-morrow—[hear, and laughter]—and in confirmation of the justice of his incredulity upon this point, he appealed to the experience of the last eighteen months, and to the frequent changes which had taken place within that time in the political world. Under these circumstances it became necessary for the House to pledge itself to inquire into the subject, not indeed in the present (for that was too far advanced), but in the next Session of Parliament. It might be true that a considerable number of ships were employed in British trade, but he denied that they were profitably employed. This was a lamentable fact; it was melancholy to see our commercial shipping—an interest the well being of which was so important to the State—so necessary to our naval superiority, and which once used to be so cherished by the Government—it was melancholy to see it left to take its chance, without fair protection or support; and, if possible, it was still more melancholy to observe the Ministers of the Crown refusing to institute that inquiry which the subject demanded. The number of vessels built since the adoption of the system of which the ship-owners complained, afforded a fair criterion of the state of that important interest. The owners of vessels already in existence were forced to employ them even at a loss, or allow them to rot in harbour; but it was clear from the diminution that had recently taken place in ship building, that the shipping interest would in a short time be in a situation not merely to ask as hitherto for the consideration of Government, but imperatively to demand inquiry. If we wished to maintain our commercial marine as the source and foundation of our naval superiority, that inquiry should be granted, with a view to ascertain the causes of the decay that had taken place in the shipping interests, and if possible to discover a remedy for the evil. In the mean and the amount of tonnage employed, there had been a considerable falling off in the course of the last year. The same might be said with respect to the vessels registered in the British Empire in the years 1825, 1826, and 1827. In 1825, the number was 22,783; in 1826, 23,234; and in 1827, 21,799—being in the last mentioned year a decrease of 1,435, as compared with 1826, and 984 less than in 1825. In Ireland there was less ship building than in other parts of the Empire; but even there the diminution in the last, as compared with former years, was ob-

servable. The account stood thus—there were built in Ireland the following number of ships:—

In 1826	44
1827	48
1828	34

Again, in the entries of shipping into the ports of Ireland in the last year, the falling off amounted to nearly 1000 vessels. As he had before said, it was important to consider whether our vessels were profitably employed or not. When the House discussed the Corn Question recently, it was deemed desirable to ascertain at what price the growers could produce corn, both in this and in other countries, with a view to protect the farmer. Now, he did not ask for any exclusive advantage on the part of the ship-owners, but he wished an inquiry to be made as to whether they were sailing their ships at a profit or not. He did not say they were entitled to any particular protection at the expense of other classes in the community, but to a fair share of protection they were entitled. On referring to the freights between Quebec and London, he found that in 1818 they amounted to 3l. 5s. per load, for timber, but now they were only 2l.; in the former year the carriage of linseed produced 8s. 6d., now it was 5s.; in 1818 the freight of hemp was 3l. 10s., it was now 2l. 7s. 6d. The freight between this country and Menel, and this country and New South Wales, had suffered a similar diminution. A great decrease had taken place in the building of vessels, and ships now employed were losing money every day, and were so employed only as an alternative between total want of employment, or sailing at a loss. Last year the question came before the House under very disadvantageous circumstances, inasmuch as it was mixed up with political considerations with which it ought never to have been connected. Some of the advocates, who were, he would not say the real, but the pretended friends of the ship-owners, availed themselves of the opportunity to throw out imputations against the policy and conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, which he was sure he might say the ship-owners never recognised. The conduct of these injudicious advocates was calculated, perhaps, to excite an unfavourable impression on the mind of the Right Hon. Gentleman, though he (Mr. R.) did not mean to say it had influenced his policy. There was no ship-owner who was not ready to say that the utmost that could be adduced against the Right Hon. Gentleman was, that he was mistaken in his views to a certain extent. He had the utmost deference for the judgment and abilities of that Right Hon. Gentleman, and he did not mean to set up his own opinion rashly against his, but he did hope the House would not be led away on the present occasion by the authority or eloquence of the Right Hon. Gentleman. It was true Government had last year determined that there was no ground for inquiry with respect to the shipping interest, but what had Government done this year in direct contradiction to its own previously expressed opinion with regard to the wool trade? Government said there was no ground for inquiry on that subject, yet it had agreed to one with a view to do that which he very much feared it never could do, namely, satisfy the landed interest. Thus, one measure was voted out to the proprietors of land, and another to the ship-owners. He hoped another Session would not be allowed to pass without inquiry on this subject. He called the attention of the House to all the great maritime Powers of Europe and America at the present period. While we were acting on the reciprocity system, they were acting on the most restrictive and hostile policy to the exclusion of our ship-owners and manufacturers, with a view to gain that superiority and ascendancy over us, in the race of wealth and industry, which we ourselves had hitherto occupied over them. In the ports of the United States of America there was hardly a British flag to be seen, our ships being excluded by a heavy tonnage duty, while in the port which he (the Hon. and Gallant General) represented, and in other places, American ships were seen nearly in as great numbers as our own. They occupied our docks and harbours to the exclusion of native vessels. He was not jealous of the Americans or any other nation, but it was important that we should take care, while these measures were adopted abroad, not to relax our navigation system without due caution and inquiry. If a mistake had been committed, it was better to remedy it now, than to go on in a mistaken policy on the faith of the Right Hon. Gentleman's judgment and experience, till it might be too late to apply an adequate remedy. He was exceedingly surprised last year at the assertion of the Hon. Member for Dover, who spoke early in the debate, and made a statement calculated to produce an impression on the House, seeing his connection with the trading and shipping interests. The Hon. Member should not have taken the Gallant General so severely to task on that occasion for a mere mistake of numbers, which occurred in the course of his speech, and which after all was not the Gallant General's mistake, but that of the document in which it had been printed.—The Hon. Gentleman had confidently stated on his own knowledge and experience that ships could be built as cheap here in England as abroad. [Hear, from Mr. P. Thompson.] Now, he (Mr. R.) had been in business a few years longer than the Hon. Gentleman, and could confidently assert that that was a groundless statement. However, let it not rest on his authority; but let the matter form one of the grounds of the inquiry demanded by the Gallant General. He had seen a letter that day from Dantzic, dated the 22d May, in which it was stated that an oak-built vessel had just been launched at that port with all its spars, &c., complete, at a cost of three pounds per ton. This, however, might be an over-statement, and he was himself sceptical on the point; but he confidently asserted that northern vessels could be built at a cost one-third less than was incurred in building ours. Besides they could be sailed at less expense, and in the race of competition which we

were running with them, to use a common expression, we must go by the board. He complained of the anomaly of permitting foreign seamen to enter our ports in foreign vessels, while we excluded them from serving on board British vessels in time of peace, with a view to encourage a nursery of naval sailors against a war. He asked, how could the Right Hon. Gentleman prove that foreign ships and crews did not *pro tanto* displace an equal amount of our own vessels and men? It was perfectly true that some of the ship-owners came down to the House last year with most exaggerated statements. The acute mind of the Right Hon. Gentleman soon found these out, and argued from them that all their statements were alike fallacious. Now he contended that this was neither ingenuous nor fair; that all the statements made to the House were not unfounded, and that it was not just, because the petitioners from Scarborough had made fallacious statements, and others had made exaggerated ones, that the Right Hon. Gentleman should seize this with a view to discredit the complaints of the shipping interest generally. He felt bound to set the House right with respect to the character of the ship-owners on this point, no matter whether they succeeded in what they now sought for or not. All they asked was, a fair and dispassionate inquiry, such as had never hitherto been refused to any important interest or question, and which ought not now to be refused to an interest which might one day decide the fate of the country.

CATHOLIC MEETING.

(From the Dublin Morning Post, June 27.)

Yesterday there was an adjourned Separate Meeting; the Rev. F. L'Estrange in the chair.

Mr. O'Connell said, he could now state, with confidence, that the same spirit of enthusiastic patriotism animated at this moment the freeholders of Clare, as that which had so gloriously distinguished the freeholders of Louth, Waterford, Monaghan, and Westmeath. The Treasurers finding that they could not obey the order for the advance of a sum out of the old funds to defray the expenses of the election, without the sanction of an Aggregate Meeting, and unwilling to delay on this account, the sum of 1000l. had been at once advanced on individual responsibility, and they were ready to advance the remainder to the 5000l., or such further sum as might be required. (Cheers.) He had also to state further gratifying facts. On the collector, on this day, applying for his subscription to Mr. John Power, that gentleman immediately handed out a bank note for 100l.; Mr. Cornelius M'Loghlin gave also a cheque on the bank for a like sum; the next was Mr. Eanis, who gave a vote for 100l.; this, three Catholic merchants, in almost a moment, subscribed 300l.—He had to communicate to the meeting the pleasing intelligence that Mr. Sheil starts to-morrow for the county Clare, whither he will be accompanied by Father Tom Maguire—(immense cheering)—and Counsellor Ronayne. These gentlemen will, on Sunday, take separate parishes each, and they will at once occupy the enemy's strong holds; and he thinks it will be impossible to get the freeholders of Clare to declare against their country, when addressed by three such men as these. He will be at Eanis on Sunday himself, and on the hustings opposite his Right Hon. opponent on Monday, and he would pledge himself, in perfect good humour. His Right Hon. Friend having been longer in the Imperial Parliament than himself—(laughter)—he would be entitled to precedence on this occasion, and he (Mr. O'Connell) would let him go on first, and then reply to him. There was another curious piece of information he had for them;—he found that on looking over the ancient Statutes and Acts of Parliament, that there could not only not be any possible objection to his standing as a Catholic candidate, but not the slightest could be formed against his return. He found also that he could even sit in the House without being sworn; but then he was liable to a fine of 500l. for every night that he sat without taking the oaths. To be sure he could not sit many nights under these circumstances; but then he could, at any rate, carry in the Catholic petition, and vote and speak on it, so that he thinks he would get good value for 500l. He cared little who paid it; but he was confident, that on his return, he could get the amount collected in halfpence. He would not take the subscription of any one for more than one penny, so that they could thus send back his 500l. to the Speaker of the House of Commons, in good hard brass. But he finds that this very plan he now mentions to them, was precisely that recommended to the Catholics twenty-five years ago—and by whom?—by no less a person than Charles James Fox—as the best possible way to try their question. He said their only course was for a Catholic Member to go and sit for a few nights in the House, when if they did not cover him with the annual indemnity, they would cover themselves with shame and disgrace. He (Mr. O'Connell) would bring them into a dilemma. He would go before them and say that he could not take the Test Oath; that as a Catholic he could not swear that the sacrifice of the Mass was impious and idolatrous. He would then put it—Now, if I be willing to commit perjury by swearing that which I know to be false, you will admit me amongst you; but if I refuse to perjure myself, you then shut the door in my face. (Cheers.) It was an experiment worth trying, and he would make the experiment. He concluded by moving an additional Committee twenty-one to that appointed the preceding day collect subscriptions.

Several subscriptions collected that day were then handed in, and Mr. Hart read a letter from Lord Cloncurry, transmitting 10l.

Mr. O'Connell proposed a vote of gratitude to

Lord Cloncurry; and the motion being seconded, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Coppinger felt great pleasure in communicating a circumstance to the Meeting which he had this day heard. A friend of his had a conversation with the relative of the Protestant Archbishop of Tuam, who had considerable property in Clare. His friend asked him would he go down there; he answered in the affirmative—that he had been written to by Mr. Fitzgerald's agent, but his reply was, that he feared he would not be able to influence his tenantry to give him a single vote.—(Cheers.)

Thanks having been returned to the Chairman, the Meeting adjourned.

Mr. O'Connell announced, that the subscriptions collected this day amounted to upwards of 500/.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) July 31, 1828.

We have been favoured with the loan of a London *Sax* of the 30th June, brought by the *Funchal*, 25 days from Liverpool; from which we have extracted the preceding interesting article.

We feel much pleasure in laying before our readers the very spirited and talented speech of G. R. ROBINSON, Esq., Member for Worcester, on the Shipping Interest of the British Empire; and also the lengthened debate in the House of Commons, upon the vote of 23,818/ 7s. 3d. for the Civil Establishment of Newfoundland; and building a House for the Governor, in which he took a very prominent part.—From the enlightened and liberal views which the Honourable Member has taken of several important subjects, since his introduction into that august assembly, and, more particularly, from the intense interest he has manifested, at all times, upon those relating to this Island; we have every reason to flatter ourselves, that we shall derive some substantial benefits;—feeling convinced, as we do, that there is no Member of the House better qualified or more competent to offer his opinions upon the affairs of Newfoundland, its trade, commerce, and fisheries, than Mr. ROBINSON, who had opportunities, which few others possessed, of acquiring, from personal experience, a perfect knowledge of them, together with all their various localities. We, therefore, think we may, with much propriety, congratulate the Inhabitants of this colony, upon having such an able and watchful guardian in the Nation's Senate.

In the House of Commons, Sir GEORGE MURRAY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave notice of a motion to bring in a Bill, on the 1st July, to continue the Laws respecting the Civil Government and fisheries of Newfoundland.

His Excellency the Governor was in London on the 30th ult., and intended to proceed to Southampton in a day or two after, to embark in the yacht for this place. His Excellency is, we understand, accompanied by Miss COCHRANE, Captain BRUCE (Colonial Secretary) and Lady.—Duplicates of letters by the yacht were received on Tuesday, so that she may be hourly looked for.

H. M. S. *Challenger*, Captain FITZCLARENCE, touched off this port on Sunday morning last, 33 days from Portsmouth, and having landed 50000/ in specie, for the Commissariat Department, proceeded on to Halifax.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Pillhead*, Mr. CLAPP, Jun.—In the *Funchal*, Lieut. ROBERT CARTER, R. N., and Mr. FRITH.—In the *Fury*, Mr. S. KOUGH, Jun.

DEPARTURE.—In the *Oporto Packet*, Mr. JOHN RYAN.

The Brig *Hope*, Captain SANDERS, arrived on Tuesday from Liverpool, spoke, in long. 37, the Schooner *Union*, from this Island, bound to Oporto, out 4 days;—the Brig *Horatio*, hence for Figueira, in long. 31, out 6 days—and the Brig *Iris*, from Conception Bay, in long. 42; out 3 days.

Captain SHEDDEN, of the Brigantine *Britannia*, from Vienna, reports, that on the 19th June he passed a large Ship called the *Chelsea*, of Boston, totally dismantled, and stripped of every thing,—loaded, as he supposes, with cotton, a quantity of it being strewed about the deck and in the hold.

On the 12th of June the whole of the Russian army had crossed the Danube.

Greenock, June 26.—The *Scotia*, Gilchrist, from Newfoundland to Oporto, arrived here yesterday; on the 18th instant, when within five miles of the Castle of Oporto, she was brought to by a Portuguese squadron of two corvettes and a brig, and informed that the port was under blockade, and that she could not be admitted, nor allowed to have any communication with the shore. After bearing away, she was followed for 12 leagues by the brig of war.

We regret exceedingly to find from the following circular, coupled with the above extract, that our fish markets on the Continent wear a most unpromising aspect.

“Cadix, 18th June, 1828.
The consumption of codfish in Spain the past twelve months has been greatly short of the quantity taken off each preceding year. Notwithstanding the reduction in the duties they remain, local rates included, equal to 14s. per quintal, which

works the effect of a prohibition of the article for general use; and I fear all our markets will be dull for the first arrivals of new catch, unless some favourable turn takes place to reduce prices for its consumption in the interior. As long as the present Tariff continues in force, there can be no encouragement for importations of any description of English goods; and it is surprising the British government overlooks the cause of the decay of trade between this country and the United Kingdom. It is difficult to anticipate an opinion of opening prices for good new dry fish, fit to keep for slow sale without spoiling; but inferior and old fish is not likely to meet buyers at our markets.

“No freights offer for any part of the world. Vessels engaged in England run out in ballast to take home wine and fruit, and leave nothing to be done for shipping seeking employment.”

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

ENTERED.
July 24.—Schooner John & William, Stanley, Madeira; 9 pipes, 19 hhds., 17 qr-casks Madeira wine, and onions.
Brig Hope, Ford, Lisbon; 500 hhds. salt, 2 half qr-casks wine.
Schooner Harriet, Belfontaine, Bay Verte; 22 oxen, 14 sheep, 8 firkins butter.
Brig Sylph, Underhill, Figueira; 450 hhds. salt.
26.—Schooner Fury, Vaughan, Quebec; 150 barrels flour, 3 3/8 barrels lard and pork, 109 firkins butter, 100 quintals bread, 1000 staves, 6 hogheads and 20 kegs tobacco.
Schooner Adventure, Cathbertson, Barbados; 88 puns molasses, 21 barrels sugar.
Brig Pillhead, Clapp, Figueira; 850 hhds. salt.
28.—Brig George & Ann, Carse, Hamburg; 2268 bags bread, 20 barrels flour, 17 firkins butter, 10 M. brick.
Schooner Catherine, Roach, Sydney; 10 oxen, 6 cows, and 6 tubs butter.
29.—Schooner Belle Isle, Cosgrove, Sydney; 65 chafis coal.
Schooner Heroine, Benson, Dartmouth; sundry British merchandise.
Brig Leah, Cole, Hamburg; 833 bags bread, 130 bla. flour, 20 barrels oatmeal, 61 bags pease, 10 bags coffee, 4,000 bricks.
Brig Dolphin, Ager, Figueira; 450 hhds. salt.
Brig Britania, Shedden, Vienna; 260 hhds. salt.
Brig Sedons, Goldsmith, Lisbon; 900 hhds. salt.
30.—Brig Funchal, Picken, Liverpool; 500 hhds. salt, 30 tons coal, 101 firkins butter, 912 bags bread.
Brig Hope, Saunders, Liverpool; 24 firkins butter, 10 lbs. pork.
Schooner Ceres, Hodson, Grenada; 50 puncheons molasses, 35 puns rum, 5 tierces sugar.
Schooner Susan, Le B. de, Arichat; 37 head oxen and cows, 14 calves, 25 sheep, 1 horse, 14 tubs butter.
Schooner Fly, Egg, Figueira; 250 hhds. salt.
Schooner Le Esperance, Girroir, P. E. Island; 15 M. board, 12 head oxen and cows, 21 sheep, 19 tubs butter.
CLEARED.
July 24.—Schooner Four Sons, Fougere, Cape Breton; ballast.
Schooner Commodore, Hart, Liverpool; 16118 gallons sea and cod oil, 4144 seal-skins.
Schooner Harriet, Belfontaine, Margaree; 1 pun molasses, 1 barrel sugar, 50 hhds. salt.
26.—Brig Oporto Packet, Pridham, Bristol; 427 casks containing 29000 gallons sea and cod oil, 6840 seal-skins.
Schooner Teresa, Tyson, P. E. Island; 10 hhds. salt.
Schooner Angelique, Roe, Arichat; ballast.
Schooner Marie Jane, Landries, Sydney; ballast.
Schooner Margaret, Stewart, P. E. Island; ballast.

BIRTH.—At Bath, on the 11th ultimo, the Lady of THOMAS HOLDSWORTH BROOKING, Esq., of a Son.

Died on Thursday morning, aged 17 years, ELIZABETH, third daughter of Mr. HENRY RADFORD, of this town.—Her funeral took place on Sunday, and was respectfully attended.

At Harbor Grace, on Thursday evening last, the infant son of JOHN ROCHFORD, Esq., M. D., aged 20 months.

On Monday evening last, aged 80, Mr. WILLIAM WALSH, after a long and tedious illness, which he supported with Christian fortitude.—His remains will be conveyed to the grave this evening, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence 11, Duckworth Street, when his friends and acquaintances are solicited to attend without further notice.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
Brine, Murch & Co.
10 OXEN,
2 Milch Cows, and 2 Calves,
13 Sheep,
2 Horses,
10 Tubs new Butter,
13 M. pine Board. July 31.

THIS DAY,
At 12 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
William & Henry Thomas,
31 MILCH Cows,
2 Fat Oxen,
14 Calves,
1 Bay Mare,
10 Tubs Sydney Butter. July 31.

Notice.

THE Members of the Benevolent Irish Society are requested to meet at the ORPHAN ASYLUM SCHOOL, THIS EVENING, at 3 o'clock, to walk in procession at the funeral of the late Mr. WILLIAM WALSH.

By order, JOHN SHEA, Secretary. July 31.

Notices.

SUCH Persons as may be desirous of REPAIRING the *Military Road*, leading from Fort Townshend to Signal-Hill, are requested to send Sealed Tenders, in triplicate, addressed to the Subscriber on or before TUESDAY, the 5th August, at noon.—Specification of particulars to be seen at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer.

Payment will be made in British Silver, or in Dollars at 4s. 4d. each, at the option of the Officer in charge of the Commissariat.

C. W. BEVERLEY, D. A. C. G.
Commissariat Office, St. John's, Newfoundland, }
30th July, 1828.

NAVY CONTRACT.

Fresh Beef and Vegetables.

SUCH Persons as may be desirous of Contracting to supply His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on this station, with FRESH BEEF and VEGETABLES, for Twelve Months, from the 1st day of October next, are requested to send Sealed Tenders (in triplicate) for that purpose to the Subscriber, before 12 o'clock, on the 31st instant, expressing in words the rate per lb., British Sterling, and marked on the covers "Tenders for Fresh Beef and Vegetables." Two Securities will be required, to enter into a Bond, for the due performance of the Contract, in the sum of 5000/ British Sterling; and the Tenders must be accompanied by a Letter, signed by the parties proposing to become Sureties.—Payment will be made Quarterly for the actual quantity of Fresh Beef and Vegetables supplied, in British Silver Money, or Dollars at 4s. 4d. each, at the option of the Subscriber, or such Person as may be authorized by the Victualling Board. The Tenders must be in strict conformity with this advertisement.—Further particulars, and the conditions of the Contract, may be known on application to

ISAAC HOLMES,
H. M. Naval Depot, St. John's, Newfoundland, }
8th July, 1828.

Improved Fire-Works.

PATRICK S. M'NAMARA,
GRATEFUL for the support he has hitherto experienced, returns his most sincere thanks to the gentry and public of St. John's and its vicinity, respectfully informs them, that he continues as usual to affix up (on the newest and most approved principle) Kitchen Ranges, Metal and Tile Ovens, Grates, Chimney-pieces, Stoves, Steam-boilers, Plastering, &c. &c. together with Mason-work of every description.—All Commands left at his House adjoining the premises of P. W. CARTER, Esq., shall be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
The most respectable references can be given, July 17.

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 qts. of Fish in bulk.—Apply to
RENFELL & MORTIMER,

WHO OFFER FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the said Vessel—Consisting of
280 Hogsheads Salt, and
6 Tons Coal. June 26.

On Sale.

PATRICK MORRIS
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
By the Belle Isle, from Sydney,
400 Hogsheads COAL,
Which will be sold low if taken from the Vessel.
Also,
10 Tons brown Seal OIL.
July 31.

Now Landing, and for Sale,
AT THE WHARF OF
LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,
The Cargoes of the Schooners *Lord Nelson*, and *Four Sons*, from Bay Verte, New-Brunswick,
CONSISTING OF
PRIME Pine Board and Plank,
Ditto Spruce ditto ditto;
Which will be sold on very reasonable terms.
July 24.

On Sale.

DOYLE AND LAWLER

HAVE LATELY IMPORTED,
An extensive assortment of
Manufactured Goods,
CONSISTING OF

FANCY-Coloured Cottons and Chintzes, of various patterns and qualities,
Furniture Cottons,
Coloured Calico Linings,
Bleached and grey Calicoes, of assorted breadths and qualities,
Black and coloured Sarsnets, for dresses,
White and coloured Muslins, for ditto,
India Book, Cambrie, Jaconet, and Mull Muslins,
Rolled Jaconet Muslins, for linings,
Tambort Jaconet Muslin Collars, elegantly worked,
Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Imitation French Cambrie,
Ditto ditto ditto Handkerchiefs, plain and worked,
Silk, Gauze, and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Silk Shawls, of various patterns,
Cloth, Cashmere, and Cotton ditto,
Worsted Tippets,
Bleached Scotch Holland,
Brown Holland,
Shaded Moreens,
Imitation embossed Moreens,
Green Lenos,
Plain, figured, and twilled Stuffs (assorted colours),
Black, crimson, purple, green, and brown Velvets,
Fustians,
Shalloons,
Waddings,
Ticking,
Checks,
Homespun,
Chambray,
Flannels,
Serges,
Swanskins,
Kerseyes,
Green Table Cloths,
Marseilles Quilts,
White and coloured Counterpanes,
Rose Blankets,
Cotton Hose,
Ditto half ditto,
Ditto Socks,
Superfine and fine broad and narrow Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Fearnoughts, &c. &c. &c.

The above Goods were selected by Mr. D. at Manchester, Rochdale, Leeds, &c., and can be warranted of superior qualities, and most approved modern patterns.—Being purchased for Cash, they can be sold very cheap.

D. & L. have also remaining on hand, part of their Spring Stock (already advertised), and some excellent Hamburg BREAD, lately imported in the *Mary & Jane*.

July 24.

PATRICK MORRIS

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
By the Prospect from London,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
On moderate terms,

3 PIPES best Cognac Brandy,
10 Ditto Tenerife Wine,
10 Cases Gentlemen's superfine, Men's and Youths' plated Hats,
1000 Pair Men's and Boys' stout Shoes,
3 Bales Slops, consisting of Red Boize Shirts,
Duck Prucks, Duck Trowsers, Scotch Caps,
50 Dozen Ribbed-yarn-Hose, and
500 Cotton Shirts,
8 Bales containing 100 pieces Canvas from No. 1 to 7,
50 Pieces flat Canvas,
London mould and dipped Candles,
London Soap.

HE HAS ALSO REMAINING,
Of former importations,

1500 Bags Bread,
150 Barrels Oatmeal,
50 Firkins Butter,
50 Barrels Beef,
100 Tierces Porter,
10 Hogsheads Tobacco,
50 Feather Beds,
100 Cwt. Cordage,
100 M. Lumber,
25 M. Shingles,
Spars of large dimensions,
100 Hogsheads Salt.

Also,
1200 Pieces of superior Printed Cottons, of the most fashionable patterns and finest texture,
100 Pieces Calicoes,
Drill and Waistcoat Patterns,
Superfine black and blue Broad Cloth,
Ditto ditto Forest ditto,
Flushings,
Blanketing, Serges,
And various other articles.

July 24.



POETS' CORNER.

ADIEU TO CARLTON HOUSE.

(From the Age.)

The following Elegy, written by His Majesty, on the demolition of Carlton Palace, has been forwarded to us by a confidential personage; our readers may depend on its authenticity—

Farewell! dear Palace of my youth, farewell!
 Thy walls are fallen, and unhinged thy gate;
 And soon a stone will not be left to tell
 Where once a British Monarch kept his state.
 As fond remembrance now awakes the past
 Of all my pride enjoy'd, my heart held dear,
 To think of what thou art, and what thou wast—
 I cannot turn to thee without a tear!
 Oh! where is he, the Yorrick of my board,
 Whose wit would "set the table in a roar,"
 Whose eloquence would blight oppression's sword—
 Where is he now? like thee, alas, no more!
 The time is past that him I should condemn;
 Child of caprice, yet to his will the slave:
 He had his virtues—let me think of them—
 His faults be buried with him, in the grave.
 And he, stern censor of the public weal,
 Who saw the faults of friends, but not his own,
 Is gone—to give the loathsome worm its meal:
 Is nothing left?—A monumental stone!
 Another starts before my aching eyes,
 His Monarch's friend, the people's mighty mate;
 Who awoke the Senate when they saw him rise
 To wake the thunders of the loud debate.
 When anarchy went stalking through the land,
 The altars of his God he ne'er forsook:
 The tide of treason, when he waved his hand,
 O'erwhelm'd her bloodhounds, crouching at his look.
 Pass on, ye shades! for you my heart must bleed—
 No earthly King can rouse the sleep of death:
 The storm that rends the oak has bent the reed:
 The mighty and the mean fall by a breath.
 But, Carlton! when I view thy prostrate walls,
 Thy chambers desolate, thy joyless hearth;
 Tread on the ruins of thy festive halls,
 And find a solitude thy scene of mirth—
 The tear will start: to me 'tis hallow'd ground,
 For did not friendship consecrate the spot?
 And pleasure whirl'd me in her mazy round:
 All, all have vanish'd—but are they forgot?
 Like others, I have had my dreams of youth;
 Like others, all its perils dearly prov'd;
 Like others, fondly deem'd false vows were truth;
 Like others, lov'd again where I was lov'd.
 Then let my heart pour out its sacred grief
 For those away, who never can return;
 Though friends are not, it is a sweet relief
 To shed the tear of mem'ry o'er their urn.

Latest London Female Fashions.

DINNER PARTY DRESS.—A dress of celestial blue gros des Indes, trimmed at the border with two rows of pointed flounces, falling over each other, and the edges bound with satin. These pointed flounces are beautifully fluted; the upper one finished at the head by cinque-foil ornaments in silk, pointed and edged round by narrow rouleau of satin. The body is en gerbe, and the sleeves a la Marie, confined by bands, and on each hand, at the outside of the arm, is a buckle. At the wrist is a cuff formed of flutings, and next the hand a bracelet of dark hair, clasped by a cameo. Round the bust is a very broad falling tucker of white blond; and a white crape fichu is worn under the dress, buttoning down the front, and surmounted by a triple ruff of lace or blond, just beneath the throat. Hat of white crape, ornamented under the brim with blue and white satin, en spatula. Ribbons of the same two colours adorn the crown, with a delicate plume of white ostrich feathers.

WALKING DRESS.—A pelisse of lavender-coloured gros de Naples, with lapels ornamented with points, turning back on each side of the bust; each point finished by a gold button. Where the pelisse closes in front, down the skirt, it is cut in square notches, edged by a rouleau, two or three shades darker than the pelisse; a gold button is placed at the commencement of every separation caused by these notches. A plain broad bias fold surrounds the border, headed by a rouleau. The sleeves are a la Marie, with a very broad cuff at the wrist, terminating up the arm in a long sharp point. This pelisse has no collar, and is left very open at the throat; it is finished by a double frill of very fine lace, of a splendid pattern. The hat is formed of gauze ribbons, sewed together in stripes, sea-green and white, in bias, and the strings are of the same two colours; they are very broad and very long. The hat is also adorned with an elegant profusion of green-fancy flowers, of the rose kind, and foliage.

(From the Gentleman's Magazine of Fashions, Fancy Costumes, and the Regimentals of the Army.)

MORNING DRESS.—A dark-green olive Saxony

wool cloth coat, made double breasted; the collar not quite so short from the back seam to the top of the lappel, nor so broad as they have been worn, in order to give effect to the waistcoat and cravat, and as being more suitable to the season. The lappels have square ends. The coat fits tight to the shape—and the skirts are brought forwards on the hips. The sleeves are not quite so much en jigit as last month—they are made tight to the wrist, to show the glove. Waistcoat of white Marcellas; or of a blue cross-d-barred British Cachemere; pantaloons of light invincibles—a material quite new—a sort of twilled drill—the colour a delicate fawn; they are made rather full, but not so large as they have been worn, and show the formation of the knee; for riding they have a strap, of course of the same material, but which is made to take off at pleasure. The cravat a la croisee—and the collar of the chemise projecting. Chesterfield hat. Hair, a l'Allemande. Gloves, a delicate lilac.

A RIDING PROCK COAT.—It is made of superfine patent gambrour; the collar is round, but not wide, with sharp points in front. The pockets are outside, made somewhat large, and are about an eighth of a yard distant from the last button. The sleeves are en jigit, and are made loose—the cuffs also. Three buttons at the wrist. The skirt extremely full, and extending about three-quarters in length. The waistcoat of light fawn chequered Valencia, bound with black; it is buttoned tight up to the neck a la Prusse.—White patent corded breeches, made fall to the knee, but fitting close to the shape downwards, covered buttons, and white leather strings. A sky-blue silk handkerchief. Jockey boots, and racing spurs. Angelsea hat. Gloves, strong double-sewed white kid.

From Sir Jonah Barrington's personal Sketches.

The following is an instructive sketch of the history of the rise and progress of the party opinions of the family:—

"The anomaly of political principles among the Irish country gentlemen at that period was very extraordinary. They professed what they called 'unshaken loyalty'; and yet they were unqualified partisans of Cromwell and William—one of them de-throned his father-in-law, and the other decapitated his King.

"The 5th of November was celebrated in Dublin for the preservation of a Scottish-King from gunpowder in London; then the 30th of January was much approved of by a great number of Irish, as the anniversary of making his son, Charles the First, shorter by the head; and then the very same Irish celebrated the restoration of Charles the Second, who was twice as bad as his father;—and whilst they rejoiced in putting a crown upon the head of the son of the King who could not quietly keep his own head on, they never failed to drink bumpers to the memory of Old Nell, who had cut the King's head off. To conclude.—In order to commemorate the whole story, and make their children remember it, they dressed up a fat calf's head on every anniversary of King Charles's throat being cut, and with a smoked ham placed by the side of it, all parties partook thereof most happily, washing down the emblem and its accompaniment with as much claret as they could hold.

"Having thus proved their loyalty to James the First, and their attachment to his son's murderer, and then their loyalty to one of his grandsons, to another of whom they were disloyal, they next proceeded to celebrate the birth-day of William of Orange, a Dutchman, who turned their King, his father-in-law, out of the country, and who, in all probability, would have given the Irish another calf's head for their celebration, if his said father-in-law had not got out of the way with the utmost expedition, and gone to live upon charity in France, with the natural enemies of the British nation.

"One part of the Irish people then invented a toast, called 'the glorious, pious, and immortal memory of William, the Dutchman'; whilst another raised a counter toast, called 'the memory of the chestnut horse, that broke the neck of the same King William.' But, in my mind, (if I am to judge of past times by the corporation of Dublin) it was only to coin an excuse for getting luthally drunk as often as possible, that they were so enthusiastically fond of making sentiments, as they called them.

"As to the politics of my family, we had, no doubt, some very substantial reasons for being both Cromwellians and Williamites; the one confirmed our grants, and the other preserved them for us; my family, indeed, had certainly not only those, but other very especial reasons to be pleased with King William; and though he gave them nothing, they kept what they had, which might have been lost but for his usurpation.

"During the short reign of James the Second in Ireland, those who were not for him were considered to be against him, and of course were subjected to the severities and confiscations usual in all civil wars. Amongst the rest, my great-grandfather, Colonel John Barrington, being a protestant, and having no predilection for King James, was ousted from his mansion and estates at Cullinaghmore by one O'Fagan, a Jacobite wig-maker and violent partizan, from Ballinakill. He was, notwithstanding, rather respectfully treated, and was allowed 40l. a-year so long as he behaved himself.

"However, he only behaved well for a couple of months; at the end of which time, with a party of his faithful tenants, he surprised the wig-maker, turned him out of possession in his turn, and repossessed himself of his mansion and estates.

"The wig-maker, having escaped to Dublin, laid his complaint before the authorities; and a party of soldiers were ordered to make short work of it, if the Colonel did not submit on the first summons.

"The party demanded entrance, but were refused; and a little firing from the windows of the mansion took place. Not being, however, tenable, it was successfully stormed; the old game-keeper, John Neville, killed, and my grandfather taken prisoner, conveyed to the drum head at Rahenduff, tried as a rebel by a certain Cornet M'Mahon, and in due form ordered to be hanged in an hour.

"At the appointed time, execution was punctually proceeded on; and so far as tying up the Colonel to the crossbar of his own gate, the sentence was actually put in force. But at the moment the first haul was given to elevate him, Ned Doran, a tenant of the estate, who was a trooper in King James's army, rode up to the gate—himself and horse in a state of complete exhaustion. He saw with horror his landlord strung up, and exclaimed:—

"Halla! hallo! blood and suns, boys! cut down the Colonel! cut down the Colonel! or ye'll be all hanged yeerselves, ye villains of the world, ye! I am straight from the Boyne Water, through thick and thin; ough, by the hoky! we're all cut up and kilt to the devil and back again—Jemmy's scampered bad luck to him, without 'a good bye to yeess! or kiss my —! or the least civility in life.'

"My grandfather's hangman lost no time in getting off, leaving the Colonel slung fast by the neck to the gate posts. But Doran soon cut him down, and fell on his knees to beg pardon, of his landlord, the holy Virgin, and King William from the Boyne Water.

"The Colonel obtained the trooper pardon, and he was ever after a faithful adherent. He was the grandfather of friend Colonel Doran, of the Irish brigade—afterwards, if I recollect rightly, of the 47th regiment—the officer who cut a German Colonel's head clean off in the mess-room at Lisbon, after dinner, with one slice of his sabre. He dined with me repeatedly at Paris about six years since, and was the most disguised warrior that could possibly be imagined. When he left Cullenagh for the Continent, in 1783, he was as fine, a clever-looking young farmer as could be seen; but he had been blown up once or twice in storming batteries, which, with a few gashes across his features, and the obvious aid of numerous pipes of wine, or something not weaker, had so spoiled his beauty, that he had become of late absolutely frightful.

"This occurrence of my great-grandfather fixed the political creed of my family. On the 1st of July the orange lily was sure to garnish every window in the mansion; the hereditary petticoats scarcely ceased cracking all the evening to glorify the victory of the Boyne Water, till one of them burst, and killed the gardener's wife, who was tying an orange ribbon round the mouth of it, which she had stopped for fear of accidents."

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

(From "Personal Narrative of the Irish Rebellion," just published.)

We are told the following story in a note, which laments the expatriation of Irishmen to serve in Foreign armies:—

"The field of Fontenoy was contested with the most obstinate courage by the allied troops of England, Hanover, &c. under the command of the Duke of Cumberland, and those of France under the veteran Marshal Saxe. The battle was long and doubtful, but the fortune of the day promised victory to the allies. The troops of France were worsted in every quarter, and the attention of the commander was now chiefly directed to the personal safety of the Monarch. In this hour of discomfiture and impending ruin, the French king addressed the veteran Saxe, and eagerly inquired was there nothing left to uphold the honour of the day, 'I have yet,' replied the gallant Saxe, 'a small reserve.—The Irish troops are fresh, but their numbers are few.' They were led to immediate action and the stimulating cry of 'Cuing' or 'Luemioch agus er feall na Sassenach' was re-echoed from man to man. The fortune of the field was no longer doubtful, and victory the most decisive crowned the arms of France. 'Curse on the laws,' exclaimed the British monarch, 'which deprive me of such subjects!' I have extracted the foregoing anecdote from a journal of the campaigns of my maternal grand uncle, who bore a distinguished share in the honours of that; and the following I report on the authority of his son, who served in the Irish brigade until its final departure from France in the early years of the revolution. 'We were under arms and about to march from France, after a century of military service, covered with military glory. We halted to receive the last salutations of the unfortunate Louis the Sixteenth, in the person of Monsieur his brother. The scene was an affecting one. He advanced to the front of the brigade. The officers formed a circle round him. He addressed us under evident feelings of agitation,—many were honoured by the most flattering marks of his personal attention. 'We acknowledge, gentlemen,' said he, 'the invaluable services which France, during the lengthened period of a hundred years, has received from the Irish brigade, services which we shall never forget, though totally unable to repay. Receive this standard' (it was embroidered with the shamrock and fleur-de-lis) 'a pledge of our remembrance, a token of our admiration and respect; and this, generous Hibernians, shall be the motto on your spotless colours—

"1692—1792."

"Semper et ubique fidelis."

A history of the gallant Irish Brigade would be a most interesting work; but we have now to conclude, which we shall do with a tragi-comic anecdote.

"A small party of a Highland regiment had been despatched from the little village of D— to search for arms. They stopped at the cabin of a peasant, and demanded entrance. Poor Pat had a cow, a

rare blessing. He was in the act of cleansing its miserable hovel, with a large three pronged fork, when he observed the soldiers around his cottage. Irishmen generally act from the first impulse; and the first impulse of Pat's mind at this moment was self-preservation. He darted from the hovel with the long fork in his hand, dashed through the astonished soldiers, heading his course towards a neighbouring bog, bounded up the road over which he passed. The party pursued—Pat had gained an important point. The attention of the enemy was drawn off from his cottage, and his little family had time to make arrangements for their safety. The pursuit was hot, but the retreat still more vigorous; the encumbrance of brogues was soon laid aside, and Pat, in his native phraseology, gained the bog in a jiffy. He was more fleet than his pursuers; but a stout, lengthy, brawny grenadier, as familiar with bog and mountain as the best Irishman in the province, had far outrun his companions, and every moment gained ground in the pursuit, was just within bayonet reach, when Pat, wheeling rapidly round, charged him with his long three-pronged fork in front; the thrust was a home one, and the Highlander fell. Pat, who in all his varieties of life had never seen the Highland costume before, gazed in surprise on his fallen enemy, addressing him in his native language—'Thoug'e shiu, leat agus go m'ing shei maith dhat, shei an Diabhl do ve' out er maudiu um eigh shei', agus thu amoth ghon dhe bhristieigh.—Take that, and much good may it do you; you were in a devil of a hurry after us this morning, when you did'nt wait to put on your breeches.'

MADemoiselle SONTAG.

(Extract of a private letter from Paris.)

I was fortunate to-night—I have seen her—she is all that I have heard—young, beautiful, and divinely gifted. She appeared before me like one of those bright creatures we have sometimes read of, upon whom, at their birth, the good geni had showered all their choicest favours. And yet her beauty, touching and enchanting though it be, is far from producing its full effect at once. It is not a beauty of that splendour which first dazzles, but then leaves the eye at leisure to search for specks; as soon as it has become accustomed to the blaze. No; her's is of another order—it steals over the senses, perpetually but imperceptibly heightening the excitement, until at length it steepens them in a sort of dreamy admiration. You feel as you gaze upon the gentle girl, that each succeeding moment serves only to discover some new charm, some new perfection, and makes you reproach yourself with being cold and insensible before. As an actress, Mademoiselle Sontag is entitled to the highest praise.—Her acting is intellectual in the extreme, and is, besides, buoyant, with all that freshness of the heart which belongs only to early youth. Her action, like her beauty, is after an Englishman's own heart. It is free from all the faults of the French and Italian schools, never exaggerated, always just and appropriate, springing from the impulse of the moment, and the peculiar situation in which she may be placed. As a singer, Mademoiselle Sontag has received the enthusiastic praise of several nations. In comic opera she is unrivalled—unapproached. Her style of singing is peculiarly chaste, and her taste pure almost to simplicity. Of her divine voice I will not attempt to prate in learned terms; suffice it to say, that it is rich, firm, and powerful; equal, perhaps, in compass, to that of Madame Pasta, the higher notes being as good, the lower much firmer and more clear, but its extraordinary quality is flexibility. She sings apparently the most difficult passages with a sort of playful scorn. You love to see her sing, for there is no grimace, no contortion of the countenance. To use a bold, but I hope not unintelligible expression—her face seems a mirror, in which the enchanting tones of her voice are reflected.

Between her and Pasta, the musical world's other wonder, no comparison can in fact be instituted. Mademoiselle Sontag could not, should not, play the character in which the Italian has won immortal fame. Were Sontag to appear in *Medea*, *Nina*, or *Didone*, let her sing and act ever so well, the illusion could not exist. Mademoiselle Sontag is, on the contrary, in truth, "the gentle *Drademonia*,"—such as she passed from the imagination of the first of poets. And how lovely she did look when the curtain drew up for the third act! An involuntary shout of admiration burst from the audience. She was dressed in a plain robe of white, made after the fashion of those worn in the days of Charles II. She was seated at table, her cheek resting upon her small white hand; while the exquisite symmetry of her arm was perfectly displayed through the wide lace sleeve; and her long brown hair, relieving the dazzling whiteness of her neck and bosom, fell almost to her feet. Every ornament, even the rich gem that had before sparkled on her forehead, was removed, and she remained a thousand times more charming, though decked only in her own surpassing loveliness.

The opera was admirably got up, and reflected great credit on the management of M. Laurent. It was played, too, with good ensemble. Donzell's magnificent, but generally a cold actor, seemed fired by the presence of the fair girl, and sang and acted admirably. Boedogni, too, was excellent in *Rodrigo*. To say that the Salle and all the passages leading to it were crowded to excess, or that the audience were enraptured, is almost unnecessary.

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