



Newfoundlander.

No. 58.

THURSDAY, August 28, 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 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 Buots,
- 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
- Figuera
- Sauterne
- Port
- Catalonia, and
- Malaga
- Nails, assorted,
- Best London White Lead, and other Paints,
- Patent Palls and Wheels, complete, for Windlasses,
- Hawse Pipes,
- Ships' Winches,
- Cambouses,
- Stoves,
- Kitchen Ranges and Parlour Grates,
- Lumber,
- Second-hand Cod and Caplin Seines,
- Salmon, Mackerel, and Herring Nets.

They will also Sell

Their FISHING ROOMS at Henley Harbour, Long Island, and Black Island, on the Labrador, with Boats, Salt, Cod Seines, Salmon Nets, Stage Utensils, &c., either together or separately.

May 14.

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,
- 10 M. Shingles,
- 35 Qr.-chests and Boxes Congo, Twankey, and Hyson Teas.

May 7.

BROWN, HOYLES & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

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

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

June 12.

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

To be Let.

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

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 29.

On Sale.

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,
- 204 Barrels Quebec fine Flour,
- 300 Firkins Butter,
- 19 Barrels Quebec Beef,
- 97 Bags Quebec Bread,
- 3 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco.

June 26.

William & Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

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

- 1400 Barrels superfine, fine, and middlings Flour,
- 10 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco,
- 35 Kegs Negrohead ditto,
- 200 Bushels Indian Corn,
- 100 Barrels Pitch and Tar,
- 30 Pouches 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.

(From the Patriot, 16th June.)

THE DEBATE.—We do not agree with our respectable contemporary, *The Evening Post*, in designating the late debate in the House of Lords, upon the Catholic Question, as marked by peculiar acrimony upon the part of the opposers of concession. Our reading of the debate leads to a very opposite conclusion. We think, with a few exceptions, that much abatement of acrimony was manifested, and many points conceded, which had hitherto interposed insuperable obstacles to concession. The observation of the Duke of Wellington, that "perhaps something may be done," is in every one's mouth. We believe that opinion to have been deliberately expressed and deeply felt by the Duke, and that he will act upon this sentiment as well as utter it. Yet even those who do not rely upon the sincerity of those expressions, cannot deny the impression they must make upon the country—and how calculated they are to break down the obduracy of spirit hitherto kept alive by sentiments of interminable exclusion being avowed by the heads of former governments. We must not, however, pass over too lightly the opinions of those who exercise legislative functions; they are important, because their stations enable them to promote measures they approve—important, not alone because they influence public sentiment, but because they actually indicate its previous existence, and exhibit its influence upon themselves. When Lord Eldon says, and for the first time says, that he is not one of those who would say the Catholics should never obtain privileges—he indicates not his own good will—not a symptom that he has himself made advances in principles of justice, but that he yields to a sense of political necessity. When Sir Thomas Lethbridge unwillingly admitted, that he could not deny the question had made ground in public opinion—does any one believe that it had made ground in his own opinion? No; it was only an indication, that the voice of public opinion had reached his ear—had stunned without convincing him—and the very utterance of the opinion increases the public sentiment by which it had been elicited. These declarations of public men are valuable then, not alone as they indicate public opinion, but as they increase its volume and force. In fact, with a few unimportant exceptions, the old inveterate grounds of hostility were totally abandoned this debate—there was no basis of interminable exclusion fulminated. The votes, it is true, said—we shall not consider—the speeches, however, said, we have considered, and shall yield. So that the question has become what a London contemporary has truly described it—a question of securities.

Party, however, is not remiss in grasping at this sole remaining ground of difference. Security is necessary, proclaims intolerance—and the Catholics say they will give no security. Therefore, they can get no emancipation! Now, to this we answer, the Catholics have no right to enter upon the question of securities, for they deny the possibility of danger.—It is for those who say there is danger, and who require security, first to pass a vote solemnly recognizing the principle of concession if securities be given, and then to state what are the securities they require. Then, but not until then, can securities become a matter for the Catholics even to debate, much less to offer. If they offered securities now, previously to the principle of concession being accorded, they would have paid the price, and perhaps the honest men might not then give them the goods.

The following are the Noble Lords who voted against the Catholics in 1825, and voted for them the last division:—Duke of Marlborough, Earl of Erroll, Lord Ferrers, Radnor, Braybrooke, and Carleton. The Duke of Gloucester and the Bishop of Rochester voted for emancipation now, but never voted before.

Lord Beresford gave some explanations on Thursday in the House of Lords, on the subject of his correspondence with Portugal. The existence of the correspondence he admitted, but he denied most strenuously that he had ever given any advice to his correspondents in Portugal, or had described the opinions of the Ministers as encouraging the policy pursued by Don Miguel.

The Quarterly Account of the Revenue, made up to the 6th inst. is a favourable one. There is an increase on all items, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1827, excepting that of the Post-office, and the total excess is 318,729l. On the year the gross increase is 1,274,651l., nearly a moiety of which is in the receipts of the Customs department.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 8.

On the Resolution being read for granting the sum of 20,237l. for the expense of the Barrack Department.

Mr. HUME wished to know whether it was intended by his Majesty's Government to carry into effect the recommendation of the Finance Committee with respect to the reduction of the pay of Barrack Masters on foreign stations?

Sir H. HARDINGE said that it was not; because the recommendation of the Finance Committee was directly opposed to all the evidence on the subject. If that recommendation were acquiesced in, the consequence would be that many of the best barrack-masters on foreign stations must relinquish their situations. The salary of a Captain who was a barrack-master was ten shillings; his half-pay was seven shillings and sixpence. What the Committee recommended was, that his salary should be reduced to eight shillings, and that his half-pay should be suspended; he would, therefore, have to discharge the duties of a barrack-master for sixpence a day!

The same objection applied to the recommendation of the Finance Committee as to Subalterns who held the situations of barrack-masters.

Mr. MABERLY admitted that the Finance Committee had dealt out a severe economy on this subject; but as his Majesty's Government had pledged themselves to attend to all their recommendations, with the exception of that respecting the Lieutenant General, he thought that they were bound to redeem that pledge. The object which the Finance Committee had in view was, to reduce the half-pay list.

After a few words from Sir H. HARDINGE and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Resolution was agreed to.

On the Resolution being read for granting the sum of 30,000l. for the Military Works at Kingston, in Upper Canada, and at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia.

Mr. E. DAVENPORT was desirous of knowing, if the Right Hon. Gentleman could give the House an assurance that the estimate on this subject would not be exceeded?

Sir H. HARDINGE, in answer to the Hon. Gentleman's question, said that the estimate had been formed on the best data, and that the probability was that it would not be exceeded. He ought, however, to state, that as the price of materials sometimes varied considerably, it was possible that some excess might take place on that ground. He was sure that the Hon. Member did not mean to cast any imputation on Colonel Byre, who was engaged in the arduous duty of forming the Rideau Canal. There was a Committee of Engineer Officers in Canada, by whom the various operations were superintended; and he thought it would be premature in the House to pronounce any opinion on the subject at present.

Mr. ROBINSON said, that the vote he gave last night was founded on the opinion formed in consequence of what had occurred in the Finance Committee, and from knowing that Military Commissioners had been sent out to make inquiries; that his Majesty's Government had better postpone asking for a vote of money till all the information was before them. He voted as he had done last night from thinking that all the circumstances should be before the House which would enable it to form a correct judgment. He would at the same time observe, that he had known instances abroad of expensive works having been begun by engineer officers, which were demolished by their successors. Many such works were undertaken, he believed, without accurate information being possessed by his Majesty's ministers; and they were induced to give their sanction to the commencement of works, because they did not know what expense they would ultimately cost. He believed many works were so undertaken, which cost more than Government had ever expected. He did not complain of any individuals; he knew that there was not a more respectable corps in the army than the engineers; but they had a great deal too much power, and led the Government to sanction a large expenditure for works, which were abandoned when they were changed. He had seen such works demolished while others were constructing. He wished to take that opportunity of entering his protest against the doctrine broached last night. He thought it was absurd and ridiculous to say, that the time was now come when the question ought to be put to the Colonies, whether they would separate from the Mother Country or not? Even if Gentlemen regarded the Colonies merely as a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, such a proceeding would be most unwise.

Sir HENRY HARDINGE called on the Hon. Member to state, if what he asserted of works being pulled down had been done within the last ten years.

Mr. ROBINSON said, the particular instance he had alluded to happened more than ten years ago.

Sir HENRY HARDINGE and Mr. ROBINSON mutually explained.

Mr. MABERLY defended the proceedings of the Finance Committee, in not having given an opinion on subject of fortifying Canada.

Mr. W. SMITH was of opinion that the whole question of the policy of fortifying Canada ought to have been discussed in that House before one shilling was voted. Such a policy was very doubtful, because the frontier was so extensive that it was impossible to secure it at all points; and from the rapid increase of the power of America it would be exposed to an irresistible enemy. Nothing could keep it in our possession but the attachment of the people.

Mr. WARRINGTON said, that in answer to the speech of the Hon. Member (Mr. A. Baring), which abounded in political wisdom, the Right Hon. Secretary for the Colonies had not given a single argument. For himself, he looked upon this vote of 30,000l. merely as a prelude to the 3,000,000l. mentioned by the Finance Committee. He did not know what the evidence before that Committee was, wherefore he only looked to the petitions and proceedings of the Legislature there, to prove the discontent of Canada. In his opinion no colony was worth the keeping which could only be kept up by onerous charges on the mother country. He would therefore vote against the proposition.

Lord HOWICK also opposed it, contending that nothing could be more impolitic than incurring so large an expenditure for a purpose which in the end could not be accomplished. The House and the country had a right to expect from His Majesty's Government an expose of the general policy which they intended to pursue in reference to the Colonies. It was perfectly evident that sooner or later a separation must take place, and both the Mother Country and the Colony in question ought to be gradually prepared for that separation. He thought that communication ought to be opened with the Colonies, in order to ascertain their wishes, as to how and when that separation ought to be brought about. Finally, he observed, that it was not becoming in Ministers to come forward asking grants of money without laying before the House anything like a detailed view of the course which they meant ultimately to adopt.

Mr. HUME wished to know if the Colonists themselves had asked for these fortifications? He believed not; and he doubted, if they were consulted, if they would agree to have them erected. Considering the financial state of the country, he considered this one of the most profligate, uncalled-for proceedings he had ever witnessed. It was a complete waste of the resources of the country. Considering the enormous burdens under which the people of this country were suffering, and the amount of taxation which would be necessary to raise the three millions, he thought it ought on no account to be carried on. It would be far better to reduce the taxation of the country, and relieve the over-burdened people. He hoped speedily to see corn at 40s. the quarter, and then he should have the Hon. Member for Suffolk, whom he was glad to see in his place, again coming down, and complaining of low prices; and as it would be impossible for the Government to give him any relief, he would then probably assist him (Mr. Hume) in compelling the Government to give up a portion of taxation. In order to place his sentiments on record, he should move, as an amendment to the Resolution, "That it is inexpedient, considering the present financial condition of the country, to engage in erecting military works in British North America requiring so large a sum as 2,833,690l."

Mr. WATKINSON seconded the amendment.

Sir H. HARDINGE denied the analogy of Sierra Leone, which had been adverted to in the discussion. In that case the Ordnance had no power to expend money, but by order of the Treasury. The first expenditure on the Barracks of Sierra Leone was by order of the Colonial Department, and paid out of the Army Extraordinaries.

Mr. HUME had urged, that for such reasons all such services should be placed under the Board of Ordnance.

Mr. F. PALMER said the Government had been led into this expense, and it was now the duty of the House to control it.

Mr. MONCK adverted to the distresses of the country, and opposed the grant. The House had refused the assistance to Ireland; but was now about to vote this enormous sum to those who did not ask it.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, the Right Hon. Member for Callington appeared to him to have raised the question on a very fair ground. The Hon. Gentleman's argument only left the alternative of voting this sum for the defence of the Colonies, or abandoning them altogether. In fact, if we were not prepared to abandon the colonies, the Hon. Member's reasoning went directly against the proposition to refuse the present vote. The Hon. Member admitted the military spirit and ambitious disposition of the United States; consequently if we were not ready to abandon the colonies, it became necessary to make timely preparation in time of peace, for the purpose of preserving them when hostilities should arise. He admitted that the question of abandonment was not one solely of feeling, but he feared there was a disposition in the House to undervalue the Colonies. He should be sorry to see any abstract reasoning or principles of self, called philosophy, employed for the purpose of weakening the hold which we should endeavour to maintain in the affections of our colonies. The Hon. Member for Aberdeen said he did not propose to abandon the colonies altogether—but only to sound them on the subject of a separation. Now, if we were prepared to abandon them, perhaps it would be better to notify our determination at once; yet he could not see on what principle we could propose to adopt that course. If our colonies continued loyal to the mother country, and desired to maintain the connexion that had hitherto subsisted between her and her dependencies, was it creditable to us, because we might apprehend future danger, and dreaded the expense of defending them, to propose a separation? Here were three important provinces—taking Newfoundland into account, he might say four. Were we to say all should be abandoned, or would we confine the separation to the Canadas? If we abandoned a part of our possessions, was there a chance that the remainder would be able to continue independent and separate States? With regard to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, there existed no pretence for separation. What were we to do with Newfoundland?—If we abandoned the rest could we hope to hold it? Were we then prepared at once to abandon all? Were we prepared to agree to give up the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland, and with them a portion of the sources of our naval superiority? Even if we looked at the time when the Colonies in question became independent (and independent they must become at one time or other, however distant)

of the present country—to the time when they would constitute a small independent State, he was by no means satisfied that the money granted by this vote would be thrown away. Neither as a point of feeling, nor as it affected the Canadians themselves and our other colonial subjects, did he think it politic or just in this country to propose a separation. If the sense of the House was, that the connexion that had subsisted between the two countries should continue, he asked, was the present an unreasonable vote for the defence of Canada? It should be recollected that, assisted by the Canadians a few years ago, we had successfully resisted all the force of the United States. Was this, he again asked, an unreasonable grant? With regard to the expense, the engineers were desired to suggest every thing that, in their opinion, would be necessary for the defence of Canada? They did so; but it never followed that all the plans which they suggested were to be adopted. This admission at once destroyed the argument derived from the supposed expenditure of 2,500,000l. on account of the defence of these Colonies, by declaring that Government did not mean to pledge itself to go farther than had been already stated. Thirty thousand pounds would be devoted to the fortifications at Kingston, if that sum were now voted, and before the House pledged itself to this vote, he would assure it, that there existed no intention in the minds of Government to expend a single shilling beyond the proposed 330,000l. exclusive, he it observed, of the cost of the Rideau Canal. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by observing, that it was because he could not consent to abandon our Colonies in the manner that had been proposed, that he thought the vote consistent with a wise economy.

Mr. WARD thought that Government had selected what would ultimately prove the cheapest and best mode of defending the Canadas. At this late period of the Session, it was not necessary to go into details—it was sufficient to vote the main question.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY thought that if they were to retain possession of Canada, and to support faith with the Colonies, the mode now recommended would be the most economical and efficient.

Mr. BENETT concurred with what had fallen from the Hon. Member for Callington. He thought it useless to expend such immense sums in a Colony that would be soon able to act independently of the mother country. Colonies were analogous to children, and after they had grown to a certain state, all that the parent could expect of them was a friendly intercourse, and not a condition of bondage.

Sir E. OWEN thought that Canada had the greatest interest in preserving itself a British Colony. The proposed fortifications would be rallying points of loyalty.

The question was then put and carried without a division.

The next vote, that a sum not exceeding 135,000l. be granted for improving, in 1828, the communication between Montreal and Kingston, was carried without a division.

House of Commons, July 11.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose to state, with reference to his notice, which stood on the Orders for Thursday, that knowing the great difficulty, at this late period of the Session, of procuring such a full attendance of Members as the great importance of the subject required, and being likewise persuaded that the actual advisers of the Crown and those in high stations could not be insensible of the awful responsibility which the present state of Ireland imposed on them, he felt inclined, on the whole, to leave the question to that responsibility, and therefore he should withdraw the notice.

LONDON, July 10.

PARLIAMENT.—It is now understood about the Government offices that the Treasury business in the Commons will be gone through by the 15th of July; that an adjournment will take place for a few days to enable the Lords to dispose of the business forwarded to them by the Commons; and that the prorogation may be expected to be about the 22d of July, by his Majesty, in person, if possible.—Morning Herald.

Our Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, Lord Heytesbury, who has left London, will arrive at his destination about the middle of next month. Mr. Stratford Canning will set out almost immediately for Corfu, where M. de Ribaupierre is already arrived. Count Guilleminot is also there.—Courier.

Mr. Brougham left town on Wednesday; and we regret to find that the cause has been the positive order of his medical advisers to suspend the course of his labours for a week or ten days. It then became a matter of consideration whether he should relinquish the sittings at Guildhall or the circuit; the greater advantages of immediate relaxation and of quitting London forthwith decided the question; but he is expected to be present at York on Sunday, the 20th instant, for the opening of the assizes.—Times.

It now seems certain, that Mr. O'Connell will not proceed to London during the present sessions of Parliament, which will terminate at the close of the present week. The honourable and learned gentleman, after a triumphant journey from Ennis, arrived in Dublin without any pomp; and, on Friday, he made a long speech at the meeting of the Roman Catholic Association. He is designated, in the report of the proceedings, "Mr. O'Connell, M. P."

The Governor of Trinidad, Sir Ralph Woodford, died on the 17th May, on his passage from Jamaica to Falmouth. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles F. Smith, of the Royal Engineers, had been appointed Governor of Trinidad ad interim.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.—Hon. Lieut. E. Gore, of the Victory, to be Flag-Lieutenant to His Royal

Highness the Lord High Admiral, on board the Royal Sovereign yacht; Lieut. Wm. Crooks from the Melville to the Falcon; Lieut. Willoughby Shortland, to the Melville; Lieut. F. B. HUTCHINGS, to the Lightning steam-vessel, vice Lieut. G. Evans, promoted; Mr. James Sparshot, to be Purser of the Crocodile.

PROMOTIONS.—Lieut. J. R. R. Webb, late of the Swan cutter, to the rank of Commander; Mr. H. Hay, of the Barkham, to be Lieutenant of the Victor.

CLARE CONTEST.—It will be seen by our report of the proceedings of a Catholic Meeting, held yesterday, that Mr. O'Connell stated, that if returned to Parliament, "he would incur a penalty of 500l. for every night he sat without taking the oath."—We have just been called on by that gentleman, who authorizes us to state, that upon further investigation, he finds no penalty whatever attaches to taking his seat without taking the oath!!! This presents the measure of returning Mr. O'Connell, a Catholic, to Parliament, in a new and more important point of view, in such way as must fix upon the subject, not alone the attention of Ireland, but of the British empire. We have been, since this communication was made, at pains to inquire into the state of the law upon this subject, and the result is, that while it appears there is a penalty of 500l. for an English member taking his seat in the English house, without taking the oath, and the same for an Irish member in an Irish Parliament, there is no penalty attached to an Irish member taking his seat in the united British Parliament.—Dublin Patriot, June 27.

Dublin, July 15.

A letter from Tralee, dated the 8th inst. says—"The enthusiasm excited by the election of O'Connell in all parts of Ireland and all classes of society is scarcely credible. We have had brilliant illuminations here to celebrate the event; and what is rather extraordinary, though not a single Protestant house was lighted up, yet not the slightest disturbance took place. This was chiefly owing to the Priests, who walked about the streets to a late hour of the night, to prevent riot and dissension. We had a Catholic Meeting on Sunday, Major Crosbie (formerly an Orange leader!) in the Chair, when 4000l. were collected towards defraying the expenses of the Clare Election, including 100l. from O'Connell's two brothers."

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) August 28, 1828.

We are requested, by the Stewards of the Regatta, to state, that the sailing match for pleasure boats will take place to-morrow, (Friday) from off Messrs. Robinson and Brooking's wharf, precisely at ten o'clock. The Stewards desire that the boats may be brought to the place of rendezvous at the appointed time, as the hour for starting will be punctually attended to.

THE REGATTA.—On Thursday last, according to appointment, the rowing matches took place on Quidi Vidi Lake. During the whole of the morning the atmosphere wore a threatening appearance—and before 12 o'clock, several smart showers had fallen, to the great discomfiture of many an ambrosial curl that had been arranged for conquest on that day. In despite of the rain, however, the row was completely thronged with the multitudes hastening from town to the fan. Upon repairing to the joyous and picturesque scene, about the hour appointed for starting, we felt rather disappointed that the banks of this beautiful sheet of water were not lined with so brilliant an assemblage of female beauty, grace, and loveliness, as enraptured us upon a similar occasion; and, indeed, for the general comfort, it was a circumstance much to be regretted, for, we cannot help thinking that, if a like number of Ladies had graced the Regatta with their presence, this year, as we witnessed at the period above alluded to, it would have been found that the same bewitching influence still attended them, which was then exerted to such brilliant effect. We do not, however, imagine for a moment, that the disagreeable weather was the sole cause of the non-attendance of so many of our fashionables. No; we feel assured that it was a just and necessary retaliation, upon their parts, for the inattention with which they have been treated for the last three or four years; and, certainly, they could not adopt a more effectual mode of punishment than by absenting themselves from every scene of amusement, and proving to the beaux how joyless and dim such places are, when not enlivened by their smiles, but that

"Whether sun'd in the tropics, or chill'd at the pole,
If woman be there, there is happiness too."

We would strongly recommend the Ladies, until a proper return (and such a one as they are led to expect) be made for all their kindness, to persevere in this line of conduct, and they will soon be enabled to dictate their own terms.—But, to return to the Races, which in our ecstasy we had well nigh forgotten.—At half-past twelve o'clock, the signal was fired—and two six-oar'd whale boats belonging to, and steered by, T. H. Brooking and J. B. Bland, Esqrs, started for the first prize, and having rounded a buoy boat, came in as follows:—

Mr. Brooking's boat 1
Mr. Bland's (beaten by 32 seconds) 2

The next was a bye match between two four-oar'd gigs, owned by Mr. Brooking, and Capt. Moyse, of the brig Constantia, and steered by those gentlemen. This race had excited considerable interest, and smart betting took place, in expectation of its being closely contested: it was, however, won by Mr. Brooking's gig without much exertion.

About half-past one o'clock, the second class—

four oar'd whale boats—pulled off, and after a good struggle between the three first, came in in the following order:—

- Mr. Dunscomb's boat.....1
- Mr. Hoyle's.....2
- Mr. Moore's.....3
- A boat belonging to the Cornelia.....4

Three four-oar'd gigs were entered for the third class, but, owing to some misunderstanding, did not pull, and Mr. Brooking's gig "walked over" for the prize.

The fourth class, or ships' boats, started for the next prize, and came in as follows:—

- The Brig Mary's boat.....1
- Agnes'.....2
- Arichat's.....3

Next followed an amateur match between Mr. BROOKING'S gig, rowed by Messrs. Lash, Winter, Furneaux, and Hepburne, steered by Mr. Pearce, and Mr. HOYLE'S whale-boat, rowed by Messrs. Hoyle, Jun., Kough, Howley, and Legg, steered by Capt. Moyses. Betting, before the tug commenced, ran in favour of the whale-boat, but, almost at the outset, the gig got ahead, and won by a considerable distance, with apparent ease.

Soon after this race, some fresh amateurs volunteered to row Capt. Moyses's gig against Mr. Brooking's, and after a very close struggle—the boats being "neck and neck" the greatest part of the course—victory was again declared in favour of the latter, by about two boats' lengths, although two of her crew, Messrs. Winter and Furneaux, had pulled in the preceding match. This race ended the amusement of the day.

A tent had been erected in an adjoining field for the reception of His Excellency the Governor, who honoured the Regatta by attending, accompanied by several distinguished characters.—His Excellency retired after the third race.

A great number of the subscribers to the Regatta, with their friends, adjourned in the evening to a tent prepared for the occasion, and to the number of about 70, sat down to an excellent *pic-nic* repast; after which several loyal and appropriate toasts were drunk, and the party broke up at dusk, having spent the evening as comfortably as good fellowship and good wines could make them.

The brig *Despatch*, W. LAUNCESTON, master, from Londonderry, bound to Quebec, out 52 days, with 270 passengers on board, ran on shore, a short time ago, near Cape Race, in a thick fog, and was totally lost.—212 of the passengers, who had succeeded in reaching the shore, were taken off by H. M. S. *Tyne*, and carried into Halifax; two others were saved by H. M. B. *Mainly*; and it is supposed that the remainder, to the number of nearly 60—among whom was the Captain—must have perished.

Departures on Monday for Brigus, to proceed to Liverpool in the *Sir Thomas Cochrane*, Mr. and Mrs. JOB and family, Miss HALY, and Mr. RUNCIMAN, Surgeon, R. N.—In the *Yacht*, on Monday, for Halifax, JAMES COCHRANE, Esq., late acting Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. S. BINNEY, Masters HALY and STERLING.—Yesterday, in the *Constantia*, for Brazil, Mr. SPEAR.

By the arrival of the Cutter *Prudent*, yesterday Mr. McCarty, master, some intelligence has been received respecting the Red Indians. We learn that shortly before the cutter sailed, some few of this almost extinct race had visited the neighbourhood of Green Bay, armed with bows and arrows, and, as it seems, for the purpose of pilfering the inhabitants of their fish. We have just seen an arrow which was shot by one of these men at a girl who was employed in the vicinity of her own house, but which fortunately missed the object for which it was designed. It is a piece of pine stick, very light, about 2½ feet long, and armed at the extremity with a bit of two-edged very sharply-pointed iron.—We have strong hopes that the retreat of this uncivilized race will yet be discovered, so as to lead to some beneficial, and perhaps important, results.—Ledger.

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

- ENTERED.
- August 21.—Brig *Hannah*, Marlon, Hamburg; 300 barrels flour, 1230 bags bread, 20 barrels pork, 24 firkins butter.
 - 22.—Brig *Vittoria*, Elder, Miranichi; 66 M. board, 12 spars, &c.
 - Brig *Ann*, Mason, Dantzic; 1350 bags bread, 700 lbs. flour.
 - Schooner *Friend*, Anderson, Bay Verte; 30 M. staves, 7 M. board, 3 firkins butter.
 - Brig *Westmoreland*, Dixon, Hamburg; 2 pipes Geneva, 150 firkins butter, 40 barrels oatmeal, 300 barrels flour, 1661 bags bread, 30 half barrels pease.
 - 23.—Brig *Belle*, Boden, Figueira; 500 hds. salt, 15 pipes and 1 qr. cask wine.
 - Brig *Leander*, M'Ansland, Demerara and Trinidad; 20 puncheons rum.
 - Schooner *Five Sisters*, M'Donald, Antigoash; 28 M. board, 70 kegs butter.
 - Schooner *Samuel*, Bond, Hamburg; 300 barrels flour, 929 bags bread, 20 barrels oatmeal, 37 barrels tar, 41 casks butter.
 - 25.—Schooner *Mary*, Benois, Antigonish; 88 firkins butter, 3 M. staves, 13 M. board.
 - Schooner *Charlotte*, Harriet, Richear, Bay Verte; 2 M. deals, 8 M. staves.
 - 26.—Schooner *Dash*, Cragg, Liverpool; 1 pipe and 2 hds. brandy, 7 tierces wine, 120 bags coffee, 100 barrels pork, 25 tierces beef, 150 boxes soap, 50 bags sugar, 50 bags pepper, 64 barrels beer, 20 barrels oatmeal, 1 hhd. refined sugar, 10 bags sago, and sundries.
 - 17.—Brig *Funchal*, Pickett, Sydney; 150 chaldron coals, 30 sheep, 8 oxen and cows, 26 tubs butter.

CLEARED.

- August 21.—Schooner *John & Maria*, Beaussejoir, Arichat; 6 puncheons rum, 2 boxes raisins, 1 hhd. port wine, and sundry merchandise.
- Schooner *Angelique*, M'Coll, Sydney; ballast.
- 22.—Sloop *Pembroke*, Clements, Madeira; 523 quintals fish.
- Schooner *Mayflower*, Joyce, Arichat; ballast.

Schooner *Nightingale*, Moore, P. E. Island; 3 barrels pitch, 25.—Brig *Hope*, Saunders, Pictou; ballast.

26.—Brig *Constantia*, Moyses, Pernambuco; 2314 qts. fish.

Brig *Leah*, Cole, Pernambuco; 1362 qts. fish.

Schooner *Ceres*, Hodson, Grenada; 927 qts. fish.

Schooner *Ranger*, Mitchell, Barbadoes; 806 qts. fish.

Schooner *Lord Nelson*, Fougere, Arichat; 8 puncheons rum, 140 hds. salt, and sundry merchandise.

Schooner *Clio*, Stovel, Barbadoes; 830 qts. fish.

Sloop *Alfred*, Hoyle, P. E. Island; ballast.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

ROBINSON & BROOKING,

The Cargo of the Brig *Westmoreland*, from Hamburg—Consisting of

- 150 FIRKINS Butter,
- 40 Barrels Oatmeal,
- 30 Half-barrels Pease,
- 2 Pipes Geneva,
- 300 Barrels Flour,
- 1661 Bags Bread.

Also,

- 20 Bags Pepper,
- 10 Bags Coffee,
- 5 Cases East India Sago,
- 10 Barrels Cider,
- 4 Hogsheds Cognac Brandy,
- 10 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco,
- 3 Cwt. Sweet Almonds.

August 28.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE SPOT,

A Standing Crop of OATS,

Situate East of Fort Townshend Fuel Yard.

JAMES CLIFT,

August 28. Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

At the STORE of the Subscriber,

40 Firkins Butter,

(Superior quality.)

Just received per Brig *FUNCHAL*, from Sydney.

Also,

- 30 Barrels Pork,
- 100 Ditto Flour,
- 200 Bags Bread.

R. R. WAKEHAM.

August 28.

TO-MORROW,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Bulley, Job & Cross,

A Handsome Black

HORSE.

August 28.

TO-MORROW,

At 12 o'clock,

(Weather permitting, or next fine day.)

ON A FIELD NEAR FORT-WILLIAM,

AND CONTIGUOUS TO THE LATE BREWERY,

A few Tons of HAY.

Also,

A quantity of early POTATOES, in lots to suit purchasers.

JAMES CLIFT,

August 28. Auctioneer.

For Charter.

To a port in Spain, Portugal, or Italy.

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.

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.

Notices.

TO MASONS.

SUCH MASONS as may be desirous of Contracting to supply Materials, excavate for, and build a CHIMNEY, in the St. John's Orphan Asylum School, are informed that Tenders to that effect will be received by the Subscriber, (who will also state the particulars,) until SATURDAY next, 30th inst.

PATRICK KOUGH,

Chairman and Treasurer for Orphan Asylum School.

August 28.

THE Treasurer of the Orphan Asylum School gratefully acknowledges to have received from the Hon. Judge COCHRANE, through the hands of Messrs. ROBINSON & BROOKING, the sum of THREE GUINEAS, made of its funds.

August 28.

THE Treasurers of the Mechanics Society gratefully acknowledge to have received from the Hon. Judge COCHRANE, through the hands of Messrs. ROBINSON & BROOKING, the sum of TWO GUINEAS, in aid of its Funds.

August 28.

Wants a Situation.

A Young Man, who has had some experience in a Shop and Store, would be happy to engage to fill a situation in either of these departments. He can produce satisfactory testimonials of his honesty and sobriety.—Apply at the *Newfoundlander* Office.

August 28.

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. 2., 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.

On Sale.

Robinson & Brooking

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brigantine *Dash*, Captain CRAGG, just arrived from Liverpool.

CONSISTING OF

- 80 BARRELS prime American Pork,
- 25 Tierces ditto India Beef, 336 lbs. each,
- 1 Hogsheds refined Sugar,
- 150 Boxes Soap,
- 7 Casks containing 46½ dozen Tenerife Wine,
- 29 Barrels containing each 2½ dozen fine Ale,
- 31 Ditto ditto ditto 2½ dozen London Porter,
- 1 Pipe
- 2 Hogsheds } Cognac Brandy,
- 20 Barrels English Oatmeal,
- 100 Bags Coffee,
- 50 Bags fine white East India Sugar,
- 50 Ditto Pepper,
- 10 Boxes Sago,
- 15 Barrels Tar,
- 10 Ditto Pitch,
- 5 Ditto Rosin.

August 28.

Just Received, and for Sale,

BY

WILLIAM CODNER,

(SOUTH SIDE.)

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

August 14.

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 Edam 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.

On Sale.

BY

Daniel Codner & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Brigs *Hannah*, from Hamburg, and *Jubilee*, from St. Andrews.

And for Sale.

ON MODERATE TERMS—

- 1230 BAGS 1st and 2d quality Bread,
- 300 Barrels Flour,
- 10 Barrels Pork,
- 24 Firkins Butter,
- 64 M. pine Board and Plank,
- 14 M. Shingles,
- 13 Spars.

AND,

Of former importations,

- 1000 Bags 1st and 2d quality Hamburg Bread,
- 350 Barrels ditto Flour,
- 100 Ditto American Pork,
- 20 Ditto Oatmeal,
- Butter, Lard, Pease, Oats,
- Sweet Cider, in hogsheds,
- Porter in ditto,
- Cognac Brandy, by the piece and by retail,
- Gin, Rum, Molasses, Sugar,
- Tea, Tobacco,
- London and Liverpool Candles,
- Soap,
- No. Tarpaulin, and flat Canvass, and a general assortment of Briport manufactures,

- Cordage, Oakum,
- Tar, Turpentine,
- Iron and copper Nails,
- Anchor and Grapnels,
- Sheet Copper,
- Tin Plates,
- Sheet and bar Lead,
- Bolt and rod Iron,
- Black, green, white, and yellow Paints,
- Linseed Oil and Spirits Turpentine,
- Boots, Shoes,
- Sole Leather,
- A large assortment Tinware,
- Earthenware,
- Figuira Salt,
- Blanketing, Swarskin, Serges, Flannels,
- And an extensive assortment of Shop Goods.

August 28.

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 breadth and qualities,
- Black and coloured Sursumets, for dresses,
- White and coloured Muslins, for ditto,
- India Book, Cambric, Jaconet, and Mull Muslins,
- Rolled Jaconet (Muslins, for linings,
- Tambour Jaconet Muslin Collars, elegantly worked,
- Mullin 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,
- Korseys,
- Green Table Cloths,
- Marseilles Quilts,
- White and coloured Counterpanes,
- Rose Blankets,
- Cotton Hos.
- Ditto half ditto,
- Ditto Socks,
- Superfine and fine broad and narrow Cloths,
- Cussimers,
- Fearnoughts, &c. &c. &c.

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

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



Boots' Coroll.

BRING FLOWERS.

Bring flowers, young flowers, for the festal board,
To wreath the cup ere the wine is pour'd;
Bring flowers! they are springing in wood and vale,
Their breath floats out on the southern gale,
And the touch of the sublimed bath wakes the rose,
To deck the hall where the bright wine flows.

Bring flowers to strew in the conqueror's path—
He hath shaken thrones with his stormy wrath;
He comes with the spoils of nations back;
The vines lie crush'd in his chariot's track;
The turf looks red where he won the day—
Bring flowers to die in the conqueror's way!

Bring flowers to the captive's lonely cell,
They have tales of the joyous wood to tell;
Of the free blue streams, and the glowing sky;
And the bright world shut from his languid eye.
They will bear him a thought of the sunny hours,
And a dream of his youth—bring him flowers, wild flowers!

Bring flowers, fresh flowers, for the bride to wear!
They were born to blush in her shining hair.
She is leaving the home of her childish mirth;
She hath bid farewell to her father's hearth;
Her place is now by another's side—
Bring flowers for the locks of the fair young bride!

Bring flowers, pale flowers, o'er the bier to shed,
A crown for the brow of the early dead!
For this through its leaves hath the white rose burst;
For this in the woods was the violet nurs'd.
Though they smile in vain, for what cause was ours,
They are love's last gift—bring ye flowers, pale flowers.

Bring flowers to the shrine where we kneel in prayer;
They are nature's offering, their place is there!
They speak of hope to the fainting heart;
With a voice of promise they come and part.
They sleep in dust through the wintry hours;
They break forth in glory—bring flowers, bring flowers.

LONDON, July 15.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Committee state that their inquiries have been assiduously and laboriously directed to the various heads of expenditure in the navy, army and ordnance. The principle on which the Committee went, was to ascertain the *minimum* on which the public service could be performed. They did not comprehend within the inquiry of 27,000,000, or 28,000,000, appropriated to the public creditor—that they deemed intangible; but they directed their examination to the 21,000,000, or 22,000,000, of the expenditure to defray the general establishments. They dwell on the necessity that the office of the Treasury should be a salutary control on the issues of the public money, and not pay over the sums voted by Parliament to the several offices, leaving each of them the responsibility of the proper application of these large sums of money. Having gone generally into the subjects before them, the Committee chiefly confined their examination to the state of the ordnance department. The ordnance business is subdivided into four several heads; but the principal parts which, in the judgment of the Committee, still call for revision and reduction, are those of Canada and of the cadet departments generally. According to the evidence of Sir H. Hardinge, and other facts before the Committee, it appears that the Duke of Wellington still further followed up these retrenchments, and within his time (about four years) of superintending the ordnance, has saved nearly 2,000,000. Still the Committee were of opinion that some saving might yet be made. And it is remarked that the present annual expense of the ordnance exceeds that of the year 1822.

(From the Times.)

The labours of the Finance Committee, so far as they have transpired, are acting with a favourable impression on the money-market. The capitalists are gratified at finding so much of their attention directed towards retrenchment. We have heard it affirmed to-day, that the Finance Committee will probably be enabled, before the close of the present Session, to announce a saving of 1,500,000, in the expenditure of the country, out of those departments to which their labours have thus far been directed.

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald made his appearance last evening in the lobby of the House of Commons, where he received the compliments of his friends—he has no enemies—and appeared to be in high spirits. Indeed the Right Hon. Gentleman's loss of his election was attended with such honourable testimony, from opponents as well as supporters, to the universal excellence of his character, that defeat under such circumstances was not less honourable, and could be scarcely less gratifying, than the most splendid victory.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE IN HIGH LIFE.—We have been informed that an afflicting affair has occurred in High Life. A young gentleman, the son of a wealthy Commoner, some few days ago led to the altar a beautiful lady, the daughter of a Peer; after the ceremony, the happy pair left town for the country, to spend the honey-moon, but which we are

sorry to hear was of short duration. It is, we understand, but ten days since the nuptials took place; and a few days after, the gentleman rose from his bed in a frantic manner, and, seizing a razor, said he would cut his wife's throat. The lady, alarmed, lifted up the window, and jumped out: the violence of the fall produced insensibility, and it was some time before any appearance of life was discernible. The surgeons who were in attendance, as soon as possible, found that she had received some dreadful contusions. She then related the cause of her having thrown herself out of the window; but what steps were taken respecting the gentleman we are not at present in possession of. On Saturday morning we heard the unfortunate lady had expired on Friday. The parties are related to some of the first families of distinction in England.

CROSSING THE LINE.

(From the London Weekly Review.)

"There it is at last," said the midshipman of the watch, to a young Irish cadet, who was standing near him on the poop of an outward-bound East Indiaman: "there it is at last." "What is it?" asked the young soldier. "The line is to be sure—the equinoctial line, which we have all been so anxiously looking out for." "Ah now—sure you don't *mean* to persuade me that you can see it?" "Take my glass then, and look out yonder, about a point on the leeward, and persuade yourself whether you can see it or not." The young Irishman had no sooner put his eye to the tube, than he exclaimed, "Sure and there is a line yonder; I do not see it without the glass, but it cannot be very far off." "No, it is not very far off," said the Mid, laughing heartily; "it is all in your eye, Pat. Do you remember the story of the fly on the clergyman's spectacles? Look at the glass."—On examination, Pat found a hair sticking horizontally across the lower lens of the telescope, which had been fixed there by the mischievous Mid. The sun was just setting—the clouds were tinged with all the gorgeous hues of a tropical sky, assuming every variety of strange and grotesque appearances, and the water reflected back the image of the heavens, if possible, with increased splendor. As far as the eye could reach, nothing was visible but the glassy, unwhirling surface of the sea, tremulously rippled here and there under the partial influence of the *cat's paws*, which played over it. The ship was gliding slowly over the smooth expanse of water—her large sails flapping heavily against the masts as the sea rose and fell, and her smaller canvass just as swelling with the breeze, and lending its feeble aid to urge her onwards. Groups of passengers were lounging up and down the quarter-deck and poop, or leaning over the hammock nettings, admiring the beauties of the evening, while the ship's musicians were doing all in their power to murder time and harmony for their amusement.—The seamen were in high glee, for the quarter-master had heard the officer of the forenoon watch report the latitude at noon to the Captain 20° N.; and they knew that Neptune would soon make his appearance. Just as the increasing dusk of evening began to render objects indistinct and obscure, the look-out on the fore-castle called out, "A light right ahead, Sir!" "Very well, my boy; keep your eye upon it, and let me know if we near it," said the officer of the deck. In a short time the man exclaimed, "The light is close aboard of us, Sir;" and immediately a loud confusing roaring noise was heard, and a Stentorian voice bawled out, "Ho! the ship ahoy!" "The Helvitree!"—"What, my old friend Captain Blowhard? He is welcome back again. Tell him his old friend Neptune means to pay him a visit to-morrow at 10 o'clock, and hopes he will warn his children to have their chins in readiness for his razor. Good night." "Good night." "Won't you go forward and see Neptune's car," said the young Mid, to our friend Pat; "it is worth your while to look at the old boy whisking along at the tail of half a score of dolphins, with a poop-light, as big as the full moon, blazing over his stern; you can see him quite plain from the fore-castle." "Sure, I'll go see the fun whatever it is," said Pat; and off they ran, followed by about a dozen of the poop loungers,—the reefer suddenly disappearing under the galley-deck, while the cads rushed upon the fore-castle, where they had hardly effected a safe landing, when—splash—splash—splash—bucket after bucket of water came thundering down upon their heads from the fore-top; and loud shouts of laughter, from all parts of the ship, indicated the general joy at witnessing the astonishment and discomfiture of the *galphins*. In the meantime, Neptune's car, in the shape of a lighted tar-barrel, went slowly astern, casting an unsteady flickering light on the sails and rigging as it past, and was seen floating in the ship's wake, till its dwindling flame disappeared in the distance, like a star sinking beneath the horizon.

The character of the scene was completely altered since the final disappearance of the sun below the horizon. A brilliant moon shone clearly in a bright and cloudless sky, her bright beams riding on a path of liquid silver over the sea, while the gigantic shadow of the ship seemed to be skimming its way through the myriads of glittering stars, reflected from the thickly-studded heaven. No sooner were the decks washed in the morning, than the "active note of preparation" was heard among the eager sailors, who had been for weeks anticipating the pleasures of that day. The jolly-boat was taken down from the booms, and placed at the gangway; all the pumps in the ship were set in motion, the scupperns choked to prevent the escape of the water, and in a very short time the whole deck was afloat; while the jolly-boat, full to the gunwale, was ready to answer the purpose of a comfortable

bathing-tub, and a party-coloured pole erected over it, with a sign purporting that this was Neptune's easy shaving-shop. A screen was drawn across the fore-part of the *teat*, to conceal the operations of the actors in the approaching ceremony. All was bustle and animation; the carpenter's gang converting an old gun carriage into a triumphal car; the gunner preparing flags for its decoration; his mate busy with his paint brush, bedaubing the tars who were to act as sea-horses; and the charioteer preparing and putting on Neptune's livery. At length all was ready for the reception of the king of the sea.

"On deck there!" cried the man at the mast-head. "Hollo," replied the officer of the watch.—"A strange sail in sight, right ahead, Sir." "Very well, my boy, can you make out what she is?"—"She looks like a boat, Sir." The officer made his report to the Captain, who desired to be informed when the boat was near the ship. Among the apparently joyous group on the poop, many a white cheek was now seen to belie the loud laughter of its owner. "We are wearing the boat fast, Sir!"—and the Captain made his appearance on deck to reconnoitre the approaching stranger. "Ho! the ship ahoy!" cried a loud voice ahead: "lay your maintop-sail to the mast, and give us a rope for the boat." "Fore-castle there! A rope for the boat. Let go the maintop-bowline! Afterguard! square away the mainyard!" bawled the officer of the deck, repeating the Captain's orders.

A bugle note was now heard, and Neptune made his appearance over the ship's bows. He was dressed in sheep-skins, with a flaxen beard descending to his waist, and a trident in his hand, with a fine fish sticking on the prong. After he had descended into the *scuit*, the screen we have before mentioned was withdrawn, and the procession moved on. First came the ship's band, fantastically dressed for the occasion, and playing "Rule Britannia," with might and main; next followed the triumphal car, decorated with various coloured flags, in which were seated Neptune, Amphitrite, and Triton; and immediately in the rear followed the *suite*, consisting of the barber, doctor, scribe, and about a dozen party-coloured demi-gods acting as water-bailiffs. Previous to the outset of the procession, all those unfortunates who had never crossed the line were driven below; the gratings were laid on fore and aft, and sentries stationed at the hatchway to prevent an escape. On came the pageant: Neptune looked as majestic as his trident and sheepskins could make him; Amphitrite, with the assistance of a little red paint, and oakum locks, and arrayed in the east-off robes of some of the lady passengers, was a passable representation of a *she-monster*:—the barber brandished his razors,—the scribe displayed his list, and looked vastly knowing, with his three-cornered hat, flourished wig, pea behind his ear, and ink-horn dangling at his button-hole; the horses pranced as uncouthly, and looked as unlike sea-horses as possible; and the coachman, proud of his livery and shoulder-knots, cracked his whip, and d—d his horses for lubbers, and contrived, by dint of *singing out* "hard a-port" to his horses to weather the after hatchway, and then bear up round the captain, where, with a graceful "pull up" of the reins, very much like "a strong pull at the main-brace," and an "avast there" to his obedient cattle, he stopped the car.

The Captain was waiting under the poop awning to receive Mr. Neptune, and an interesting conversation commenced, too long to be inserted here, but which ended in his Majesty's giving the Captain to understand that his long morning ride over the waves had given himself and his lady a vile cold in the stomach; a hint which the Captain's steward perfectly understood, and administered to his wants accordingly. The whole of his suite were immediately seized with the same complaint, and all required the application of the same remedy. Neptune then thrust out his trident to the Captain's steward with a graceful air, as if he meant to impale him, but it was merely for the purpose of presenting the fish on its prongs, as an addition to "his honour, the Captain's dinner." During this interview the men were all standing near the gangway, armed with buckets of water, wet swabs, &c. and impatient for the commencement of the *fun*. At length the band struck up "Off she goes."—"Carry on, you lubbers," said the coachman; crack went the whip, off pranced the horses, and away whirled the car, which no sooner approached the gangway than the procession was greeted with torrents of water, and his godship was half-smothered with his own element. After the first effusions of greeting were over, Neptune left his car, and mounted up on the booms, where he sat in regal state to superintend the operations of the day. Beside him was seated the fair Amphitrite; her dripping white robes gleamed to her elephant-like limbs, and her oakum locks clinging to her cheek, like sea weed to a weather-beaten rock. The clerk handed to his Majesty a list of his children, who were recommended to kind and particular attention. "Saunders Mac-Quake is the first on the list," said Neptune: "bring him up." Away scampered the tritons (or constables), who were naked to the waist, the upper part of their bodies hideously painted, fantastic-looking caps on their heads, and short-painted staves in their hands. The main hatch grating was lifted, and up came poor Saunders, with a face as white as the handkerchief which covered his eyes, and shivering with anticipation, shouldered by two tritons. His tormentors seated him on the edge of the jolly-boat at the gangway, and the barber, turning towards Neptune, said, "Please your honour, which shall I use?" holding up at the same time three razors, two of which might well have been mistaken for saws of different magnitudes, and the third made of a smooth iron hoop, without any teeth. "Let us hear what he has to say for himself first," said Neptune: "Where do you come from, Saunders?" "From Scot—oh! oh!" cried the poor fellow, as the barber thrust a well-filled tar-brush into his mouth. "How long is

it since you left it?"—but Saunders had gained experience; he set his teeth, pressed his lips together, and set a ludicrous picture of fear, mixed with desperate resolution. "A close Scot, I see," said Neptune: "give him soap to soften his phizog, and teach him to open his mouth." The barber lathered his patient's cheeks with tar, brandished his smoothest razor with most becoming grace, and completed the operation without scraping much skin off. The doctor, with his vial of tar-water, and his box of *indestructible pills*, stood by, ready to take advantage of every involuntary gasp of the poor Scotchman. At a given signal, the bandage was taken from his eyes, and he was thrown suddenly backwards, and left floundering in the water till some charitable hand dragged him out. Half-drowned and blind, with salt water, he rushed onwards, he knew not where, like a hare before its pursuers, and stumbled over a rope stretched purposely across the deck as a trap for the unwary, and while he lay prostrate he received the contents of all the buckets in the ships on his head. Again he rose—again he ran—and again he fell; but at last, having run the gauntlet through the whole length of the *scuit*, he gained the fore-castle, seized a bucket, and hastened to console himself for his fright and suffering, by inflicting upon another all that he had endured himself.

All the *uninitiated* danced to the same tune as Saunders, with the barber's variations of—smooth, rougher, rougher; and it would be tedious, as well as unnecessary, to describe the *course of treatment* pursued by the doctor towards each individual patient. When the whole list of the condemned had been gone through, Neptune (now a watery god no longer) dived below to take his share of the extra *grig* allowed to the ship's company; the small sails (which had been previously furled) were set by the watch, and a light breeze springing up, as if in honour of Neptune's departure, the Heavitree, with all her canvass spread, began to move slowly and steadily through the water beneath its influence.

A VETERAN HIGHLANDER.—In the battle before Quebec, which terminated in the reduction of that town, when the command of the army had, by the death of General Wolfe, devolved on General Townshend, he observed an old Highlander in front of the army, laying about with the most surprising strength and agility, bearing down all opposition; till almost spent with fatigue, he retired behind a breast-work of dead bodies. After resting a short time, he stripped off his coat, which encumbered him, and again returned to the charge with new vigour. The General, full of admiration at his intrepid behaviour, ordered him to be brought before him after the engagement; and having bestowed on him the encomiums which his gallant conduct merited, he asked him how he could leave his native country, and follow the fortune of war, at such an advanced age? He replied, that his hatred to the French for their perfidious conduct to Prince Charles, had made him leave his family at 70 years of age, as a volunteer, in order to be revenged on them before his death; and he hoped on that day he had not disgraced himself, his King, or his country. General Townshend was so much pleased with the magnanimity of the brave fellow, that he brought him home with him, and presented him to Mr. Pitt, by whom he was introduced to his Majesty, who immediately gave him a Lieutenant's commission, with the liberty of serving in any corps he might choose, or to retire to his family and friends, with full pay during his life. The name of this gallant Highlander was Malcolm M'Pherson, of Phogies, in Badenoch. His broadsword, with which he so nobly revenged himself on his country's foes, has descended from father to son, as a particular legacy, ever since; and is now in possession of the present representative of the veteran Highlander.

Mr. Ebers, in his "Seven Years of the King's Theatre," gives the following anecdote of Madame Camporese:—"An intimate acquaintance waited on her one morning to make a request. In the hospital for the insane a man was confined, literally *fantasia per musica*; he had lost his senses on the failure of an opera, in which the labour of the composer was greater than the excellence of his music. This unfortunate had by some accident heard of Camporese, whose fame filled the city, and immediately conceived an ungovernable wish to hear her. For awhile his representations passed unnoticed; he grew ungovernable, and had to be fastened to his bed. In this state Camporese's friend had beheld him. She was dressing for an evening party when this representation was made to her. She paused a moment on hearing it. Then throwing a cloak over her shoulders, said, "Come, then."—"Whither?"—"To the Ospedale."—"But why? there is no occasion to go now—to-morrow, or the next day."—"To-morrow—no, indeed; if I can do this poor man good, let me go instantly." And they went. Being shown into a room separated from that of the man only by a thin wall, Camporese began to sing one of Haydn's melodies. The attendants in the next room observed their patient suddenly become less violent, then composed, at last he burst into tears. The singer now entered, she sat down, and sang again. When she had concluded, the poor composer took from under the bed a torn sheet of paper, scored with an air of his own composition, and handed it to her. There were no words, and nothing in the music; but Camporese running it over, sang it to some words of *Ma-tastasio*, with such sweetness, that the music seemed excellent. "Sing it me once more," said the man. She did so, and departed, accompanied by his prayers and the tears of the spectators.

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