



Newfoundlander.

No. 75.

THURSDAY, December 25, 1828.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

NEW AND FINE VESSELS.

THE Schooner *Caroline*, burthen 91 Register tonnage, this day arrived from Prince Edward Island; and the *Yacht*, of about the same tonnage, built under the inspection of Lieut. Wm. TOWNSEND, of the Royal Navy, we offer for SALE, by private contract; and if not disposed of before the arrival of Lieut. TOWNSEND, now expected in the *Yacht*, they will then be Sold to the highest bidder, at Auction.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

December 4.

Robinson and Brooking

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED,

Per *Harriet*, *Paul Pry*, and *Rival*, from Halifax,

A Few barrels of excellent ALE, and 20 hogs-heads good PORTER, which they offer for Sale, on moderate terms.

December 11.

Robinson and Brooking

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED,

Per the *Hazard* and *Unity* from Oporto,

AND OFFER FOR SALE.

A Supply of choice Old PORT WINE, in bottles and in cases of 1, 2, and 3 dozen each.

Also,

10 Casks Olive Oil, 13 gallons each,
20 Ditto ditto, 6½ ditto ditto.

November 20.

EXPORTATION RUM.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Brigantine *Pegassus*, from Grenada, a small Cargo of RUM and MOLASSES, which they offer for Sale, either for Transhipment or Consumption.

Cash, Oil, or Fish received in payment.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

November 27.

OLD MADEIRA WINE.

This day Received,

Per the *ALERT*, direct from Madeira,

6 PIPES of the well-known brand "J. A. G.," choice London Particular, of a quality not often met with in this Market, for Sale.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

November 25.

ROBINSON & BROOKING

ARE NOW LANDING,

Ex *Mary*, from London, and *Harriet*, from Halifax,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

50 HHDs. red Sicilian Wine,
10 Hhd. good Porter.

November 27.

The SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A Consignment of

SUPERFINE Black, Brown, Blue, and Olive broad and narrow CLOTHS,
A few Pieces of blue Whitnoy, Drab, and Olive FLUSHINGS;

Which he will dispose of by the Piece or Retail, upon very cheap terms.

November 13.

HENRY SHEA.

To be Let.

And immediate possession given.

PART of the House adjoining that of the Subscriber, consisting of Two Large Rooms, Three Bed-rooms, the Use of a Garret, and a frost-proof Cellar.—For further particulars apply to

October 9.

JOHN HARDING.

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

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

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

Further particulars may be known, on application to

MICHAEL MEEHAN.

Notices.

NICHOLAS LATOUR

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he intends to Re-open his

Dancing School,

On SATURDAY next, the 1st November.

As several Gentlemen have applied who wish to obtain a knowledge of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, he will also commence his French Classes on MONDAY, the 3d.—Those who intend to learn the polite and elegant accomplishment of FENCING, are requested to make early application, as but a limited number of Pupils can be received.

October 30.

Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour-Grace.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the EXPRESS Packet Boat has undergone a thorough repair, and will continue to ply between Harbour-Grace and Portugal Cove, leaving the former place every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Morning, at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove the succeeding days at Noon, the Letter Carrier leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock, Sundays and bad weather only excepted.

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

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

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

DART PACKET BOAT.

JAMES DOYLE

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for their past favours, and begs to inform them that, having newly fitted up the above well-known, safe, and commodious Packet Boat, he intends running, for the remainder of the season, between Carboncar and Portugal Cove, and hopes that by punctuality, care, and attention, the share of public patronage which he has hitherto experienced, will be still continued to him.

DOYLE will leave Carboncar (wind and weather permitting) every Monday and Thursday, at 9 o'clock; and St. John's every Tuesday evening at 3 o'clock, (so as to leave the Cove early next morning,) and Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

Terms of conveyance.—Ladies and Gentlemen 10s.; Servants and Children 5s.; Letters 1s.; and Parcels in proportion.

Any Letters or Parcels committed to his care, DOYLE will deliver in person.—Letters, &c., received at the Newfoundland Office.

From the Greenock Advertiser, October 28.

PENENDEN HEATH MEETING.

(From the Second Edition of the Sun of Friday.)

Friday morning (October 24), 9 o'clock.

The great meeting of the County of Kent was held this day, according to advertisement. At an early hour preparations were made upon a proper scale, to afford facility to all who were desirous of attending the meeting. The prospect of the enclosure seen from the surrounding heights was truly enchanting. A waggon stage was erected for the High Sheriff and his officers in front of the hut which stands on the Heath; waggons were arranged right and left of this central point. On the right of the Sheriff appeared the stands of the Liberal party, placards were displayed, amongst which were noticed the words "Civil and Religious Liberty," "No Dictation of Clubs," "Legislative Influence alone." On the left hand appeared the stands for the friends and supporters of the Constitution as by Law established. The first waggon, guarded by javelin men, was appropriated to Lord Winchelsea and a great number of his party. The long range of waggons adjoining that of Lord Winchelsea and extending over the Heath, were occupied by the yeomen and farmers, wearing oak in their caps and hats. Their general appearance excited much interest. The men dressed in smock frocks, intermixed with the Sheriff's javelin men in scarlet and light blue livery, made a most romantic display. The ring for the spectators, enclosed by ropes, did not exceed 120 feet in diameter. By the attention of the High Sheriff and his Officers, accommodation was made for the press. An enclosure was arranged for them within a stake fence, close to the Sheriff's waggon.

About 10 o'clock the carriages began to drive round the enclosure. The sound of music was heard, and "God save the King" was performed in good style. A procession advanced on waggons, uttering loud shouts; they appeared to be a Protestant party from Rochester, brought up by a gentleman named Nash. The placards on several of the waggons were, in addition to those we have described, the following:—"Earl Radley,"—"Lord Daruley and T. L. Hodges, Esq.,"—"Lord Sondes,"

appearance on the ground.—A procession, headed by blue streamers and other insignia, came on the ground. Cobbett and Hunt came at half-past 10, and took their station among the civil and religious liberty men. Cobbett addressed his party long before the regular commencement of the business, and at a distance from the Sheriff's stand. He was only heard by a few of his proselytes; several exclaimed, "Fry him on a gridiron."—[His sentiments at length, from his own Register, will be found below.]

Mr. Cobbett begged leave to introduce Mr. Henry Hunt to the meeting, and several of the party shook hands with that gentleman.

Mr. Hunt.—A fellow, who we will suppose came from the other side, has just informed us that the moment Lord Daruley comes he means to move an adjournment of the meeting, and that then the Sheriff means to adjourn it forthwith. Let them do so if they like, but it is all the same to us; we will remain where we are, and our petition, I'll warrant you, will pass for the petition of the inhabitants of the county of Kent.—(Great cheers.)

Mr. Hunt.—A fellow has just handed me up an empty bottle (an empty blacking bottle.) Now this is exactly a type of the Brunswickers; it has a forgery on the outside, and filth within.—(Great roars of laughter.)

Twenty-six minutes past 11.

Sir E. Knatchbull, M.P., for the county, made his appearance on the waggon where the Sheriff was to take his stand, amidst the loudest cheers from the greatest part of the multitude.

Arrival of Lord Winchelsea.

Lord Winchelsea came at half-past 11, and was received with three cheers. The populace pulled off their hats, and greeted him with loud acclamations.

His Lordship was accompanied by Mr. Ellis, Mr. Gips, &c.

On the Civil and Religious side appeared Lord Jersey, Sir J. Bridges, Captain D'Aeth, Lord Winchelsea's party, Mr. Dallison, one of the county Magistrates, was also of the same party; also Lord Romney. Mr. Calcraft was amongst the liberal party; he was loudly cheered. Earl Daruley and Lord Clifton were also cheered by the liberals.

A procession came up with a green flag, inscribed "Catholic Emancipation." This was hoisted over Sheil, and, after loud hisses, pulled down. A light blue silk flag, inscribed, "Civil and Religious Liberty," was then hoisted and allowed to stand.

Twelve o'clock.

The Heath at this moment presented a most animating spectacle, the No Popery party being arranged upon one side of the area marked out for the meeting, and the Liberals on the other; and it must be confessed, that if external appearances are to be judged by, the liberals were certainly far the more respectable of the two parties.—[The Sun is violent against the Brunswickers, and its reporters must humour the fancies of their employer.]

Lord Jersey, Mr. Ward, M.P., and Colonel Mildmay, took their place in a waggon. Thomas Ryder, Esq., and Thomas L. Rogers, Esq., were present; also Mr. Dawson, Lord Teynham, Lord Radnor, Sir John Egerton, Sir Henry Blackwood, Cholmondeley Deering, Esq., and Sir Edward Deering. The Marquis of Camden arrived a little before 12, and mounted the waggon of the Sheriff. On being recognised by the populace, his Lordship was loudly cheered. Lord Bracknock, the Noble Marquis's eldest son, accompanied his father; the Earl of Althorpe also.

The High Sheriff (Wilson) began the business by addressing the people in the following terms:—

Freeholders of Kent!—The object of this Meeting is to petition Parliament for the purpose of adopting such measures as are best calculated to support the Protestant Establishment in Church and State. I trust the business of the meeting will be conducted in a manner consistent with the peace and dignity of the county. I request no one will introduce any topic foreign to the object of the meeting.

[We shall not enter into the hurried report of the speeches, but merely name the speakers and the side which they adopted.]

The Earl of Daruley advocated the claims of the Catholics amid frequent interruptions.

Mr. Gips proposed the following petition, which was seconded by Mr. Plumtree, in speeches which met with much applause:—

TO THE HON. THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED,

The Humble Petition of the undermentioned Freeholders of Kent, sheweth—

That your petitioners beg leave to express to your Honourable House the deep sense of the blessings they enjoy under the Protestant Constitution of these Kingdoms, as settled at the revolution.

Viewing with regret the proceedings which, for a long time past, have been carrying on in Ireland, your petitioners feel themselves imperatively called upon to declare their strong and inviolable attachment to the Protestant principles, which have proved the best security for the Civil and Religious Institutions of these Kingdoms. They, therefore, approach your Hon. House, humbly but earnestly praying the Protestant Constitution of the United Kingdom may be preserved entire and inviolate, and your Petitioners will ever pray.

The Marquis of Camden could not support the petition.

Lord Winchelsea spoke strongly against the Catholic claims. His Lordship was loudly cheered.

Mr. Shee, a Catholic freeholder of Kent, urged the claims of his brethren in behalf, but he was not much attended to, Cobbett among others frequently interrupting him.

Lord Teynham opposed the petition. A gentleman called on his Lordship to say whether he had not expressed himself very differently six months ago; but he took no notice of the call.

Mr. Sheil had twice previously risen to speak, but retired on being told on each occasion that another gentleman had first caught the Sheriff's eye. On now coming forward the High Sheriff requested to know on what right the gentleman addressed the meeting.

Mr. Sheil—"I am a freeholder of this county." The High Sheriff then requested the meeting to

hear Mr. Shiel, and he also requested as the day was advancing, that gentlemen would be as concise as they could in their speeches.

Mr. Shiel then commenced his speech in a very mild tone, and was left speaking when the Sun's Reporter was under the necessity of finishing his despatches.

(From the London Star, October 24.)

DEPARTURE OF THE SULTAN TO THE CAMP.

Constantinople, Sept. 17.

On the 15th inst. (26th N. S.) the Sultan left this city to go to the camp at Ramistschik, to bear with reverent solemnity the sacred standard to the head quarters of the Moslem army.

On the preceding evening the whole city was in motion; soldiers of all descriptions, the innumerable servants of the Seraglio, followed by a prodigious train of camels and mules, loaded to the utmost of their strength to support the burden, with ammunition and provisions. At sun-rise of the 15th the city was aroused by the sound of drums and martial music in all its quarters. The road from the Seraglio to the outer gate was filled with an impenetrable crowd, composed in a great degree of women—a singular phenomenon in Constantinople. At six o'clock the first column of infantry was put in motion, and it was speedily followed by a second of about 3,000 men; other troops succeeded. In the meantime the sacred men of the law, Ulemas, the Ministers of State, and all other functionaries, proceeded to the Seraglio to offer their dutiful attendance to his Sublime Highness—the Ulemas in the splendid turbans peculiar to their order, the other Ministers of all classes armed with sabres and pistols, and wearing white shawls on their heads, and scarlet upper coats. Several carriages with ladies accompanied the pageant, and the roofs of the houses were covered with spectators.

A burst of music, louder by far than that which had resounded for the whole day, was now heard; and 100 camels richly caparisoned were seen advancing, led by Asiatics, singing with apparent enthusiasm the war song of the Arabs. These camels bore the treasure and the wardrobe of the Sultan. Next followed a train of Agas and inferior officers, which was closed by a body of from three hundred to four hundred mudeeries and ulemas.

The Seraskier Pacha followed with the cavalry; and in his company was the representative of the Grand Vizier, with the other Ministers.

Between the ranks of the guard of the Kuima Kain were twenty saddle horses for the private service of the Sultan.

Behind a body of Niemis of the first rank, many Emirs, the Muftis, Kadis (judges), &c. was a superb carriage, bearing the case of the Sacred Standard.—The "Standard of the Prophet" was itself borne in the hand of the chief of the Emirs, whose office it is to guard this palladium, and who rode on horseback.—The Standard seems to be of small size; it was covered with green silk; it was surrounded by twelve singers, hymning glory to the Prophet, and as many pages, flinging over it the most costly perfumes.

Immediately after followed the Sultan, in person, dressed with great simplicity. He wore a white shawl over his head, and a scarlet surcoat. He had no guard in immediate attendance upon his person, but he was followed at some distance by about one thousand infantry and one thousand five hundred cavalry, regular troops, all trained to the new tactics by the Monarch himself.

Next came several carriages.

At the gate which leads to the camp, near the barrack of Bamschilik, the Minister, Pachas, and Grandees received the Sultan.

The train came through the gate of Kupazi out of the town. At twelve o'clock of the day the Sultan arrived at the barrack.

Since the 15th ult. an immense quantity of troops, cannon, and ammunition, is incessantly pouring in upon the camp. It is said that the Sultan will set out for Adrianople; the Ministers' Assistants, &c. are all still dressed in the military costume, and are under orders to hold themselves in readiness to set out for the scene of operation at a minute's notice.

London, Saturday Evening, Oct. 25.

Captain Canning, of his Majesty's ship Alligator, who was drowned while bathing at Funchal, in the Island of Madeira, on the 24th of September, had taken violent exercise, and was very much heated before he entered the water: it is thought that the sudden immersion caused either apoplexy or cramp in the stomach. His servant finding his Master did not return to dress for dinner, went to the beach where he had bathed to look for him, but he found only his clothes and the napkins which he had taken down for drying himself; of course the alarm was given, and the body almost immediately found, but life was extinct, though every possible means were used to restore animation, which it was hoped was only suspended. The time when Captain Canning left the Consul's house to go to the bath, to the time the body was found, did not exceed half an hour. Captain Canning was a young officer of the greatest promise.

It is very remarkable that when the pension to Mr. Canning's family was voted in the last Session of Parliament, it was granted to the second son (now at Eton), because the profession of Captain Canning rendered his life more precarious than that of his brother. How sadly that anticipated probability has been verified!

The feelings of the lower orders appear entirely favourable to Cobbett's proposition, as they seem to think that it is better to do away with tithes and taxes than to be hostile to the Catholic claims. The parties while walking the streets last night were loud in declaring that they care not a fig for any religion,

and that their only object was to live better and pay less taxes.—Globe.

It was a rich treat to see how Cobbett treated Shiel when he got his eye upon him. The worst word even in his vocabulary was too good for the occasion—knave, hungry lawyer, rhetorical thing, and the like. Shiel took it patiently, affecting to talk to a friend, while he was in Cobbett's hand, or rather mouth.—Courier.

The meeting on Penenden Heath this afternoon is a subject of general conversation in the city. By an express just arrived from thence we learn that there was every prospect of considerable uproar. The numbers collected on the Heath were estimated at between 40 and 50,000 people.—London Correspondent.

HALIFAX, DECEMBER 3.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, and Lady Sarah Maitland, with their Family, arrived here on Friday morning; last, in the Chebucto, from Boston, after a short passage of four days. In consequence of the atmosphere being extremely hazy, the arrival of the vessel was not generally known until some time after she had anchored, when it was ascertained that His Excellency had landed, in a private manner, at the Ordnance Wharf, accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp, the Hon. Mr. Boyle, and proceeded to the residence of His Honour the President, with whom His Excellency breakfasted—from thence His Excellency went to the Government House, where he was soon after joined by Lady Sarah Maitland and his Family. On Saturday at 4 o'clock, His Excellency proceeded in State to the Council Chamber, where the usual Oaths were administered to him by the Secretary of the Province, Sir Rupert D. George, Bart. when the Hon. Michael Wallace resigned the Government of the Province to His Excellency. His Excellency was received at the Province Building by a Guard of the Rifles, and on his assuming the Government a Salute was fired from Fort George.

The blessings which have resulted to this Province from the wise and judicious measures of His Excellency's Predecessors, will, we are quite confident, be continued under the auspices of Sir Peregrine Maitland.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) December 25, 1828.

Letters from London of the 25th Oct., announce the arrival of the Brig Christopher, hence at Chelsea, having on board the Archdeacon Coster and family, Mrs. Stevens, and a detachment of invalided veterans, under the command of Lieut. Small, R.V.C.

We perceive, by an official notice in Tuesday's Gazette, that His Excellency the Governor has appointed the Hon. EDWARD BRABAZON BRENTON to be Acting Chief Judge, and the Hon. WILLIAM PATERSON to be Acting Assistant Judge, of the Supreme Court of this Island.

DEPARTURES.—In the Ariadne, for Liverpool, (accidentally omitted last week) Mr. Wm. Langley and Mr. Charles Hutchings.—In the Mary, for Demerara, Mr. R. Trimmingham.—In the Matilda, for Liverpool, Mr. Cross, Mr. Cook, Mr. N. W. Hoyles, Jun., Mr. Wm. Bowring.—In the John, for Waterford, Mr. John Kent, Mr. Casack, Mr. R. Roach.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Thursday last, agreeably to public advertisement, a very numerous and most respectable meeting of the Inhabitants took place at the Court-House, for the purpose of taking into consideration "the necessity of petitioning Parliament against any further impost or duties upon imports, or new duties upon exports; and the expediency of praying that His Majesty's Government will grant a Constitutional Legislative Government to this Island."

At 12 o'clock, the High Sheriff, David Buchan, Esq., was called to the Chair, and, having read the requisition, briefly stated the two-fold object for which the meeting had been convened.

Mr. THOMAS H. BROOKING observed, that he rose with great diffidence, at this early stage of the proceedings, to bring forward a subject of vital importance—as it regarded the best interests of the Island—for the consideration of the present numerous and highly respectable meeting.—It was, to show the grounds upon which he would urge the necessity of petitioning the Imperial Parliament, against the imposition of further duties upon imports, or any duties on our exports. In the first place, he would take leave to read to the Meeting an account of what passed at the interview which Mr. Lester and Mr. Ponsonby, Members for Poole, and Mr. Robinson, the Member for Worcester, had with Mr. Huskisson and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject of new duties, during the early part of the last Session of Parliament—it was in an extract of a letter from Mr. Robinson, to the following effect:—"Mr. Lester, Mr. Ponsonby, and myself, have had an interview with Mr. Huskisson and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject of new duties;—they

both professed a desire to limit the establishments at Newfoundland, within the bounds necessary for the public service; but seemed to think the Government must be the judge of this, and that whatever was necessary must be paid by the people of Newfoundland. I then said, that I thought we were thus placed in a situation of great hardship, inasmuch as Government fixed the establishments without our knowledge, and left us nothing but to complain after this had been done;—that it was better to consider well the necessity before new expenses were incurred and old ones augmented; and that, if the trade of Newfoundland were made to pay for what they could not afford, against the competition which Ministers themselves had increased by the treaties with France and America, the people of Newfoundland ought to have something to say in raising and appropriating the taxes."—Mr. B. then offered, in evidence, a letter from Mr. Hay, Under Secretary of the Colonial department to G. R. Robinson, Esq., M. P., bearing date 5th May last, (which appeared in the Newfoundland, of the 19th June,) stating that, in order to meet the increased expenditure of the Island, it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to impose a duty of 2 1/2 per cent. on all imports, (with the exception of salt and potatoes,) and an additional duty on the higher sort of wines from Great Britain, of 7 1/2 per cent., and 30s. on the lower sort, and also an additional duty of 6d. per gallon on spirits. In the next place, he referred to the motion made by Mr. Robinson in the House of Commons, on the 6th June last, for "A return of the number of civil actions, and of criminal informations or prosecutions, tried in the Supreme Central Court of Newfoundland, and in the Circuit Courts of that Island, and in the Labrador Court, since the passing of the act of 5th Geo. 4, cap. 67: distinguishing the number of trials in each Court, in every year,—the number of appeals,—the places where such sittings were held,—and the number of days occupied by each Court, in such judicial proceedings, every year;" with a view, no doubt, to ascertain whether any, and what, reduction might be made, with due regard to the interests of the Inhabitants, in the expenditure of the Island;—and, lastly, he would remind the meeting, that as, in all probability, a Committee of the House of Commons would be appointed, during the next Session of Parliament, to enquire into the state of this Island, with a view to amend the laws, he conceived that the present afforded a peculiarly fit opportunity to offer, in the strongest manner possible, our opposition to the measure contemplated by His Majesty's Ministers.—Mr. BROOKING then went on to state, that the expenditure of the Island was annually increasing;—that in 1823, the total expenditure somewhat exceeded 25,000l.; in 1825, 29,500l.; in 1826, 37,400l.;—that the salaries, by Parliamentary Grant in 1823, amounted to 4,696l.; in 1825, to 10,771l.; and in 1826, to 11,135l.;—that in 1827, the estimated charge of the Civil establishment at Newfoundland proposed, was 12,211l.;—that the amount of salaries paid in Newfoundland, and not included in the estimate, and those paid from out of the Crown rents received in the Island, amounted to 1178l. 5s. 2d.;—that for the salaries, &c., and extraordinary and incidental expenses of the Civil establishment, to be provided for by additional duties of Customs, it was proposed to raise 15,150l.; making together, for the Civil list alone, upwards of 28,500l., annually;—that it was a subject well worthy of consideration, whether some reductions may not safely be made in the present expenditure, instead of attempting an increase of duties or taxation;—that, within the short period of 15 years, ending in 1827, upwards of 171,000l. had been collected for duties alone, at the Custom-house, and paid into the Treasury,—a sum, of itself, he believed, which would be found more than equal to cover the expenses of our Civil list, within the same period;—indeed, he conceived, that the Parent Country owed to this Island a large debt in money and of gratitude; and he thought this was a proper season, and that it was our duty, to endeavour to recover some portion of it. With regard to further imposts, it was impossible that the fisheries could sustain them; and it would, in his opinion, be a most unjust measure to attempt to fix duties upon our exports, which would fall entirely upon the poor, though honest and industrious, fishermen;—to speak plainly—if fish and oil were taxed, the Merchants would give so much less to the planters and fishermen, for the produce of their labour.—He was prepared to admit that, from recent salutary laws, the Inhabitants have received considerable relief by the introduction of such articles as are fit and necessary for the fisheries, duty free; but that, even with this privilege, they had not recovered from those heavy depressions and severe embarrassments which former years had inflicted; and that it was with the utmost difficulty the fisheries could be sustained, at the present day, in competition with our rivals, the French and Americans, who had rights granted to them, by treaties, which, in his (Mr. B.'s) opinion, ought never to have been ceded.

After some other forcible observations, Mr. Brook- ing concluded a long and luminous speech, by moving— "That a Petition be prepared and forwarded to Parliament, against the imposition of further duties upon our imports, or new duties upon exports, and that a Committee of five gentlemen be appointed to prepare the same."

Mr. THOMAS BENNETT had not attended one or two meetings which had lately been held in reference to the proceedings of this day, yet he was not insensible to the great importance of the subject. He was not qualified by any research for offering any observations to the meeting, but after the plain statement of facts which had just been exhibited, he took an interest and a pleasure in seconding the motion.

Mr. GEORGE LILEY proposed as an amendment, seconded by Mr. HOSGERT, that seven gentlemen,

instead of five, be appointed to act as a Committee; namely, Mr. Hoyles, Mr. W. Thomas, Mr. T. Bennett, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Bland, Mr. Brooking, and Mr. W. B. Row.

The resolution was then unanimously carried.

Dr. CARSON then rose to direct the attention of the assembly to the prayer contained in the second part of the requisition; namely, that Parliament would "grant a Constitutional Legislative Government to this Island."—He would not use many arguments, to show the expediency and necessity of an application to this effect. It had been already stated that the Acts which are now in operation are about to expire, and that Parliament will shortly be called upon to take our affairs into their consideration; it therefore became us to give to the momentous subject our most serious attention.—The question of colonization had been so much discussed that little remained to be said upon it—it resolved itself into the propriety, or otherwise, of asking for the appropriation of our own money, and to have a voice in the creation of our own laws. We possessed ample means for all the purposes of a local government, and more than ample talent for our own legislation. The population of the country had been variously stated at from 60 to 100,000, but there was no country upon the face of the globe where a similar extent of population had produced so much of the means of subsistence, and they ought, therefore, to be the richest people upon the face of the earth. Instead of this they were poor, neglected, and oppressed, without proper schools for the education of youth, and, indeed, without any of those useful institutions which other civilized countries possess, and which makes a residence in England so peculiarly delightful. His Majesty's Government could do nothing but our happiness and prosperity, and, if respectfully approached, he was persuaded they would grant what he thought, would make us rich and great. The Doctor then took a prospective view of the condition of Newfoundland, under the proposed arrangement, and concluded by moving—

"That a Petition be prepared and forwarded to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that His Majesty's Government concede to Newfoundland a Constitutional Legislative Government."

Mr. WM. THOMAS rose to second the resolution. He had endeavoured to ascertain the amount of taxes contemplated in Mr. Hay's letter of the 5th May last, and, at the lowest computation, they would amount to 23,000l., including the 2 1/2 per cent. on imports, 6d per gallon on spirits, and the additional duty on wines. The amount of duties collected in this Island, exceeded 12,000l. sterling, or about 14,000l. currency, per annum; and, with this revenue, he asked, could we, at present, sustain the addition of an annual tax of 23,000l., or was such a sum at 37,000l. absolutely necessary for the local expenditure of the Island? A more favourable period had never before offered to press on His Majesty's Government the necessity of granting a local Legislature to this Island. A duty of 6d per gallon on spirits from the West Indies, and 1s. 6d. per gallon on spirits from other places, had, for many years, been levied in this Island, under the authority of the act of the 52d Geo. 3, cap. 106; which act declared that the money so raised should be paid into His Majesty's treasury;—thus were the people of this Colony taxed by the Imperial Parliament, without a voice either in the levy or in the appropriation of the money; and, it had been shown by Mr. Brooking that this tax had amounted to 171,000l. in the last fifteen years. His Majesty's Ministers, however, with the wise and liberal policy which had characterized His present Majesty's reign, had, in legislating for the Colonies, generally, repealed this partial act as relating to Newfoundland; and this Island was now placed on the same footing as the other North American Colonies, for the act of 6th Geo. 3, cap. 105, expressly repeals the 52d Geo. 3, cap. 106; and the present duty on spirits, in this Island, is levied under the 6th Geo. 4, cap. 114; which provides that all duties levied under its authority, shall be paid to the Provincial Treasurer of such Colonies as have a House of Assembly, to be applied to the uses of the said Colonies. Hence, then, it would be seen, that, in the event of a legislative assembly being instituted, Newfoundland would be placed in peculiarly favourable circumstances; for, by the fortunate repeal of the above enactment, we should then be entitled to the appropriation of nearly 12,000l. sterling, now raised in the Colony, and paid into the British treasury, which, perhaps, with some trifling addition, would be adequate to all our purposes.—If we lost the present opportunity of asking for our legislative rights, we had the assurance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the Parliament would tax us, and to the amount of 23,000l. a-year, in addition to the 14,000l. now paid, all of which would, unquestionably, flow into the treasury of Great Britain, from whence we might in vain endeavour to regain it.—Canada, under an old act, pays a duty of 6d. per gallon on spirits, into the British treasury, which her Legislature had fruitlessly sought to obtain possession of;—and, yet, he could assert, from the best authority, that her Provincial treasury was, at this moment, full to overflowing. Nova Scotia paid no such King's duty; nor did he apprehend we should, if we now made a respectful application for the power of levying and appropriating our own taxes. If we had a Legislature in this Island, it was reasonable that we should impose just such assessments as circumstances would warrant; and it was impossible that those who were 2000 miles distant from us, and whose attention was generally absorbed in their own immediate interests, could judge of our wants and necessities with the same precision with which we ourselves could view them.—Our sister Colonies possessed Le-

Relative Assemblies, and under them they had increased in wealth and importance.—there was no reason to apprehend that a different effect would arise from a similar introduction here. With the firm conviction upon his mind, of the necessity of a local Legislature in this Island, he would most heartily second Dr. Carson's resolution.

Dr. WALSH addressed some powerful remarks to the Meeting, in support of the resolution.

Mr. A. HOGSETT felt that if we were in a fit state for colonization that day, we were certainly so 15 years ago, when he first set foot in the country. The population had been overrated; it was little more than 50,000, or 60,000 at the utmost. If the British Government were about to tax us without our consent, every man would say that we should have a voice in the appropriation. If the Government were to tax us, and retain within its own arrangements the appropriation of the monies, a very poor prospect would be afforded for any person in Newfoundland. In illustration of which he observed, that, in the salaries lately established for the officers of the Customs in this Colony, by the proper authorities at home, he had understood that one of the officers, in an Out-harbour, had received as much as 8000 sterling, for clearing out 15 vessels! That he, whilst in his Majesty's Custom-House here, had cleared upwards of 2000, and that, since the abolition of his office, he had sent home memorial upon memorial, and, as yet, without redress. He therefore thought, if so large a revenue was to be raised, the people should certainly have a voice in the appropriation thereof; and, although he was quite aware that much difficulty stood in the way of internal legislation,—yet, as no other constitutional mode was likely to be devised, he heartily joined with Dr. Carson.

Mr. N. W. HOYLES had seen things going so smoothly on, that he did not expect to make any long speech. Indeed, circumstances had occurred to disturb his mind, which would render it impossible for him to do so. He thought he should be charged with vanity and egotism in the observation he was about to make.—(Cries of No, No.) He was of opinion that neither Mr. Morris—the O'Connell of Newfoundland,—nor the still greater patriot, perhaps, Dr. Carson, nor indeed had any other person taken a proper view of the relative situation of this Island and the Mother Country. Now the people at home imagine that because we have a Civil Governor, with a yacht at his command, &c. &c., together with three judges to preside in our Courts of Law, that the expenditure has been increased; but he was prepared to show that the expense to the mother country in the time of Sir Richard Keats, was greatly more than the expenses incurred under Sir Thomas Cochrane, if we even added the expenses of the New Government House to boot. With respect to the surrogating system, he was fully assured that the expenses attending the duties of one of those surrogates, cost the country more than all the charges for the present three judges. Mr. H. amused the meeting by the relation of one or two anecdotes illustrative of the extraordinary notions which the people at home possess with regard to this country, and which he had an opportunity of being acquainted with during the last summer.—He fully concurred in the expediency of praying for a Colonial Legislature.

Mr. T. BENNETT came, as he had before stated, wholly unprepared to enter into the momentous question. He came free to listen, and to be influenced after hearing the opinions of others. Whatever his views may be, he should be sorry to urge them in opposition to the general voice. He would call upon the meeting seriously and conscientiously to deliberate. There they were, called by requisition, to do an act which would involve them all; and how?—by a show of hands, instead of by the appointment of a Committee. He cordially agreed with what fell from Mr. Hogsett, that if taxation were inevitable, we should pray for the appropriation of the funds so derived. He thought we had a right to enjoy all the privileges of those in the parent state, yet he feared that the expenses of the colony would be more than we could bear, and for this reason he had not entered so cordially into the views of those who had spoken before him. He would agree that as freemen, we had a right to guard our constitutional privileges; but it had been shown by Mr. Hoyles, that our expenditure was not so great as it had been, and if that statement could be well supported by facts, it should be shown to the British Government. There would then be no right on their parts to tax us; and if they did not tax us, there would be no necessity for the institution of a House of Assembly. His conviction was, that if the mother country would extend to us 50000l. per annum, it would be sufficient for all our wants. He would wish to indulge in nothing but practical views, leading to useful results; and he would ask the Meeting if it was not their solid conviction that the fishery was, and must be, the staple pursuit of the country; for without that, agriculture and roads were of no avail. He was happy that the objects of the meeting had been dissected as they had, and that the first question had been carried unanimously; still, if that point were not conceded by the parent government, he would then cordially concur in the second view of the subject. With the firm conviction that His Majesty's Government would not tax us, he would propose,

"That this question be adjourned to the first week in August next, in order to allow time to His Majesty's Government to take into consideration the memorial against taxation, which has been already voted; which, if successful, a more simple and less expensive mode of providing for local exigencies may be devised."

Mr. HOYLES would concur in this motion if any individual would guarantee that, before the first week in August next, we should not be taxed.

After some observations from the High Sheriff, to the effect that he did not wish the proceedings of the meeting to be in any degree hurried, he observed that the question now was, whether they would concur in the motion of Dr. Carson, or whether they would consent to the amendment of Mr. Bennett—(cries of No, No.)

Mr. W. THOMAS, as seconder of Dr. Carson's motion, observed that Government had stated that they should be taxed, and not only so, but they had specified the articles on which those taxes should be imposed. Would the people, upon the face of this, wait to see what the Government would really do? With regard to the agriculture of the country, he was no enthusiast, but every man had a right to lay out his capital as he liked; and when he looked around and saw persons subsisting upon small farms without becoming a burden on the public charities, what should be said?

The amendment was then read from the Chair, and negatived, only two hands being held up in its favour.

The original motion was then put and carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by Mr. Brooking, and seconded by Dr. Walsh, that the following gentleman form a Committee to prepare a memorial to His Majesty's Government, to grant to this Island a Legislative Government.—Dr. Carson, Mr. W. Thomas, Mr. Black, Mr. Lilly, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Doyle.

The High Sheriff having left the Chair, T. H. Brooking, Esq. was called thereto, and the thanks of the Meeting were voted, by acclamation, to the High Sheriff, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair. The Meeting then separated after having given nine hearty cheers for the unanimity and good feeling which had prevailed during the proceedings.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.

DECEMBER 17.—Brig Ardent, Brophy, St. Vincent; ballast Brig Leader, M'Ausland, Demerara; 53 puns molasses. Brig Caroline, Hellyer, Oporto; 600 hds. salt, 5 hds. and 11 qr.-casks wine, 20 boxes oranges. Schooner Sophia, King, Halifax; 40 puns molasses, 1 pipe peppermint, 1 pipe anniseed, 3 kegs tobacco, 40 bls. apples, 23 kegs butter, 6 bls. beef, 6 bls. pork, 2 casks cheese, 3 hds. porter, 12 qrs. beef, 3 chests tea. Brig Commerce, Burns, Greenock; 100 bags bread, 3 casks, 9 boxes and 4 bales merchandise. 24.—Brig Horatio, Gotham, Halifax; 5 hds. and 32 kegs tobacco, 500 bls. beef and pork, 10 bls. cider, 6 bls. apples, 32 qrs. beef, 16 carcasses mutton, &c.

CLEARED.

DECEMBER 16.—Schooner Catherine & Margaret, M'Kinnon, P. E. Island; 7 puns rum, 3 puns molasses, 20 hds. salt. 17.—Brig Mary, Laird, Demerara; 2475 quintals fish, 20 bls. salmon, 167 gallons oil, 11,000 bricks. Schooner Hutchinson, Cosgrove, Limerick; 1647 quintals fish, 5718 gallons oil. 19.—Brig Pegasus, Talbot, Grenada; 1180 qts. fish, 6 bls. salmon, 1500 staves, 2 pipes wine. Schooner Paul Fry, Hamer, Halifax; 1355 qts. fish. 20.—Brig John, Jennings, Waterford; 2022 qts. fish, 6080 gallons cod oil, 3 bls. herring, 20 firkins sounds, 1050 bls. let, 2 tons old junk. Brig Polygon, Milgrove, St. Vincent; 1321 qts. fish, 2 casks port wine, 50 bags bread. Schooner Jane & Susan, Nisbet, Sydney; 1 keg tobacco, 1 pun. molasses, 1 cask port wine, 2 bales merchandise. Schooner Speculator, —, Madeira; 1472 qts. fish, 950 gallons oil. 23.—Brig Cousins, M'Grath, Liverpool; 22,265 gallons cod and seal oil, 20 tons salmon, &c. Brig Sally, Gooley, Waterford & Ross; 3414 gallons cod-oil blubber, 1173 qts. fish. Brig Jane Halton, Kerr, Greenock; 2,000 qts. fish, 6304 qts. oil, &c. Schooner Rival, Clair, Barbadoes; 589 qts. fish, 10 bls. salmon. Brig Jubilee, Walters, Dartmouth; 2376 qts. fish, &c.

Married, on Friday evening last, by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, Stephen Lawler, Esq. Merchant, (of the firm of Doye & Lawler) to Miss Louisa Gray, daughter of the late Colonel Robert Gray, one of the Members of His Majesty's Council, and Provincial Treasurer, of P. E. Island.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, Mr. Alfred Wilson, apothecary, to Miss Jane Thistle Hillyard, both of this place.

Notices.

THE Brig Manchester, (ROBERT DOWNEY, Master), of and belonging to Halifax, N. S., received from on board the Brig Elizabeth, (WHALE, Master), belonging to St. John's, Newfoundland, and then ashore in the harbour of L'Anse au Loup, on the coast of Labrador, the following quantity of Fish, which have been Sold, and Salvage adjudged, as follows:—

Sold at Auction,
106 Qtls. Fish, a 12s. 3d., £64 18 6
Less Salvage and expenses, 35 8 6
Balance £29 10 0

Any Person having just claim to the aforesaid balance of 29l. 10s., will apply for it to GEORGE P. LAWSON, Merchant, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
N. B.—The aforesaid Fish were received from the Brig Elizabeth, on board the Brig Manchester, October 11, 1828.—3†

TWO Perpetual Shares in the St. John's Public Library, for Sale.—Apply to the Editor of the NEWFOUNDLANDER.
December 4.

Sales at Auction.

TO-MORROW,
(Friday) At 12 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

Wm. & Henry Thomas,
100 Bls. New-York prime new PORK,
15 Ditto ditto BEEF,
30 Quarters prime fresh Beef,
16 Carcasses Mutton,
20 Barrels prime winter Apples,
20 Barrels Cider,
20 Hogsheads Porter,
5 M. feet hardwood Plank,
30 Cheeses.
December 25.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant,
At the Court-House,
At 12 o'clock,
(Under a Foreclosure of Mortgage in the Supreme Court, at the instance of Nathan Parker and Robinson & Mortimer.)

ALL the Right, Title, and Interest, in fee, of A. ROBERT PARSONS, and RACHEL, his wife, in and to a certain Dwelling-house and appurtenances, situate in Duckworth-street, near the house formerly called the London Tavern.
A. HOGSETT,
Deputy Sheriff,
December 18.

For Figutira.

The fine, new
Schr. CAROLINE,
(To sail about the 15th February.)
Has room for 5 or 600 Qtls. on Freight, if application be at once made to
JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.
December 25.

Notices.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
24th December, 1828.

SEALED Tenders, addressed to the respective Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance, (marked thereon, "Tenders for Washing Bedding," at "Tenders for Sweeping Chimnies,") will be received at this Office, on TUESDAY the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, for Contracting to wash the Barrack Bedding, and Sweeping the Barrack and Chimnies of Public Buildings, for 12 months, from 1st January, to 31st December, 1829.

The Specified Duties and Securities required, with other information, will be made known, by applying at this Office, any day, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock.
JOHN TERRINGTON,
O. S.

FIRE WOOD.

SUCH Persons as may be desirous of supplying 20 Cords of Birch FIRE WOOD, of good Merchantable quality, are requested to send Sealed Tenders, in triplicate, addressed to the Subscriber, on or before MONDAY, the 29th instant, at noon. The Cord to consist of 128 Cubic feet, English measure, and to be delivered at Fort Townsend, on or before the 31st day of March next, in such quantities as may be required.—Payment to be made in Sterling money.
C. W. BEVERLEY,
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, St. John's,
15th December, 1828.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

SEALED tenders, in triplicate, and marked thereon "Tenders for Bills," will be received at this Office, for BILLS OF EXCHANGE, not exceeding 1000l., to be drawn in sums not under 100l., on the Lords of the Treasury, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st December, at noon.—Such Persons as may be desirous of tendering, are requested to express (besides the amount in Sterling money of the Bill required,) the number of Shillings or Pence, British, which they propose to take for each Dollar offered; and no tender will be acknowledged that is not in strict conformity to this advertisement.
C. W. BEVERLEY,
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, St. John's,
19th December, 1828.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the Public, that he will give BILLS, on the Lords of the Treasury, in exchange for British Silver, at the usual rate of 1 1/4 per cent., for sums not under 50l.
It is expected that the money will be paid into the Military Chest the day previously to the Bills being required.
C. W. BEVERLEY,
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, St. John's,
15th December, 1828.

On Sale.

NEW PROVISIONS.

This day Received,
Per Brig Horatio, from New-York, via Halifax,
A few barrels very prime
PORK AND BEEF,
(Made up last month.)
JOHN DUNSCOMB & CO.
December 25.

NEW PORK AND BEEF.

Wm. & Henry Thomas
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Brig Horatio, from Halifax,
231 Barrels New-York prime Pork,
15 Ditto ditto Beef;
Which they offer for Sale, at reduced prices, for cash.
N. B.—The whole of these Provisions are but a few weeks put up, and can be highly recommended.
December 25.

By private Contract,

The fine new
Schooner ACTIVE,
Of the Burthen of 60 tons;
(Now lying at Mr. T. HOGAN'S wharf.)
This vessel is only one month old, sails remarkably fast, full timbered, and is well calculated for a Seal-er or Coaster.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. FREDERICK LE PAGE, or to the Master on board.
December 11.

PATRICK MORRIS

OFFERS FOR SALE,
30 Cases Printed
COTTONS,
Each containing 50 pieces;
WHICH WILL BE SOLD,
On very low terms to wholesale purchasers.
December 11.

NEW PROVISIONS.

Now Landing, from the Harriet,
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
SUPERFINE and fine Flour,
S Middlings ditto,
Indian Corn Meal,
Beef, in whole and half-barrels,
Pork,
Leaf Tobacco, in small bales.
These several articles were shipped at New York last month, and will be found of the first quality, under their different denominations.
Cash, Oil, or Fish will be received in payment.
JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.
November 27.

FOUND about six weeks ago, a COW.—The owner can have the same on proving property, and paying expenses, by applying to the Subscriber. If not claimed very soon, she will be Sold to defray the expenses.
JOHN PERKINS.
December 25.

LOTTERY.

Oehlschlager & Co.
BEG to inform the Public, that the following Articles will be disposed of, by Lottery, in Shares, at 20s. each.—The articles are of the best manufacture.

No. 1—1 Elegant six Octave Grand Action Pianoforte	50 0 0
2—1 Ditto ditto	40 0 0
3—1 Ditto Mahogany Chest Drawers, with 6 drawers	12 0 0
4—1 Ditto ditto Secretary	9 0 0
5—1 Ditto ditto Chest Drawers	9 0 0
6—1 Ditto ditto ditto	8 0 0
7—1 Ditto ditto Sopha Table	7 5 0
8—1 Ditto Oval Looking Glass (gilt frame)	7 0 0
9—1 Ditto ditto (mahogany frame)	5 10 0
10—1 Ditto Ebony Flute, with 8 silver keys	5 5 0
11—1 Ditto ditto Cupboard	5 0 0
12—1 Ditto ditto	3 10 0
13—1 Ditto ditto	3 10 0
14—1 Ditto Wash-hand Stand	3 10 0
15—1 Ditto Looking Glass (mahogany frame)	3 10 0
16—1 Ditto Card Table	3 0 0
17—1 Ditto Footstool	1 5 0
18—1 Ditto ditto	1 0 0
19—1 Ditto ditto	1 0 0
20—1 Ditto Tea Caddy	1 0 0
21—1 Ditto ditto	0 15 0

180 Tickets, at 20s. each 180 0 0
OEHLSCHLAGER & Co.
December 18.



Doct's Corner.

THE BUTTERFLY.

I'd be a butterfly, born in a bower,
Where roses and lilies and violets meet;
Roving for ever from flower to flower,
And kissing all buds that are pretty and sweet.
I'd never languish for wealth or for power;
I'd never sigh to see slaves at my feet—
I'd be a butterfly, born in a bower,
Kissing all buds that are pretty and sweet.

O could I pilfer the wand of a fairy,
I'd have a pair of those beautiful wings:
Their summer-day's ramble is sportive and airy,
They sleep in a rose when the nightingale sings.
Those who have wealth must be watchful and wary;
Power, alas! nought but misery brings—
I'd be a butterfly, sportive and airy,
Rock'd in a rose when the nightingale sings.

What though you tell me each gay little rover
Shrinks from the breath of the first autumn day,
Sure it is better, when summer is over,
To die when all fair things are fading away.
Some is life's winter may fail to discover
Means of procuring a weary delay—
I'd be a butterfly, living a rover—
Dying when fair things are fading away.

The Robbery of the Greenock Bank.—*Bot-Street.*—Immediately after the trial of Henry Saunders, (commonly called Harry the Butcher,) in Scotland, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the Greenock Bank, some important information was obtained which is extremely likely to lead to the detection of the really guilty parties. Among the persons implicated by these fresh discoveries was William Vyse, the man who was found guilty at the last Old Bailey sessions of receiving some of Warwick bank-notes, knowing them to have been stolen, but in whose favour one or two points of law were reserved for the judges. A day or two before his trial, a warrant, signed by the Lord Advocate of Scotland, for his apprehension, on an accusation of having been concerned in the Greenock Bank robbery, arrived in London, addressed to Alex. Mundell, Esq., of Great George-street, Westminster, and agent to the Greenock Bank; and this warrant was put into the hands of Gardiner the officer, who first apprehended Vyse, with instructions to be in waiting at the Old Bailey at the trial, and should the prisoner be acquitted upon the charge against him there, to take him into custody, and convey him, with all possible speed, to Scotland. The warrant remained in the hands of Gardiner until Wednesday, when, as the Old Bailey sessions are fast approaching, and as the judges will then deliver the opinion of the twelve, upon the points reserved, Mr. Mundell thought it best, in order that every supposed necessary form might, in so important a case, be observed, to apply at this office to have the Lord Advocate's warrant backed by two Magistrates for the county of Middlesex, and he on Wednesday made an application at this office for that purpose. Mr. Minshall was the sitting Magistrate.

Mr. Minshall observed, that if the warrant was signed by him and his colleagues, it must also have the signature of the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Mr. Mundell said, he was aware of that, but he was very anxious that no complaint should hereafter be made for want of form.

Mr. Minshall then signed the warrant, as did Mr. Halls, who came in shortly after, and it was directed to be lodged with the Magistrates until the time arrived when it could be executed, and then it is to be given to Gardiner. In the mean time a detainer, signed by both the Magistrates, was sent to Newgate as against Vyse.

The evidence against Vyse is, that on the morning after the robbery of the Greenock Bank he exchanged 5,000*l.* worth of the notes at a town not a great many miles from the scene of depredation, and that he and others can be clearly identified.—*London Paper.*

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar of the 25th of September:—"It is very extraordinary that, altho' the season is very far advanced, the number of sick in that place, instead of diminishing, has augmented. We observe that in the hospitals the number of deaths are more considerable than in the houses: in general, the physicians who attend the private houses are Spaniards, while those who attend the hospitals are English. The first have adopted emetics, purgatives, and acid refreshments; while the system of the latter is making use of mercury and other violent remedies, which are generally fatal to inflammatory fevers. There is a great want of tents, owing to most of them having been occupied by the inhabitants, and two thousand of whom are in need of assistance. It was proposed to form a grand kitchen in the camp, to distribute soups to the poor unfortunate."

REAL IRISH WHISKEY.—The following is an extract of a letter which was lately received by a mercantile house in this town from an Irish correspondent, dated Dublin, May 20, 1828:—"There is a story told of some poor Arabian who, some time or other, had left his humble abode, and, like myself, proceeded to England, where, of course, he was

dazzled and amazed at the riches of its inhabitants, the splendour of their dwellings, mode of living, &c. He returned home brimful of the wonders he had seen, and related to his astonished countrymen all he had witnessed in the land of delight and pleasure—England. He happened, however, to mention, that while he was there he never so much as met with a single *date tree* nor a single *date* itself, a fruit that he and his country-people almost solely lived on, and which they prized above any other diet whatever; in short, they considered that nothing like the date could be found in the world, and, consequently, when they heard that no such thing had been met with in England, they thought the people there could by no means be so happy as themselves, since they were strangers to the virtues and merits of the date! Now, I have made out a case somewhat similar in my mind to the poor Arabian, for while I was in the great and flourishing town of Liverpool, surrounded with every thing calculated to render its inhabitants contented, and happy, and great in the eyes of strangers, no matter whether from Ireland or Arabia, I never so much as met with a single drop of *good whiskey!* and therefore concluded, that you all there are strangers to *genuine native comfort.* I thought of the green hills, and green bushes too, of my own sweet country, where, out of almost every one of the latter, you could kick a bottle of the inspiring liquor, at once food and raiment for the careless, joyous children of poor old persecuted Hibernia. How comes it, let me ask you, that there is such a terrible drawback on your happiness through the want of so much comfort in the otherwise enviable town of Liverpool? It strikes me, that if I, or some one like me, could establish a forge in the said town, for the sale of this article in its native purity, to complete the felicity of its inhabitants, we should get a monument raised to our memory as splendid as that to Nelson's, which graces the area of your truly graceful and elegant Exchange. If you could point out to me how so much good might be effected, I might probably make the attempt. I know an enterprising countryman of ours endeavoured, lately, to crown you all with this great blessing, but, as he set about communicating it in a wholesome way, I fear he gave you all a surfeit at once, which did not serve either you or himself. Expecting the favour of a line from you on this subject, I remain yours, very truly."

STORY OF AN ENGLISH PHILHELLENIAN.

From Letters from the Levant, published in the New Monthly Magazine.

On our return to the Hotel (at Smyrna, in August, 1825,) we found the landlord in a fiery dispute with two English gentlemen, who had just lapped from a French brig in the bay. One was a fine looking young man of about four or five and twenty, but apparently in the last stage of emaciation and disease; and his companion, rather more robust, was endeavouring to persuade the Italian host to give him quarters in the loconda. This, however, he obstinately refused, on the plea of the young gentleman's illness, who was reclining as we entered, on a sofa, in a state of enfeebled exhaustion, with sunken cheek and lustreless eye; whilst the debate was proceeding, and the landlord with expressive shrugs unfeelingly pointed to his miserable appearance, and urged that as a few days must terminate his miserable existence, he should not only have the annoyance of his death and interment, but his establishment would lose its character, in the suspicious climate of Smyrna, by an inmate having expired in it. It was with difficulty that the elderly gentleman procured permission for him to remain on the sofa, whilst he went to seek more hospitable quarters for him; he succeeded, however, and in the evening the invalid was removed to a house near St. Catherine's Gardens, where he stretched himself on the bed from which he was never to rise, as he expired on the following day. The particulars of his story as they were related to us by his companion, connected with the circumstances of his death, contained something peculiarly melancholy and romantic.

His name was W——, and his father, a gentleman in opulent circumstances, is still a resident in Dublin, where he was originally destined for the profession of medicine, in the preparatory studies for which he had made considerable advancement. It happened that the hospital in which he was in the habit of attending clinical lectures, and where a considerable portion of his time was spent, adjoined a private establishment for the care of insane patients, and the garden of one was separated from the grounds of the other by a wall of considerable height. One day, whilst lingering in the walks in the rear of the hospital, his ear was struck with the plaintive notes of a voice in the adjacent garden, which sung the melancholy Irish air of "Savourneen Deelish;" curiosity prompted him to see who the minstrel was, and clambering to an aperture in the dividing wall, he saw immediately below him a beautiful girl, who sat in mournful abstraction beneath a tree, plucking leaves from a rose-bud as she sang her plaintive air. As she raised her head and observed the stranger before her, she smiled and beckoned him to come to her; and after a moment's hesitation and reflection on the consequence, he threw himself over the wall and seated himself beside her. Her mind seemed in a state of simplicity; her disorder appeared to have given her all the playful gentleness of childhood, and as she fixed her dark expressive eyes on his, she would smile and caress him, and sing over and over the song she was thrilling when he had first heard her.—Struck with the novelty of such a situation, and the beauty of the innocent and helpless being before him, W—— staid long enough to avoid detection, then returned by the same means he had entered the garden, but not till she had induced him to promise to come again and see her.

The following day he returned and found her at the same spot, where she said she had been singing for a long time before, in hopes to attract his ear again. He now endeavoured to find out her story, and the cause of her derangement, but his efforts were unavailing, for her words were so incoherent as to convey no connected meaning. She was, however, more staid and melancholy while he remained with her, and smiled and sighed, and wept and stung, by turns, till it was time for him again to bid her adieu. With the exception of those childish wanderings, she betrayed no marks of insanity; her aberrations were playful and innocent; she was often sad and melancholy, but oftener lively and light-spirited.

W—— felt an excitement in her presence which he had never before known;—she appeared to him a pure child of Nature, in the extreme of Nature's loveliness. She seemed not as one whom reason had deserted, but as a being who had never mingled with the world, and dwelt in the midst of its vice and deformity in primal beauty and uncontaminated innocence and affection. His visits were now anxiously repeated and as eagerly anticipated by his interesting companion, to whom he found himself, almost involuntarily, deeply attached, the more so, perhaps, from the romantic circumstances of the case and the secrecy which it was absolutely necessary to maintain of the whole affair, so that no ear was privy to his visits, and no eye had marked their meetings. At length, however, the matter began to affect a singular change in the mind of the lady, which became more and more composed; though still subject to wanderings and abstraction; but the new passion which was daily taking possession of her mind, seemed to be eradicating the cause, or, at least, counteracting the effects of her malady. This alteration was soon visible to the inmates of the house, and the progress of her recovery was so rapid as to induce them to seek for some latent cause, and to watch her frequent and prolonged visits to the garden; the consequence was, that at their next meeting an eye was on them which reported the circumstance of W——'s visit to the superior of the establishment; an immediate stop was then put to her return, and the lady's walks confined to another portion of the grounds. The consequences were soon obvious; her regret and anxiety served to recall her disorder with redoubled vigour, and she early demanded to be again permitted to see him. A communication was now made to her parents, containing a detail of all the circumstances,—her quick recovery, her relapse, and the apparent cause of both; and, after some conferences, it was resolved that W—— should be invited to renew his visits, and the affair be permitted to take its natural course. He accordingly repaired to the usual rendezvous, where she met him with the most impassioned eagerness, affectionately reproached his absence, and fond caresses.—He now saw her as often as before, and a second time her recovery was rapidly progressing, till at length she was so far restored that her parents resolved on removing her to own home, and she accordingly bade adieu to the asylum.

There were here some circumstances which W.'s companion, Mr. R——, related indistinctly, or of which I retain but an imperfect recollection; and he who could alone have informed me of them was gone to his long home before I heard his singular story. It appeared, however, that, after some further intercourse, he was obliged to absent himself from Ireland for some time, and during that interval, the progress of her mind to perfect collectedness continued uninterrupted; but her former memory seemed to decay with her disease, and she gradually forgot her lover. Long protracted illness ensued, and her spirits and constitution seemed to droop with exhaustion after their former unhealthy excitement, till at length, after a tedious recovery from a series of relapses, her faculties were perfectly restored; but every trace of her former situation, or the events which had occurred during her illness and residence in Dublin, had vanished like a dream from her memory, nor did her family ever venture to touch her feelings by a recurrence of them.

In the mean time W—— returned and eagerly flew to embrace, after so long a separation, her who had never passed from his thoughts and remembrance. Her family felt for him the warmest gratitude and affection, from the consciousness that he had been the main instrument in the restoration of their daughter, but the issue of this interview they waited with most painful suspense. She had long ceased to mention his name; or betray any symptom of recollecting him; he seemed to pass from her memory with the other less important items of her situation, and this moment was now to prove to them whether any circumstance could make the stream of memory roll back to this distracted period of her intellect. From the shock of that interview W—— never recovered. She received him as her family had anticipated; she saw him as a mere uninteresting stranger; she met him with calm, cold politeness, and could ill conceal her astonishment at the agitation and despair of his manner, when he found too truly he was no longer remembered with the fond affection he had anticipated. He could not repress his anxiety to remind her of their late attachment, but she only heard his distant hints, with astonishment and haughty surprise. He now found that the only step which remained for him was to endeavour to make a second impression on her renovated heart; but he failed. There was still some mysterious influence which attached their minds, but the alliance on her part had totally changed its former tone, when she did permit her thoughts to dwell upon him, it was rather with aversion than esteem; and her family after long encouraging his addresses at length persuaded him to forego his suit, which, with a heavy hopeless heart, he assented to, and bade her adieu forever.

But the die of his fortune was cast; he could no longer walk heedlessly by those scenes where he had once spent hours of happiness, and he felt that, wander where he might, happiness could never return. At length, to crown his misery, the last ray of hope was shortly after shaded by the marriage of his mistress. * W—— now abandoned every prospect at home, and, in order to shake off that melancholy which was gathering like rust round his heart, went to the Continent; but change of scene is but a change of ill to those who must bear with them, the cause of their sorrow, and find within that aching void the world can never fill. He hurried in vain from one scene of excitement to another; society had no spell to soothe his memory, and change no charm to lift it: "Still slowly passed the melancholy day, and still the stranger wist not where to stray;" at length he joined the cause of the struggling Greeks, and his name has been often and honourably mentioned amongst the companions of Lord Byron at Missolonghi. After his Lordship's death he still remained in Greece, but his constitution was too weak to permit him to be of active service as a Palakari. He had, therefore, taken a post in the garrison, which held possession of the castle and town of Navarino, in the Morea, and was wounded in the action at Sphacteria, in the summer of 1825. The unskilful management of a native surgeon during his confinement in the fortress, previous to its surrender to Ibrahim Pacha, and a long and dangerous fever from the malaria of Pylos, combined with scanty diet and bad attendance from his Greek domestics, united with his broken spirit to bring on a rapid consumption. It was under these circumstances that Mr. R——, who now accompanied him, had found him, at a village in the district of Mania, and had since paid him every attention in his power. By cautious management and gentle voyages he had brought him from Hydra, where he was enabled to procure him a passage in a French vessel, from whence he hoped to find a British ship to land him in England, where his last moments might be watched by friendly eyes, and his bones rest with his fathers. The particulars of his inhospitable reception here I have already recounted; but we at last saw him fixed under the care of an old French officer at Smyrna, who engaged to pay him every requisite attention, till he should depart for Europe, or for another world.

The following day we called to see W——, but we found that human sympathy would soon cease for him; the step of death was already on the threshold. The surgeon of H. M. S. Cambrian had been to see him, but all hopes of his surviving had fled. The fatigue of his removal from the vessel, his exposure to the sun in the boat whilst landing, and his annoyance at the inn, seemed to have hurried down the few remaining sands of his glass; and he felt himself that time was drawing to a close with him. He was perfectly collected, and as fully as he could, was giving his last directions to his friend, who had so generously attended him; he spoke much of his family, and particular messages to each, pointing out to R—— the various little trinkets he wished to send them as dying memorials of himself; a ring which he still wore on his finger, and which bore the inscription "To the memory of my dear mother," he desired might be buried with him, together with a locket which was suspended from his neck, and contained a lock of raven hair; he did not mention whose. But words could not paint the expression of his countenance, nor the sad sublimity of his voice, when, for the last time, he feebly grasped the hand of his affectionate friend, thanked him for all his former kindness, and bade him his last mortal farewell; he shortly after sunk into an apparently painless lethargy, from which he never aroused himself. It was evening before he died; there was not a breath of wind to wave the branches of the peach-trees around his window, through which the sunbeams were streaming on his death-bed, tinged with the golden die of sunset. It was in a remote corner of Smyrna, and no sound disturbed the calm silent progress of death; the sun went down at length behind the hills; the clear calm voice of the Muezzin from his tower, came from the distant city, and again all was repose. We approached the bed of W——, but his soul had bid adieu to mortality; he had expired but a moment before, without a sigh and without a struggle.

The following day the remains of poor W—— were interred in the English burying ground. The few travellers at the moment in Smyrna attended, and the Janissaries of the Consul preceded the coffin which was borne by four sailors, covered by an English ensign. In a solitary corner of the cemetery, beside a group of cypresses, his grave was dug by the attendants of the British hospital; and his last remains rested by those countrymen who have fallen victims to the climate of the Levant.

Mr. Arundel, the chaplain of the factory, read the service of the church over his tomb;—and perhaps never was it pronounced under more melancholy circumstances,—beneath the calm bright sky of Asia, on an eminence which looked down on the bustle of the city, but far removed from its din and clamour, and disturbed by no sound save the sigh of his friends, the hum of the glittering insect fluttering in the sunshine, and the hollow rattle of the clay on the receptacle of the wanderer's dust.

* She is now the wife of a gentleman of eminence at the Irish bar.