



Newfoundlander.

No. 57.

THURSDAY, August 21, 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 Teneriffe 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 Hogsheds Tobacco,
- 30 Feather Beds,
- 100 Cwt. Cordage,
- 100 M. Lumber,
- 25 M. Shingles,
- Spars of large dimensions,
- 100 Hogsheds 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 Government and public of St. John's and its vicinity, respecting the information, 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.

On Sale.

Brown, Hoyles & Co.

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

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

For Exportation, or Home Consumption.

ALSO,

Of former Importations,

- Flour, Bread,
- Pork, Butter,
- Madeira
- Sicilian
- Figueira
- Sauterne
- Port
- Catalonia, and Malaga
- Nails, assorted,
- Best London White Lead, and other Paints,
- Patent Pills 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 *Sally Ann*, and *James*, from Halifax,

CONSISTING OF

- 800 BARRELS Superfine, Fine, and Middlings Flour,
- 5 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
- 6 Kegs Negrohead ditto,
- 10 M. Shingles,
- 35 Cr.-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 100 lb. 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 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,
- 10 Firkins Lard,
- 100 Westphalia Hams,
- 2 Pipes Geneva.

June 26.

William & Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

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

- 1400 Barrels superfine, fine, and middlings Flour,
- 10 Hogsheds 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 BRENTON'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 20.

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, dealer, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

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 LORDS, JULY 14.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Lord HOLLAND, seeing the Noble Duke at the head of His Majesty's Government in his place, and seeing also his Noble Friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, would take the opportunity, now that the period approached for the prorogation of Parliament, to inquire if it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to apply for a vote of credit, or to take any other Parliamentary course, with a view to bring under the notice of Parliament the actual state of the foreign relations of the country? He more particularly alluded to those important branches of the foreign relations of the country connected with Greece and Portugal. It was fit that the country should have some information as to the state of our existing relations with the two other contracting parties to the Treaty of Intervention with the two belligerents, Turkey and Russia, and with our ancient ally the State of Portugal. He adverted to these subjects, not with any vain disposition to pry into His Majesty's Counsels, still less with any disposition to convey censure in a case in which his information was so imperfect, but because he believed and knew that the country was most anxious for information, and that information might be safely and properly given.

The Duke of WELLINGTON—"All I have to say in reply to the Noble Lord is, that I have no intention—that there is no intention on the part of His Majesty's Government, to ask for a vote of credit for the service of the year. Neither is it the intention of His Majesty's Government to bring forward any measure which will require any explanations, or be calculated to excite any discussion as to the state of the foreign relations of the country."

Lord HOLLAND was not a little disappointed by the answer he had received from the Noble Duke. He should now think it his duty to bring forward a motion with a view to draw the attention of their Lordships to the state of our foreign relations. This motion he should propose on an early day, but he had no wish to take their Lordships by surprise. It would be a convenience to him, and he requested it as a personal favour, that their Lordships should give him leave to propose his motion on Wednesday, although he knew that was usually a *dies non*. He should now move that the House be summoned for Wednesday.—Ordered.

LONDON, July 14—15.

Don Miguel at length openly appears under the title of King. The official approval of the representation of the Three Estates has been published in the *Lisbon Gazette*—the city has been illuminated, and crowds of persons have attended the first *Levee* of the Monarch, who, as the *Gazette* says, is now seated on the throne of his ancestors. This act of the Portuguese drama, has therefore terminated as was anticipated; but the sequel we suspect will not be altogether so gratifying to the new Sovereign. The Ambassadors have all left his Court, and all intercourse with the European Powers will therefore be cut off. To maintain himself on the Throne in defiance of every Court in Europe, many of whom are pledged to protect the rights of Don Pedro, will be out of the Power of Miguel or the old Queen. The Lisbon Papers give further details of the unfortunate affair at Pedacala. It will be seen by the following copy of a notice affixed at Lloyd's, that Government have despatched a transport to Oporto to afford the means of escape to the British Residents:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, JULY 12.

"GENTLEMEN—I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acquaint you, for the information of the Merchants connected with the trade of Oporto, that directions have been given by the proper department of His Majesty's Government, to send a transport immediately off that Port for the reception, under the orders of the senior Officer of His Majesty's ships there, of such British subjects, with their property, as may think it necessary to avail themselves of such an opportunity to embark.

"I am, &c. &c. "DUNGLASS.

"To Messrs. Quarles, Harris, and Sons." Advices have been received from Oporto of the 5th instant by the *Malta* and another vessel, arrived at Portsmouth, of the entrance into Oporto by the troops of Don Miguel without opposition, previous to which the English had embarked on board of vessels, and waited the result off the bar; but finding the Royal troops had behaved well to the inhabitants, and respected property of all descriptions, they re-landed again. All was quiet there when the letters left; they do not mention what has become of the Oporto army and its Commander, who recently left this country. Sir Frederick Lamb, Count and Countess of Bombille, Baron Sabrosa, and the Hon. Mr. Erskine, have arrived in the Lisbon Packet.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN FROM THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

From the Camp, Karassou, June 24.—The Imperial camp was removed this morning, with the Corps d'Armee of General Roudzewitch, to Karassou, where the Emperor will remain till those movements of concentration are completed, which were announced in our last Bulletin.

We have just taken possession of the fortifications of Brailow. In conformity with the terms of the capitulation of that fortress, the troops to whom its defence was confided have abandoned all the artillery which they possessed, as well as all the stores which belonged to the Turkish Government, and are themselves to be sent back towards Silistria. Already 1200 men are on their march towards that city, escorted by the regiment de Perme. We do not exactly know the number of guns and standards, nor the quantity of provisions of all sorts, which have

fallen into our hands, through the conquest of Brailow, the courier who brings those details not having as yet arrived at the head-quarters of the Emperor. At Matschin, eighty-seven pieces of cannon, which defended the ramparts, a considerable quantity of powder, bullets, and arms, large magazines of wheat and barley, and four standards, as well as all the ships of the Turkish flotilla which had escaped from the battle of the 28th, are in our power. We have learned on this occasion that Achmed Bey, who commanded the flotilla, has been killed in the same battle, while attempting to reach Brailow in a small boat.

This morning Lieut.-General Rudder sent to the Emperor the keys of Kustendgi, which he had vigorously cannonaded on the 20th. It was the regiment of Marshal the Duke of Wellington which was the first to enter the fortress, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The garrison surrendered on condition of being sent to Pravodi. We have found at Kustendgi thirty-six pieces of cannon, and a convoy of 26 sail of merchantmen have just entered, which came from Odessa, laden with provisions. The possession of this fortress is of great importance to the future provisioning of the army. The Seraskier, Hussein Pacha, who was at Schumla, at the head, as they say, of an army of 30,000 men, had sent to the troops which formed the garrison of Kustendgi, and of which one detachment had been put to flight at the passage of the Danube, an order to defend the place to the last extremity. Thanks to the vigilance of our parties of Cossacks, the courier by whom this order was sent fell into our hands.

Two hours after the news had been received of the fall of Kustendgi, the Emperor received that of the taking of Hirsova. That fortress surrendered to Lieut.-General Prince Madatoff. It contained twelve hundred regular troops, but the inhabitants who ought to have supported them had no wish to defend themselves, and they even declared, in capitulating, that they would not enter Silistria, whither they were to be transported with the rest of the garrison, because they were considered useless to fight. At Hirsova we captured fourteen standards, six mortars, 50,000 bullets, 3,500 lbs. of powder, and a considerable supply of barley and corn.

Letters from Dublin state, that Mr. O'Connell does not intend to take his seat in Parliament till next Session.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) August 21, 1828.

☞ We have been requested to state, that the BOAT RACES will commence precisely at 12 o'clock this day, weather permitting.

We have noticed, with peculiar satisfaction, the activity and zeal manifested by Mr. ROBINSON, in his place in the House of Commons, upon several momentous subjects; and we must again offer him an humble tribute of gratitude, in behalf of our own country, for an additional proof of his watchfulness over our interests, as evinced by his intention of bringing forward, in the next Session of Parliament, "an inquiry into the state of Newfoundland and Labrador, with a view to amend the laws relating to these settlements;" from which we have no doubt we shall derive some important benefits.

We have no hesitation in saying, that the laws as they at present exist, are, in many particulars, inefficient for the purposes for which they were intended, and that several defects—which four years' experience has pointed out to us—call loudly for repeal, or, at least, for modification. To endeavour to find out the seat of the disease, and apply such remedies as may be deemed advisable, are the grand objects which Mr. ROBINSON contemplates from this inquiry;—and to enable him to effect this, in such a manner as to reconcile the interests of conflicting parties with the community at large, we are assured that he will thankfully receive any hints or information that may be given, from any quarter, upon a subject so interesting to all.

We would, therefore, most earnestly entreat those who have the ability, and, we hope, the inclination, to co-operate in forwarding Mr. ROBINSON'S views on this national question, to give it that serious consideration which its importance demands, and to lay before the Hon. Gentleman the result of those deliberations, in order that from the various statements and information which shall be procured, such alterations may be suggested, and such a code of laws framed, as will meet the growing consequence of the colony, and the wishes of its inhabitants.

In this day's impression will be found a very able report, for the past year, from our Chamber of Commerce, which presents many topics of peculiar interest to those acquainted with the constitution, resources, and wants of the trade. We are happy to observe that the representations of the Chamber, from time to time, have been fully recognised by the Government at home and abroad; and that their remonstrance in the case of the 2½ per cent. duty, in particular, was likely to have the desired effect.

We cannot here help noticing the gross and unpardonable remissness and indifference displayed by a Mr. VILLIERS—said to be appointed Colonial Agent for this Island—in his cavalier treatment of the communications from the Chamber, of which they have had so much reason to complain. We should hope that, if this gentleman is not, like our Lieut.-Governors, paid for doing nothing, means will be found to compel him to attend, with a little more politeness, if not studiously, to the long-neglected interests of this trade.—If he does not, we have no objection how soon we may bear—to use a military phrase—of his front being brought to the rear; or,

to be more explicit, the order given "to the right about face: quick march,"—and the situation he so unworthily holds, conferred upon one who would fill it with no less credit to himself than advantage to the country.

Dates to the 21st ulto., have been received from Oporto, by the *Swallow*. The greater number of the Constitutionalists had dispersed and laid down their arms, and Don Miguel was generally acknowledged King—the consequence was that the Country assumed a more tranquil appearance than it had presented for some time before.—The fish cargoes which, by our last advices, were remaining unsold, have since been disposed of at tolerably fair prices. The mails continue to run, as heretofore, without interruption, between Oporto and Lisbon; British property was considered in perfect security. The greatest anxiety prevailed, to know what line of conduct Great Britain would pursue, under the present circumstances.

ARRIVAL.—In the *Lady Strange*, from Halifax, Mr. JAMES TORIN, Jun.

On Thursday last an inquest was held on board the Brig *Constantia*, Capt. MOYSE, on the body of a seaman named Adolphus Becker, who came by his death in the following distressing manner.—The Captain had deemed it necessary, in order to destroy the rats and mice with which the vessel was infested, to have her smoked on the day before, and, to guard against such an accident as, with all his precaution, unfortunately occurred, had procured lodgings for his crew on shore, where they were ordered to remain, for a night or two, until the ship was perfectly free from the poisonous air consequent upon smoking. It appeared that the unfortunate deceased repaired on board at an earlier hour, on Thursday morning, than his comrades—broke open the companion, which he himself had nailed down the preceding evening, and was found, upon the return of the crew, between 5 and 6 o'clock, stretched at the bottom of the ladder, a lifeless corpse, from the fatal effects of the carbonic acid gas, produced from the charcoal. Medical aid was immediately procured, but without avail,—the vital spark had for ever fled.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held on the body of Thomas Byrne, (late in the employ of Biddiscombe & Cook, Blacksmiths,) who, we understand the Jury were of opinion, met his death in consequence of wounds inflicted on the head by stones thrown at him, the Tuesday evening previous. As a man has been committed to goal, to take his trial for the offence, we refrain, for obvious reasons, from entering into further particulars at present.—*Gazette*.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.

- August 13.—Brig Jubilee, Walters, St. Andrews; 63 M. Number, 27 M. shingles, 18 spars.
- Schooner Greyhound Boudrot, Margaree; 32 oxen and cows, 1 horse, 5 sheep.
- Schooner Alert, Downes, Figueria; 300 hds. salt, 5 casks wine, 1 cwt. onions.
- Schooner Eagle, Toakin, Dantzic; 550 bls. flour, 620 bags bread, 20 half-firkins butter.
- Brig Brothers, Tinkem, Newcastle; 127 chalds. coals.
- 15.—Schooner Argyle, Sutherland, Miramichi; 46 M. board, 27 puncheon sh. oaks.
- Brig Kate, Day, Barbados; 3 hds. and 7 tierces sugar, 49 puncheons rum, 50 puncheons molasses.
- Schooner Nightingale, Moore, P. E. Island; 30 M. lumber.
- Brig Reward, Bulley, Cardiff; 130 tons coals.
- Sloop Shaw Stewart, Brown, Greenock; 52 tons coals, 200 bags bread.
- Schooner Cornelia, Gaden, Dublin; 1 cask whiskey, 2 hds. brandy, 2 hds. tobacco, 18 casks wine, 81 firkins figs, 8 hds. porter, 78 boxes soap and candles, 12 firkins butter, 30 sacks oats, 19 sacks oatmeal, and sundry merchandise.
- Schooner Lady Strange, Yorston, Halifax; 611 bls. pork, 70 bls. flour, 100 kegs butter, 40 hds. leaf tobacco, 72 packages tea, 4 hds. porter, 100 kegs manufactured tobacco, 500 bushels Indian corn, 60 barrels pitch and tar.
- Schooner John & Maria, Beauchamp, Arichat; 40 oxen and cows, 20 sheep, 30 tubs butter.
- Brig Scotia, Gilchrist, Greenock; 200 bls. pork, 700 barrels flour, 100 bls. oatmeal, 10 hds. refined sugar, 116 cwt. cordage, 10 bls. coffee, 2 bags pepper, and sundry merchandise.
- Schooner Mayflower, Joice, Ransberg; freestone.
- 18.—Schooner Angedique, Mc'Coll, Sydney; 16 head oxen and cows, 6 tubs butter.
- Brig Arichat, Peton, Jersey; 312 bags bread, 73 bls. flour, 27 hogsheads vinegar, 39 barrels barley, &c.
- Schooner Ninety, Le Blanc, Sydney; 34 head oxen and cows, 20 sheep.
- Schooner Swallow, John, Fayal; 11 qr. casks, 1 hhd., 43 eighth of a pipe Fayal wine, 10 bags coffee, 425 bushels potatoes, 49 boxes fruit, 94 baskets onions.
- Brig Adriana, Steel, Trinidad and Barbados; 18 hds. sugar, Sloop Brilliant, Cringle, Liverpool; 2500 bushels salt, 10 tons coals.
- 19.—Ketch Swallow, Grills, Oporto; 15 pipes, 12 hds., 34 qr. casks port wine, 600 hds. salt, 1 box lemons, 1 basket onions.
- Brig Little Ann, Richards, Figueria; 800 hds. salt.
- 20.—Brig Jane Harton, Kerr, Oporto; 590 hds. salt.
- Schooner Lord Nelson, Fougere, Bay Verte; 37 M. staves, 6 M. board, 2 firkins butter.

CLEARED.

- August 14.—Schooner Susan, Landris, Port Hood; ballast.
- Schooner Grasshopper, Landris, Port Hood; 20 hds. salt, and sundry merchandise.
- 15.—Brig Adriana, King, Montserrat; 1020 qts. fish, 3 casks oil.
- Brig Prince Leopold, Wilson, Pernambuco; 1380 qts. fish.
- Brig St. Aubin, Bartlett, Brazil; 2,228 qts. fish.
- Schooner Mary, Bernard, Arichat; ballast.
- Brig Polygone, Millgrove, St. Vincent; 1860 qts. fish, 2 qr. casks wine.
- Schooner Polly, Prudden, Barbados; 1050 qts. fish.
- Brig Unity, Winsor, Oporto; 1640 qts. fish.
- Brig Prosper, Stone, Gibraltar; 1407 qts. fish.
- Schooner Siskin, Kelly, P. E. Island; sundry merchandise.
- Brig George & Ann, Carre, Quebec; 25 puns molasses, 23 hds. sugar, 57 puns rum, 3 tierces coffee, 38 hds. salt, 47 casks oil, 1088 seal skins.

20.—Schooner Argyle, Sutherland, Miramichi, ballast. Brig Bolina, Dunscomb, Grenada; 1204 qts. fish. Schooner Greyhound, Boudrot, Margaree; 1 pun. Schooner Courier, Gerold, Halifax; 820 qts. fish.

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 36 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.

Chamber of Commerce,

St. John's, 6th August, 1828.

THE General Annual Meeting of the Commercial Society, was held this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Room, when the Report of the Chamber of Commerce for the past year was agreed to. The Society then proceeded to the election of a Chamber for the ensuing twelve months, and the following Gentlemen were chosen:—

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Messrs. | Messrs. |
| T. H. BROOKING, | THOS. BENNETT, |
| J. DUNSCOMB, | JAMES CROSS, |
| H. HAWSON, | JOHN BOYD, |
| J. BLACK, | NICHOLAS GILL, |
| WM. THOMAS, | N. W. HOYLES, and |
| CHARLES COCK, | JAMES M'BRIDE. |
| J. B. BLAND, | |

The Chamber immediately afterwards balloted for Officers, when

THOMAS H. BROOKING, Esq., was duly elected President; JOHN DUNSCOMB and WM. THOMAS, Esqrs., Vice Presidents; and Mr. H. HAWSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

THOMAS H. BROOKING, President.

REPORT.

THE first object of importance which excited the attention of the present Chamber, soon after their appointment, was a notification which they received, of the intention of His Majesty's Ministers to impose an *ad valorem* duty upon all Imports into this Island. This the Chamber considered to be a measure that would, if passed into a Law, necessarily embarrass the Trade in a serious manner, and completely extinguish the little gleam of improvement which had recently been discovered in our Fisheries, after many years of lamentable depression and difficulty; and such an one as required to be promptly met with a strong remonstrance to His Majesty's Government, and that every effort should be exerted in opposition to it.

A Memorial to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was accordingly prepared and transmitted to Mr. HUSKISSON, pointing out the difficulties under which the Trade of this Island was suffering, and praying that no farther duties might be imposed, in any shape, on goods imported for the use of the Fisheries. Copies of this Petition were transmitted to Mr. VILLIERS, (who had previously received an appointment from His Majesty's

Government, as Colonial Agent for the Island, Mr. ROBINSON, and several other Members of Parliament, whose assistance the Chamber solicited, in furtherance of their object; and those Gentlemen were entreated to oppose whatever measure might be introduced into the House of Commons, for imposing additional duties, or taxes, upon goods imported into Newfoundland.

The Chamber have reason to believe, that their remonstrance has been useful; as by recent intelligence received from Mr. ROBINSON, they are given to understand that His Majesty's Ministers had consented to defer the measure, and they might, perhaps, be induced to abandon it altogether.

The Chamber, likewise, communicated with many respectable Merchants, and other Gentlemen at the Out-ports of the Island, on the same subject, and requested their assistance and co-operation with the Society, in making similar remonstrances against the measure contemplated by His Majesty's Ministers.

The Chamber have felt it their duty to express to the Society their disappointment at not having received from Mr. VILLIERS any reply to their communication; but the Chamber have great satisfaction in acquainting the Society, that they have reason to believe, that their interests have been well attended to by Mr. ROBINSON, (Member for Worcester,) whose vigilant and zealous exertions in protecting and promoting the best interests of the Trade and Fisheries, in which he is deeply concerned, this Chamber duly appreciates; and they would recommend their successors in office to solicit a continuance of his valuable services, in watching over the interests of the Society generally, and that he should be requested to oppose any measure which may be introduced into Parliament, having for its object an increase of Duties, or taxation, in any shape, upon our Imports or Exports.

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR, the Commercial Society are much indebted for the polite and prompt attention which he has uniformly shewn to every representation from the Chamber of Commerce; and they confidently trust, that His Excellency continues to feel a warm interest in every measure having a tendency to promote the advancement and prosperity of the Trade and Fisheries of this Island.

The Chamber regret that, hitherto, the efforts of the Society to obtain an adequate Naval Force, to cruise during the season within the limits of the Government, for the protection of our Fisheries, and also a sufficient Force to remain for the winter months, have not been attended with success; but they earnestly hope that His Majesty's Government may see fit to order a more efficient Squadron for this service another year. The Chamber, however, deem it right to express their belief, that the Naval Commander in Chief at Halifax has, this year, devoted to these important objects as much protection as the reduced state of the Squadron under his command would allow.

The Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of the Society, desire to present their respectful acknowledgments to Rear Admiral Sir CHARLES OGLE, for his ready acquiescence with their application, to allow the Warring Buoys to remain in this Harbour; and the Chamber feel indebted to Lient. FIELD, commanding His Majesty's Brig *Manly*, for the prompt manner in which he communicated with the Rear Admiral upon this subject; and also for the readiness which that Officer has always evinced, to render any assistance in his power to the Shipping at this port.

The Chamber would earnestly recommend that these Buoys be used for warping *only*, and that every thing practicable should be done for their preservation, in the absence of His Majesty's Ships.

The continued suspension of a direct intercourse and trade between this Island and the United States of America, having made it necessary for our Merchants to procure, through Liverpool, or by a more circuitous route, *via* Liverpool, Salted Provisions and Flour for the use of the Fisheries, the Chamber have turned their attention to another course, in the hope that, in future, they may be enabled to import those articles in their own Ships, through the Colony of a third Power. The Society should be informed, that proper measures to obtain the requisite information have been taken, and the Chamber expect shortly to be enabled to communicate the result of their inquiry on this subject.

The Chamber have great satisfaction in being enabled to congratulate the Society on the improvement in the mode of curing our fish, which was observed and acknowledged last year, both at home and abroad; and they would recommend to all those interested in the fisheries, especially on the Coast of Labrador, the greatest possible attention to this important point, otherwise the high character which Newfoundland fish had justly sustained for a long series of years would be injured, if not in a great measure lost, in the competition which the produce of our fisheries must necessarily meet with, at the Foreign Markets, in the fish cured by British subjects in the Sister Colonies, and that cured by Aliens, to whom the privilege of fishing on our Coasts, the Chamber continues to lament, has been ceded by Treaties with France and America.

Although the number of vessels fitted during the past season for the seal fishery did not exceed that of the previous year, still there has been a considerable increase in the quantity of tonnage; and on the whole the qualities of the vessels are evidently superior to any that have hitherto been employed. This important branch of our fisheries, the Chamber are of opinion, may with every reasonable prospect of advantage, be much extended; and thereby a source of employment would be afforded to a greater number of our hardy and enterprising fishermen, at a season when little other occupation could be found for them. And, in order that ample justice may be done between the sellers and purchasers of seals, the Chamber would urge the necessity of making general and

invariable the mode which has been partially introduced this season, of buying the fat and pelts by weight, and not by tale, as heretofore practised.

Complaints having been frequently made, of the manner in which Caplin are commonly taken, for manure, by numerous persons in the neighbouring Bays and Creeks, at a season when our fishermen could not procure a sufficient quantity for bait, the Chamber would suggest, that every inquiry should be made, to obtain full information on this subject; and if it should appear to be, in the slightest degree, detrimental to the fisheries, they would seriously advise the Society to use its strenuous efforts to prevent a repetition of this practice.

The Chamber earnestly desire to call the attention of the Members of this Society to an early and serious consideration of those Acts of 5th Geo. 4, cap. 51 and 67, denominated the Fishery and Judicature Acts for Newfoundland, which are about to expire; so that they may be prepared to submit, for the consideration of His Majesty's Ministers, the particulars of such alterations and amendments as are necessary to be made in our laws, for regulating and promoting the fisheries of this ancient and important Colony.

It will be remembered that it had hitherto been an invariable practice with the Officers of the Customs at this port, as in other colonies, to receive, in satisfaction and payments for duties, Silver Dollars, at the rate of 5s. 6d. sterling per ounce; and this was continued until the receipt of a letter from the Commissioners of the Customs, bearing date, London, the 20th December, 1827, directed to the principal Officers of that department here, ordering them, in future, to collect all duties payable to the crown, either in British Silver or Spanish Dollars, of full weight, at the rate of 4s. 4d. each, being an actual increase of nearly 10 per cent. upon the amount of duties formerly paid. This subject commanded the prompt attention of the Chamber, and induced them to prefer a Memorial to His Honour the PRESIDENT, administering the Government, praying that he would be pleased to cause the said order to be suspended, until the Chamber could communicate with the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury; but they regret, that after much research, and mature consideration, His Honour the PRESIDENT could not feel himself justified in complying with the prayer of the Chamber.

The Chamber have to acknowledge the marked attention of His Honour Mr. President TUCKER, on several occasions, while administering the Government; and to thank the Honourable the Collector, and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs, for their readiness in attending to such communications as the Chamber have found necessary to hold with them, in the course of the past twelve months.

The Chamber desire to offer their best thanks to the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Halifax, for his polite attention in communicating, for the information of this Society, the copy of their Memorial to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, respecting the new mode to be observed by the Officers of the Customs, in the collection of the Crown duties in that province; and they strongly recommend to the Society the further consideration of this subject, immediately after the arrival of His Excellency the Governor of this Island, who may be daily expected.

A series of questions having been submitted to the Chamber, by order of His Honour the PRESIDENT, administering the Government, relative to the currency, or circulating medium,—also respecting the weights and measures now used in this Island,—the Chamber, after due enquiry and consideration, could not discover much variation, in either of the subjects, since the last year; and they have, with little alteration, answered these questions in the same manner as their predecessors did in 1827, as may be seen by reference to the Records of the Society.

The Chamber have lately observed with much satisfaction the Resolution of a number of Merchants and traders, to affix a higher nominal value upon the small British silver money, with a view to retain a sufficiency of change, to keep up the free circulation among the Inhabitants of the town, which is so essential to the trading interests generally;—and as the Military Chest has lately been replenished with British silver coinage, to a considerable amount, they are induced to hope that this measure, if persevered in, will secure ample means for the purpose.

The Chamber feel much pleasure in assuring the Society that their representations to His Majesty's Government continue to meet with due attention.

The Chamber being fully sensible of the benefits which would be likely to result from a co-operation with the Merchants residing at the out-ports, on all subjects connected with the general interests of the trade of the Island, cordially invite them to correspond freely with the Society, under an assurance that every attention will be paid to their communications.

Having, as they believe, adverted to all those subjects which it is their business to notice, the Chamber, in concluding their duties, take leave to congratulate the Society upon an accession of five new Members since their last annual Meeting; and sincerely recommend that the Institution be continued with the same spirit of harmony and cordiality among its members which has always characterized their proceedings, since the formation of the Commercial Society, in 1823.

JOHN BLACK,
Vice President.

Chamber of Commerce, }
August 6, 1828. }

To be Let.
A SHOP to be Let, in Water-street, and immediate possession given.—Application to be made to
MATTHEW FLANNERY.
August 21.

Sale at Auction.

On MONDAY next,

At ONE o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

On the Admiral's Beach, in Duckworth-street,
(Opposite Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON'S, Cabinet-maker)

Without the least Reserve,

ALL EDMOND POWER'S Right, Title, and Interest in a spot of Ground, whereon two DWELLING-HOUSES are nearly completed, and the Frame of another attached thereto, with a frost and fire-proof Cellar, admeasuring 45 feet by 12. Also, room for the erection of two Houses downwards towards Water-street, with the great advantage of excellent Water on the premises.

The above is held under a Government Lease of 30 years, from the 1st of September, 1824, from Sir CHARLES HAMILTON, at 20l. per annum, and renewable, at the expiration of said term, for a like number of years, (upon payment in the way of a fine).

The eligibility of the situation becomes more desirable on account of its immediate vicinity to the intended Market place.

HENRY SHEA,
Auctioneer.

August 21.

Notices.

Sale Postponed.

THE Sale of the *Arichat's* Cargo, from Jersey, advertised for this day, on the Subscriber's Wharf, is POSTPONED until TUESDAY next, at the same hour and place.

R. R. WAKEHAM.

August 21.

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, }
13th August, 1828. }

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. }

A Person of respectability, who has a general knowledge of Mercantile affairs, and is well acquainted with the nature of the trade of this Island, would have no objection to go in the capacity of Supercargo, or Coasting for any respectable establishment.

N. B.—Any communication addressed to A. Z., and left at the Office of this Paper, will be attended to.
August 21.

WANTED; 50 or 60 Tierces SALMON.—Apply to
PATRICK MORRIS.

August 14.

For Halifax.

AND WILL SAIL IN A FEW DAYS.

The fine, coppered

Brig **AGNES,**

S. BELCHER, Master;
She has room for a small quantity of FREIGHT, if applied for immediately.

HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.
August 21.

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.

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 qth of Fish in bulk.—Apply to

RENDELL & MORTIMER.

WHO OFFER FOR SALE.

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

On Sale.

BY

Robinson and Brooking,

A Cargo of the best NEWCASTLE

COALS,

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

August 14.

Just Received, and for Sale,

BY

WILLIAM CODNER,

(SOUTH SIDE.)

A Few small Packages of assorted SHOES,
Ditto ditto SLOPS.

August 14.

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, 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,
Fickings,
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,
Fearnights, &c. &c. &c.

The above Goods were selected by Mr. D. at Manchester, 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*.

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 Pitcheson Pearl Barley,
70 Ditto Oats,
7 Ditto boiling Pease,
6 Ditto smoked Hams,
24 Sides Bacon,
200 Hard Edam Cheeses,
20 Boxes mould } Candles,
30 Ditto dipped }
6 Baskets Sugar Candy,
12 Boxes Starch,
1 Gross Cards,
11 Cases Liqueurs,
18,000 Brick.

August 7.

DR. DOYLE'S LETTER TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

(Concluded from our last.)

As every species of apprehended danger or encroachment of the See of Rome might justly be reduced to one or other of the above heads, and as the Papal Supremacy and Jurisdiction within these realms are abolished by law, and as the oaths taken by Catholics and Protestants include a direct and express disclaimer of the doctrine of the deposing and dispensing power of the Pope, it would seem to follow that all the securities which could be desired for the safety and protection of our Constitution and Government against the encroachments of the See of Rome, are already in his possession—and that whilst we profess, and perhaps think, many of us, that we are seeking securities against Papal encroachments, we are only apprehensive of our own Irish Catholic subjects, and endeavouring, at the suggestion of our own fears, to provide against the growth of the Catholic religion in Ireland. This is a reflection worthy of serious consideration, for if this be the case, all the efforts to settle the Catholic Question, whilst it continues on its present basis, must prove abortive.—They cannot succeed, for if the proposed settlement proceed on the admitted principle, that "the Catholics are to be permitted the free profession and exercise of their religion in all its integrity," and that its existence in this shape is at the same time sought to be weakened or counteracted, under the pretence of guarding against Papal encroachment, good faith is wanted, and the parties treating can never arrive at a satisfactory adjustment.

I would therefore presume to submit to your Grace, that if the existence of the Catholic religion in Ireland be an object of apprehension, or a danger to be guarded against, it ought to be met fairly, and considered upon its own merits, or let the Proselytizing Societies be reinforced, or a second crusade organized and employed against it; but let not the danger supposed to arise from it be confounded with the encroachments or apprehended dangers from the See of Rome, with which in reality it has no connection.

I know this religion is hated gratuitously by some, and your Grace has on a late occasion witnessed the excess and folly into which a person of high station had been betrayed in yielding to the zeal which animated him against it. You have heard another of a widely different character and mind, endeavouring to conciliate prejudice by indulging in remarks upon this religion totally unworthy of his talents and his wisdom. You have heard it said "that the Irish once had a Christianity pure and undefiled, but which afterwards Norman English overlaid with superstition." It should have been said, "that previous to the arrival of the English, and for centuries before their coming, the Irish Church was perfectly independent, though in occasional communication, and uninterrupted communion with the See of Rome, but that the lumber of the Decretals, the tithes and all that was odious and burdensome in Papal power and clerical dominion, were of Norman English importation, and as to superstition that "it is an excessiveness of our rude nature rather than of religion, but an excessiveness from which no church or nation ever was exempt." To men labouring under superstition may be applied the saying of the Poet—

Nemo nam sine vitis nascitur
Optimus est qui minimis uteretur.

What one man calls religion, another calls ceremony, whilst a third again designates it "superstition."—Where the extreme begins or the mean ends, whether in belief or practice, a wise man will not pretend to determine, and he who looks at human nature passing through ages, like sand through a time glass, may abound in his own sense, but will not pretend to fix a standard to which mankind must conform under the penalty of losing their reputation. One thing, however, is certain, additions made to the essential practices of true religion, and which may be designated "superstitions," are not so noxious in themselves as that easiness which would trifle with the name of God, and call him to witness what is true only by implication, or in a sense inconsistent with the words we utter.

But to return to the subject under consideration. That the state of the Catholic Church in Ireland, or rather the attitude and movements of those who belong to it, excite strong apprehensions is evident, but in my poor opinion a thorough knowledge of our position, good faith and conciliatory disposition, such as ought to exist between the inhabitants of the same country and the subjects of the same King, are alone necessary to remove those apprehensions, and bring all our unhappy differences to a satisfactory adjustment.

It may appear to your Grace, as it does to many others, that the Catholic Church in Ireland ought to be paralyzed by inducing the Pope to co-operate in placing the appointment of her Bishops in the hands of the King, whilst the arrangements entered into for that purpose would be designated, "a security against Papal power or encroachment." But this would be a proceeding inconsistent with good faith, equity, or any of the principles whereby freemen should be governed, or their hearts united in affection to the throne, leaving out of view the anomaly of a Protestant Government calling in the aid of the Pope to assist them in pulling down the liberties whether civil or religious of their own subjects. I would say to those who cherish such views, "be generous to the Irish—spare the Constitution—do not indulge your jealousy of us to the enslavement of our Priesthood—the King does not require the patronage of our Church—he cannot understand her interests, nor be a Protestant, and be anxious to promote them. Leave us a free people—let us exert all our energies, and if you confide in our oaths which have never been violated, or in our honour which has never been tarnished, you will not have hereafter to repent of your generosity, or to

complain of our ingratitude. You may, by imposing bonds upon us, remove the alarm felt by some timid Churchmen, but you will give a death blow to freedom in Ireland, and inflict upon our common Christianity the deepest wound. The Catholics of Ireland excite apprehension! They do, and justly, for they are numerous, powerful and discontented; but let them be admitted fully and freely to all the blessings of the Constitution, and if their hearts be of flesh, if they have children and love them, if they have property and value it, if they have law and privilege and prize them, if they have a country and almost adore it, they will be among the best, the most loyal, the most devoted subjects in the realm. The Pope to them would be almost unknown or unthought of, but their country, their laws, their religion, and the Government which promoted their interests and watched over their welfare, would engross all their respect and all their affection."

It is thus, may it please your Grace, that the danger from the growth of the Catholic religion in Ireland, which danger fear or fanaticism alone has created, should be provided against, and not by measures founded upon false pretences—measures having for their object, to weaken and disturb our Church, whilst it was virtually or expressly stipulated, that she should be left free to struggle against all the difficulties with which, in her humble state, she must always and necessarily be encompassed. But then, it may be asked, is nothing to be done to secure the Constitution in Church and State against the dangers to arise from Papal encroachments? Yes, these encroachments are to be even still more effectually shut out than they are at present, by closing up the only channel through which by possibility they might operate. The State is already perfectly secure against them, but I would be anxious to see the Catholics of Ireland equally secure. At present, and for the whole of the last century, they have not been molested, but they are liable to inconvenience, and even to be vexed and troubled by the Pope, whilst he holds in his hands, as he now does, the unqualified right of appointing Bishops to the Catholic Church in Ireland. My object would be to have the right of electing those Bishops vested in those who have the most direct and immediate interest in their appointment, and by an arrangement which would effectually exclude all foreign influence or encroachment—providing at once for the interest of the Irish Catholics, and satisfying those Protestants who are still so weak-minded or misinformed as to entertain apprehension of the Papal power.

How a measure of this kind could be effected, appears to most people a question difficult of solution. It is difficult without doubt, but the difficulty arises, not from the nature of the thing itself, but from the state of distrust and alienation in which the Catholics are kept by the Government. Were the Government to act frankly and cordially with the Catholic Clergy and the people, and availing themselves of the support to be thus obtained, propose to the Pope an arrangement, having for its object to render the Catholic Church in Ireland more national, and the appointment of its Prelates entirely domestic, there is little doubt but a proposal properly urged would be acceded to.

An arrangement of this sort by which the Pope would agree to vest in some one of the Irish Catholic Prelates such power in matters of conscience and ecclesiastical discipline as is now exercised by some congregations or Cardinals in Rome, or such as has often been committed to Legates of the Holy See, and which would also authorize some persons or body of persons to elect native Clergymen to the office of Bishop, so often as such office became vacant in the Catholic Church in Ireland—reserving to himself the same right only of rejection, as is reserved to him with regard to the Bishops-elect of France, Belgium, or Germany, such an arrangement as this, simple and precise as it might be, would answer every purpose which could be reasonably desired. The question then above proposed which appears to many so difficult and intricate, is in fact simple and easy of solution. By the arrangement, the outline of which has just been sketched, the right of electing the Catholic Bishops in Ireland would be transferred from foreigners to some body of electors natives of the country, subjects of the King, to men bound by their allegiance, by their oaths, their interests, and their duty. The intercourse with Rome would be diminished, and almost cease, if the extensive powers, relating to cases of conscience and matters of discipline before alluded to were vested in some Irish Bishop or Bishops selected by the Pope and approved of by the Government. Any remaining correspondence on spiritual or ecclesiastical matters might be made to pass through the hands or office of such Bishop or Bishops, and be subjected to such rules and regulations as would be agreed upon, and specified in the arrangement with the See of Rome.

In treating of this subject, two reflections naturally suggest themselves—the first is, that if the Government thought it advisable to imitate the conduct of other States, by entering into an arrangement with the Pope for the regulation of the Catholic Church in Ireland, it should not proceed on the principles of distrust, but of confidence in its own subjects; for, to depend more on papal aid to adjust our civil relations, than on the tried fidelity, loyalty, and interests of the Irish Catholics, would be, in my opinion, not only an oversight in policy, an infringement of our rights as British subjects, and a disparagement to our Government and country; but it would give an advantage in the discussion to the Court of Rome which she ought not to have. For what has Rome to lose by the rejection of a proposal to which the Catholics of Ireland are not a party?

The second reflection is, that a proposal made to Rome by the Government, acting in concert with the Irish Catholic Clergy and people, would not only be irresistible, if well conducted, but would at the same time operate most beneficially on the public

mind and feeling at home, and ensure a favourable reception to an arrangement, which, if entered into under suspected circumstances, might be looked upon with indignation and treated with contempt.

I have said thus much upon securities, not because I consider them necessary, for danger to the Constitution is as likely to proceed from Mecca as from the Vatican; but because I think an arrangement such as I have mentioned would be useful to Ireland, and would serve to allay the apprehensions of those whom your Grace is, perhaps, obliged to satisfy. Were I a Minister of the King, I would say to his Majesty—"Sire, if you govern Ireland justly, and give to your Catholic subjects the full benefit of equal law, they will be contented, faithful and loyal, and among the foremost to resist all encroachments on the Constitution of the country, or prerogatives of the Crown. But, should they act otherwise, should they become forgetful of their allegiance—regardless of their oaths and interests—traitors to their King and country, which I deem impossible—then your Majesty can earn the applause of mankind, and the approbation of your own conscience, by restraining and punishing them—even as much as you now do by extending to them all the Constitutional blessings to which they aspire."

To my colleagues in office I would say—"The Papal influence which is feared may be considered as it has been found to operate since the gradual but general, and now universally acknowledged, extinction of that power in the civil concerns of the European States. If then, in the first place, this power were to continue such as it now is, and such as the present notions of mankind deem it to be hereafter, no security beyond that which we possess, is at all necessary. For a disposition to revive a power which would not be respected, but condemned, cannot exist on the part of the Pope, unless he be totally destitute of common sense, and to suppose that the Catholic Bishops in Ireland would be induced, by such a Pope, to violate their oaths, and become hostile to a government and country which cherishes and protects them, is to suppose them not only capable of the most atrocious crimes, but equally destitute as the Pope himself of common sense and common prudence."

The other light in which this Papal power may be considered is—by supposing that Europe may retrograde to that state of feudalism and barbarity from which she has been advancing for the last four hundred years. Supposing that this may happen, and that the temporal power of the Pope may advance even more rapidly than it has declined; and that in its progress it may attempt to influence the Irish Catholic Clergy to become disaffected to the State;—we ought to reflect that in this country the Pope can have no means of exercising this influence, unless such as are purely spiritual; and is it credible that, with such auxiliaries, he can persuade any body of intelligent men to adopt his interpretation about the two swords of Peter, or persuade them that the kingdom of Christ is other than the Redeemer has described it. But admitting the worst that can be imagined, is this nation and government to be also blindfolded, and the Legislature rendered incapable of providing for the safety of the State—endangered, as you suppose it may be, by those ecclesiastical traitors, and their fanatical adherents?

I have done, My Lord Duke, with this subject—at least for the present; I should not have noticed it, but for the purpose of proclaiming, that as far as my sentiments prevail, there is in the Catholic body, combined with the most firm determination to persevere in their constitutional pursuits, a disposition to concur, earnestly and zealously, with the King's Government, in settling this great national question, on the basis of preserving and securing every existing institution, whether Catholic or Protestant, in all their integrity.

I have the honour to be, my Lord Duke,
Your Grace's most obedient humble servant,
J. DOYLE.
Carlow, June 19, 1828.

Clare Election.

(From the London Gazette, July 11.)

CROWN OFFICE, July 11.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

County of Clare.—Daniel O'Connell, of Darnane Abbey, in the county of Kerry, Esq., in the room of the Right Hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald, who has accepted the office of President of the Committee of Council for the affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations.

CHAIRING OF MR. O'CONNELL.

(From the Dublin Evening Post, July 8.)

The town of Ennis remained extremely crowded since Saturday, the freemen residing at any distance having all remained for the charring. Twelve was the hour appointed for its taking place, and at that time the town was one dense mass. The chair, about half-past one, was drawn up to Mr. O'Connell's lodgings, where it remained for a short time. It was constructed as an inclosed platform, the sides being about three feet high, covered with green cloth. In the front was placed the chair, hung with flowers, and on each side of it was hoisted a green flag. The whole rested on a carriage with four wheels. Mr. O'Connell, attended by a numerous party of friends, took his seat at one. On taking his seat, Mr. O'Connell was loudly cheered—he addressed a few words to the people, exhorting them to be peaceable. He wore the medal of the order of Liberty, suspended on a broad green ribbon. On his right stood Mr. O'Gorman, and on his left Mr. Steele—the remaining space in the car was filled by his principal friends, who assisted him in the contest. The procession then moved on with the greatest regularity and quietness, in the following order:—

Roman Catholic Clergymen on horseback, followed by about two thousand freemen walking arm in arm; then the tradesmen bearing first two neatly executed models of a plough and harrow, hung with ears of young corn, and

numerous flags emblematic of their several crafts; then a large party bearing as flags the handkerchiefs which have been so fashionable during the contest, representing "Man of the people" in the act of speaking; these were again followed by an immense body of freemen; after whom came the Chair; this was followed by at least 5000 people.

In this order they proceeded round the town in perfect silence. Not a voice was raised, excepting when the chair stopped, and the signal was given for a general cheer. The whole town was decorated with green flags and boughs of trees—some of the narrow streets looked more like groves than streets. The procession moved on towards Clare, at which point were stationed a large force of military, both of horse and foot, with two field pieces; this must have been for the purpose of giving eclat, for silence could have been obtained by the raising of a hand, and a word was sufficient to move or to stop the whole body. Mr. O'Connell, long before he arrived at Clare, frequently appealed to the people to allow him to leave the chair they were drawing, and to take his carriage, which was in waiting; but it was not till he had passed two miles beyond it that they permitted him to do so, with many entreaties that he would suffer them to draw him into Limerick.

On leaving the chair he mounted the box of his carriage, accompanied by Mr. M. O'Connell; he briefly addressed the people, thanking them for their attachment to him, and begging that they would not think of attending him further. This had very little effect, as by far the greater number followed him to Newmarket, where he changed horses. Here there was a strong reinforcement, the town, although the property of Sir Edward O'Brien, was prepared for his reception, every house being from the door to the chimney decorated with green boughs. While the horses were changing, Mr. O'Connell addressed the multitude assembled round him. Every cross-road from thence to Six-mile-bridge poured in its contributions to the throng, and before they reached that, the road for half a mile bore the appearance of a moving wood—every man carrying a green branch in his hand.

As the cavalcade approached within five miles of Limerick, small parties began to appear who had come from thence—these began rapidly to increase for the space of two miles, and at that distance there could not be less than forty thousand people in waiting, to escort to their city the first Catholic returned to the United Parliament since the signing of the Treaty at its gate. These were principally composed of the different trades, each craft bearing, as they did in Ennis, their own banners, most of them accompanied by a band of music, and carrying white waists ornamented with laurel leaves. On every part of the road where two trees happened to stand opposite, a festoon of green leaves interwoven with flowers was hung across the road, and where they could not be found, large trees, some forty feet high, were planted for the purpose. The Garryowna boys mustered in great force; they mounted a large tree, nearly 30 feet high, in the branches of which sat a merry piper—this was safely secured on a car, and drawn by a horse. In Limerick we found every shop closed, and the windows thronged with spectators. The same festoons that we had seen along the road were hung in the town from opposite windows. The "Mighty Agitator" had been expected at five, but owing to the slow pace he was compelled to travel, he did not reach Limerick till near nine. He came preceded by the banners and bands which had left the town to meet him, and was received by the spectators in the windows with cheering and waving of handkerchiefs; in short, with every demonstration of welcome that could be shown.

His triumphal march will not end here—as we proceeded along the road we found that preparations had been every where made for his reception. Nenagh was full of strangers. A temporary archedway had been erected in the main street at Roscrea.

(From Saunders's News Letter of Thursday.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC MEETING.

A meeting of Roman Catholics was held yesterday at the Corn Exchange. Councillor O'Shaughnessy in the Chair.—Several gentlemen handed in contributions to the patriotic fund for the support of Mr. O'Connell's return as Representative of the county of Clare. Mr. Maurice O'Connell entered the room shortly after the chair was taken, and was received with loud cheering. He stated that his father was proceeding towards town at the rate of a state funeral, and that he expected him in Dublin at ten or twelve o'clock that night, or early the following morning. He then proceeded to observe upon the proceedings at the late election for the county of Clare, and related several anecdotes connected with that contest. He was followed by Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. O'Dwyer, and Mr. L'Estrange.

Mr. L'Estrange in the course of his observations stated, that if a liberal Protestant did not present himself for the county of Galway, Mr. Michael Dillon Belfew would come forward as a Candidate for the representation. The meeting then adjourned to this day.

LONDON, July 8.

The Petersburg Gazette, of the 10th, gives an account of some previous operations in Southern Wallachia. On the 2d ult. the Turks passed the Danube from Radschuck to Slobodzin, where they were reinforced by a detachment from Giurgevo. A sharp affair took place in a village; but the Turks were finally worsted. Anapa continues to hold out, and makes frequent sallies; but the works of the besiegers proceed rapidly, and an attempt to take the place by storm would soon be made.

The arrival of the Marquis de Palmella, and Generals Saldanha, Villa Flor, and Stubbs, will produce a most beneficial effect upon the state of affairs. The Marquis is to be the Generalissimo of the legitimate army—whilst Generals Saldanha and Villa Flor proceed to head-quarters.

The Emperor of Brazil's speech, upon opening the Session of the Legislative Body, on the 3d of May, has been brought us by the Brazil and Buenos Ayres mail. His Majesty speaks of the recognition of this title by the various European Powers, with the exception of the Court of Madrid, which has hitherto withheld that acknowledgment. He mentions the treaties he had entered into—the completion of his intention to abdicate the crown of Portugal—the offers of peace to Buenos Ayres upon fair and liberal terms, which he trusts will be accepted, but if refused, he is determined to carry on the war with redoubled vigour. He then alludes to the internal administration, which he recommends strongly to the attention of the Legislature. The speech affords a decisive proof of his Majesty's anxiety for the welfare—the security—the freedom—and the happiness of his Empire.

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