



Newfoundlander.

No. 63.

THURSDAY, October 2, 1828.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER Offers for Sale,

The Cargoes of the Schooner *Lottery*, from Grenada, and *Fame*, from Trinidad,

CONSISTING OF

RUM, MOLASSES, and SUGAR, in hogsheads and barrels—for which *Cash, Oil, or Fish* will be taken in payment.

NICHOLAS GILL.

September 18.

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, Lauce Bunts, 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.

ALSO,

Of former Importations,

Flour, Bread, Pork, Butter, Madeira, Scilian, Figueira, 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, Cautobuses, 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 *Huiley 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.

Notice.

ALFRED WILSON,

Chemist and Druggist,

GRATEFUL for the great share of patronage which he has received since his commencement in business, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has REMOVED his Establishment to the premises lately held by Mr. WM. EAGAR, and nearly adjoining those of Messrs. W. & H. THOMAS, where he has an excellent assortment of MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Prescriptions from the Medical Gentlemen, and orders from the Out-ports, made up as usual, on the shortest notice.

St. John's, 18th September.

On Sale.

DOYLE AND LAWLER

HAVE LATELY IMPORTED,

An extensive assortment of

Manufactured Goods,

CONSISTING OF

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

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

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

To be Let.

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

WHAT 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.

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

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 Camillea, 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, Flushing, Blanketings, Serges, And various other articles.

July 24.

BROWN, HOYLES & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

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

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

June 12.

Notice.

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.

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.

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

On Sale.

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 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 Canvass, 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, Swanskin, Serges, Flannels, And an extensive assortment of Shop Goods.

August 28.

From the *Liverpool Advertiser*, August 26.

The news from Portugal may be said to break the last link of English connexion with that unhappy country, it having been announced at Lloyd's, nearly at the same moment, that the *Pyramus* and *Galatea* frigates had arrived at Devonport from Lisbon, and the *Britomart* and *Cordelia* from Oporto. Thus not an English ship of war remains, either in the Tagus or the Douro, for the protection of English subjects and their property, at a most critical period, when great numbers of them, by the construction put on the trivial events, are in danger of being politicaly compromised with Miguel's government.

It is stated that Don Miguel is eager to have proposals made in his name to the Princess of Bavaria, to whom he formerly offered his hand.

There was a report this morning, founded upon letters from Rio Janeiro, of the 18th June, that peace had either been concluded or was on the point of being concluded between Brazil and Buenos Ayres.—The Buenos Ayres accounts are not pacific, but they are not so late a date as those from Rio. We have to add that no official confirmation of the peace has been received by the Brazilian ambassador.—*Courier*

It has been reported during the week that the Duke of Clarence had not actually resigned, and would resume the duties of his high station. Another rumour is, that Earl Grey will be appointed to succeed his Royal Highness; but a third, to which the most credit is given, is, that the office will again be distributed among a number of Lords Commissioners, headed by Viscount Melville. Another report gives the first Lordship of the Admiralty to the Earl of Maryborough.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

It is quite true that overtures have been indirectly made to Mr. Huskisson to return to the Ministry, but it is pretty certain that they will be rejected, for Mr. Huskisson having brought himself, at length, to the determination of quitting the Cabinet, it is not probable that he would again take office, (at least, not until his health should be perfectly re-established.)

It is still stated at the House of Commons, among the officers, that the House will meet in November.

LORD COCHRANE.—In a letter from Paris it is stated, on good authority, that Lord Cochrane is about to quit that city and to return to Greece. It appears that his Lordship is to have some appointment from the French Government connected with the expedition to the Morea.

THE CATHOLIC CLAIMS.—We are authorized by a gentleman of high character to state, that the Duke of Wellington expressed himself, four years ago, favourably to a settlement of the Catholic Claims. He said, if an arrangement by concordat could be entered into with the Pope, he saw no difficulty in the way of admitting the Catholics to an equality with the Protestants. This fact is the more important, as it shows the Duke's opinion on the subject is not one which has been recently taken up, and warrants the conclusion that he is not now temporizing, as has been insinuated, but seriously favourable to an adjustment of the claims.—Morning Chronicle.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.—The Dublin Evening Post, of Saturday, contains the following paragraph:—"We state from authority, and we defy contradiction, that the Duke of Wellington has succeeded in making the proper impression on the highest quarter, on the subject of the Catholic Claims."—The Post states in the same positive manner, that Parliament will meet in November with a view to consider the question, and appoint a committee to report thereon when the House meets again in February.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.—The expectation that the Duke of Clarence might remain in office has been frustrated. It is now known for certain that his Royal Highness will not retract his resignation, but is positively determined not to continue at the head of the naval department. It is reported that the Speaker of the House of Commons is a candidate for the office of First Lord of the Admiralty.

PORTUGAL.

The accounts from this country continue to be of the most gloomy description. The tyrant proceeds unchecked in his career of bloodshed and spoliation. He is now said to be anxious to consolidate his ill-gotten-powers, by fulfilling his contract of marriage with the young Queen, and yielding to Don Pedro, Madeira, and the islands which have refused to acknowledge the authority of the usurper. It is to be feared that these islands will be compelled to yield to Don Miguel, as the precious youth seems to have been taken under the protection of the European Governments, and into the special favour of our own.—It must be acknowledged that their protegee does them much credit.

Brigadier-General Palhares, who was sent by the Governor of Madeira to ask assistance of the English Government, states, in a letter from Exeter, that he could not succeed; and that he met with the same opposition from the foreign ambassadors, except from that of France, who gave him a polite reception.

(From the Liverpool Mercury, Sept. 5.)

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Accounts from the Russian head-quarters, before Shoomla, to the 5th ultimo, have dispelled all the rumours relative to a defeat said to have been sustained by the Russians before that fortress. We shall not trouble our readers with a detailed account of military movements on either side; it will be sufficient to state, that, according to their own account, the Russians have succeeded in completely investing Shoomla, and in cutting off all communication with Constantinople, or any other place. The Turks resisted the approaches of the Russians with the greatest bravery, but they were repulsed with great loss.—The Russian loss, from these repeated attacks, is acknowledged not to have been inconsiderable. The investiture of Shoomla being completed, the Emperor proceeded to Varna, the siege of which had not been vigorously pressed from the 20th of July to the 2d of August, with reinforcements. After opening the communication with the fleet of Admiral Greig, he proceeded to Odessa, where he arrived on the 8th. Soon after his Imperial Majesty's arrival, a report was spread that the Turkish General Hussein Pacha, commanding in Shoomla, had sent a negotiator to the Russian quarters, proposing an armistice for three weeks, until he should hear from the Sultan, in answer to despatches announcing the real state of affairs at Shoomla.

It is now said that the Russians can proceed to Adrianople without reducing Shoomla, as soon as Varna is captured, the possession of the latter place

securing them a safe retreat in case of their experiencing a check. Shoomla being blockaded by part of the Russian army, it is said, cannot be of any importance.

In an article from Odessa, dated August 10, the estimates of the Turkish army are stated to have been much underrated. It is said that, according to all accounts, the Turks have, at Shoomla, from 120,000 to 140,000 men, and the fortress and the works about it are defended by 1400 pieces of cannon. The following is an extract:—"The Turks, who seemed to be much discouraged when the Russians crossed the Danube, are said to have shown great bravery and firmness in the late actions. Hussein Bey has succeeded in exciting the religious fanaticism. Provisions are very scarce at Shoomla. It is still reported here that a negotiation is on foot for a three weeks' armistice." This account says that the grand attack will not be made on Shoomla until all the reinforcements come up. The Russian Imperial Guards have passed the Danube; and reinforcements continue to push on with great ardour towards the scene of action. The Russian frontiers are to be occupied by the Polish army under the Grand Duke Constantine.

Silistria, Giurgewo, and Rudschuk, still held out. The national spirit of the Mussulmen seems to have been roused. It is affirmed that, in the second fruitless attempt on Varna, it was principally the inhabitants who repelled the attack, and, by a well-directed fire from the batteries alone, hindered a landing from the fleet.

Accounts from Constantinople state that the levy, en masse, still continues; and that divisions of troops are continually proceeding towards Adrianople.

The accounts from the Turkish capital, to the 6th ult., state that, according to despatches from Hussein Pacha, all the attacks upon Shoomla, up to the 2d, were victoriously repulsed. It is stated, in an article dated Semlin, that the Turkish Government had published bulletins describing the loss of the Russians, in their progress hitherto, to amount to 18,000 men. From Bucharest, it is stated that all the accounts are in favour of the Russians. Notwithstanding this, the necessity of reinforcement, in order to check the frequent sallies of the Turks from the places besieged, and their incursions into Wallachia, is admitted.

From Odessa, Aug. 13, it is stated that the Emperor would return to the army on the 22d, by which time the reinforcements, amounting to 85,000 men, would have joined the army, and the grand attack upon Shoomla would be made.

The Berlin State Gazette, of the 28th ult., contains an article from Turkey, in which it is stated that reinforcements had been sent to Varna, and that the Grand Vizier had been, at length, directed to repair to the army at Adrianople.

(London Observer, August 24.)

Thursday was the birth-day of the Duke of Clarence, when his Royal Highness completed his 63d year. The Royal Duke gave a grand dinner in honour of the day, to a party of forty, at his seat in Bushey Park. In the evening, in the metropolis, the houses of his Royal Highness's tradespeople displayed illuminated stars and the letters D. C.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, will take formal possession of Lambeth Palace in the course of next week. His Grace will be enthroned by proxy, in the Cathedral Church of Christ, Canterbury, we believe, on Sunday next. The late Archbishop was also enthroned by proxy, his Proctor on the occasion being the present Earl (then the Rev. Mr.) Nelson, the brother of the illustrious Lord Nelson.

The Irish papers state that the Marquis of Anglesea dined at Knocklofty with a large party, consisting of the resident Nobility, the County Members, the Grand Jury, and leading Members of the Bar. His Excellency, accompanied by Admiral Sir C. Paget and Lord Donoughmore, rode to Mayfield, which is about 20 miles from Knocklofty, and the distinguished party returned to Knocklofty to dinner. It has been considered strange that the Marquis of Anglesea should venture into the county of Tipperary, so noted for its insubordination, without a strong guard, or without an escort of police. Many of the resident Magistrates would be afraid to leave their houses without a strong guard of constables. The Noble Marquis is to be seen travelling and riding through the country without any parade or ostentation. His Excellency is the first Lord Lieutenant of Ireland who has had the courage to appear among the peasantry unattended by an armed force.

The Russian Admiral Ricord has not yet arrived at Plymouth, and fears are very naturally felt, that his ship may have foundered in some of the storms she encountered after parting her companions: some hope, however, is entertained, that, finding it impossible to reach an English port, he may have sailed for the Mediterranean, with the intention of putting into Gibraltar, and waiting there the arrival of the rest of his fleet. Admiral Ricord has long been a distinguished officer in the Russian service; he was the Captain sent to Japan to procure the release of Capt. Golownin and his officers and crew, when it was discovered at St. Petersburg that they had been wrecked on that island; and after his return home, Capt. Ricord published a very interesting narrative of his successful mission.

The commercial distress in the United States appears still to increase. A great number of new failures are announced at New York, Philadelphia, and the other principal ports. These bankruptcies are not now confined to the East India trade, but extend to the shipowners and the general traders. One of the great causes of the convulsion is the credit given by Government for duties on goods imported. The owners of goods received them into their stores, and Government gave credit for the duties, to the extent of nearly twelve months, upon imports from Europe, and nearly eighteen months on the imports

from the East Indies; and as the merchants sold the goods on import, and receive the amount (duty included), that duty, which frequently was one-third of the whole, constituted a capital upon which they traded, the merchants paying the debts to the Government as they became due, out of the produce of subsequent imports, which they sometimes obtained on credit from the foreign manufactures. The new tariff has prevented the continuance of the imports on the accustomed scale. The course of these transactions has received a check, and in consequence the whole system has exploded. The result is a general panic among all the commercial interests of the United States. One of the houses failing is stated to owe, for duties alone, one million of dollars, another half a million, and others smaller, but still considerable sums; and as the Government seizes all the effects, it is probable the general creditors will not receive a farthing. We are sorry to hear that several of the large failures will be felt in Manchester, Leeds, and Halifax, particularly in the two latter places. Among the failures are Messrs. Thomson and Nephews, and John A. Moore, of New York, and Mr. Wilham Evans, of Philadelphia. There was no Exchange with England, on account of the general panic, and the absence of all commercial credit.

Sudden Death of Sir H. Torrens.—We are sorry to announce the death of that most excellent officer and man, Sir Henry Torrens. Whilst taking an airing on horseback, on Saturday morning, near Welwyn, Herts, accompanied by Lady Torrens and her two daughters, and some gentlemen, he was seized with apoplexy, and, two hours after the attack, expired.—He did not fall from his horse. As soon as it was discovered that he was in a fit, he was taken off his horse's back, carried into the house, and every effort made to effect his recovery, but without success. He never spoke after he was seized with the fit. By his death the office of Adjutant-General of the Forces, and the Colonelcy of the 2d (Queen's Royals) Regiment of Foot, has become vacant.

CORK ASSIZES.

(From the Dublin Evening Post, August 14.)

On Monday morning, the day appointed, Captain Stewart was put upon his trial for the murder of Jas. G. Rogers and others, on board the Brig Mary Russell, on her voyage from the West Indies to this port. Mr. Gould stated the case for the prosecution, which was a continued detail of revolting scenes of bloodshed. He had deliberately murdered seven of his crew, who, strange to tell, had all submitted themselves to be bound by him. A cabin-boy whom the unfortunate man had compelled, through fear, to share in the bloody transaction, was the principal witness for the defence; no evidence was produced to contradict the charge, the whole going to prove the prisoner's insanity. That, the Chief Baron in charging the Jury said, was the only point which they were called on to give a verdict.

The Jury, after a few minutes deliberation, retired from the box. This took place at half-past 5; at half-past 6 o'clock, one of their number acquainted the Court that in half an hour they would probably have agreed on their verdict. At ten minutes past seven, the Jury re-appeared, and their names having been called over, Wm. Stewart was placed at the bar. The Foreman then delivered the following verdict:—"Guilty, but we consider him to have been in an insane state of mind at the time."

Chief Baron.—We can't receive such a verdict; go back and rectify it.

Baron Pennefather.—The verdict is actually tantamount to "Not Guilty;" for the law does not recognize that as guilt, which is committed when a person does not know right from wrong; you can amend it without leaving your box. The issue was accordingly returned to the Jury, when, after a short pause, the Foreman handed it to the Clerk of the Crown, who read it aloud as follows:—"Not Guilty, having committed the act when labouring under mental derangement."

Immediately on the verdict being read, Captain Stewart threw himself on his knees, raising his hands to heaven, as if in prayer, and continued in this posture for about half a minute. He expressed his gratitude to Mr. Bennett, his solicitor, and to his counsel, for their exertions, and requested that an intimation might be immediately made to his wife of the result of the trial. Just before he left the dock, he lifted up his hands with great apparent fervour, and said, "I have great reason to bless God; for if I had committed the murder wilfully, I would not have wished to live myself, but I did not."

Baron Pennefather then directed that the boy Rickards, who had been detained in the Bridewell, should be discharged. The Court was adjourned at half-past 7 o'clock.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) October 2, 1828.

We refer our readers, with peculiar satisfaction, to an elaborate article in the last page of this day's number, under the head of "Colonial Government," taken from that independent journal the Sphynx, in which are some judicious observations upon the state of Newfoundland, suggested by a perusal of Mr. MORRIS'S pamphlets published within the last two years.—The eloquent author of those remarks, we are happy to observe, notices the productions of our friend Mr. MORRIS, in the most flattering manner, and expresses his hearty concurrence in the views which he (Mr. M.) has taken of the situation of this, "his adopted country;"—he also points out, with great discrimination—that which cannot be too often, or too strongly, impressed upon the British Government,—the almost irreparable injury and injustice done to the

French and Americans the right of fishing upon the most valuable parts of the coast; and concludes with many apposite remarks,—remarks to which every well-wisher of this country must willingly subscribe, upon the necessity of granting us a local legislature.

That Mr. M.'s pamphlets have effected one grand object, (and one which we are sure he had mainly in view)—namely, to attract the notice of the English people to the state of this country, we have a most convincing proof in the Review before us; and, when so leading a journal as the Sphynx has taken up the subject in such a warm and disinterested manner, we feel disposed to flatter ourselves that the suggestions of our talented advocate will not be wholly thrown away, in those quarters, where "something can be done" to raise Newfoundland from the lowly estate to which concurrent misfortunes have assisted in reducing her.

By the Ship Waverree, in 18 days from Liverpool, papers have been received from thence to the 5th September. We have been politely favoured with a Liverpool Mercury of that date—it is, however, rather barren of Foreign intelligence, except as regards the conflict between Russia and Turkey, which seems to be drawing to a crisis.—It now appears that the information of the capture of Shoomla, given in our last, (for which we were indebted to a provincial paper) was incorrect, as by the latest accounts from the seat of war, that fortress still held out, though closely invested by the Russian army; and in the several skirmishes, that had been fought under its walls, the advantage was generally on the side of the Turks, who appear to be gathering spirit and fortitude as their difficulties increase. The Russians were, however, concentrating their forces for a grand attack, which was expected to take place on the 22d of August, when the Emperor himself would assume the command.

There is much conjecture afloat respecting the result of this war; and though we imagine there are few indeed who question the issue being favourable to Russia, yet it does appear as if the Turks have been found a more formidable enemy than the Emperor NICOLAS calculated upon.—The feature which we most admire, in the contest, is that which Greece presents to our view;—her salvation will, in all human probability, be effected by Russia's quarrel, and by the interference of France in her behalf.

A French fleet of transports has sailed from Marseilles for the Morea, with an ample force.

We are glad to observe that, in Ireland, notwithstanding the great excitation caused by Mr. O'CONNELL'S return for the County Clare, and the exertions of the Orange party to keep the flame of discord alive, the most unexampled state of tranquillity existed throughout the country. To accomplish this end, the leaders of the Association had hitherto directed their utmost energies, and, it is gratifying to find that, their efforts have been attended with complete success; for these agitators, as they are called, in many instances, brought about a reconciliation between parties whose feuds had descended from "bleeding sire to son" for centuries, but who are now leagued together, in the common cause of their country, by the strongest ties of friendship.

A detachment of invalids, about 70 in number, from the Royal Veteran Companies, under the command of Lieut. SMALL, embarked on Monday last, on board the hired brig Christopher, Capt. HARVEY, and have been since on board at anchor, waiting the first fair wind to sail for Chatham. The venerable Archdeacon COSTER, his lady and family, Miss COSTER and Mrs. STEVENS, have also taken passage in the Christopher.

ARRIVALS.—In the Tyne, from Halifax, Assistant-Surgeon Primrose, R. V. C.—In the Arctoe, from Newport, Mr. Wm. Newman.—In the Arctoe, from London, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyles, Mrs. Norris, the Misses Brooking, Miss Des Barres.—In the Amelia, from Liverpool, Mr. B. Bowring, and Son.—In the Heroine, from Barbados, Mr. G. Smith.

Promotions and Appointments.—Lieut. Field, H. M. B. Manly, to the rank of Commander; Lieut. Bishop, H. M. S. Tyne, to the command of the Manly, vice Field; Mr. Hallowell, Mid., H. M. S. Hussar, to be Lieutenant, and appointed to the Tyne.

Extract from the Log Book of the Brig James & Ellen, Thomas Pinel, Master, which arrived at Harbor Grace, on Tuesday last, in 37 days from Jersey.—

Thursday, September 18.—At 12 A. M. light winds and clear, saw a great light on the lee bow; at half past 2 the light still increasing, conjectured it to be a vessel on fire, bare away for it, and hoisted a lantern for the purpose of directing the people (if any) to make out the vessel; at half past 4 came up alongside, and found it to have been a three-masted vessel of about 380 tons—timber laden—the remainder of her lower masts and rudder still standing, with an iron tier fixed to the rudder, the hull completely burnt to the surface of the water, and the cargo still burning; at day-break stationed a man at each mast-head—and lay on and on till 10 o'clock, for the purpose of discovering if possible any of the people, but could not perceive even a plank or spar of any description near her. She appeared to have been burnt for about eight hours.—Lat. 47. 30. W., lat. 46. S. N.—Wally Journal.

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, dated 5th September.—"Accounts have just been received from Davis's Straits to the latter end of June, stating that the Fishery up to that period had been very unsuccessful, and that all the vessels were proceeding further up the Straits. There was, the 'ere, at that early season, sufficient time for the Fishery to improve, and no correct opinion can be formed of the result. Two ships have been lost."—Ledger.

Peterhead, Aug. 26.—The Mary, Steward, arrived here this day from Greenland, with 1 fish, about 3000 seals, and 45 tons of oil, and reports the almost total failure of the fishing at Greenland, from

left on the 15th instant: up to that date she was not aware of more than one fish being caught, which was by the Kiero, of Hull. Had not seen any ship for some considerable time previous to her departure; most of them had left, for Davis's Straits, in May.

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

ENTERED.
SEPTEMBER 25.—Schooner Commodore, Hart, Liverpool; 64 barrels pork, 32 chaldrons coal, 80 firkins butter, 8 cwt. cheese.
Brig Helen, Gibbs, Demerara; 17 puncheons rum, 144 casks molasses.
Schooner Arrow, Harris, Newport; 110 tons coal.
26—Bark Wavertree, Short, Liverpool; 100 tons coal, and sundry merchandise.
Schooner George, Henry, Shediac; 70 M. feet Board, 20 M. shingles.
Brig Commerce, Ludlow, Newport; 110 tons coal.
27—Schooner Rival, Bliss, Pugwash; 45 M. staves, and grindstones.
Brig Ariadne, Blackaller, London; 51 chests tea, 20 pipes cider, 29 casks wine, 207 casks butter, and sundry merchandise.
29—Brig St. Vincent, Hatchard, Bermuda; 3 tons lignum-vite.
Brig Amelia, Taggart, Liverpool; 3 pipes brandy, 1 barrel currants, 1 hhd tobacco, 5 tierces sugar, 100 boxes candles, and sundry merchandise.
Schooner Dolphin, Tully, Sydney; 18 oxen and cows, 2 horses, 25 sheep, 1000 hoops.
Brig Heroine, Webb, Barbados; 7 hogsheads, 6 tierces, and 38 barrels sugar, 131 puncheons molasses.
Schooner Five Sisters, M'Donald, Antigonish; 100 kegs butter, 1 bullock, 3 horse, 50 sheep.
Schooner Greyhound, Boudrot, Gaysborough; 1800 feet plank, 6 tubs butter, 20 sheep.
Brig Ambassador, Roche, Hamburg; 1118 bags bread, 745 firkins butter, 25 barrels pork, 30 barrels flour.
Schooner Mayflower, Juice, Ramshag; 230 pieces freestone
OCTOBER 1.—Schooner Mary, Piller, Teignmouth; sundry merchandise.
Brig Invulnerable, Phelan, London; 20 pipes and 48 hhd. wine, 3 puncheons brandy, 8 chests tea, and sundry merchandise.
CLEARED.
SEPTEMBER 25.—Schooner Two Sisters, Hanrahan, Sydney; 2 puncheons rum, 18 barrels flour, 50 ox hides, 6 boxes soap.
26—Brig Balclutha, George, Greenock; 40 tons, 103 galls. oil, 6585 seal skins, 2214 quintals fish, 4 casks wine.
Schooner Speculator, M'Donald, Halifax; 806 quintals fish, 400 bags bread.
27—Schooner Youngest, Hurreau, Arichat; ballast.
29—Brig Christopher, Harvey, Chatham; ballast, 1500 lbs. best's troops, passengers, and baggage.
Schooner Mary, Willis, Plymouth; 1500 quintals fish.
Brig Charity, Chudley, Naples; 2350 qts. fish.
Arrived, on Thursday last, H. M. S. Tyne, Capt. Sir R. GRANT, from Halifax.

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. James Smith, JOHN WALSH, Esq., M. D., of the University of Edinburgh, to ELIZA ANN, daughter of Mr. JOHN DOWSELY, of this place.

Died on Friday last, of apoplexy, MARY, wife of Mr. GEORGE KNIGHT, shipwright, aged 41.—Her funeral took place on Monday.
—on Saturday last, after a short illness, HENRY, youngest son of Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, blockmaker, aged 6 years.—His funeral took place yesterday.

Sale at Auction.

THIS DAY,
At 12 o'clock,
On the Wharf of the Subscriber,
The good
Schooner MARY,
(Of Isle Vallen.)

Burthen per Register 37 tons, (belonging to the Estate of the late EDWARD O'DONNELL,) is well found in Sails and Rigging, only six years old, carries about 720 qts. Fish, and is well calculated for a Coaster, or any other purpose that may be required for the trade of the Island.

AND,
On MONDAY, the 20th October,
At the same hour and place,

ALL the late EDWARD O'DONNELL'S Right, Title and Interest in the Premises lately occupied by him at Isle Vallen, Placentia Bay; consisting of an excellent Dwelling-house, new Fish Store, Cook-room, Stage, and every other convenience, suitable for an extensive Mercantile Concern; the situation is a most eligible one, and well worth the attention of Purchasers.

Conditions of Sale, and further particulars, will be made known sometime previous to the Sale.
By order of the Administrators to the Estate of Edward O'Donnell,
HENRY SHEA,
Auctioneer.

October 2.

For Waterford Vessel.

(To sail on or about the 5th November.)
The fine first-class
Brig ARNO,

ROBERT ROBINSON, Master;
For Freight or Passage (having excellent accommodations) apply to the Master on board, or to
RENDELL & MORTIMER.

By whom orders will be received for Passengers to come out in the ensuing Spring.
October 2.

Sales at Auction.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

William & Henry Thomas

200 BARRELS Newfoundland Potatoes,
100 Ditto ditto yellow Turnips,
(In lots of from 5 to 20 barrels.)

N. B.—The Potatoes and Turnips will be delivered at the houses of persons residing in or near the most public parts of the town, who may purchase 8 Barrels and upwards.

ALSO, TO CLOSE SALES,

54 BARRELS American Pork,
35 Ditto Ditto Beef,

200 Ditto States' Flour,
30 Ditto Pollard,
8 Ditto Sugar,
7 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco,
10 Ditto Cavendish Ditto,
2 Barrels Pigtail Ditto,
20 Boxes Chocolate,
2 Hhds. Porter,
30 Barrels Tar.

October 2.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

At the STORE of the Subscriber,
(TO CLOSE SALES)

50 FIRKINS Butter,
50 Boxes Soap,
50 Boxes Tin,
20 Barrels Flour,
10 Cases, containing 3 Dozen each, Men's plated and beaver Hats,
20 Pieces Flannels,
10 Ditto pelisse Cloth,
20 Ditto Bombasets,
50 Dozen cotton Shirts,
300 Bags Shot,
30 Barrels Pitch,
2 Tierces Coffee,
20 Hhds. best French White-wine Vinegar.

October 2. R. R. WAKEHAM.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

On the Wharf of the Subscriber,

10 BARRELS Prime Irish Pork, 4 Barrels
Oftal Ditto, 6 Barrels Almonds, 100
Dozen Red Wine, 5 Hogsheads Ale, 40 Boxes Soap,
2 Tons Cordage, 2 Barrels Tobacco, 30 Doz. Boys' Shoes, 6 Doz. Men's Ditto.

October 2. J. CLIFT, Auctioneer.

For Cork.



The
Brig MARIA,

SAMUEL GRANDY, Master;

(Will sail from the 10th to the 15th instant.)
Has room for a few tons of Freight, and excellent accommodations for Passengers.—Apply to
October 2. PATRICK MORRIS.

For Liverpool.



The
Brig NORVAL,

WM. PUNTON, master;

Has room for 50 tons on Freight, and good accommodation for Passengers.—Apply to
BAINÉ, JOHNSTON & Co.

Who have lately imported,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,

NEW YORK prime Pork,
New Cork Butter,
Hamburg and Dantzic Bread,
States' superfine and fine Flour,
Cognac Brandy, in pipes and hogsheads,
Hollands Gin,
Best Jamaica Coffee,
New Cordage and Roads,
Bar and bolt Iron,
No. and flat Canvas,
A few packages of London Shoes,
With a general assortment of Store and Shop Goods.
September 25.

On Sale.

NICHOLAS GILL

Offers for Sale,
The Cargo of the Brigantine Heroine, from Barbados—CONSISTING OF

Molasses and Sugar.

October 2.

Notices.

Barrack Canteens.

Office of Ordnance, Newfoundland,
20th September, 1828.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CANTEENS in the undermentioned Barracks are to be Let, upon the following conditions, for one year, from the 30th September instant.

No person but of unexceptionable character, nor any person for more than one Canteen, or who will not undertake, bona fide, to reside in the Canteen, and conduct the business thereof in his own person, will be approved; and two Sureties will be required for the regular payment of the Rent, and of all Sums which may become due in respect of the said Canteen, and for the due performance of the several conditions and stipulations of the Lease.

The Person whose proposal shall be accepted, and his Sureties, must execute the Indenture of Lease and Covenants relating thereto, the particulars whereof may be known by applying at this Office.

The Names of two respectable Persons, with their Christian Name, Professions, and places of abode, who will join the Tenant in executing the Indenture as his Sureties, must be inserted in the Proposals; and the Ordnance Department does not undertake to procure the tenant a License.

Sealed Proposals, addressed to the respective Officers at this place, with the words "Tender for Canteen" written on the outside cover, will be received at this Office, on or before 12 o'clock at noon, of THURSDAY next, after which hour any proposals received cannot be noticed.

By the Mutiny Act, Canteens are not liable to take Troops billeted on them.

All Persons making Tenders for Canteens, are to take Notice, that they will be held to the strict performance of the Covenants of their Leases and full Payment of their Rents, without any remission or reduction further than the Covenants of the Lease itself set forth.

The form of the Tender to be as follows:—
"I hereby offer for the Canteen in the Barracks at _____ to the 30th September, 1829, the Rent of _____ Sterling, per month, for every Ten Non-commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers who may occupy the Barracks during that period, and propose Mr. _____ and Mr. _____ as my Sureties for the same."

The Biddings will be upon what is offered for every Ten Men occupying the Barracks. This number will be ascertained from the Barrack Master's Monthly Returns, which are made up on the 1st day of every month; and no changes in the occupation of the Barrack, which may take place in the progress of the month, either for or against the Tenant, will be taken into account. No less number than Ten will be charged against the Tenant, nor will any odd number be calculated; thus, if the Barrack should be occupied by 148 men on the 1st of the month, only 140 will be calculated for that month.—The bidders are also desired to introduce no fractional parts of a penny in their offers, as they will not be noticed; nor will any Tenders be noticed except such as are strictly according to the above form.

One Canteen at Fort Townshend, and one at Signal-hill to be Let.

JOHN TERRINGTON,
Ordnance Storekeeper.

Wanted to Charter.

THE Subscribers wish to Charter forthwith, a Vessel that will carry from 2000 to 2500 Quintals Fish.
JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.
October 2.

PICKED UP outside the Narrows, a few days ago, an excellent large FLOAT STAGE.—Whoever has lost it, and can prove Ownership, may have it on paying Salvage and other expenses, by applying at the Newfoundland Office.
October 2.

On Sale.

FRESH GOODS.

Just arrived, per Brig Arno, from Waterford, AND FOR SALE,
ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

PRIME new Mess Irish Pork, in barrels and half-barrels,
Prime new May Butter,
Porter, in tierces, of very superior quality,
Feather Beds, 60 a 70 lbs. each.

Also,

ON HAND,

Oatmeal, in barrels, &c. &c.
For which Cash, Fish, or Oil, will be received as payment, as the Subscriber intends leaving Newfoundland by the 13th November.
September 25. ROBERT ROACH.

To be Let.

And immediate possession given,
A Convenient House and Shop, situated in Water-street, in a central part of the town.—Apply to
HENRY SHEA.
September 25.

On Sale.

JOHN HOWLEY

Has just Received,

Per the Brigs ROVER and CHIEFTAIN from Liverpool, and ARNO from Waterford,

HIS FALL SUPPLY OF

Manufactured Goods.

Also,

ON CONSIGNMENT,

From London,

A few cases Ladies' fashionable trimmed and untrimmed beaver and straw Bonnets.
The whole of the above goods have been well selected, and will be sold on very moderate terms for Cash.

Also,

ON SALE,

200 Barrels late-caught Mackerel, in Shipping order,
50 Ditto Salmon and Trout,
300 Qts. Cullage Fish,
40 M. Board and Plank.
September 25.

Notice.

At a Meeting of the Amateurs of the Turf, held at the Commercial Room, on the 10th inst.

PRESENT:

Lieut.-Col. Burke, C. B.	Mr. Huio
Lieut.-Col. Vigoureux,	— Lawler
R. E.	— J. Kent
Mr. T. H. Brooking	— James Kent
Mr. Bland	— Clift
Lieut. Rice, R. V.	— Douglas
Asst.-Surgeon Mackessey, R. V.	— Winton
Mr. Kieley, R. N.	— John Shea.

Mr. THOMAS H. BROOKING being called to the Chair, it was

Resolved—That the Races shall take place on the Grove Course, on an early day in October, to be hereafter determined by the Stewards to be appointed.

Resolved—That a Subscription be immediately entered into, to form a Purse, and also to aid Cooker & Hexl in preparing the Course.

Resolved—That Lieut.-Col. Vigoureux, Lieut. Rice, Mr. T. H. Brooking, Mr. Bland, and Mr. Clift, be appointed Stewards.

September 18.

At a Meeting of the Stewards held to-day,

PRESENT:

Lieut.-Col. Vigoureux	Mr. Brooking
Lieut. Rice	Mr. Bland

when it was
Resolved—That the Races shall take place on WEDNESDAY, the 15th October, on the Grove Course.

THE AVALON RACES.

The following arrangements for the Plates, and Rules and Regulations, having been made by the Stewards, it is expected that they will be strictly complied with:—

PLATES.

The Avalon Plate of Eighty Dollars, free for all Horses, subject to the approval of the Stewards.—The best of Three Two-mile heats.

The Ladies' Plate of Forty Dollars, for Gallows—Catch Weights.—The best of Three Two-mile heats.

A Pony Race for Forty Dollars, Feather weights.—The best of Three Two-mile heats.

A Plate of Twenty Dollars, and a set of Cart Harness, to be run for by Cart Horses.—The best of Three One-mile heats.

A Sweepstakes for all Horses, except the Winners of the Avalon and Ladies' Plates, Five Dollars (to which the Stewards will add Ten Dollars). Feather Weights.—Best of Three Two-mile heats.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st.—All differences to be settled by the Stewards, or a majority of them, whose decision shall be final.

2d.—The horses to be on the ground at 12 o'clock, and to be ready to start at 12 o'clock, precisely.

3d.—No horse to be allowed to walk over the Course; and if only two start, being bona fide the property of separate owners, for a Plate, (and the Stewards shall judge if the competition be equal,) only two-thirds of the Plate shall be given to the winner.—This Rule is to apply only to the Avalon and Ladies' Plates.

4th.—The horses for the different Plates, &c., are to be entered with the Clerk of the Course before noon, on the 11th October; and the horses for the Sweepstakes shall be entered immediately after each preceding Race.

5th.—For the Avalon Plate 10s. each shall be paid for entry, and for all others 5s. each.

6th.—No booth or tent to be erected on the ground, without the consent in writing of one of the Stewards.

7th.—All Dogs found on the Course will be destroyed.

JAMES CLIFT,
Clerk of the Course.

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



Poets' Corner.

THE FLOWER THAT FEELS NOT SPRING.

From the prisons dark of the circling bark
The leaves of tenderest green are glancing,
They gambol on high in the bright blue sky,
Fondly with Spring's young Zephyrs dancing,
White music, and joy, and jubilee gush
From the lark and lincet, the blackbird and thrush,
The butterfly springs on its new-wave wings,
The dormouse starts from his wintry sleeping;
The flowers of earth find a second birth,
To light and life from the darkness leaping;
The roses and tulips will soon resume
Their youth's first perfume and primitive bloom.

What renders me sad when all nature glad
The heart of each living creature cheers?
Laid in the bosom of earth a blossom,
And water'd its bed with a father's tears,
But the grave has no Spring, and I still deplore
That the flow'ret-I planted comes up no more!

That eye whose soft blue of the firmament's hue
Express'd all holy and heavenly things—
Those ringlets bright which scatter'd a light
Such as angels-shake from their sunny wings—
That cheek in whose freshness my heart had trust—
All—all have perish'd—my daughter is dust!

Yet the blaze outlives of thy virtue's prime,
Still gilds my tears and a balm supplies,
As the matin ray of the god of day
Brightens the dew which at last it dries—
Yes, ELLEN! I cannot regret thy clay,
When I think where thy spirit has wing'd its way.

So wither we all—so flourish and fall,
Like the flowers and weeds that in church-yards wave;
Our leaves we spread over comrades dead,
And blossom and bloom with our root in the grave;
Springing from earth into earth we are thrust,
Ashes to ashes, and dust to dust!

If death's worst smart is to feel that we part
From those whom we love and shall see no more,
It softens his sting to know that we wing
Our flight to the friends who have gone before,
And the grave is a boon and a blessing to me,
If it waft me, O ELLEN, my daughter, to thee!

(From the Sphynx.)

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

Letters to Lord Bexley and Mr. Huskisson on the Present State of Newfoundland, and the Necessity of granting her a Local Legislature. By P. MORRIS, an Inhabitant of Newfoundland. London, 1828.

There is no subject connected with good government that affords wider scope for inquiry, or demands greater attention from the legislator, than that of Colonies. Early as the system of colonization began, and various as have been the states by which it has been pursued, we have scarcely yet arrived at the rudiments of the principles by which it is governed, or the means by which it may be rendered most beneficial to the parent state. The science, however, begins to advance, and our first step in this, as in most others, has been to discover the groundlessness of many opinions by which our ancestors were guided, and the evil tendency of most of the measures they consequently adopted. We have not yet begun to form any settled notions of our own; the season of inquiry is still present, and the age in which we live has supplied such various materials, and in such rapid succession, that we have not as yet had time to digest them, or collect the scattered particles of wisdom they supply, so as to form one connected system.

We can derive but little assistance from the history of past times, both on account of the general nature of the information it supplies, and the very great change which has been wrought by the introduction of printing, and the consequent diffusion of knowledge. We are, therefore, obliged to look to our own age, and sufficient time has not elapsed to allow our viewing events in their full development. But though we must, therefore, be content to rest far short of perfection in our reasonings on this head, there are yet sufficient data on which a statesman may rely in legislating for the Colonies, so as to have a just ground of hope that his measures will be beneficial. Not one of those is more capable of proof, or more safely to be depended on, than that the interest of the mother country is so intimately blended with that of its offspring, that whatever tends to increase the prosperity of the one must surely benefit the other. It is, therefore, the first duty of our governors, throwing aside every selfish and narrow feeling, to consult, by all means in their power, the welfare and happiness of the Colonies committed to their charge. The experience of our own, and of all other countries, has taught us, that nothing contributes more to the happiness of a people, the prosperity of a state, the increase of wealth, and the development of national strength, than the unfettered exercise of opinion, and the free admission of the various orders of the state to a participation in the government,—at least, so far as this is consistent with social order, and possible under the existing circumstances of each respective state.

Our legislators, wisely acting on this principle, and anxious to diffuse as widely as possible the spirit of the British Constitution, have hitherto, with very few exceptions, shown themselves ready to accord popular forms of government to our Colonies, as soon as the numbers of the inhabitants and the circumstances of the country rendered it, in their estimation, desirable and safe. The consequence has been, that the people thus favoured, have, in most instances, advanced in numbers, wealth, and importance, with a

rapidity almost incredible, becoming every day more extensive sources of wealth to the parent country, and more powerful barriers against the attacks of foreign states. In proportion, however, to the benefit conferred on these states, to whose just demands have been accorded local legislatures, has been the evil inflicted on those who, equally ripe for, and more urgently requiring, such institutions, have nevertheless been suffered to linger on under the oppressive exercise of authority delegated to inefficient or unworthy hands; for such, we must, with few exceptions, consider almost all colonial governors of whom we have any experience; indeed, it is in the nature of things, that those men should be inadequate to the trust reposed in them, when unassisted by a colonial legislature. Ignorant of the country, they must depend on others for their information; and, on the most favourable view of the matter, there is but a chance of their meeting honest or efficient advisers. The same ignorance that makes them require assistance, equally disables them from discovering the best sources from which to supply that want; they are, besides, but travellers in a distant country, always looking forward to their return, and without that living and intimate interest in the welfare of the country over which they preside, that constitutes the surest pledge of active exertion in its behalf. Add to this, the tendency of human nature to be guided by prejudice, and to abuse uncontrolled power, particularly when lodged in unaccustomed hands, and not a doubt can remain, that nothing can more tend to the disadvantage of a colony than this system of rule.

Of those of our colonies, which have been, as yet, debarred from the benefits of a local legislature, by far the most important and deserving is Newfoundland, which has sent back more wealth* to the parent state, and contributed more to her strength, than any other of her possessions. This neglect of the just claims of the 'oldest and most valuable of the British possessions in North America,' has not arisen altogether from oversight, but from the governors of this country allowing themselves to be influenced by the Newfoundland merchants, who, residing in England, carried on, on the shores of that country, what is called the Transitory Fishery,—a branch of trade that was, at one time, more profitable than any other in which British capital was ever engaged, but which has been completely ruined since the admission of the French and Americans to a participation in those fisheries. We have not space to enter into the grounds upon which those men were opposed to the establishment of a settled form of government, and the encouragement of agriculture in Newfoundland; but, on this head, we can refer our readers, with great satisfaction, to the two pamphlets before us, written by a resident of Newfoundland, and one who is competent to offer an opinion on the relative claims of both agriculturists and merchants, he himself being clothed, to a great extent, with both characters. The object of the writer is, to refute the arguments by which the establishment of a local government has been opposed, and to point out, not the justice only, but the policy and necessity, of doing something of the kind for a country which possesses a population of 100,000 persons, without a government efficient for any local purpose—without means of education for the people—without any of those institutions which are necessary for the government of every civilized country; a country, too, in which fortunes of from 50,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* have been made by individuals, who came to the Island without a shilling, and who are now removed to other countries.

We were, ourselves, for a long time, led away by the widely-propagated impression, that Newfoundland was a barren and irreclaimable soil, from which no produce could be raised for the support of man; but as soon as we had become acquainted with the interest which the transitory fishers had in thus representing it, we began to suspect that the case might be very different from what we originally supposed; and, indeed, taking both Mr. Morris's pamphlets together, they contain a most triumphant refutation of those assertions by which men were induced to believe that God Almighty had marked with the curse of barrenness, a country placed in a situation and climate such as to excite the highest expectations, and by her extent (equal to that of England), her insular position, her contiguity to both worlds, the nature of her coast, and the quantity of her fish, calculated to become one of the first countries in the world. He has shown that Newfoundland is capable of supplying ample food for her population; that the fishers have their best scope of success in the prospect of being supplied on the spot with provisions at a much cheaper rate than what they now import them for; and that England is deeply interested in the encouragement of agriculture, inasmuch as it will tend to create an extensive market for our manufactured commodities; a market, let us add, likely to become more profitable than any other held out by the same extent of territory. For Newfoundland, if properly encouraged, is likely, in due time, to become as rich as any country in which manufactures are established, and, at the same time, to continue the supply from other countries, inasmuch as that surplus population which is generally diverted to mechanical operations, will always find sufficient occupation in a fishery "capable of being extended to meet any amount of consumption." Having shown the policy of encouraging agriculture and the increase of population in Newfoundland, he has, we conceive, less successfully endeavoured to prove, that nothing can effectively contribute to that end, but the establishment of a local legislature, capable of levying and expending money for the public benefit. He states, and justly states, that the inhabitants of the island are themselves best judges whether they can bear the expense of a legislative government, and sub-

* We do not here consider India at all, as it is, if it can be called a colony, at least, sui generis, and not capable of being considered under the same point of view as those of which we are treating.

mit to a power of levying rates for a purpose that must evidently tend to their own advantage; and he meets the argument against its establishment, drawn from the paucity of inhabitants, and the consequent difficulty of finding men adequate to the task of legislation, by pointing out the nature of the duties which those men will have to exercise,—duties which can hardly, for many years, exceed those of a Grand Juror or Member of a Vestry in this country. Their business will be to encourage the agriculture and fisheries of the country, by the making of roads, the cheap supply of provisions, and, if need be, by affording bounties to any particular branches. Having pointed out these advantages, which are within our reach, and powerfully replied to the arguments of friends and foes to which we have alluded, in the very cursory way to which our limits confine us, he concludes by a respectful, friendly, and moderate, but striking warning of the evils likely to ensue from our rash rejection of those advantages, and of the eagerness with which other countries will endeavour to foment any discontent the Newfoundlanders may feel with their parent country.

Having thus given a very imperfect outline of Mr. Morris's work, we have only to add, that we perfectly concur in the opinions he has advanced; and, as this is the most convenient time for discussing the question, (the Act by which that Colony is now regulated, being soon to expire,) we cannot think our space misapplied in pressing it upon the attention of our readers, as it is impossible to look upon a map of the world, without feeling deeply impressed with the importance of this Colony. It is calculated by nature to rival the mother-country in maritime greatness; and even, should the soil prove somewhat stubborn, we must recollect, that England itself is not remarkable for natural fertility, and that extraordinary fecundity of soil has never been an essential ingredient in national strength; on the contrary, those countries have generally been the most prosperous in which a large proportion of native industry and enterprise were necessary to overcome the sluggishness of the soil; although, at the same time, it must be borne in mind, that agriculture is the main pillar of wealth, and that human exertions cannot achieve any permanent prosperity which is not founded upon it.

Newfoundland has been condemned without a trial; men have discouraged settlement and agriculture by all means in their power, and then argued, that the soil which has so long remained uncultivated, must be incapable of culture. And now, though the Transitory Fishery is ruined, and the original motives for this system of discouragement gone by, ancient prejudices still remain, and, by being constantly at hand, make their voices heard over the remonstrances of a distant people. It is quite impossible that the Government of this country can pay sufficient attention to the minute exigencies of that Colony; too many home interests press on their attention, to allow their examining into plans for local improvement in Newfoundland,—plans which, even in England, are left to the disposal of inferior bodies, as too detailed for the discussion of the legislature; and if Newfoundland is to have roads, and agriculture, and trade, if it is to have those advantages which common justice requires, it must obtain them through the medium of a local legislature. It is vain to say that other local assemblies have been found troublesome; the principle has been established, and one Colony cannot now be excluded from the benefit of it without monstrous injustice and great ultimate danger. Let it not be forgotten, that a balance of power is as important in the New World as in the Old; and that, even if our Colonies are destined to shake off the yoke, and become independent states, it is better that they should rise up in the fulness of their strength, with spirit and power to stand alone, and divide with the United States and one another the mastery of America, than that, pressed down and weakened, their hearts should be alienated from us, and their territories allowed to sink into and swell the huge extent of our transatlantic rival. For when once the inclination of those States are turned to the Union, it will be vain, and worse than vain, for us to endeavour to retain them; we can never hope to keep whole nations prisoners in the neighbourhood of such a powerful protector; and even if we could, the waste of blood and treasure it would cost, could never be repaid by any advantages of Colonial trade, and would ultimately sap the very vitals of this country. The eagle must not clip the pinions of her offspring, lest they should one day dispute the quarry with herself. England must not crush the rising energies of her distant children, lest they should hereafter claim to be admitted into the brotherhood of nations even on equal footing with herself.

Foreign Intelligence.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

On the 7th of May, in lat. 2. 30. south, long. 22. 30. west, just after day-light, we saw a vessel right ahead of us, standing towards us. It being a light breeze at the time, we hoisted our colours. At thirty minutes past seven, found her to be an armed brig, and full of men. She passed under our stern, hoisted Columbian colours, hailed us in English, and told me to go on board of him immediately with my papers. Seeing him put his own boat out, I thought it was not necessary for me to do so. I perceived him taking the tompons out of his guns. I hailed him, when he again repeated, "hoist out your boat, and you (the Captain) come on board with your papers." When I got on board him, the Captain took me into his cabin, and, while examining my papers, said an English man-of-war, five days before, had fired into him, killed and wounded several of his men, cut his sails and rigging, and thrown three of his guns overboard, and that he had sworn to sink the first English ship he fell in with, and destroy the crew. I remonstrated with him on the cruelty of such a proceeding in punishing

us, who were innocent of the transaction. He said he should detain me on board, and should supply himself with sails, rope, provisions, &c. from us, and gave me an order upon his Government. I questioned his right to keep me a prisoner, and rob my ship; when he spoke in Spanish, and several of his men seized me, bundled me down the hold, just abaft the mainmast, beat me most cruelly with their cutlasses, and lashed me down on my back to ring-bolts on the starboard side below, and even refused me a drink of water when I asked for it. I soon heard my pigs, fowls, &c. come alongside. Afterwards a continual bustle with boats coming alongside, hoisting in goods, rolling of casks, cases, &c. on deck over my head; at such times the tarpaulins were put over the gratings of the hatchway, which almost suffocated me for want of air; rats and other vermin running about me. Between eight and nine the two sentries, armed with pistols and cutlasses, who were placed over me, conducted me into the cabin, which was darkened. At the farther end sat the captain, and I perceived a dagger glittering in his right hand. He addressed me thus:—"Where is your money concealed?" I said there was none except what I had in my bureau and writing-desk—in English and Spanish money between seven and eight pounds. "No, no," he replied, "it is the money you have to purchase your homeward cargo that I want. I know what the India trade is, so tell me; if you refuse, your life shall pay the forfeit." I assured him there was none. "Is that your answer?" he said. I replied, "Yes," when he said something in Spanish. Two men seized me whom I had not seen; each put a pistol to my head. He said, "Mind, money cannot recall life, or in the least avail you, when you are dead. If you regard your life, at once acquaint me, and your life shall be safe, for this is my profession, and in pursuing it I am inured to blood, so expect no mercy. If you are obstinate or any way deceive me, I shall either scuttle or burn the ship, and leave none to tell tales." I still assured him there was none, when he told his men in English to prepare; they cocked their pistols, and I fell on my knees, and in agony of feeling implored his mercy, for the sake of my wife and children, who would be thrown destitute on the world. It was too much for me. My head swam, my feelings overpowered me, and I fell senseless. While in this state, he took my wife's miniature from me, which hung from my neck, that he had perceived me, in the prospect of immediate death, grasp with convulsive feelings; he gave it me back, but stripped, and searched me, and took my watch. The Almighty softened his heart.—He gave orders, and my mate was brought down, and threatened with death, if he did not tell. He corroborated my statement.—I was sent back to my prison, and told I had half an hour to consider between life and death. About three o'clock the next morning I was again ushered into the presence of the wretch, who asked me for the key of my sextant, and told me he had released my crew; my long-boat was alongside; that he had lost my other boats; and that I might think myself well off, for his determination was to have destroyed us, ship and all.

In going forward between rows of armed men who struck me with their cutlasses for looking about me, I got into my boat with some difficulty, sore with bruises, and weak with the manner of my confinement, and got on board, it then blowing very strong. My heart was almost broke when I saw the havoc that was made with the cargo; broken cases, casks, bottles, about the deck—every thing in the greatest confusion. Tarpaulins cut to pieces, hatches broken to pieces, running rigging, sails, cordage, provisions, guns, muskets, cutlasses, powder, shot, the whole of my wearing apparel and that of my mate's, together with my own private venture, all nautical instruments, &c., gone; cabin stores, in fact, completely gutted of every thing, not even a knife and fork or spoon, tea or sugar, or a second shirt to my back left. While on board of him, I observed a bucket, on which, although much faded, I distinctly saw "Cumberland" painted in black letters on a white oval.—This bucket had been painted green with black hoops, judge what my feelings must have been then, and when my life was threatened, it precluded hope, for it struck me immediately of the fate of poor Carns. There was also an English binnacle, mahogany, with a brass revolving top, standing abaft, that he must have robbed from some ship.

During the time I was on board it was frequently very squally, with heavy rain; and towards late at night there seemed to be great confusion on deck, the captain in a terrible passion, for I knew his voice. I heard two pistols fired, and I certainly think he shot some of his crew.

The English frigate *Thetis* is, I believe, going to cruise after this villain, also a French brig of war. I shall have the survivors on board on Monday next, and every care shall be taken to have every thing clear, just, and explicit, and the ship put into a seaworthy state, to enable me to proceed with as much expedition as possible.

PORTUGAL.—A letter from the Portuguese Consul in London has been addressed to the Secretary of Lloyd's Coffee-house, announcing that an effective blockade of Funchal, in Madeira, has been established.

An English gentleman, recently arrived at Oporto, has been cast into prison for having some English newspapers in his possession in which the conduct of the usurper was severely commented upon. The Don takes strange liberties; we wonder how long it will be before he is called to account for them.