



Newfoundlander.

No. 56.

THURSDAY, August 14, 1828.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

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 Baize Shirts, Duck Frocks, Duck Trousers, Scotch Caps,
- 50 Dozen Ribbed-yarn Hose, and
- 500 Cotton Shirts,
- 8 Bales containing 100 pieces Canvass from No. 1 to 7,
- 50 Pieces flat Canvass,
- 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,
- 30 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 ditto Forest ditto,
- Flushings,
- Blanketings, Serges,
- And various other articles.

July 24.

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.

Notice.

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 principles) Ranges, Metal and Tile Ovens, Grates, 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.

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

For Exportation,
or Home Consumption.

ALSO,

Of former Importations,

- Flour, Bread,
- Pork, Butter,
- Madeira
- Sicilian
- Figuiera
- 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 *Heuley 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 *Sally Ann*, and *James*, from Halifax,

CONSISTING OF

- 800 BARRELS Superfine, Fine, and Middlings Flour,
 - 5 Hds. Leaf Tobacco,
 - 6 Kegs Negrohead ditto,
 - 70 M. Shingles,
 - 35 Kegs-chests and Boxes Congo, Twankey, and Hyson Teas.
- May 7.

BROWN, HOYLES & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schooner *May Flower*, from *Hamburgh*—Consisting of

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

June 12.

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

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 Sage, 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,
 - 87 Bags Quebec Bread,
 - 3 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco.
- June 26.

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,
 - 70 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 *Cutharine*, from *Halifax*, and warranted of a very superior quality.

- 1400 Barrels superfine, fine, and middlings Flour,
- 10 Hogsheads 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 26.

To be Let.

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

THAT very neat, compact, and desirable COTTAGE, North of *Fort William*, and immediately in the rear of the Hon. Judge BREXTON'S residence—containing two Parlours, four Bed-rooms, Servants' apartments, Scullery, Pump-room, Water Closets, an excellent frost-proof Cellar, Out-houses, Stables, &c. &c., with a Garden and a piece of Meadow ground adjoining.

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

Further particulars may be known, on application to

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)

BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for their kindness and attention to him while residing at the *London Medical and Chemical Establishment*; and has now the honour to inform them: that he has commenced business on his own account, in the house adjoining that of Mr. HUGH R. DOUGLAS, where any orders or prescriptions from the Medical Gentlemen will be attended to with the utmost punctuality.—Medicine Chests also, or Out-harbour orders, will be despatched at the shortest notice.

MEDICINES, of the very first quality, may be obtained Wholesale and Retail; and a quantity of genuine patent MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

A. W. further assures the Public, that the strictest attention will be paid to any orders with which they may be pleased to favour him.

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

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 Carrier leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock, Sundays and bad weather only excepted.

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

The Proprietors will not be accountable for any Specie or other Monies which may be put on board. Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers will be regularly forwarded.

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

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 4.

THE ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

Sir HENRY HARDINGE rose to move the Ordinance Estimates. The expense of the Ordnance Department for the present year was 1,785,000l.; deducting 220,000l. credited to the public, the net sum required would be 1,567,196l. There had been a reduction of 82,776l. He now approached one part of the subject, he confessed under some degree of apprehension that he should not acquit himself to the perfect satisfaction of many Gentlemen present. He alluded to none of the recommendations of the Committee; he meant the continuance of the office of Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance—his Majesty's Government differed from the opinion expressed by the Finance Committee, and felt it essential to the efficient conduct of it, that that office should be retained. He had himself been twice examined before the Finance Committee, and he there stated opinions similar to those delivered by the Duke of Wellington, and now repeated that, in his humble opinion, the public service could not be carried effectually on unless that office was kept up. The other reductions recommended by the Finance Committee had been made, and were to commence from the 1st of July. The Right Hon. Member concluded by moving,—“That a sum not exceeding 24,935l. be granted to defray the salaries of the Master-General, the Lieut.-General, and the other Officers of the Ordnance, a sum of 25,988l. having already been voted on account for that service.”

Sir H. PARNELL addressed the Committee. He assured those around him that the recommendations relative to the Ordnance made by the Finance Committee were not hastily made. They of course placed great confidence in the evidence given by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Henry Hardinge; but when they looked through the whole of the department, they felt it right to recommend that the office in question might be done away with in time of peace. He should move as an amendment, that the sum to be granted should be 24,335l.

The amendment having been put, Sir E. OWEN supported the continuance of the office of Lieutenant-General.

General GASCORNE thought the reduction now proposed was carrying the matter beyond what necessity required, or circumstances would justify.

Mr. BANKES was firmly persuaded they could make the saving without any disadvantage to the country.

Sir G. CLERK contended for the maintenance of the office.

Mr. CALCRAFT.—When the Finance Committee was originally proposed, I agreed to it, on the ground that the state of the finances made every possible reduction in the expenditure of the country necessary. But I can state from my own observation, that there is ample duty for both the Master-General and the Lieutenant-General, and every other member of the Board of Ordnance; and that the due performance of those duties will require them to be active and diligent. The addition of a large amount of the business of the barrack department must add considerably to the duty of the Ordnance-Office. I will not say one word on the other matters to which my Hon. Friend has adverted; but I must be allowed to express my regret at the reduction that has been made in the salary of the Clerk of the Ordnance. My Hon. Friend has done justice to his Majesty's Government, in expressing his sense of their accordance to all the other propositions of the Committee. No doubt his Majesty's Government have done right. It may be that I am prejudiced in favour of the board; but as they have agreed to the report, I acquiesce in it. (Laughter and cheers among the Opposition.)—I can assure the Hon. Gentlemen opposite that I am under no arbitrary control in that respect. I can express my feelings on every subject as I think necessary. (Laughter and cheers.)

Sir J. GRAHAM.—I rise with great reluctance to answer the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman, who I have so often been accustomed to hear addressing you, Sir, from this side of the House, and with whom it was then my good fortune so cordially to agree. It is painful for me to state now the great extent to which we differ. In the first place, I can assure him, that I did not consider he was under any military or strict control.

Mr. CALCRAFT.—I did not say military control. I said arbitrary control.

Sir J. GRAHAM.—The Right Hon. Gentleman did not say military control. I made a lapse of that word myself. He said he was under no arbitrary control. (Cheers and Laughter.)—The Right Hon. Gentleman appeals to the House against the charge of inconsistency. This is not the charge of which he is accused. On the contrary, I compliment him on the possession of a quality of quite an opposite description. I say, that while he was sitting on this side of the House, he exercised the most prescient skill at a very early period of the Session, by taking his ground, and announcing that he would by no means be controlled by any recommendation of the Finance Committee. (Hear.)—He now enjoys all the advantage of having prepared himself by throwing overboard the recommendations of the Finance Committee. As far back as 1824, he exercised the same prudence; for he then recommended, being now a placeman, an increase of the salary of the Clerk of the Ordnance. (Cheers.)—Nothing can be more natural than the sympathy he expressed for the office under discussion. “Proximus ardet Uedegon.” If we put down the office of Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, it is extremely natural that the Paymaster of the Forces should feel alarm. (Laughter.) If we reduce the salary of the Clerk of the Ordnance, the Paymaster of the Forces feels it his duty to con-

vince us how important it is to the state not to carry that principle further. (Cheers.)—The Right Hon. Gentleman has pursued a perfectly consistent course for some time. The charge against him is not that he is inconsistent; it is something of a more grave nature. (Cheers.)—With all the zeal of a proselyte, which is generally accompanied with indiscretion, he talks hypothetically of the danger of economy, and puts it to the House whether there is any Member who wishes to cut down all the establishments of the country to the lowest possible scale? Why, Sir, if there is any bond of union among the Members on this side of the House, and I am proud and happy in saying that there is some bond of union among us, it has for years consisted in our combination to cut down all the establishments of the State to the lowest possible scale, consistent with the public security. (Cheers.)—The Hon. Baronet then went on to adduce many circumstances in support of the recommendation of the Finance Committee, which he said was justified by the whole tenor of the evidence. He intreated the House not to disappoint the hopes and expectations of the people by frustrating the last legacy of Mr. Canning.

Sir GEORGE MURRAY had a very sincere respect for the public characters and abilities of the gentlemen composing the Finance Committee, but on this occasion he did not feel himself justified in supporting their proposition. (Hear.)

Mr. STANLEY supported the reduction. The present establishment had been supported on the ground that it was desirable the Crown should have the opportunity of appointing the Master-General or the Lieutenant-General to any station abroad which it might think fit. (Cries of No, no.)—He should give the amendment his cordial support.

Sir GEORGE WARRENTER should support the recommendation of the Finance Committee with respect to the office of Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.

Lord MORPETH supported the reduction recommended by the Finance Committee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he had in the Committee opposed the reduction now proposed, and further reflection and inquiry had only confirmed him in the view which he had at first taken. (Hear.)—If the Noble Lord believed that Lord Bessford had conducted himself improperly as a public functionary, the Noble Lord was at liberty to bring the question before Parliament. (Hear.) He agreed with the principle laid down by the Hon. Member for Carlisle (Sir J. Graham)—“Is the office of Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance necessary to the well-being of the department to which he belongs?” (Cheers from the Opposition.)—The whole tenor of the evidence proved that the office was necessary; and, therefore, he contended that to do away with it, would be to save a few pounds at the risk of thousands. (Hear.)

Mr. Secretary PEEL had moved the appointment of the Committee, and should be the last to undervalue their labours. With respect to the Ordnance Department, Government did not consider the absence of the Lieutenant-General as proof of the uselessness of the office.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, this was a question of a very interesting character, and he considered it of sufficient importance to call upon him to support the report of the Committee of Finance. It was the first instance in which they were called upon to support a Committee which had excited great expectation. That Committee recommended the abolition of an office on the ground of absence of the individual who filled that office. The Right Hon. Gentleman said absence did not lead to abolition, but he considered there was no occasion for an office in which the person holding it could be absent a year and three-quarters. He should give his vote for the reduction.

The Committee then divided—For the resolution, 204; for the amendment, 95; majority for the resolution, 109.

Mr. HUME objected to further proceedings in consequence of the lateness of the hour, and moved to report progress.

Sir H. HARDINGE was desirous of going on, and proposed to leave the items, which the Hon. Member for Aberdeen intended to oppose, for further discussion on Monday.

The Committee divided—For the adjournment, 41; against it, 171; the motion was consequently lost by a majority of 131.

The gallery being again opened, Sir Alexander Grant was putting the question on another item. Mr. HUME opposed it.

After a few observations from Mr. Brougham and Mr. Hume, the Committee again divided—For the resolution, 163; against it, 43; majority, 120.

The Chairman was then allowed to report progress. He accordingly made his report, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.—Adjourned.

(From the Greenock Advertiser, July 11.)

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mexican papers to the 6th of May have been received. The only article of interest is subjoined:—“It is with feelings of indignation and horror that we have perused the accounts of the civil war now raging between the states of Guatemala and St. Salvador. The atrocities committed by the forces of the former, during a late incursion into the territories of the latter, might well be styled the *plus ultra* of savage and unprincipled warfare. The pen refuses to relate the deeds of infamy committed by those predatory bands of lawless soldiery, alike unworthy the name of Christians and of Republicans. Suffice it to say, that whole districts of St. Salvador, men, women, and children, were brutally put to fire and the sword, with the exception of the younger portion of the females, who were reserved for the unholy gratification of the remorseless invaders.

The feeble and the aged were driven back at the point of the bayonet to perish in the flames. We are constrained to draw a veil over a host of enormities perpetrated by the army of the general government. Doroteo Vasconcelos, general of the federal forces of St. Salvador, assures the President, Manuel de Arzu, in his despatch, dated San Salvador, 16th March, that if a renewal of like scenes should occur, the war will forthwith assume an exterminatory character, and breathe nought but death to the dagger's hilt.—There seems to be no likelihood of a cessation of hostilities; and it may in truth be said, that this fair portion of our Continent, is a prey to all the misfortunes inseparable from the most inveterate and bloody of civil contentions.”

London, July 8.

The affairs of Ireland have occupied the serious attention of the Government for the last few days. The Duke of Wellington has given a more decided opinion in favour of coercive measures as to the Catholic Association than any of his colleagues, and indeed, a marked disinclination to join in his views has been exhibited by some Members of the Cabinet. It is, however, almost decided that it shall be put down, but it is by no means unlikely that the difference of opinion as to the conduct which ought to be pursued with respect to that ill-fated country will cause more secessions, notwithstanding the boasted stability of his Grace's administration.—Argus.

A correspondent informs us that “Mr. Brougham has joined the present Ministry, and is to be the Master of the Rolls, and the Marquis of Cleveland will get a Dukedom. Mr. Brougham, it has been told me, is to have a Peerage, but not at present.”—Morning Herald.

The Hon. James Stuart, Chairman of the Commissioners of Stamps, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hill as Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

It is extraordinary how pugnacious the hot weather makes men. There have been more duels fought, attempted to be fought—stopped, and attempted to be stopped—within the last ten days, than are usually brought to public notice in as many weeks. Mr. Long Wellesley and Mr. de Crespigny—Sir Jacob Astley and Captain Garth—Captain Christie and Mr. Gordon—Mr. Ford and Capt. Barton—besides several rabs in the House of Commons, a fracas at the Opera, and a general squabble at the French Play. Such striking symptoms of the effect of heat we have rarely witnessed—we are glad, however, to know that all the parties are safe and sound, and as well (at least) as could be expected.—John Bull.

(From the Patriot, 16th June.)

COMMANDER OF THE FORCES IN IRELAND.—The appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir John Byng, K.C.B., as Commander of the Forces in Ireland, vice the Right Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir George Murray, G.C.B. and G.C.H. will certainly appear in the Gazette of Tuesday next.

IRISH SECRETARIESHIP.—Lord Francis Leveson Gower, the liberal son of the liberal Marquis of Stafford, we can state, from excellent authority, is to be the Secretary for Ireland.

It is said that Mr. Calcraft is to be Paymaster of the Forces, in the room of the Right Hon. Vesey Fitzgerald.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—On Thursday night, Sir H. Parnell presented the second Report of the Committee on the Receipts and Expenditure of the Kingdom. It is a voluminous report.

ANOTHER DEBATE ON THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.—In the House of Commons, on Friday night, Mr. Wilnot Horton gave notice of a motion for the 3d of July, for a Select Committee to inquire into the State of the Laws regarding the Discipline and Practice of the Established Church, and the relaxations as connected with the toleration of the Catholics. It is meant to found upon this motion a discussion of the whole question as applicable to the Catholic Question.

WHITEHALL, June 21.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing Robert Viscount Melville, K.T.; the Right Hon. Robert Peel, George Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., and the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G.C.B., his Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State; Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.T., First Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury; the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer; T. Lord Wallace; the Right Hon. J. Sullivan; Anthony Ashley Cooper, Esq., (commonly called Lord Ashley); the Right Hon. James Graham, (commonly called Marquis of Graham); Lawrence Peel, Esq.; and the Right Hon. Thomas Peregrine Cotterney, his Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India. The King has been pleased to appoint Major-Gen. David Stewart to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of St. Lucia.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) August 14, 1828.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

On Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, the telegraphic signal was made at the Block-house, announcing that the Yacht *Forte*, Captain MILLER, was in sight, having on board His Excellency Sir THOMAS JOHN COCHRANE.—The *Forte* came to anchor in the narrows, about 1 o'clock,—30 days last from Falmouth,—and at half-past 6, P.M., His

Excellency left the vessel, in his barge, under a salute, accompanied on shore by Miss COCHRANE, (His Excellency's daughter,) her Governess, Capt. BRUCE, (Colonial Secretary,)—all of whom came passengers with him—Lieut.-Col. BROOK, and DUNSCOMB, Aids-de-camp in waiting, and proceeded to the Ordnance Wharf, where His Excellency landed under a salute of 19 guns from Fort Townshend, and was received by a Guard of Honour from the Royal Veteran Companies.

The following distinguished personages also waited on, and proceeded with His Excellency to Government House:—His Honour the President, administering the Government of this Island, in the absence of His Excellency,—the Honourable Judges BRENTON, DES BARRES, and COCHRANE,—the Attorney-General,—Lieut.-Colonel BURKE, C. B., Lieut.-Colonel VIGOREUX, R.E., Major HUNT, R.A.,—the High-Sheriff, the Officers of the Garrison, the Clergy of the respective Congregations of this town, the Gentlemen attached to the different public departments, the Chief and other Magistrates, the principal Merchants, and other respectable Inhabitants, the Benevolent Irish Society, the Mechanic's Society, and the Children of the St. John's Charity, the Newfoundland Society's, and the Orphan Asylum Schools, to the number of nearly 900, forming not the least interesting part of the procession.

We were happy to observe that His Excellency, after an absence of ten months from amongst us, appeared in excellent health and spirits,—and evinced, by his urbanity and friendly manner to all who approached him, the pleasure and gratification which he felt at returning to the seat of his Government.—The community were forward in proving their respect and attachment to His Excellency; for we have seldom or never witnessed, on similar occasions, so large an assemblage of the Inhabitants.

Though we were politely handed several English and American papers, brought by the Yacht, they contain no later news than we had before received.

We are requested to state, that the *St. John's Cricket Club* will meet on the Parade Ground, at 4 o'clock, on MONDAY evening next.

The following extract of a letter from Lisbon, with which a Mercantile friend has favoured us, contains, we believe, the latest intelligence from Portugal. It will be seen that the struggle in that distracted country is fast drawing to a crisis, owing to the success of DON MIGUEL, so much beyond our expectations, or our wishes;—but from the tenor of the letters we have perused, together with the information of those who are better informed on the subject, the present posture of affairs permits us to cherish hopes, that the interests of this Island—which are so deeply involved—will not eventually suffer much as the gloomy accounts, previously received from Portugal, had led us to expect:—

Lisbon, July 9.

“Don Miguel's troops entered Oporto on the 3d instant. At present it is quite uncertain how his kingdom may be situated with other nations, if Don Miguel be not acknowledged King. The British Ambassador, with all the Foreign Ministers, left this week since. Our Government has sent instructions to the Commander of the Squadron here, to afford means for removing any British persons and property either in ships of war, or otherwise. Whether this be a prelude to any further proceedings or not, I cannot say. Yesterday a meeting of merchants and others was convened, and after hearing the proposals made by Captain Sartorius, which were to offer passages, &c. to such as wish to quit Lisbon—or that, if it were not requisite to remove, he had authority to detain the squadron here, until he could receive other instructions from England—it was finally decided, that by keeping the squadron, we should be quite secure: it consists of two frigates, one sloop of war, and three brigs. I consider we are not in danger, unless England commences hostilities; and even so, I doubt if the Government would confiscate British property. We are under a very good paper, and the city has never been more tranquil than during the last month, as far as relates to foreigners of every class.

“I have advices from Oporto to the 6th instant. I find the fish vessels had not begun to discharge—all was quiet there, and confidence seemed to be gaining; little or no pillaging, or other disorders, occurred when the army got in. The Constitutional forces retreated to the northward, and were dispersing. The General Officers, Marquis Palmella, &c. returned to England by the steam vessel which brought them out.”

Gaol Breaking.—On Sunday morning last, two Prisoners, named James Power and James Cummings,—the former convicted of murder, and the latter of forgery,—broke out of the gaol of this town, and made their escape. It appears that with an augur, or some such instrument, they managed to cut through the very thick plank and balk forming the floor of the gaol, and by removing the earth and stones, they worked their way under the sill, and got out in the gaol yard, from whence they made their escape over the fence by means of a rope. There was another prisoner in the same cell, who did not make his escape, and was found asleep when the discovery was made that Power and Cummings had escaped,—and who, on being examined upon oath before the Magistrates, positively swore to having no knowledge whatever as to the time, or the other prisoners effected their escape, or even a suspicion of their intention to do so,—never having observed the slightest preparation for that purpose. This is the more extraordinary, as it is supposed that months must have been occupied in getting away the floor, (the upper planks of which were closely stud-

ded with spike nails, and disposing of the rubbish, some of which was found in the hammocks, and more in a box containing bread. It is also a somewhat remarkable circumstance that Cummings should have seen one of the carpenters employed in laying the floor of the gal, when an escape of a similar nature was formerly made.—*Gazette.*

On Tuesday night last, a fishing skiff, belonging to Mr. Samuel Woodley, was stolen from his stage head, at Maggoty Cove, by, it is generally believed, the two men above-mentioned, for the purpose of facilitating their escape to some of the out ports. The following description of the boat may, perhaps, aid in their detection:—She will carry 10 quintals round fish; is painted black outside, tarred and ochred within; has a schooner foresail, spread mainsail, jib and mizen, all very darkly barked; was well found in lines, leads, gaffs, kettles, &c., and every requisite for the fishing voyage, and with S. Woodley branded on several of the articles.

THE REGATTA.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers for the promotion of Boat Races, held at the Commercial Room, on Thursday the 7th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

- 1st.—That the Regatta, or annual Rowing Match, shall take place on the 21st instant, being the Duke of Clarence's birth-day, on Quidi Vidi Lake; and that the Sailing Match shall take place in the Harbour on the SATURDAY following.
- 2d.—That the following Gentlemen be requested to act as Stewards, viz.—Mr. BROOKING, Mr. DUNSCOMB, Mr. MOORE, Mr. M'BRIDE, and Mr. BLAND.—That Mr. BLAND be appointed Treasurer and Secretary.
- 3d.—That the Stewards shall be authorized to make such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary to conduct the Regatta, and that they shall likewise be empowered to apportion the Prizes to each class of boats.

In conformity to the foregoing Resolutions, the Stewards have arranged that the Rowing Match shall consist of Four Classes of Rowing Boats, viz.—*First Class* to consist of Six-oared Boats of all descriptions;—*Second Class*, Four-oared Whale Boats;—*Third Class*, Four-oared Gigs;—*Fourth Class*, Boats of all descriptions, except Gigs and Whale Boats.

That the Prize to the winning boat of the *First Class* shall be 30 Dollars,
To the Second 24 Dollars,
To the Third 20 Dollars,
And if six or more boats start of the *Fourth Class*, there shall be three prizes, viz.:—
To the First 20 Dollars,
To the Second 10 Dollars,
To the Third 5 Dollars,
But that if only four start, there shall be but two Prizes, viz.—one of 20 Dollars, and one of 10 Dollars.

That the *First Class* Sailing Boats shall consist of Fishing Skiffs, and that if Six start together, the Prize for the first in, shall be 30 Dollars, and for the second in, 15 Dollars; but that if there be a less number than six, the Prize shall be 24 Dollars for the first, and 12 for the second.

The *Second Class* to be Bait Skiffs, and the Prize for the first in, 20 Dollars, that is, if there be no less a number than three boats.

The *Third Class* to consist of Pleasure Boats of all descriptions, to start at such reasonable time after each other, according to their qualifications, as the Committee consider just; and as the Prizes will depend on the number of boats entered, the sums to be awarded to the winning boats will be determined on hereafter.

All the Rowing Boats to be entered with the Secretary on or before the 20th instant, and Sailing Boats by the 22d.

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

- ENTERED.
- August 7.—Sloop *Clio*, S. Mers, Bermuda; 100 bushels wine.
 - 8.—Schooner *Ranger*, Bentley, Demerara; 93 puns rum.
 - 9.—Brig *Agnes*, Belcher, Bristol; 70 tons coal, 60 firkins butter, 1 hoghead sugar, 138 bags bread, and sundry merchandise.
 - 11.—Brig *Frederick*, Love, London and Dartmouth; 6 pipes and 8 hhd. brandy, 7 casks cider, 9 casks beer, Government stores, and British merchandise.
 - Schooner *Mary*, Ryder, Newport; 70 tons coal.
 - Schooner *Sisters*, Kelly, P. E. Island; 28 oxen and cows, 120 sheep, 4 horses, 9 pigs.
 - Schooner *Grasshopper*, Landris, Port Hood, (N. S.); 41 head oxen and cows, 2 horses, 34 sheep, 5 firkins butter, 42 boxes smoked herrings.
 - 12.—Schooner *Susan*, Landris, Port Hood; 26 oxen and cows, 1 horse, 15 sheep.
 - Sloop *Alfred*, Moys, P. E. Island; 800 bushels potatoes, 36 dozen handkerchiefs, 41 dozen wood-ware.
 - Schooner *Mary*, Mermaid, Arica; 30 oxen and cows, 3 calves, 13 sheep, 2 firkins butter.
- CLEARED.
- 6.—Schooner *Elizabeth*, Forest, Port Hood, (N. S.); 1 qr. cask wine, 1 cask porter, 4 cwt. iron, &c.
 - Schooner *Wellington*, Hartley, Quebec; 52 puns rum, 3 hhd. 5 tierces, and 21 barrels sugar, 5 casks Champagne, 5004 gallons seal oil.
 - 8.—Schooner *Union*, Kennedy, Miramichi; 1 pun rum, 1 pun molasses, 1 qr. cask port wine, 53 barrels Indian meal, 4 packages tea, 200 seal skins, 80 ox and calf skins.
 - 11.—Schooner *Nymph*, Champion, Oporto; 1800 quintals fish.
 - 12.—Schooner *Maria*, More, Cape Breton; 7 hogheads salt.
 - 13.—Schooner *Bliss*, Wallace Town; ballast.

Died, on Wednesday the 6th instant, after a long and tedious illness, aged 17 years, JOHN, son of the late Mr. JOHN TORNEY.—His funeral took place on Saturday last.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Patrick Morris,

The Cargo of the Brig *Constantia*, from Hamburg,

CONSISTING OF

- 1692 BAGS Bread,
- 18 Kegs fine ditto (25 lbs. each),
- 121 Firkins Butter,
- 61 Half-firkins ditto,
- 75 Barrels Flour,
- 102 Half-barrels ditto,
- 30 Barrels Oatmeal,
- 51 Half-barrels ditto,
- 5 Puncheons Pearl Barley,
- 70 Ditto Oats,
- 7 Ditto boiling Pease,
- 200 Smoked Hams,
- 24 Fitches Bacon,
- 200 Hard Edom Cheeses,
- 20 Boxes mould Candles,
- 30 Ditto dipped ditto,
- 12 Ditto Starch,
- 6 Baskets Sugar Candy,
- 1 Gross Cards,
- 11 Liquor Cases,
- 12 Dozen sparkling Champagne.

After which, will be Sold,

- 3 Pipes Cognac Brandy,
- 10 Ditto Teneriffe Wine,
- 100 Tierces Porter,
- 10 Hogsheds Tobacco,
- 100 Boxes Soap,
- 20 Barrels Beef,
- 30 Feather Beds,
- A few bales assorted Slops,
- Ditto Cotton Shirts, and
- A variety of printed Cottons, and other Goods.

August 14.

TO-MORROW,

(FRIDAY) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Mr. Timothy Flannery,

20 Tierces strong ALE.

HENRY SHEA,

August 14.

Schooners offered on Hire.

ONE or more SCHOONERS—now ready to be despatched for any Out-port in the Island—may be had on application at our Office.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

August 14.

On Sale.

BY

Robinson and Brooking,

A Cargo of the best NEWCASTLE

COALS,

On board the Brig *Brothers*, Capt. TINCKEN.

August 14.

Just Received, and for Sale,

BY

WILLIAM CODNER,

(SOUTH SIDE.)

A Few small Packages of assorted SHOES,

Ditto ditto SLOPS.

August 14.

BY

Henderson, Bland & Co.

ABOUT 500 Hogsheds LISBON SALT, now on board the Schooner *Huskisson*, which may be delivered at an Out-port, if required.

August 7.

PATRICK MORRIS

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

By the *Belle Isle*, from Sydney,

400 Hogsheds COAL,

Which will be sold low if taken from the Vessel.

Also,

10 Tons brown Seal OIL.

July 31.

Notices.

TO PAINTERS, AND OTHERS.

TENDERS for PAINTING and WHITE-WASHING the *St. John's Charity School*, will be received at the Office of the Subscriber, until FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock, when the Tenders will be opened in presence of the Committee and the Persons tendering.

WILLIAM THOMAS,
Treasurer & Secretary.

A SPECIFICATION OF WORK TO BE DONE AT THE CHARITY SCHOOL:—

Both School Rooms inside to be White-washed, and the sides to be Yellow-washed, with Size; the Sashes and Window-frames to be painted White, with one good coat. The New Work on the outside of the Building to be painted with two coats, and the Old Work with one good coat of Yellow, as before. The Roof to be paid with one good coat of Cement, to be formed of Coal-tar, Lime and Oil. The Weatherboards, Window-frames, and Sashes, to be painted with two Coats of White, and the Door and Porches with two coats, as the Stewards may wish. The whole to be finished in a workman-like manner, and to be paid for on a due fulfilment of the Contract, in Dollars at 5s. each.

ROBERT JOB, }
JOHN BLACK, } Stewards.

August 14.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY, will be held at the *Orphan Asylum Room*, on SUNDAY next, the 17th instant, immediately after Divine Service.

By order,

JOHN SHEA,
Secretary.

August 14.

PERSONS desirous of CONTRACTING to Repair or Complete certain parts of the ROAD from the *King's Bridge to Windsor Lake*, are informed that Sealed Tenders, in triplicate, will be received at this Office, until FRIDAY, the 22d instant, at noon.

A specification of the Work to be performed may be seen on application to the *Surveyor General*.

W. H. BRUCE,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office, }
19th August, 1828. }

WANTED, 50 or 60 Tierces SALMON.—

Apply to

PATRICK MORRIS.

August 14.

A SERVANT WANTED.

A SMART LAD, of a good disposition, and about 12 years of age, may hear of a Situation by applying at the *Newfoundlander Office*.

N. B.—His duty will be to run on errands, and attend at table.

August 14.

STOLEN or Strayed, on Thursday last, from on board the Brig *Constantia*, at Mr. PATRICK MORRIS'S Wharf, a Small, jet black, SPANIEL BITCH, answers to the name of "*Fan*."—Whoever may find this animal, and will return her to Captain MOYSE, on board, shall be handsomely rewarded;—and any one found concealing her after this notice, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

August 14.

TENDERS for the HIRE of TWO VESSELS, to be employed in the Conveyance of the Judges and the Officers of their Courts, on the NORTHERN and SOUTHERN CIRCUITS, will be received at this Office, until SATURDAY the 23d instant.

The Vessel for the *Northern Circuit* will be required on the 28th of this month, and that for the *Southern Circuit* on the 6th September next.

Further particulars may be had on application at this Office.

W. A. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Government House, }
4th August, 1828. }

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

RENDELL & MORTIMER.

WHO OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the said Vessel—Consisting of 280 Hogsheds Salt, and 6 Tons Coal.

June 26.

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

For Charter.



That fine, first-class Schooner **NYMPH**,

123 tons, Capt. HARVEY, will carry about 2400 Quintals in bulk, or 1500 Barrels—and is ready to receive a Cargo for the *Brazils, Spain, Portugal, or Italy*.—Apply to

NEWMAN & Co.

August 7.

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 Sarisets, for dresses, White and coloured Muslins, for ditto, India Book, Cambric, Jaconet, and Mull Muslins, Rolled Jaconet Muslins, for linings,

Tambord Jaconet Muslin Collars, elegantly worked, Muslin Handkerchiefs, Imitation French Cambric,

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,

Kerseys, 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,

Casimères, Fearnoughts, &c. &c. &c.

The above Goods were selected by Mr. D. at Manchester, Rochdale, Leeds, &c., and can be warranted of superior quality, 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 *May & June*.

PATRICK MORRIS

Is now Landing, from the Brig *Constantia*, from Hamburg, the following

GOODS,

Which he is disposed to Sell on very low terms, for prompt payment—

1,692 BAGS Bread, of a good quality,

18 Kegs superfine Bread,

121 Firkins Butter,

61 Half-firkins ditto,

75 Barrels Flour,

102 Half ditto,

30 Barrels Oatmeal,

51 Half ditto,

5 Puncheons Pearl Barley,

70 Ditto Oats,

7 Ditto boiling Pease,

6 Ditto smoked Hams,

24 Sides Bacon,

200 Hard Edom Cheeses,

20 Boxes mould Candles,

30 Ditto dipped Candles,

6 Baskets Sugar Candy,

12 Boxes Starch,

1 Gross Cards,

11 Cases Liqueurs,

18,000 Brick.

August 7.

HUNTERS & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And Offer for Sale, on moderate terms,

6 HOGSHEADS Leaf Tobacco,

20 Kegs Negrohead Ditto, and A few Firkins Cork Butter.

Also, 2 Snipe-fish Bunts, which will be sold low, and Madeira Fish taken in payment.

(From the Greenock Advertiser, July 11.)

PORTUGAL.

The intelligence from Lisbon is to the 29th ult. and up to that time the Usurper continued to exercise power in that capital. The Cortes of Lamego, or the persons who assumed the character of Members of the Cortes, met in Lisbon on the 23d ult. and declared that by the law of Portugal, Miguel is the lawful King of Portugal. By another decree the rebels who took flight to escape punishment in 1827, have been recalled and reinstated in their honours and employments. The loyal troops in Oporto were said to be still strong, and gaining strength; but nothing was known positively of those who were advancing from Coimbra. It is asserted in the *Lisbon Gazette* that the Miguelite troops had re-occupied the latter city, after defeating their opponents with considerable loss; but no details are given, and the fact is doubtful.

It is reported that Sir Frederick Lamb had ordered three vessels to break the blockade of Oporto; however that may be, it is quite clear that the Allanby and the Ariadne, which accompanied her, must have broken the blockade; and that too, under the sanction, in all probability, of the British Ambassador.

Letters from Oporto of the 27th ult. bring the wished for intelligence of the arrival of the Portuguese Noblemen from England. The steam boat landed them within three leagues of Oporto, where they arrived on the 21st. They were received with great respect, but without any public display of enthusiasm. Generals Saldanha and Villa Flor had proceeded to the head quarters of the Constitutional army. General Stubbs remained to take the command at Oporto; the blockade has been raised by the English men-of-war. The steam boat arrived at Oporto on the 25th, and sailed for Lisbon on the 27th.

A letter of the 28th, from Lisbon, mentions that Sir Frederick Lamb, the English Ambassador, will leave the Tagus for Oporto in an English frigate.

Extract of a letter, dated Oporto, 27th June.

"Since my last, every thing has remained quiet. Our attention is fixed on the army near Coimbra, which has not yet attempted any decisive operation. Several skirmishes have taken place favourable to the Constitutionalists. The city was much excited by the arrival of the Belfast steam packet, bringing the Marquis of Palmella, Count Villa Flor, Sampaio, Taipa, Stubbs, Saldanha, and other adherents to the cause. Most of them proceed to the army, and it is now expected that offensive movements will be more decisive."—*Portugal, 29th June*—"Since the foregoing was written, we hear that the Constitutional troops have retired from Coimbra to Coimbra, and were supposed to be preparing to take up the position of Sarden. There has been no defeat; a fear of being flanked is said to have been the motive of the retrograde movement."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Ibrahil has fallen; but it was not till after an assault of the most sanguinary kind. By the official bulletin, of which the following is the substance, it will be seen that the Turks defended themselves with the most daring courage. At first the Russians were compelled to retreat, but resuming their position with great bravery and rapidity, and a mine exploding on the 16th, which had not exploded the day before, an armistice for ten days was demanded, but refused, and only twenty-four hours granted. At the expiration of that time the fortress surrendered.

RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

The *Messenger des Chambres*, dated Sunday, July 6, contains an official bulletin of the Russian army, dated from the Camp of Tragan, 20th of June, brought in 14 days from the Russian head-quarters, by an extraordinary express. The bulletin contains at great length the details of the siege of Ibrahim, which surrendered after an assault, which cost the Russians a great many men.

The bridges having been deemed practicable, it was resolved to attempt to take the place by storm on the 15th. All the mines were to be sprung at once, and immediately after the explosion, the troops were to assault the breaches. One of the mines, however, blew up too soon; its explosion buried the officer who was to fire the second mine, which did not blow up. The third did blow up, but amidst the clouds of dust and smoke, which arose up on all sides, it was impossible to distinguish the state of the breaches.

The columns rushed forward to the assault; all the officers and generals were at their head, with the volunteers who had offered to be the first to scale the enemy's ramparts. Those on the right, to the number of 120, succeeded in scaling the walls; but as they could not be supported, they were all killed, except a subaltern officer, who threw himself into the Danube. On the left the same obstacles appeared; and after a most desperate action, it was necessary to sound a retreat, which was effected in great order, but with considerable loss, for the fire of the Turks, which was equally heavy and well directed, rebounded when they saw our troops retreat; and desirous of profiting by their success to destroy our works, they made six sallies against the regiment of Cazans, which repulsed them all, and killed many of the enemy. At half-past eleven our troops occupied the same position as before the attack, and the enemy had not been able to carry or damage any of our works. On the 16th, the mine, which could not explode the day before, was blown up by order of the Grand Duke Michael; and, on the 17th, Turkish envoys came to ask an armistice for ten days, promising that the place should be surrendered if not relieved by that time. The Grand Duke granted them only three for twenty-four hours, which they accepted. The 15th saw our Generals and troops rival each other in bravery, but our loss was severe. Major-General Wolf and Major-General Timroth were killed, and six hundred and forty men. Among the wounded are one General, three Colonels, sixteen superior officers, and seventy-five other officers, and 1340 subalterns and privates, many of whom, however, will be able to return to the ranks in a few days. The Turks defended themselves with a courage worthy of the highest praise. Their loss in killed was, however, sensible in the sallies which they made.

Colonel Bibikoff, Aid-de-Camp to the Grand Duke Michael, has this moment brought to the Emperor the keys of Ibrahim, which surrendered at the expiration of the truce. At the same time news arrived of the surrender of the fortress of Matchin.

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



Doyle's Corner.

SONG.

The world is bright before thee,
Its summer flowers are thine;
Its calm blue sky is o'er thee,
Thy bosom, Pleasure's shrine;
And thine the sunbeam given
To Nature's morning hour,
Pure, warm, as when from Heaven
It burst on Eden's bower.

There is a song of sorrow,
The death-dirge of the gay,
That tells ere dawn of morrow
These charms may melt away,
That sun's bright beams be shaded,
That sky be blue no more,
The summer flowers be faded,
And youth's warm promise o'er.

Believe it not—though lonely
Thy evening home may be,
Though Beauty's bark can only
Float on a summer sea;
Though 'time thy bloom is stealing,
There's still beyond his art,
The wild-flower wreath of feeling,
The sunshine of the heart.

Letter from Dr. DOYLE to the Duke of WELLINGTON, on the subject of securities against the dangers to be apprehended from emancipation.

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD DUKE,—It ought not to be a matter of surprise to any one, that the writer of this letter should address your Grace. Your late speech on the Catholic Question has led some to think, and confirmed others in the opinion, that you are anxious to settle that question finally. I have been at different times engaged in the consideration or discussion of the Catholic claims; I have bestowed on them all the attention and study of which I am capable, and should I now be so fortunate as to render the slightest assistance to your Grace, by the further application of that study and attention, I should both gratify my own wishes, and contribute something to the public good. It is true that your Grace is supposed by many to have entered fully into the views of those who have doomed the Catholics to perpetual exclusion, notwithstanding that you have thought proper, as head of the Government to abstain from harsh language towards so large a body of the King's subjects, and even to let in a glimmering, resembling the light of hope, upon the gloom which envelopes them. There are others who think that your Grace, like all the Statesmen who have gone before you, would be regulated in your policy more by necessity than by preconceived opinions; and that whilst, in compliance perhaps with your own sense of duty, or if not, with the wishes of those on whose support you depend, you would willingly postpone the Catholic Question to an indefinite period, yet that you are disposed to watch the course of events, and even to enter into an alliance with your Catholic countrymen, should your foreign allies cease to be your friends. Fear is the beginning of wisdom, and though the Irish were not to be feared, the state of England and of her foreign relations may produce a salutary dread even in your mind; and out of that fear may spring those wise and healing measures which it is our most anxious desire you should adopt. Having before us then the state of Europe, and not of Europe only—knowing, as we do, the difficulties which beset us at home, we may, though not endowed with more than ordinary foresight, discover that at no very distant period your Grace may be seriously and sincerely disposed to settle finally and amicably, the claims of the Catholics. My object, therefore, is to offer before-hand my feeble assistance to your Grace, so that if the time should arrive "when something may be done," you may avail yourself of it; but should that time not arrive—should peace be re-established on the Continent—should our trade and manufactures flourish—should our income exceed our expenditure, and England enjoy, as heretofore, both peace and plenty—then the reflections which I am now about submitting to your Grace, may lie with the parchment of our petitions, buried in oblivion.

I will proceed, however, on the supposition, that men in power are upright and sincere; and with a most anxious wish on my part to assist in pointing out the way to avoid those difficulties which appear to impede the progress of our claims to a satisfactory adjustment.

From a perusal of the late debate in the House of Lords I infer, that the opposition to the Catholic Question, on constitutional grounds, was and is confined to a very small number, a number perhaps not exceeding the minority who voted against the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Laws, and that the majority opposed to the Marquis of Lansdowne's motion consisted principally of Noble Lords, who are only anxious to have competent securities provided against the danger apprehended to the Church and State, from the admission of Catholics to the privileges of the Constitution. The position of the Question is thus altered, and if circumstances urged the settlement of it, that settlement could not be long retarded. It is difficult to suppose in a case where great inter-

ests are concerned, and those engaged in conducting them have only to settle details, that an agreement may not quickly be come to, if the parties so engaged are animated by a spirit of peace and concord, if they proceed with good faith and a sincere desire, by mutual allowance and concession, to hasten—not obstruct the consummation of their labours. In political questions, as in war, the end proposed is security and peace; and whilst the parties combat in the field, or employ all their resources in preparing for action, they secretly make overtures of peace to each other, and often sign the preliminaries with arms in their hands. 'Tis so at present with the Catholics, and those who are opposed to them:—they have contended, and will still contend; but they are, on both sides, wearied of the combat, and anxious many of them, to bring it to an honourable and safe conclusion. Let wisdom, then, supersede violence, and amicable discussion take the place of force. To you, my Lord Duke, it belongs to proclaim a cessation—not in any ambiguous language, which only serves to excite to new exertion, but in terms plain, distinct and intelligible. You cannot say to the sea of our troubles, "be still,—nor to the tempest which rages in Ireland, "do not blow." We are a nation grown up to manhood, and the only force which can subdue us, without ruin to the State, is the force of equity. But, though strong, and daily waxing stronger by exertion, we desire most earnestly to conclude our struggles. Our cause is just; those great principles which have informed Europe, are operating in our favour—we are supported by the voice of wisdom herself, and by the sympathies of the entire world; we are not doubtful of the issue of the contest in which we are engaged; for if young, we are vigorous—if poor, we are frugal—though dispersed, we are united; there is no luxury, nor corruption, nor wasting principle, within us; and, such is our devotion to the cause in which we are engaged, that, let it require a sacrifice of 10 per cent. or 20, upon our time, our labour, or our income, we are prepared from the peer to the peasant, to offer it up on the altar of our common wrongs. But, with all the confidence which this knowledge of ourselves and of our situation, inspires, we are prepared to desist from our pursuits, if your Grace only invites us to do so, in a manner suited to your own dignity, and to the justice and importance of our cause. We are willing even to precede your Grace, and to assist you by our most zealous co-operation, to remove whatever obstacles are opposed to the adjustment of our claims. You are reported to have said, "let our agitations cease, and, perhaps, something may be done." Even in those expressions, vague and indefinite as they are, we would fain discover a disposition to peace, and though they will not cause us to desist from exertion, but rather prompt us to increase it, they induce me to offer to your Grace the following reflections on the subject of those securities, on which the adjustment of our question is now admitted to depend.

The nature and object of "security" is to provide against danger, either existing or apprehended. The principle of the securities required of us, "to provide against the danger to which the constitution in Church and State may be exposed, if Catholics be placed on the same footing in the state as their Protestant fellow-subjects." The danger to be guarded against is supposed to arise from the encroachments of the See of Rome, or from the influence which the Irish Catholic clergy are supposed to possess over the laity of their communion.

In providing security against this apprehended danger, it is required on the part of the Catholics, and conceded by those opposed to them—1st, that the former are to enjoy the free profession and exercise of their religion in all its integrity—2d, it is required and conceded in like manner, that the relations of the Catholic Church in Ireland with the Holy See, is a subject distinct from the influence of the Irish Priesthood over the Irish Catholic laity—3d, the danger apprehended from Papal influence, and that supposed to arise from the influence of the Irish Priesthood over their flocks being distinct, the securities to be applied to them should also be distinct.

Thus in the re-establishment of the Gallican church, under Bonaparte, the future relations of that church with the See of Rome, were determined by a *concordat*, whilst the co-operation of the French clergy with the Government was provided for, and secured by the "*Lois organiques*."

This *concordat* and these *organique laws* are referred to not as precedents to be followed, but as illustrations of the distinctness to be observed in treating of the relations of the Catholic Church in Ireland, and of the influence of the Catholic clergy over the Irish people; these are, in reality, two subjects not only distinct but different—may so different, that the influence of the Pope over the Irish Clergy, and that of this Clergy over the Catholic people of Ireland, might increase or decrease in an inverse ratio; and hence it is that, supposing danger to be apprehended from both these sources, the securities to be provided should not only be distinct but different.

Let the latter of these subjects be first examined.

The influence of the Catholic Clergy over the laity of their communion arises partly from the nature of the Christian Religion, and the Ministerial duties which the Clergy in every Christian Church, but especially in the Catholic, are called on to perform, and it arises in part from the state of society produced by the past and present system of Government pursued in Ireland.

This influence so far as it arises from the first of these causes, cannot be removed, if, as has been conceded, the Catholics are to enjoy the free profession and exercise of their religion in all its integrity; nor is it desirable either to remove or diminish it, as it tends, of its own nature, to preserve order, to inculate submission to the law, and obedience to every constituted authority. But on the other hand the clerical influence arising from the state of the law and

the system of the Government is liable to great abuse, and may be justly considered dangerous.

How is this danger to be remedied, and what security can be devised to provide against it? It appears to me that if the cause which produces this influence were removed, the influence itself would cease, so far as it arises from that cause; and if the laws were made equal, and the Government administered impartially, that such clerical influence as is liable to abuse would disappear altogether. At all events, this mode of providing security should be first tried, for if novel or suspected measures were resorted to, new evils might be created, the salutary influence itself of the Clergy might be impaired, even religion might become less sacred in the eyes of the people, than which no greater evil could happen in Ireland.

If, after this mode of proceeding were adopted, the Catholic Clergy were found to exercise an improper influence, or excite apprehension, the Government, supported by the good sense of the people, and assisted by the Catholic Bishops, could make and enforce such regulations as would effectually confine the Priesthood to the discharge of their own professional duties. As this influence now exists, it is likely to increase and to become still more liable to abuse. It may be found, in some time, regardless of all restraint, or employed in the subversion of that which it would be its duty to preserve; but if the laws were equalized, and the Government impartial, it would be powerful only for good, or if it diverged into any undue course, it could be restrained by measures which, if now adopted, would be liable to suspicion, and therefore should fail of their purpose.

As to the intention, perhaps, generally entertained of neutralizing this influence by the employment of gifts, or pensions in purchasing the Irish Catholic Priesthood from among the people, to whom by blood and profession they belong, that is impossible.—Whether a legal provision could hereafter be made for them on such terms as would be satisfactory to all parties, is to me extremely doubtful, but I know that if it were attempted, the attempt should be made only when Ireland is pacified, and a new mind and temper infused into the people—even then, the arrangement should proceed on the principle of affording relief to the laity, rather than of providing comforts for the Clergy.

A provision, as now spoken of, is confessedly indeed to attach the Clergy to the State, by detaching them from the people, and the people from them. The consequences of it as calculated, are "to diminish the strength and purity of the Catholic Religion, and thereby promote the security of the Established Church." With such impressions abroad, no arrangement of the kind can be made—indeed, no such arrangement ought to be made. The Catholic Clergy never will partake of any provision, of whatsoever description, which will render them liable to even a suspicion of being detached from the people, and the Established Church never can find her security in the moral degradation of any Priesthood. Let the question which excites all the passions, which generates every where distrust, jealousy and contention, be settled, and then such an arrangement as that now mentioned may be calmly considered, and, if found practicable, equitably adjusted. There is no necessity for its hasty adoption, and in the present circumstances of the country, and of the opinions prevailing with different parties, it cannot from any part of the designed securities.

Having thus briefly, but with perfect candour, placed before your Grace my ideas as to one species of danger, against which security is to be provided, and having pointed out that security, which is, in my opinion, effectual, and placed within our reach, I shall now discuss the other apprehended danger, point out the security suited to its nature, and which, like the former, is of easy application, and by no means inaccessible to your Grace.

In considering the means whereby to guard against the encroachments of the See of Rome, it is necessary to have precise ideas of the danger to be apprehended from it, as there can be no necessity of guarding against that See more than against any other, unless it be in the power of the Pope to do some injury to the British State or Government, or interfere with the legal rights or privileges of its subjects.

One class of the encroachments of the See of Rome, against which our ancestors were often called upon to guard, was the collation to Ecclesiastical Benefices, whether the subjects were natives or strangers—a second class nearly connected with this, were the legal privileges claimed by the Clergy, for both their persons and property as exempt from the civil jurisdiction, of which privileges the Pope was the official and legally recognised guardian.

The statute of Elizabeth, abolishing the Papal supremacy, power and jurisdiction within this realm, and establishing in its place that of the Sovereign, has put an end to these two classes of encroachments, and to all the matters of provision and appeal growing out of them.

The next danger or encroachment proceeding from the See of Rome, consisted in the ancient and often exercised pretension of the Popes to depose the Sovereign of these realms, and to absolve his subjects from their Oaths of Allegiance to his Majesty. This danger is removed, or sufficiently guarded against by the universal and uniform opinion of the Catholics and Protestants in this country, if not throughout Christendom, that the Pope has no such power of deposing Sovereigns, or of absolving subjects from their Oaths of Allegiance. This danger is still further removed by the disclaimer of the above mentioned Papal pretensions being embodied in the Oath of Allegiance, as taken by Catholics.

(To be continued.)