



Newfoundlander.

No. 59.

THURSDAY, September 4, 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.

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

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

- HAWSERS, Cordage, Lines and Twines,
- Cod Seines and Bags,
- Lance Bunts,
- Caplin Seines,
- Mackerel and Herring Nets,
- No. and Russia Flat Canvass,
- 50 Firkins Butter,
- Best Holland's Geneva in pipes,
- Ditto Cognac Brandy in hds.
- 500 Half-boxes Raisins,
- 30 Drums Figs,
- 20 Bags Spanish Nuts,
- 3 Barrels Peases,
- 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
- Fig-wine
- 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.

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 moulded Candles,
- 30 Ditto dipped Candles,
- 6 Baskets Sugar Candy,
- 12 Boxes Starch,
- 1 Gross Cards,
- 11 Cases Liqueurs,
- 18,000 Brick.

August 7.

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

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 BRESTON'S residence—containing two Parlours, four Bed-rooms, Servants' apartments, Scullery, Pump-room, Water Closets, an excellent fruit-press, 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.

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 WHARE and large YARD, adjoining the Premises of Mr. John Boyd.—For particulars apply to

WILLIAM BRANSCOMBE.

May 20.

On Sale.

DOYLE AND LAWLER

HAVE LATELY IMPORTED,

An extensive assortment of

Manufactured Goods,

CONSISTING OF

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

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

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

CLARE ELECTION.

(From the Dublin Evening Post, July 10.)

The great victory has been obtained. Mr. O'CONNELL returned this morning to Dublin. His journey from Ennis to this city was a long triumphal procession. Such a scene of gratulation and joy has not been witnessed in Ireland within the memory of man. In fact the Honourable and Learned Gentleman was detained on the road from Monday until this day, by the enthusiastic acclamations of the People—and by their efforts to render honour to the man of their choice. They felt, as the empire feels, that Mr. O'Connell has created a great epoch in the History of Ireland—they felt that the crisis in the affairs of this country, which every sensible man foresaw, but the precise arrival of which, none could calculate, had come. They felt, as all must feel, that he made that crisis. And no other man in the community—no other man in the world, we verily believe, would have accomplished it.

The consequences which must arise from this display of the moral force of the country—the results which must follow, and at no distant period of time, are incalculable. It has already told the Ministers, in language more emphatic and distinct than they ever heard from Ireland before, that this country can be no longer governed on the ancient system of the Protestant Ascendancy. Ireland must be appeased—or embarrasment and doubts and difficulties will multiply around them. Ireland must be appeased—or dangers will beset them from every quarter. The flame which found a vent in Clare is an indication, which cannot be mistaken, of the volcanic regions beneath. Can they be deaf to the voice of the tempest? Will they continue obstinately blind to the manifest indication of the fiery element which is heaving and tossing the whole frame of society around them?

We say that they will not, that they cannot, if they would. Should the Duke of Wellington disregard these symptoms, there are other Statesmen in England, on whose minds they will make a salutary impression. It is nonsense to pretend that we are using the language of intimidation. We are not, we are only speaking the words of common sense. It is worse than nonsense—it is mere madness to evoke the angry passions of the Faction, as the Evening Mail is doing. That Faction is but dust, now that it is without the support of Government. We are threatened with a grand, and mayhap, a sanguinary display on Saturday next, the 12th instant. If this is meant as an incitement to the People, they will laugh at it—if it is meant to influence the Government, they will despise it. Some of our Correspondents affect to be alarmed, Alarmed at what? Not at the People, emphatically so called. They will maintain the public peace with the miraculous steadiness evinced by the Freeholders of Clare.—Not with the faction. They may wreak their vengeance on the winds, for they will have no other antagonists. No, we repeat it, there will not be in Dublin, a breach of the peace, and we firmly believe, that in the North of Ireland, the tranquillity of the Province, on the approaching anniversary will be equally secure. Where there is so much noise and fury, there can be no danger. Besides—we have a vigilant local Government, and an active and zealous army. We depend upon them, and we can therefore afford to laugh at all the rage and rancour of our enemies.

The great constitutional question is now to be decided.—We promised in our last to lay before the Reader the opinion of Mr. Charles Butler, on the grave and important points at issue. That opinion we now give. We have to add that it is fortified by other high names, and we perceive that Lord John Russell, acting, no doubt, with advice and concurrence of the great party of which his Lordship is one of the Chiefs, has given notice for a motion for this day week, on the STATE OF IRELAND. We believe that his Lordship and his party are determined to take high ground, but it is said on the other side, we know not with what truth, that Ministers are anxious to bury it through the present session, with the view of preventing the agitation of the question.

But we are compelled to come to an abrupt conclusion. We have more—much more to say on this subject.

The French troops are to be withdrawn immediately, perhaps they have already been withdrawn, from Cadix. Transports have sailed to convey a part to Brest and the rest to Toulon.—London paper.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

MONDAY, July 28.—At three o'clock the Lords Commissioners took their seats; and shortly afterwards the Speaker and several Members of the House of Commons made their appearance. The Royal assent was then given to the Warehouse Sugar Bill, the Benefices Resignation Bill, the Savings Banks Bill, and others. The Commission, authorizing the prorogation of the present Parliament, was then read, and the Lord Chancellor proceeded to read his Majesty's Speech, of which the following are extracts: With reference to the war in the East, the Commissioners say,—"The endeavours of his Majesty to effect the pacification of Greece, in concert with his allies, the King of France and the Emperor of Austria, have continued unabated. His Imperial Majesty has found himself under the necessity of declaring war against the Ottoman Porte, upon grounds concerning exclusively the interests of his own dominions, and unconnected with the stipulations of the treaty of the 6th of July, 1827. His Majesty deeply laments the occurrence of these hostilities, and will omit no effort of friendly interposition to restore peace. The determination of the Powers, parties to the treaty of the 6th of July, to effect the objects of that treaty, remains unchanged. His Imperial Majesty has consented to waive the exercise, in the Mediterranean Sea, of any rights appertaining to his Imperial Majesty in the character of a belligerent power, and to recal the separate instructions which had been given to the commander of his naval forces in that sea, directing hostile operations against the Ottoman Porte. His Majesty will, therefore, continue to combine his efforts with those of the King of France and his Imperial Majesty, for the purpose of carrying into complete execution the stipulations of the treaty of London."—With respect to Portugal, "The just expectations of his Majesty have been disappointed, and measures have been adopted in Portugal, in disregard of the earnest advice and repeated remonstrances of his Majesty, which have compelled his Majesty, and the other Powers of Europe acting in concert with his Majesty, to withdraw their representatives from Lisbon. His Majesty relies upon the wisdom of the august Sovereign, the head of the house of Braganza, to take the course which shall be best calculated to maintain the interests and honour of that illustrious family, and to secure the peace and happiness of the dominions over which it reigns."—The rest of the Speech consists of the usual professions of thanks for supplies, promises of economy, and congratulations on the general prosperity of the country, and the satisfactory state of the revenue.

After the Lord Chancellor had concluded, the Noble Lord, by virtue of the Royal Commission, declared the Parliament to be prorogued until Thursday, the 28th of August.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 16.

RETURN OF DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ.

Mr. Wm. O'BRIEN presented a Petition from certain persons, we believe Electors of Clare, but the Hon. Member spoke in so low a tone of voice, that we could not hear a single word that he said. He, however, handed the petition to the Speaker.

The SPEAKER said that the petitioners complained that the return made by the Sheriff of Clare was not a good one, that the majority for Daniel O'Connell, Esq., was only a colourable majority, and that the said Daniel O'Connell, was a Roman Catholic; that under these circumstances, the return was illegal, and the county was therefore still unrepresented. The petitioners further stated, that Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald was the candidate who ought to have been returned, and prayed that the House would declare that Right Hon. Gentleman as the sitting Member for the county of Clare. Now, if this was an election petition, the Hon. Member had a right to present it, in order that it might be referred to an Election Committee, without its being at all discussed by the House. The Hon. Member would, therefore, use his discretion, and consider whether he would reserve the petition until he could receive further directions from the petitioners as to whether he should present it in the only form in which it could be received by the House.

Mr. W. O'BRIEN made some observations which were quite inaudible in the gallery.

The SPEAKER said, that if it was to be referred to an Election Committee, the Hon. Member would be in time within 14 days after the return of the writ to the Crown Office. To-morrow week would be in sufficient time.

Mr. W. O'BRIEN then withdrew the petition, for the present, in order to have time to communicate with the petitioners.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Friday, July 18.—Mr. S. RICE said that the present state of Ireland was too awful to be trifled with; and that he and other Irish members would not perform their duty if they suffered the present Session to close as if all were proceeding tranquilly in Ireland. No man could contend that things should be allowed to remain as they were in that distracted country, or believe that Irish affairs would not engross the most sedulous attention of Government during the recess, and engage the best efforts of Parliament when it should re-assemble. At the commencement of the present session, the House had found in force a measure adopted after the most serious consideration, and that was an act for the suppression of the Catholic Association; this had been suffered to expire. He did not mention this because he approved of that act, for he thought it was one which should never have been passed, but merely to show

the inefficient nature of the remedies proposed for the evils of Ireland. He defied any one to mention a nation in the whole history of mankind whose condition resembled, in the remotest degree, that of Ireland. The country was now in a complete state of organization, the effect of which would, at no distant period, be manifest. In consequence of the present state of things, the moderate men of both parties were daily diminishing, and merging into a band of zealots. He trusted that the House would not, as was the case in 1782, defer concession until it should be considered as wrung from their necessities, instead of being received with gratitude as a boon. He hoped that the Noble Duke would not neglect the opportunities he possessed of settling the differences of Ireland, for nobody could say that he (the Duke) in doing so yielded to intimidation.

(From the Liverpool Mercury, August 1.)

THE REBELLION IN IRELAND.—As we anticipated, last week, the Irish rebellion has turned out to be nothing more than "an invention of the enemy," and the glories of the battle of Balmamore have sunk into insignificance, simply because no such battle has taken place. Alas! for the laurels of Mr. John Lawder, won by the gallantry and skill of himself and his party of police;—how provoking must it be to him, and to the party which would fain see opportunities for the exercise of such qualities, though the whole country were to be involved in anarchy and murder, that such opportunity has not been afforded! In the *Dublin Evening Post* of Thursday se'night it is stated, that the horrible rebellion just broken out had not been mentioned before, simply because nobody but the venacious *Warder*, and his worthy compeers of the London press, knew any thing about it. On Saturday, not daring to place his own opinions or belief, or those of anybody in Ireland, though residing on the very spot where hostilities broke out, in opposition to those of the *Courier*, the *Morning Post*, the *New Times*, and the old *Times*, too, all of whom gave full accounts of the dreadful battle, and treated their readers to a string of comments, more or less violent according to the parties wont;—the *Evening Post*, we say, not liking to contradict those who must know all about it so much better than any body else, merely quotes the observations of the Judges in Ireland, or, at least, some of them, in the very focus of the alleged rebellion, from which it appears that the calendars together with the tranquillity of the counties which it bespoke, the different Judges congratulated the Grand Juries. It is not to be expected that the *Tory Journals* will contradict the statements they have given, or express any sorrow for having needlessly alarmed their readers. Many of them have disseminated this intelligence, knowing it to be false; and, if any of them feels any sorrow about the matter, we are afraid that it is because the bugbear they have raised is not a real body, or rather that is not a thousand times more dreadful than they would have it appear to be.

The whole affair, about which so much has been said, and so many tremendous denunciations have been promulgated, by the Orange press on both sides of the channel; is just such a one as would not have excited the smallest notice in the turbulent times which the Association and the Priests, and neither the Government nor its troops, have banished from Ireland, at least for the present. It was understood that the Orangemen in the neighbourhood of Balmamore intended to celebrate the 12th of July in their usual outrageous and insulting manner; and the opposite party, to the amount of some hundreds, assembled together to prevent it. A few years ago such a circumstance, similar ones, with more violent results, being general throughout Ireland, would not have been noticed, but, in the present instance, it has suited the Orange press to magnify the matter, and magnified it has been with a vengeance.

It would seem that the Castlereagh system is about to be tried in Ireland, or, rather, that, if a report in the *Limerick Evening Post* be correct, the detestable system of espionage, or that of first making the plot, and then finding it out, and punishing the miserable dupes of hired spies and informers, is now in active operation. We have, however, the utmost confidence, that the independent press, the Association, and last, not least, the much calumniated Priests, will use their utmost exertions, and that successfully, to defeat the infernal policy of the enemies of Ireland. At a meeting of the Order of Liberators, on Friday last, Mr. O'Connell, in allusion to this report, and to the general state of the country, spoke as follows:—"Notwithstanding the degree of excitement which exists at the present moment, never was the country more tranquil, and, as a strong proof of the decrease of crime, I may mention that the calendar is so light that I do not think it necessary to occupy your time with any observations."—*Cheers*. Already have we reconciled three-fourths of the factions of Ireland. We must use every exertion to reconcile the rest. We must preserve the people from those miscreants who are endeavouring to create disturbance throughout the country. The *Limerick Evening Post* has addressed the people of Clare, and has cautioned them against those infamous spies who, it appears, have been endeavouring to raise an army in your name. One of them went to the races of Newcastle, and exhibited a list of names to the peasantry, in order to entrap them. It is absolutely necessary that every exertion should be made to apprehend these ruffians." Mr. O'Connell concluded by moving for the adoption of such measures as would be most likely to lead to the apprehension of the ruffian alluded to, which motion was carried.

It is understood that the affairs of Ireland continue to engross the attention of the Cabinet, but I do not

find that any new orders arising out of these discussions have as yet been given. There is, indeed, a report current that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has strongly protested against any change in the system of conciliations which was proposed for Ireland, and intimated his intention of withdrawing, if any alteration should be attempted.

Nothing now appears to have been resolved upon respecting Greece. It is now said that English consuls will not be sent out until the Morea has been completely cleared of Turkish and Egyptian troops.

London, Tuesday, July 8.

The proceedings at Ennis appear to cause some uneasiness among Ministers, who, however, affect to think lightly of them, and to suppose that Mr. O'Connell will be expelled from the House of Commons without noise or confusion. It was generally thought yesterday, at the Government Offices, that Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald had resigned, and that Mr. O'Connell was on his way to England. As a measure of precaution, all the troops in the neighbourhood of the House of Commons had orders to be on the alert, and the civil force was very materially strengthened. To such an extent was this carried, that the Constable, who is in attendance at the House of Lords, had fifteen Special Constables sworn in yesterday, and I understand a similar arrangement has been going on to-day.

Sir W. Brabazon this day communicated to the Catholic Committee, which is sitting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, that at a meeting of the Members of the Opposition at Brookes's on Sunday last, it was resolved to support Mr. O'Connell, in his attempt to represent the County of Clare in Parliament. There has been some difference of opinion among them, it seems, upon the subject of minor points, but upon the broad principle there is said to be but one feeling.—Mr. Charles Butler persists in his view of Mr. O'Connell's eligibility, and many of our best lawyers begin to think with him. There is a report in circulation, (whether well or ill founded I know not,) that even Lord Eldon has doubts on the subject.

A striking instance of the Military Government which we have now to submit to, occurred this afternoon in Downing-street; a person who had been there on business, having spoken sharply (rudely perhaps), to a sentinel who had provoked him, the soldier immediately sent for a file of men, who, under their Sergeant, and upon the declared General Order of the Duke of Wellington, that persons so acting should be so served, marched off the offender to the guard-house. When the prisoner observed, that he had offended, the civil power alone ought to interfere, he was laughed at.

P. S.—It is stated that the Parliament is to break up a week or ten days earlier than was intended, in order to prevent Mr. O'Connell from attempting to take his seat this Session.

(From another Correspondent.)

It is needless to repeat to you, for the fact is sufficiently apparent from the newspapers, that the Clare Election still occupies a very large share of the public anxiety and attention in this City. While the intemperants are actually driven to madness, and in their ravings on the subject exhibit reasoning powers scarcely higher than those expressed by the inmates of Bedlam or St. Luke's, the friends of freedom, liberality, and the happiness of Ireland hail the measures now adopted by the Catholic Body with delight and gratification. Indeed, the election of Clare is universally and justly regarded as an event that must be attended with great and momentous consequences.

It is stated, upon very good authority, that at the commencement of the contest special directions were transmitted to Mr. Fitzgerald from headquarters to keep the poll open to the last moment; in the mean time it is the intention of Ministers to hurry forward the business before the House, and to prorogue Parliament at the earliest opportunity. This, however, they will find it rather difficult to accomplish. The Ordnance Estimates are not yet entirely disposed of, and the Budget is still to be brought forward. Ministers have, therefore, still a good deal of business before them, and a strong and obstinate opposition to encounter at every step in their progress. Mr. O'Connell, however, as soon as the election has terminated should not lose a moment in starting for London. That is the anxious desire of his friends here, and amongst others, of Mr. C. Butler, whose opinion will, no doubt, have due weight on Mr. O'Connell—that he should be in London as soon as possible.—Since the publication of the minutes of Mr. Butler on the legal question, opinions are much divided as to the eligibility of Mr. O'Connell to take his seat.

It is imagined that on the Learned Gentleman's presenting himself at the table, and refusing to take the oaths, that a cry of Breach of Privilege will be at once raised, and the Speaker will direct the Sergeant at Arms to take him into custody. On the motion of some Hon. Member the question will be raised as to the Breach of Privilege, and the committal of the Learned Gentleman to the Tower. Upon this motion the discussion of the entire subject will arise.

The matter, at all events, is one which will perplex and annoy the Administration extremely, and the Catholic Question will be brought forward in a new and interesting shape. In one of the late Cabinet Councils, the Duke of Wellington actually proposed the adoption of straight forward, alias coercive measures, and amongst others the putting down of the Association. Some of the civil Members of the Cabinet hinted at the legal difficulties which stood in the way of such a project, but the Duke, it is said, intimated his intention of cutting the gordian knot with the weapon, to the use of which he has been so long accustomed. No decision was ultimately come to on the question, and considerable difference of opinion prevails in the Cabinet on the subject, whether the Duke will proceed to active measures remains to be seen.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Archbishop of Canterbury departed this life on Monday forenoon, about eleven o'clock, at Lambeth Palace. For about a month his Grace had been ailing; but, as it was only for the last ten days that he was confined to the house, so speedy a termination of his life was not expected. On the contrary, all alarm on the part of the family was, for the present at least, removed, by the evident improvement in the state of his disorder on Sunday. In the course of the night, however, symptoms of internal inflammation began to appear, and in the morning it became too evident that his dissolution was fast approaching.—Expresses were instantly despatched to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the other branches of the family not living in the Palace. The Speaker reached Lambeth between nine and ten o'clock, and was present when his Grace breathed his last.

His Grace, besides being Metropolitan and Primate of all England, was a Lord of Trade and Plantations, an official Trustee of the British Museum, a Governor of the Charter House, and Visitor of All Souls' and Merton Colleges, Oxford. His Grace was brother to Lord Manners, the late Irish Chancellor.—His father, George Sutton, was third son of John, the third Duke of Rutland; and he is uncle to the late, and great uncle to the present Duke. The name of Sutton, in addition to that of Manners, was taken on succeeding to an estate bequeathed to his uncle Robert by Lord Lexington, his maternal uncle, which, on the death of Robert, devolved to the father of his Grace.

Dr. Sutton, by which name his Grace was chiefly known, was early destined to the Church, and completed his clerical education in Emanuel College, Cambridge; where, he took his degree of A. B. in 1777, when he was about 22. In 1791, on the death of Dr. Tarrant, he became Dean of Peterborough; and in the following year Bishop of Norwich, on the death of the celebrated Dr. Horne. He then relinquished his other preferments for the Deanery of Windsor, which led to the intimacy with their late Majesties that secured for him the Metropolitan See, Doctor Prettyman, afterwards Tomline, who was Mr. Pitt's tutor, had counted, through his influence with Mr. Pitt, on obtaining Canterbury on the death of Dr. Moore; but though no time was lost by Doctor Tomline in posting to Windsor when Dr. Moore's death took place, he only arrived in presence of the King in time to hear Dr. Sutton express his thanks to his Majesty for his elevation to the Metropolitan See. The partiality of the Sovereign here prevailed over the power of the Minister.—*Observer, July 27.*

HORRIBLE SPECTACLE—MELANCHOLY AND DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger, July 28.)

The brig *Catherine and Hannah*, of and from Sunderland, Capt. Lumsden, arrived in our harbour on Thursday night, and we have been put in possession of the following distressing particulars, which tend to recall, in their narration, the horrible tragedy which had so recently taken place. The Captain states, that on the 4th of May, in lat. 45. 11. N., 56. 0. W., at one p. m., he picked up a boat belonging to the "SUPERB," of and from Bristol for Quebec, which ran foul of an iceberg on the 21st of April, which stove her forward. This unfortunate occurrence obliged all hands to take to the pumps, at which they continued without intermission for two days and a night, when a schooner hove in sight; and the Captain proceeded in the jolly-boat, to treat with them to take the crew. While the Captain was so engaged, the vessel being quite in a sinking state, the crew left the pump to get the boats out to leave her. They succeeded in getting a boat (the one subsequently picked up), and seven men got into her, on which they unhooked the tackle, slipped the ship, but could not regain her, and it coming on thick, they could not find the schooner, and the unfortunate men were left to the mercy of an all-wise God,—without provisions, water, masts, sails, or any thing that would enable them to struggle for existence, save and except two oars! In this state they were buffeted about for eleven days, not knowing in what direction they were moving, and with feelings it is totally impossible to describe—when they were fallen in with by the *Catherine and Hannah*, and the scene that presented itself was sufficient to appal the stoutest heart—as it had already struck the crew with horror! Of the seven men, only two were alive. Two of them died about twenty-four hours after leaving the ship, from their previous sufferings, and on their bodies the others subsisted for some time! Three others were also dead in the boat, who a blood afforded drink, and their bodies sustenance to the wretched men who lived to narrate the heart-rending tale: in a word, they were endeavouring to prolong a wretched existence by eating and drinking each other's blood; and, to add to their misery, they had all been dreadfully frostbitten before death had terminated their sufferings. Capt. Lumsden instantly took the living men on board, but one of them only survived about twenty-four hours. The other survivor is so much frostbitten that it is thought his legs must be amputated, and from all he has suffered his recovery is considered doubtful. It seems that his being able to sustain himself longer than his companions in misery was owing to tobacco. He states that the mate, second mate, and eight of the crew, were left on board the *Superb*, and when they parted her the carpenter was engaged in cutting away the stanchions to get the long-boat over the side—it being washed to leeward against them. It is to be hoped that Captain Keane remained on board the schooner, and lives to give a more detailed account, and that we shall hear of the safety of those on board the *Superb*.

Lisbon, July 15.—The *Divino Imperador*, Pe-reira, sailed hence for Terceira, and was boarded by

a vessel which did not show her colours. The captain asked for her papers, and finding them in the name of Don Miguel Ist, King of Portugal, said that he did not know such a person, and seized the vessel. The crew were put into a fishing boat, and returned here to-day. It is reported that there are several other vessels of the same description cruising off the Tagus.

WATERFORD, JULY 7.—Thomas Wyse, of Waterford, Esq. presided on Saturday at the County and City of Waterford Meeting of the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty, announced in our last. Mr. William A. Hearn, of Waterford, was Secretary. The principal Speakers were Patrick Morris, of St. John's, Newfoundland, Esq. Mr. Tobias Kirby, of Waterford, and the Chairman. It was resolved to support Mr. O'Connell in his contest for Clare. A subscription list was opened. Including sums received in the city during the week, the amount subscribed was nearly 250l. During the evening an addition of about 40l. was made. A Liberal Club was formed for the city, and another for the county. Alexander Sherlock, of Killaspy, Esq. was called to the Chair for the purpose of having the usual thanks returned to the Chairman.—Dublin Evening Post, July 10.

HALIFAX, AUGUST 2.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—His Majesty's Ship Tyne, arrived on Sunday, has brought in 152 men, women, and children, including 10 of the crew with the mate, saved from the wreck of the brig Despatch, Captain Landcaster, of Workington, from Londonderry, bound to Quebec. The following are some of the particulars of the distressing circumstance. The Despatch sailed from Londonderry on the 29th of May, with a crew of 11 including the Captain, and 200 passengers; experienced westerly winds until she made the Coast of Newfoundland, on the 7th instant.—had no observation for 18 days—supposed the land was Cape Chapeau Rouge; on the 10th, weather still continuing thick, with the wind S. E. about 5 p. m. considering themselves abreast of Cape Ray, distant 20 miles, kept away N. W. half N. when after running about an hour discovered a rock on the lee bow, the helm was immediately put down, but the wind being thrown out of the sails by a heavy swell, the brig was thrown nearly on the top of it, and shortly after filled; attempts were now made to reach the main land, which was discovered to be about three quarters of a mile off, in the boats. The first in which was the captain, swamped, and all on board perished! the mate in another, fortunately succeeded in reaching the shore, but was prevented by a heavy surf from returning to the wreck until the following day, when he was unable, from the same cause, to make more than one trip; on the next day he was however more fortunate, having, by the assistance of the fishermen who lived near the place, succeeded in landing the survivors, who after stripping off their clothes, were drawn from the rock into the boats, by ropes fastened round their waists.

Sir Richard Grant who was providentially cruising in the neighbourhood, was made acquainted with their wretched situation by George Harvey, one of the fishermen, on the 17th, but was then unable from thick fog, to bring the ship near enough to get them on board, where every thing possible was done to relieve their distress and make them comfortable. Survivors—77 men, 45 women and 30 children; of those who perished 12 were washed of the rock, 10 died of fatigue and hunger on it, 11 after landing, and 3 in boats from the shore to the ship. The greatest praise we understand is due to Harvey for his conduct on this occasion, as also to the Mate and crew. The whole of these unfortunate people, we learn, were in comfortable circumstances, one of whom a Scotchman, had property to the amount of 500l. on board, and he is now left, with a family of 13 children, destitute; indeed all that any of them have saved are a few clothes which were washed on shore.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) September 4, 1828.

We have received our files of English and Irish papers by the Alexander, 30 days from Liverpool. The affairs in Ireland appear to engross more than an ordinary share of the public interest, and conjecture is busily at work speculating on the for and against of O'CONNELL'S being admitted a Member of the Imperial Parliament; but we are inclined to think that this question will hinge more upon the actual suggestion of England, with regard to foreign powers, and the state of Ireland at the time of O'CONNELL'S presenting himself for his seat, than on the real construction of the law, whatever that may be. We most sincerely hope and trust, that the period has at length arrived, when the British Government will see the policy of being just to Ireland—though we are led, from many circumstances, to fear the Duke of Wellington will make a desperate effort to crush the growing spirit of the country;—it is, however, doubtful whether he would be borne out, in such an attempt, by the sense of the empire—and in Ireland the state of excitement, together with the system of organization, is such as, we should think, to make

any Minister pause, before he would venture to try coercion.

For an abstract of the most interesting intelligence received, we refer our readers to the preceding columns.

We understand that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to allow the grounds at Virginia Cottage to be open, in future, for the public, on Sundays and Fridays.

The Brigs Norval and Junius arrived hence at Liverpool on the 1st August.—The Brigs Cornhill and Crescent, from Conception Bay, also at ditto.

ARRIVALS.—In the Pantaloon, Mr. ROBINSON.—In the Alexander, Mr. PATRICK DOYLE, and Mr. S. ROGERSON.—In the Daphne, Rev. Mr. SMITHERS, and Miss C. WYSE.

Another of those fatal occurrences which too frequently arise in this port, from want of due precaution among the crews in the smoking of vessels, took place on the night of Friday last.—The Schooner Blessing (belonging, we believe, to Messrs. W. & N. H. Wilking) had been smoked on the preceding day for the purpose of killing the vermin, when, at night, the mate, EDWARD MUDGE, either forgetting the circumstance, or ignorant of the consequences which might ensue, went on board as usual, and in the morning was found a lifeless corpse.—Ledger.

POOLE, July 13.—The Mercury, Cram, from Newfoundland, arrived here yesterday with bows stove and other damage, having been run foul of 9th instant, in long, 10, by the Nautilus, Story, of Sunderland, for Quebec; the latter was obliged to bear up for some port with both pumps going. Put into Falmouth 11th instant.

OPORTO, July 18.—The Vintage, for London, is detained, and may have to discharge her cargo.—The Friends, of Bristol, is also detained, but the wine can be proved to have been shipped on order, and may be released. Other vessels are also detained, until the authorities are satisfied as to the property on board.

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

ENTERED. August 29.—Brig Samuel and Sarah, O'Hara, London; ballast. Schooner Rival, Clint, from Halifax; 200 b's. pork, 90 b's. apples, 10 M. ship rice, 140 bushels potatoes. Schooner Harriet, Richards, M. Uch. Fr.; 33 oxen and cows, 53 sheep, 67 hbs butter, 75 b's. mac'ral. Schooner Fruit Preserver, Toole, Liverpool; 173 firkins butter, 2 h's. pork, 10 half b's. tongues, 44 tons coal. Schooner Two Brothers, Boudrot, Arichat; 39 oxen and cows, 27 sheep. 30.—Brig Pantaloon, Walker, Liverpool; 60 tons salt, 35 tons coal, 30 half chests figs, 6 half boxes raisins, 15 tierces refined sugar, 30 casks tar, 105 bags bread, 100 b's. pork, 103 firkins butter. September 1.—Schooner Four Sons, Fougere, Bay Verte; 10 M. staves, 2000 feet deal plank. Brig Alexander, Turnbull, Liverpool; 103 firkins butter, 300 b's. pork, 250 b's. flour, 29 tons coal. Brig D'Arme, Furman, London; 56 casks wine, 250 boxes raisins, 18 chests tea, 108 casks gunpowder, 71 firkins butter, 221 coils cordage, 21 chain cables, 30 casks beef, 50 bags bread, 60 boxes candles, and sundries. Brig Mary & Eliza, Hughes, St. Vincent; ballast. Brig Horatio, Gothun, Figueira; 1150 hog heads salt. Ship Superior, Leslie, Bristol; 1 hhd. brandy, 800 b's. and 152 half barrels flour, 85 tons coal, 12 kegs butter, &c. Brig Caroline, Hellyer, Figueira; 850 hhd's. salt, 16 casks corkwood. 3.—Brig Traveller, Harvey, Lisbon; 750 hhd's. salt.

CLEARED. September 27.—Sloop Shaw Stewart, Brown, Greenock; 44 casks, containing 4905 cal'ons seal oil, and 1000 q'ts. fish. Schooner Elizabeth, Coffin, P. E. Island; 40 hhd's. salt, and sundry merchandise. 28.—Schooner Charlotte, Rubear, Cape Tormentine, ballast. Brig Scotia, Gilchrist, Pernambuco; 3264 q'ts. fish. 30.—Schooner Heroine, Brown, Gibraltar; 1940 q'ts. fish. Brig Adelaide, Godfrey, Trinidad; 1309 q'ts. fish. Schooner Nancy, Le Blanc, Arichat; ballast. September 1.—Brig Ann, Mason, Miramichi; ballast. Schooner Renown, Strong, Halifax; 700 q'ts. fish. Schooner Five Sisters, M'Donald, Antigonish; 30 hhd's. salt, 2 bales British merchandise. Schooner Two Brothers, Bourot, Arichat; ballast. 2.—Schooner Dash, Cragg, Rio Janeiro; 984 q'ts. fish. Brig Jubilee, Walters, Oporto; 2500 q'ts. fish. Brig Britannia, Shedden, Cork; 2473 gallons oil, 1730 q'ts. fish. 3.—Brig Worcester, Thornton, Cork; 2160 q'ts. fish. Brig Agnes, Be'cher, Halifax; 1360 q'ts. fish, 5000 seal-skins, 20 hhd's. vinegar, 3 pipes, 5 hhd's, 10 qr.-casks, and 20 cases wine, and sundry merchandise.

Sailed, on Sunday last, H. M. S. Manly, Commander FIELD, for the Southward.

Married, at Trinity, on the 16th ultimo, by the Rev. W. BULLOCK, Mr. ROBERT BAXLY, sub-collector, of H. M.'S Customs, to Miss SARAH KELSON.

Died, on the 4th August, in the 57th year of his age, after a short but severe illness, Mr. MICHAEL FANNON, a native of Ireland, but lately from St. John's, Newfoundland, where he had been many years a respectable and worthy resident.—Halifax Acadian Recorder.

Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons holding Lands, by Lease or Grant, from His Excellency the Governor, on behalf of the King, the Rents whereof became due on the first instant, that they are expected to pay the same into this Office, without delay.

By His Excellency's command, W. H. BRUCE, Secretary. Secretary's Office, 2d September, 1828.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

C. F. Bennett & Co.

- 4 H BDS. and 4 qr.-casks Madeira Wine, 2 Pipes Catalonia red ditto, 5 Hogsheads Sicilian white ditto, 500 Bags Hamburg Bread, 100 Half-barrels Slates' superfine Flour, 400 Barrels ditto ditto ditto, 200 Ditto ditto fine ditto, 100 Ditto ditto fine middlings ditto, 100 Ditto Ship-stuff ditto, 20 Barrels Oatmeal, 20 Sacks Pease, 100 Firkins Butter, 3 Butts Tobacco, 8 Cases Segars, 30 Barrels Coal Tar, 200 Hogshead Newport Coal, 150 Ditto ditto Smiths' ditto.

N. B.—Several of these articles will be sold without Reserve, to close sales.—Fish or Oil will be taken in payment, for purchasers above 20l. September 2.

On SATURDAY next,

At 11 o'clock,

At the STORE of the Subscriber,

(WITHOUT RESERVE.)

- 2 BALES containing 100 dozen Men's cotton SHIRTS, in lots of 5 dozen each—just received per Brig Daphne, from London. Also, 10 Cases, containing 3 dozen each, Men's plated Hats, 5 Ditto ditto 1 1/2 ditto, Men's superfine fashionable beaver Hats, 50 Boxes Tin-plates, 100 Boxes B. B. Shot, 30 Boxes Glass, 50 Bags Nails (assorted), 2 Tierces best Jamaica Coffee.

R. R. WAKEHAM.

September 4.

On SATURDAY next,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

BROWN, HOYLES & Co.

- 200 BOXES } Fresh Muscatel 30 Half-boxes } Raisins, 1 Pipe } Superior Rochelle Brandy, 2 Hogsheads } 3 Pipes Holland Geneva, 4 Pipes Figueria Port Wine, 10 Hhd's Sicilian red Wine, 13 Ditto Sicilian white ditto, 7 Ditto Claret, 20 Barrels Oatmeal, 50 Firkins Butter, 2 Hogsheads Ale, 4 Ditto Porter.

September 4.

Siberian Furs.

William & Henry Thomas

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A consignment of valuable Siberian FURS,

Which will be Sold low if applied for immediately:

IT CONSISTS OF

- RUSSIAN fur Coats, Siberian Squirrel Lining, for Ladies' Cloaks, Real Sable Muffs and Tippets.

September 4.

ROBINSON & BROOKING

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

By the Daphne, from London; Superior, from Bristol; and Fruit Preserver, from Liverpool,

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES,

Which they offer for Sale, on moderate terms,

- 10 PIPES Teneriffe Wine, 10 Pipes and 10 hds. Madeira ditto, 100 Casks Gunpowder, in 1 and 1/2 barrels, Irish Butter, in firkins, Irish Pork, in barrels and half-ditto, 10 Half-kegs Tongues.

An assortment of Chain Cables,

CONSISTING OF

- 9-16 Inch, 59 fathoms long, Ditto 40, 35, 30, and 25 fathoms long, Ditto 40 fathoms long, Ditto 90 fathoms long, 15-16 Ditto 90 fathoms long—farming with those previously received, an assortment suitable for vessels of from 20 to 110 tons burthen.

They have also on hand,

A few pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks of very choice Madeira

WINE,

Recently imported by the Schooner John & William, from Madeira.

September 4.

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 Hogshead refined Sugar, 150 Boxes Soap, 7 Casks containing 46 1/2 dozen Teneriffe Wine, 29 Barrels containing each 2 1/2 dozen fine Ale, 31 Ditto ditto ditto 2 1/2 dozen London Porter, 1 Pipe } Cognac Brandy, 2 Hogsheads } 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.

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 Elder, in hogsheads, 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 Canvas, and a general assortment of Briport manufactures, Cordage, Oakum, Tar, Turpentine, Iron and copper Nails, Anchors 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, Figueira Salt, Blanketing, Swabskin, Serges, Flannels, And an extensive assortment of Shop Goods.

August 28.

BROWN, HOYLES & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schooner Mayflower, from Hamburg—Consisting of

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

June 12.

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.

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 Newfoundland 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. Z., and left at the Office of this Paper, will be attended to. August 21.



Poets' Corner.

THE WARRIOR'S LAMENT OVER EDITH.

(By Mrs. Hemans.)

"Thou'rt passing from the lake's green-side,
And the hunter's hearth away;
For the time of flowers, for the summer's pride,
Daughter! thou canst not stay.

"Thou'rt journeying to thy spirit's home,
Where the skies are ever clear;
The corn-month's golden hours will come,
But they shall not find thee here.

And we shall miss thy voice my bird!
Under our whispering pine;
Music shall midst the leaves be heard,
But not a song like thine.

A breeze that roves o'er stream and hill,
Telling of winter gone,
Hath such sweet falls—yet caught we still
A farewell in its tone.

But thou my bright one! thou shalt be
Where farewell sounds are o'er;
Thou, in the eyes thou lov'at, shalt see
No fear of parting more.

The mossy grave thy tears have wet,
And the wind's wild moanings by,
Thou with thy kindred shall forget,
Midst flowers—not such as die.

The shadow from thy brow shall melt
The sorrow from thy strain;
But where thine earthly smile hath dwelt,
Our hearts shall thirst in vain.

Dim will our cabin be, and lone,
When thou, its light, art fled;
Yet hath thy step the pathway shewn
Unto the happy dead.

And we will follow thee, our guide!
And join that shining band;
Thou'rt passing from the Lake's green side—
Go to the better land!

Foreign Intelligence.

BRAZIL.

Extract of a letter dated Rio de Janeiro, May 17.

I have just arrived in the packet from Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, and as I shall be obliged to stay here for some weeks, I hasten to give you the news of the day. In this secluded spot our sphere of politics is not a very large and diversified one; of course, my range will not be wide. There are, however, two topics which affect the Brazilians more immediately, and these are, the affairs of Portugal, and the war with Buenos Ayres. To them my remarks will be exclusively confined.

The affairs of Portugal, notwithstanding the deep interest the Emperor and his family have in them, as well as so many of the inhabitants, on account of their origin, are by no means treated as a national question here. By the body of the people they are treated in a manner in which the affairs of Hanover were at the time the French seized on the hereditary dominions of the Brunswick family; where, if you recollect, half the people of England rejoiced at the event, and thought it a good riddance. Portugal therefore is quite a palace question, and by no means one of state. The Brazilians, as a body, I must again distinguish, are in fact jealous of the Emperor clinging to his hereditary dominions, and feel afraid of his attention being called away, or the resources of the country spent in a distant quarrel. Hence is it that he has been obliged to give every possible satisfaction to the Brazilians, by pledging that he will not quit them. Hence it was that he published his first Act of Abdication, so early as May, 1826, and repeated it on the 3d of last March. As you will see by his speech at the opening of the present Session of the Chambers, this was entirely done to tranquillize the minds of the Brazilians.

From what I have above stated you must not, however, conclude that there is no interest felt here on the affairs of Portugal. The Emperor feels as a man and a Prince, proud of his origin, and anxious for the welfare of his own family and countrymen. His sentiments are, more or less, shared by all those Portuguese and Brazilians whose parents originally came over from Portugal, and of course they constitute the most powerful and enlightened class in this country. Numbers of the pure Brazilians also respect and feel for the European Portuguese, and would be glad that they were equally as happy and prosperous as themselves; but they do not wish that it should be done with any risk to Brazil. They dread the magnet of attraction, because they are sensible that if the Emperor was to quit them, their country would become a prey to designing adventurers, and be replunged in anarchy and confusion, perhaps eventually dismembered, or converted into a second St. Domingo.

Such is the precise state of the Portuguese question till now, when it assumes another aspect. By the Importador, in 44 days from Oporto, we have learnt the first symptoms of the Regent's infidelity, and his mother's intrigues, and these unfavourable accounts begin to be confirmed from other quarters. We find that he reached Lisbon on the 2d February, and, very soon after assuming the reins of Government, began to show the cloven foot. The Emperor is aware of the money supplied by Rothschild, his own banker, being sent back to London by orders of Sir F. Lamb—of the discontinuance of the Constitutional Hymn—of the insults offered to persons known for their liberal opinions—that the Chamber of Deputies had been dissolved, and that the monks had

illuminated in compliment to the event—that the Regent was styled his Majesty—that the men known to be in Don Pedro's interest had been dismissed—and, in short, that Miguel was advancing rapidly towards sovereign and absolute power.

All this has created a strong impression on the Emperor's mind. Those who have conversed with him on the subject represent him as being frantic with rage. He has not, however, been altogether deceived. He never had much confidence in Miguel, and less in the mother. His appointment of Regent was the result of over-persuasion from Austria and elsewhere. He has often been heard to say that he should rue the choice; and almost by the next packet sent orders to his representatives in London to be on their guard, forwarding at the same time conditional powers and instructions. He now prides himself on his foresight, and tauntingly banter a few of the members of the *corps diplomatique*, on whose assurances he unfortunately placed too much reliance. Knowing matters only in an indirect manner, of course he must wait for official accounts, when, doubtless, he will act with his usual promptitude. Fortunately he requires nothing from the pockets of the Brazilians, who are coming round, and feel for the predicament in which he is placed. In his own right he is rich, and he will not spare money or pains to repel an act of injustice and ingratitude, doubly poignant.

You are anxious to know whether the lingering war with Buenos Ayres will soon close, a topic on which you say most European politicians are puzzled. I really do not wonder at it. You are puzzled at the state of things in the New World, because you had formed such extravagant notions from the beginning, and had besides been the dupes of delusion. But I will give you a plain answer to a plain question, and to this I will add the result of some experience. *I think the war will cease, and soon—may, much sooner than they imagine here, or in England.* My reasons are these:—The war in Banda Oriental did not originate with the natives as a body, but with a few agitators, seconded by the late Buenos Ayres Government.—The natives themselves are tired of war—they endured it long enough under Artigas, and thereby lost all their herds. Buenos Ayres, as usual anxious to domineer, impelled them on, and they find themselves now as far advanced towards their object as when they first set out. Buenos Ayres has made her last effort, and it has been fruitless. She cannot go on further, because the other provinces do not concur, and will not contribute. Of herself she cannot command a dollar. The people also begin to open their eyes. What, they openly ask, have we gained by our Quixotic expeditions, but the sacrifice of our own resources and credit? All these undertakings have served only to enrich a few individuals at the expense of the State. It was this train of argument that drove out Rivadavia and his party, and raised the opposition into power. Were the war to linger longer, the new men, in their turn, would be driven out, and a terrible confusion ensue. Matters in Buenos Ayres are very loosely knit together, and the mercantile distress is dreadful. They therefore feel compelled to lower their pretensions. They cannot form an union with the Eastern Bank; nor can they pay for the expenses of the past occupation, on which the Emperor insists. The latter will not agree to its being independent under a Republican form of Government, even if all the other difficulties were removed, and he dreads any thing like the interference and influence of the British. What then is to be done? He has devised a scheme, and already submitted it to the Buenos Ayres Government, as a kind of ultimatum, as he himself announces in his speech to the Chamber of Deputies. He proposes to make the Eastern Bank a separate and independent principality, with a Charter, and Constitutional and Representative Government, bestowed by himself, and governed by a Regency until his second son shall be old enough to act for himself. This is the basis of the present plan, as far as it can be ascertained, and it remains now to be seen how it will be relished at Buenos Ayres. It is thought that the latter will agree to the proposal, in order to get out of the scrape, and trust to future events during a long minority.—As far as I was able to judge at Monte Video, the scheme would be palatable, as it would restore peace, and the people of the Eastern Bank are not speculative or theoretical enough to quarrel about the form of Government under which they are to live, as long as it is firm and substantial. The form proposed would in fact suit them better than any other—they are most accustomed to it. They know nothing of republics, and have a prejudice against them, as you will recollect was the case in Buenos Ayres, when they wished to erect a throne for the Prince of Lucca. I know not how the plan may be liked in England, but I repeat, Buenos Ayres will be obliged to agree, and the people of the Eastern Bank will jump at it; they want no more Buenos Ayres embraces, or fraternizing plans.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

1806.—Mr. Fox moved for a Committee to take into consideration the Catholic Claims. Ayes, 124; Noes, 336. Majority against the Catholics, 212.

1806.—Question not brought forward.

1807.—Question not brought forward.

1808.—Motion for a Committee to take into consideration the Catholic Claims. Ayes, 126; Noes, 281. Majority against the Catholics, 155.

1809.—Question not brought forward.

1810.—Motion for a Committee to take into consideration the Catholic Claims. Ayes, 109; Noes, 218. Majority against the Catholics, 109.

1811.—Motion for a Committee. Ayes, 83; Noes, 146. Majority against the Catholics, 63.

1812.—April 24. Mr. Grattan's Motion for a Committee. Ayes, 215; Noes, 300. Majority against the Catholics, 85.

June. Mr. Canning's Motion for a Committee early in the next Session, to take into consideration the Catholic Claims. Ayes, 235; Noes, 106. Majority for the Catholics, 129.

June. A similar motion in the Lords by Lord Wellesley. The order of the day being moved in opposition to Lord W.'s motion—Contents, 126; Non-contents, 125. Majority against the Catholics, 1.

1813.—Feb. 3. Debate for three nights.

Mr. Grattan's motion for a Committee to take into serious consideration the Catholic Claims. Ayes, 204; Noes, 224. Majority for the Catholics, 40.

March 9. First reading of the Bill. Ayes, 186; Noes, 119. Majority for the Catholics, 97.

May 11. Motion by Sir J. C. Hippisley to inquire into the state of the laws affecting Roman Catholics—Opposed by Mr. Canning, on the ground of its being a manoeuvre to delay the Bill. For the motion, 187; against it, 235. Majority for the Catholics, 48.

May 13. Second reading.

On the motion that it should be read that day three months—Ayes, 203; Noes, 245. Majority for the Catholics, 42.

May 24.—Bill in Committee. On the motion to omit the clause enabling Catholics to sit in Parliament—Ayes, 253; Noes, 247. Majority against the Catholics, 4; and the Bill withdrawn.

1814.—Question not brought forward.

1815.—May 31. Sir Henry Parnell's motion for a Committee. Ayes, 147; Noes, 228—Majority against the Catholics, 81.

1816.—May 21. Mr. Grattan's motion for a Committee early in the next Session. Ayes, 141; Noes, 172—Majority against the Catholics, 31.

1817.—May 9. Mr. Grattan's motion for a Committee. Ayes, 221; Noes, 245—Majority against the Catholics, 24.

1818.—Question not brought forward.

1819.—May 4. Mr. Grattan's motion for a Committee. Ayes, 241; Noes, 248—Majority against the Catholics, 7.

1820.—Question not brought forward.

1821.—Feb. 28. Mr. Plunkett's motion for a Committee. Ayes, 227; Noes, 221—Majority for the Catholics 6.

March 16. Second reading of the Bill. Ayes, 254; Noes, 243—Majority in favour of the Catholics, 11.

March 23. Division on first clause of the Bill. Ayes, 230; Noes, 216—Majority in favour of the clause, 14.

March 26. Mr. Bank's amendment to exclude Catholics from Parliament. Ayes, 211; Noes, 223—Majority for the Catholics, 12.

April 2. Third reading, Ayes, 216; Noes, 107—Majority for the Catholics, 19. Bill passed the House of Commons.

House of Lords.—Second reading of the Bill. Contents, 120; Non-contents, 159—Majority against the Catholics, 39.—Bill thrown out.

1822.—April 30. Mr. Canning's motion for a Bill to enable Catholic Peers to sit in the Upper House. Ayes, 249; Noes, 244—Majority for the Catholics, 5.

May 13. Second reading of the Bill. Ayes, 235; Noes, 223—Majority for the Catholics, 12.

May 17. Bill passed without a division.

June 21. House of Lords.—Second reading of the Bill. Contents, 120; Non-contents, 171—Majority against the Bill, 52.—Bill thrown out.

1823.—April 18. Mr. Plunkett's motion for a Committee. Sir Francis Burdett, amid several other Whigs, abruptly left the House. Motion met by a counter-motion for an adjournment. Ayes, 318; Noes, 111. Majority against the Catholics, 207.

1824.—Question not brought forward.

1825.—Feb. 28. Sir Francis Burdett's motion for a Committee. Ayes, 247; Noes, 251—Majority for the Catholics, 13.

April 29. Second reading of the Bill. Ayes, 268; Noes, 241—Majority for the Catholics, 27.

May 10. Third reading of the Bill. Ayes, 248; Noes, 227—Majority for the Catholics, 21.—Bill passed.

May 17. House of Lords.—Contents, 430; Non-contents, 178—Majority against the Catholics, 48.—Bill thrown out.

1826.—Question not brought forward.—Parliament dissolved.

1827.—New Parliament.—March 5. Sir Francis Burdett's motion for a Committee. Ayes, 272; Noes, 270.—Majority against the Catholics, 4.

1828.—May 8. Debate for three nights, Sir Francis Burdett's Motion for a Committee.—Ayes, 272; Noes, 568. Majority for the Catholics, 4.

June 9. House of Lords. Debate for two nights upon a similar Motion made by the Marquis of Londonderry. Contents, 137; Non-contents, 181.—Majority against the Catholics, 44.

Sketch from "Scenes in Ireland in the Reign of Elizabeth."

The following exploit, which is here attributed to the hero, O'Neill, would have been too incredible even for a romance, if the history, not of Ireland, but of France, had not borne full testimony to its truth—the narration being little more than copied (as the author had better, perhaps, have acknowledged) from the account given by Sully of the retaking of Fescamp by Bois-rose. The object, in the novel, is to surprise the castle of Carrickrohan, which is described as standing on an eminence over the sea; and the sentinel who was to be on guard at night in the upper chamber of the castle, having agreed to let down a ladder of ropes from the window that opened upon the water, a detachment headed by Bagnal (to whom O'Neill gave precedence in the enterprise) are thus described as having availed themselves of this perilous mode of escalade:—

"The next night was waited for impatiently by the whole detachment. The day had been stormy, and the sloop was compelled to stand out to sea; but towards evening the wind fell, and she resumed her former station. The moon also hid her countenance, as if intending to favour the enterprise. The surface of the water was still rough with the breeze of the morning, when the sloop (every light below the hatches) stood in under the castle walls. The long boat was manned with the bravest spirits of the army, including Bagnal and O'Neill, and they proceeded close in-shore, observing the most perfect silence, to wait the midnight watch. It was very dark, and now and then a rough puff of wind showed that the weather was not settled. The surge dashed violently against the rocks under the castle, and the boat kept its position with difficulty. All on board were wet to the skin. At length the midnight watch was sounded in the castle, and as the last notes of the trumpet died away in melancholy cadences, every heart beat with emotions of anxiety, somewhat akin to apprehension or terror. It was that feeling which the stoutest heart experiences, when on the eve of some perilous adventure;—the thrill of nature when about to encounter fate.

"All again was silence, and every eye was directed

to the window whence the expected ladder was to descend; but in the thick darkness nothing was visible. After another short period of expectation and anxiety, a faint light in the castle window was discerned, and in a little while something was plainly seen descending. In a few minutes the ladder waved over their heads, and was seized by O'Neill, and made fast in the boat. He now tried its strength by ascending some steps, and then descended to give precedence to the leader of the enterprise. Bagnal, after a short conference, ordered two of his best soldiers to ascend the ladder; these he followed himself, and after him went four men, with O'Neill bringing up the rear. They ascended very slowly.

"They were about half way, or near it, when the moon, which had not yet appeared, made her way through the clouds, as if to look at this strange experiment. The ladder did not hang immediately from the window, but was projected by some means, so as to hang at a little distance from the castle wall. The light of the moon, as it now shone brightly, showed the adventurers all the terrors of their situation. The space above them, which was yet to be ascended, appeared of appalling height, and the pendulous ladder swung fearfully. But the party continued undauntedly to ascend, until the splash of oars told them that the boat had left the bottom of the ladder, and, on looking down, they beheld it, in fact, in the moonlight, moving away towards the sloop. This, which they did not expect, till they had gained the window, struck them as something awful and terrible. Above them was the enemy, and beneath was the raging element. While those thoughts passed in the men's minds, the wind rose and swept round the castle in fitful gusts, accompanied with showers of rain, which lashed the castle walls as if in anger; while the sea answered to the voice of the storm as to a master-spirit, which was bound to obey. It was now a night which might shake a firm heart even in an ordinary situation. The men halted. The terrors of her position had benumbed their hearts. Bagnal strove to encourage his leaders, but they would not move. Panic had gained full possession of the crew.

"After a short pause, O'Neill urged the danger of further delay, and Bagnal renewed his commands and entreaties to proceed. But the men had become refractory and furious in their fright, and, under the influence of that inexplicable effect of terror, which leads men to rush upon certain destruction in their efforts to escape from doubtful danger, they threatened to cut the rope upon which they were all suspended, and to suffer the whole party to drop into the sea.—Discussion and defiance of authority added to the horrors of their situation. While they hung thus upon the rope, the storm increased, and flung them about as a feather; and the lightning, which was mingled in the blast, and sometimes spread round the castle a vesture of fire, brought with it a new danger,—that of discovery.

"The men were still intractable, and Bagnal appeared to be in despair; when O'Neill, desiring the man before him to stand fast, leaped over his shoulders, and passed him. Having achieved this with success, he tried the second, and the third, and finally passing over the heads of the whole party, he found himself foremost on the ladder; and ascending rapidly, soon gained the castle window. In an instant, as if by magic, the terror of the soldiers passed away, and they all followed their intrepid leader. A few minutes more placed them in safety in the chamber where Callaghan waited their arrival."

"The 'infernal machine,' which was built to destroy Bonaparte by its explosion, as he went in state to the Opera, will be in the recollection of most of our readers. It was constructed in the form of a water cask, fixed upon a cart, like these occasionally seen in our own streets; and on the evening on which it was intended to operate, it was in a standing at a particular point of the Consul's route, where, from a number of short and embarrassing turnings which immediately follow each other, it was known that his carriage must abate something of its speed. 'The First Consul,' says M. Savary, 'left the Thuilleries at the usual hour when the theatres begin. He had with him General Lannes, and his aid-de-camp Lebrun, with a small squadron of horse grenadiers as an escort. In a few moments they reached the spot at which the suspicious water cart was placed, but his coachman, a very adroit and intrepid man, who had been with him in Egypt, fortunately turned short at that moment into the Rue de Malle, instead of going (as had been expected) straight down the Rue St. Nicaise. That movement just carried the coach out of the range of the explosion. The next moment the machine went off, killed or wounded about sixty passengers, but entirely missed its mark, only the glasses of the Consul's carriage being broken, and the horse of the last dragoon of the escort wounded. Bonaparte reached the Opera without damage, where the report of the affair, of course, arrived soon after him.' The clue to the fabrication of this engine was singularly discovered. The horse which had drawn the machine was killed upon the spot by the explosion, but not disfigured. About the place, too, there were also left some fragments of the cart. The Prefect of Police caused the whole to be collected and carried away, and immediately summoned all the horse dealers in Paris to examine them. One of these men recognised the dead horse, which he had sold on a given day, and delivered at a house of which he recollected the street and the number. The police followed this track, and the mystery was discovered.

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