



Newfoundlander.

No. 79.

THURSDAY, January 22, 1829.

Sixpence.

PENENDEN HEATH MEETING.

MR. SHEIL'S SPEECH.

(From the Dublin Register, November 1.)

Mr. Sheil presented himself amidst much applause on the one side, and tremendous uproar from the opposite quarter.

The Under Sheriff immediately rose, and, after having with difficulty obtained a hearing, said, the High Sheriff feels it his duty to inquire how the gentleman, who is about to address the meeting, is connected with the county?

Mr. Sheil.—I am a freeholder of this county, and, as such, I have as complete and as perfect a right to address you as the first peer in your county—[Here there was a great uproar—an individual on the hustings cried out, "That is Sheil, the famous Irish agitator;" another exclaimed, "The traitor, pull him down, turn him out!"]

Mr. Cobbett.—Tell them, d—n them, that you bought your freehold, and that it is not mortgaged like their's.—Others cried out, "Ask the cowards if they are afraid to hear the truth?"

The Under Sheriff then came forward and said that the High Sheriff declared Mr. Sheil had a right to speak; he also requested that, as the day was far advanced, gentlemen would be as concise as possible in their speeches.

Mr. Sheil attempted to speak again, amidst great uproar. He exclaimed—"Is this fair play? Is this English? Is this just? My country is assailed—my religion is villified—will you not hear before you condemn? The basest criminal is allowed to plead not guilty; and even when convicted, the Judge asks him what he has to say why sentence of execution should not be passed upon him? I, on behalf of my country, demand that you should hear why sentence of everlasting thraldom should not be passed against it. I am no intruder; you are adjudicating upon my rights; you shall not put me down; you must, you shall hear me. I bid you defiance. [Uproar on the left, mixed with cheers from the right.] You may trample upon my country, but you shall not, as an individual, tread upon me. I have the law of the land on my side. (Cheers.) Again I tell you that you shall not, you cannot put me down. (Great uproar.) What sort of system is this? Lord Winchelsea challenges me to produce evidence from history to show that my religion is not that of a bigot and a slave; he throws down the gauntlet, and you, honourable Brunswickers as you are, rush in to prevent me from taking it up. Even Lord Camden has assailed the Association to which I belong—he has referred distinctly to myself—and when I rise in my own vindication, you try to stifle my voice with your ferocious cries. But I am proud of this. The Brunswickers—the parson-ridden Brunswickers—tremble at the truth. (Continued uproar.) Mr. Sheriff, I call upon you to do your duty, and out of respect for yourself let me not be so maltreated.—[Here the High Sheriff came forward and said, "I request you will hear Mr. Sheil; particularly when he is a freeholder of the county." A voice—"Pretty freeholder! he only got it yesterday, at Maidstone." The High Sheriff—"As you heard one side, you ought to hear the other." Cries of "no, no," and "that's illiberal." A third voice—"Apologize for what you have said about the Duke of York." Mr. Sheil proceeded—"It is after this fashion that Ireland is ever treated at your hands; her very complaints are made crimes; you rack her because she groans; and when this is the treatment which we experience, my Lord Camden, forsooth, marvels at our violence. (Cheers.) He wonders that we are violent when he has this sample of Brunswick violence before him. But I do not charge the whole of this assembly with this gross and palpable injustice. The vast majority are on my side.—(Loud cheers from the right, mixed with loud cries of disapprobation from the left.) It is only a faction of fierce and infuriated conspirators that seek to put me down. But they shall not put me down, for I have not only justice on my side, but, what is much better, the majority of the meeting. (Applause and disapprobation.) Mr. Sheil then proceeded to speak to the following effect amidst the incessant groaning of one side, and the applause of the other. Englishmen; I have not come here to enter into religious disputations with you. It is not in the year 1828 that we should enter into a scholastic controversy upon the Real Presence. I believe in it; you do not. What matter is it to me what

you believe, and what matter is it to you what I believe. I want not to take down the ponderous folios of disputation, in order to blow the dust with which they are appropriately laden, into your eyes, and to envelope myself in a cloud of theology. You think me an idolater. I deny it. But, supposing I am, I am not the worse citizen. I have a right to be an idolater if I think proper, and my idolatry is no business of yours. But it is said by Lord Winchelsea that my religion is the religion of slavery. Now, this, I admit, calls for an answer, and I must say that, with the exception of Wm. Cobbett's reply to the charge, I never read a sufficiently strenuous defence against this accusation. A Protestant, in encountering this imputation, may reason well, but he will not feel strongly. I, as a Catholic, feel strongly, and such are the facts in my favour, that I should be dull and unskilful indeed, if my reasoning were not conclusive. I deny, and I deny with a justifiable warmth, that there is any foundation for this charge; and although I admit that there have been many Catholic despots, I ask, with a retorting interrogatory, were there never any Protestant despots? Do I attribute a spirit of tyranny to your religion? No such thing; but I claim the same indulgence for my own; and I demand that you should not refer the atrocities of Catholics to their religion, when I do not refer the atrocities of Protestants to theirs. But come, let us go out of theories and speculations, and proceed to facts. One fact is worth a hundred arguments, and I have a host of facts upon my side. First, let us open the pages of English history; where do you find the elements of your constitution? Alfred gave you the body of your common law; your judges, your magistrates, your sheriffs, (you had your office, Sir, and have called this great assembly by virtue of his institutions,) your courts of justice, your elective system, and the grand bulwark of your liberties, the best and most useful, as well as the most glorious of your rights, the shield of freedom—the trial by jury. He placed this great *Egis* in the temple of the constitution. Does the Duke of Newcastle think that Alfred was a Protestant? or that the Barons of Runnemede, with Archbishop Langton at their head, were Protestants? But to touch upon a case that appertains more nearly to his Grace. Who was it that gave the people the power of self-taxation, and fixed, if he did not create, the representation of the people? Edward the First. Oh! my Lord Duke, there were no rotten boroughs then. The House of Commons was not returned by a set of nobles, who, talking about liberty, opposed all reform. There was no great man, in those times of Catholic slavery, who sent in ten members to the House of Commons, and, when a corrupt borough was cut off, contrived to get its still more rotten substitute into his pocket. The House of Commons was then a perfect mirror of the people, which was unstained by the breath of an oligarchy. Give up your ten members, my Lord Duke, and then you will talk of liberty with a better grace; if not to a more useful purpose. It was to the first Edward that England was indebted for her parliament, and her pecuniary control over the crown; and the third Edward gave perfection to the system by holding annual parliaments. He, too, passed the great statute against constructive treason. Englishmen, with these facts before you, how can you listen to the men who tell you that Popery and slavery are necessarily allied? Englishmen, when you peruse the ancient chronicles of your glory, do not your hearts beat with a sense of exultation, are not your emotions deeply stirred, and are not your natures highly kindled? Where is the English boy, who reads the story of his own great island, whose pulse does not warmly beat at the contemplation of all the renowned names, and all the lofty incidents with which the early annals of his country are splendidly studded? Is there one of you all who hath not almost fallen down to adore the memory of Alfred? Have you not turned idolaters in the worship of the immortal Edwards? Who is there that hath not thrilled at the name of Runnemede, and whose soul hath not swelled and dilated at the remembrance of the scene when Langton, with a Catholic mitre upon his head, extorted from a tyrant your mighty, and, I trust in God, that it will prove your eternal charter? How little did you think (and yet how could you forget?) when you experienced, as you must, this generous national exultation—hills did you think that it was at the altars of that religion, which you are instructed to consider as the handmaid of oppression, that the great progenitors of liberty knelt down. You may write "damnation" upon every grave which bears date before the year 1521, but in the face of clear and indisputable evi-

dence, with Alfred and the Edwards, with trial by jury, with Parliament and with Magna Charta before you, do not denounce the religion of your forefathers as the author of slavery, and visit it with all the execration that should pursue the parent of so detestable a child. Englishmen, I have spoken with warmth; I cannot help it. But that warmth shall not carry me too far—it is enough for me to defend my religion without animadverting on yours; but if I were disposed so to do, might I not turn the leaves of history upon you, and after you had charged my creed with its servile tendencies, might I not ask, whether the cradle of the Reformation was not rocked with a bloody and an iron hand? whether he did not trample upon the forms of liberty, and his base parliament did not make him a voluntary release and surrender of the constitution. Did liberty exist in the reign of that precocious theologian, Edward VI., or under the protection of the Virgin of the Reformation, who took infant Protestantism under her maiden auspices? You might say to me, if I were sufficiently bold to press these considerations, that I should not refer to such remote events—well then—I should—but no—I will—that is a fact of so much importance, that without meaning to offer you the smallest offence, I think it only due to honesty to repeat to you. On the very day on which John, Lord Russell, one of the martyrs to liberty, perished on the scaffold, and on that very same day (it was a felicitous selection) the University—the Protestant University of Oxford—the seat of reformed Christianity, the throne of English orthodoxy, published its infamous declaration in favour of passive obedience. I pray you, when you are disposed to fling your projectiles against the Catholic religion, to look round you, and consider of how much glass your own house is built. But let us travel a little out of England. Protestantism, it is said, is the inseparable companion of liberty—they are always found walking arm in arm together in their march for the improvement of mankind. If this be so, how does it happen that Prussia is a Protestant, and Prussia is a slave; and Sweden is a Protestant, and Sweden is a slave; and Denmark is a Protestant, and Denmark is a slave; and half the German States are Protestant, and are also slaves; and even Hanover (hear it ye Brunswickers!), even under the moral government of the Duke of Cumberland, Hanover is also a slave! Turn now to Catholic Europe. Look at Italy—not as she now is, but as she was long before the name of Luther was ever uttered—look at her when the Catholic was her ancient religion, and liberty was her glorious practice. I call up her crowd of republics as witnesses in that cause which I am thus daring enough to plead before you. Venice, Catholic Venice, rises up from the ocean, with all her republican glory round about her. Venice fell at last into an oligarchy; but Venice was for five hundred years a noble and lofty democratic government. I next produce as witnesses in my favour Genoa and Florence, and all the rest of those free states in which Popery, liberty, literature, and the arts, grew up and flourished together. You think, perhaps, that when Italy is exhausted you can bring Spain against me. Even there, before Ximenes trod upon the rights of Spaniards, the Catholic Cortes were a free assembly, and imposed upon the monarch an oath, in which they told him that they were, individually, as good, and, taken altogether, far better than himself; and his power was derived from the people. But if you think that you can turn Spain against us, shall I not find in the country of Switzerland, and in the mountains of William Tell, a glorious testimony in my favour? But to pass from distant periods, and from sequestered valleys, where you may say, that simplicity, in despite of Popery, was the source of freedom. I bid you turn your eyes to France, and I ask of you, whether, with her charter, with her trial by jury, and with her chamber of deputies, and, observe, with her glorious toleration, she is not ascending into competition with yourselves? But so. I will not wound you with the comparison. I will not tell you, that Catholic Frenchmen are your competitors in free institutions, but I will bid you turn to a spectacle upon which every Englishman may well repose with a sort of parental pride. From the old I travel to the new world, and I produce to you and her glorious pupils, the Catholic democracies of South America. Republic after republic is bursting forth at your bidding, through that almost impenetrable continent, and from the summit of the Andes liberty may be said to unfurl her standard over half the world. It is false, utterly false, never was there calamity more desolating of foundation, and history cries out against

it, that Catholicism and a genuine love of freedom cannot exist together. Have I not made out a case by evidence which cannot be overturned, and is it not hard, is it not worse than hard, is it not most unjust and cruel to use such an argument, or rather so baseless an assertion, as a ground for keeping seven millions of people in their degraded and exasperating condition? Englishmen, I willingly forgive any imputation but this; heap insult upon insult upon our creed, even that it is idolatrous, write damnation on the graves of your forefathers—call us image-worshippers, water-sprinklers, sin-whisperers, and God-eaters, if you will—I'll bear it all, but do not call me, and do not deem me slave—tell me not, and deem me not a wretch made to lie prostrate before a tyrant, and bow my head into the dust—you do me, and you do my country wrong. Never were men animated with a stronger passion for their liberty, than the people of Ireland are at this instant? Never did the hearts of a whole nation beat for the attainment of freedom with a stronger palpitation—never were men more resolved, and never were men more deserving, of being free. Englishmen, look at Ireland—what do you behold? a beautiful country with wonderful agricultural and commercial advantages—the link between America and Europe—the natural resting place of trade in its way to either hemisphere—indented with havens, watered by deep and numerous rivers, with a fortunate climate, and a soil teeming with fertility, and inhabited by a bold, intrepid, and, with all their faults, a generous and enthusiastic people. Such is natural Ireland—such is Ireland as God made her. What is artificial Ireland—what is Ireland as England made her? For she is your colony, your dependent, and you are as answerable for her faults, as a parent is for the education of a child. What, then, have you made Ireland? Look at her again. This fine country is laden with a population the most miserable in Europe, and of whose wretchedness, if you are the authors, you are beginning to be the victims; the poisoned chalice is returned in its just circulation to your lips—your domestic swine are better housed than the people.—Harvests, the most abundant, are reaped by men with starvation in their faces—famine covers a fertile soil, and, disease inhales a pure atmosphere—all the great commercial facilities of the country are lost—the deep rivers that should circulate opulence, and turn the machinery of a thousand manufactures, flow on to the ocean without wafting a boat or turning a wheel—and the wave breaks in solitude in the silent magnificence of deserted and shipless harbours. In place of being a source of wealth and revenue to the empire, Ireland cannot defray its own expenses, or pay a single tax; her discontents cost millions of money, and she hangs like a financial millstone round England's neck—in place of being a bulwark and a fortress, she debilitates, exhausts, endangers England, and offers an allurement to the speculators in universal ruin. The great mass of her enormous population are alienated and dissociated from the state—the influence of the constituted and legitimate authorities is gone—a strange, anomalous, and unexampled kind of government has sprung up from the public passions, and exercises a despotic sway over the great mass of the community, while the class, inferior in numbers, but accustomed to authority, and infuriated at its loss, are thrown into a formidable re-action—the most ferocious passions rage from one extremity of the country to the other—hundreds of thousands of men, arrayed with badges, gather in the south, and the smaller faction, with discipline and with arms, are marshalled in the north—the country is strewn with materials of civil commotion, and seems like one vast magazine of powder, which a spark might ignite into an explosion, which would shake the whole fabric of civil society into ruin, and of which England would not only feel, but perhaps need never recover from the shock. And gracious God! (for I cannot refrain from the exclamation) is this horrid, this appalling, this accursed state of things to be permitted to continue? It is only requisite to present the question, in order that all men should answer—something must be done. Well, then, what is to be done? Are you to re-enact the penal code? You were obliged to relax the penal code when the Catholics were only three millions, and now that they are seven, will you lay on their chains again? Are you to deprive the Catholics of their properties, shut up their schools, drive them from the bar, strip them of the elective franchise, and reduce them to a state of Egyptian bondage? It is easy for some visionary in oppression, in his dreams of tyranny, to imagine these things. Certain pure sons of the established religion have, in the drunken

ness of their sacerdotal debauch, given vent to such sanguinary aspirations; and many are the teachers of the gospel, the ministers of a mild and merciful Redeemer, who lift up their hands from the altar, to invite peace and tranquillity from Heaven—who distribute the communicative cup, and circulate the sacramental chalice, who have recently uttered in the midst of their ferocious waspish the bloody aspiration, that the whole country should be covered with massacre, and that upon the pile of carnage the genius of Orange ascendancy should be placed on a secure and appropriate throne. But these men are set down as maniacs in ferocity, whose ravenous appetites for blood you will never undertake to satiate. I will therefore take it for granted, that you are not inclined to renew the system of torture which was once practised in Ireland—and that you will leave no other gratifications, but those of the imagination, to the amiable religionists, who devoutly implore you to indulge them in the luxuries of laceration and the lusts of cruelty again. You would not wish, if you thought that Ireland could be thus treated with impunity, to have recourse to such a dreadful expedient, as the extirpation of a whole people, and therefore, I will take it as conceded, that the recondit theories for the pacification of Ireland will not be adopted. What then is to be done?—you have tried a great deal—every thing has failed. Surely, when the patient is getting worse and worse, you will not have recourse to the same prescriptions—especially when you are assured by the great moral leaders, “the Ministers to the mind diseased,” that there is a specific which would cure Ireland of her proxymas and convulsions, and restore her to wholesome vigour and to rational strength again. Englishmen, when you consider, as surely you must consider, what ought to be done in this emergency, surely you will not dismiss from your recollection that the greatest, the wisest, and the best statesmen and legislators who have for the last fifty years directed your councils, and conducted the business of this mighty empire, all concurred in the opinion that, without a concession of the Catholic claims, nothing permanently useful and effectually sanative could be done for Ireland.—Without going through the catalogue of splendid names which stand engaged in the cause of emancipation, I shall select only three—Burke, Pitt, and Fox; they were all different in habits, in character, and in theory; yet on this question their great minds met in a deep confusus. Burke, the foe to Revolution, Fox, the assertor of popular right, Pitt, the stay and prop of the prerogative—this grand triumvirate of legislation concurred in this single opinion. See to what a conclusion you must arrive when you denounce the advocates of emancipation as the foes and the enemies of their country. To whom will your anathema reach? It will take in one-half of Westminster Abbey—and is not the very dust in which the tongues and hearts of Pitt, and Burke, and Fox, have mouldered, better than the living hearts and tongues of those who have survived them? Yes, I will put it on this test—If you were to try the question by the venerable authorities of the illustrious dead, and by those voices which may be said to issue from the grave, how would you decide? If, instead of counting votes in St. Stephen's, you were to count the tombs in the mausoleum beside it, how would the division of the great departed stand? Enter the sacred aisles which contain the ashes of your greatest men, and ask yourselves, as you pass, how they felt and spoke when they had emotion, and they had utterance in that senate, where they can be heard no more? Write “emancipation” on the grave of every advocate, and its counter-epitaph on that of every opponent of the peace of Ireland, and will there not be a majority of sepulchres in our favour? But pass from authority—and consider how such a system as that of exclusion ought to work. How did it operate in other countries? You will find a parallel to the state of Ireland in the condition of the Colonies of Spain. Before the revolution, the natives of the country were shut out from all offices of emolument and honour, which were monopolised by Spaniards. They were in possession of all the wealth of the state, and of all its distinctions. None but Spaniards were admissible to stations of power and influence—the finances, the church property, the administration of justice, were all in their hands—what was the result? That the most ferocious detestation arose from this Spanish ascendancy, between the monopolists and the excluded, and ended in events which throw a terrific light upon the system. There is this difference between Protestant ascendancy with you, and Spanish ascendancy with them—there is indeed this difference, that religion throws additional hatred into the feud, and the contest for pre-eminence on the one side, and for equality on the other, is embittered by the proverbial animosity of polemics. But put all comparisons out of the way, and look at the matter itself. Can that be a wise and politic course of government, which creates not an aristocracy of opulence, and rank, and talent, but an aristocracy in religion; and places seven millions of people at the feet of a few hundred thousand. By this fashion of government, by a very obvious test, (make the case your own)—if a few hundred thousand Presbyterians stood towards you in the relation in which the Irish Protestants stand towards the Catholics, how would you endure it? How would you brook a system by which Episcopalians should be rendered incapable of holding seats in the House of Commons, by which the oldest nobility in the country should be turned by the plebeian Presbyterians out of the House of Lords—should be excluded from sheriffships, and from corporate offices, and from the bench of justice, and from all the higher offices in the administration of the law; and how would you like to pay for the building and repairing of Presbyterian churches and chapels, while you should be deprived of all voice in your own taxation? and how would you like, I pray you, Presbyterian tithes, and cesses, and ecclesiastical courts? and how would you like to be tried by none but Presbyterian juries, flushed with the insolence of power, and infuriated with all the venom of passion? how would you like all this? and, more than this, how would you like the degradation which would arise from such a system, and the shame and scorn and contumelies, and disgrace, which would flow from it? Englishmen, would you bear with all this, and, above all, would you listen with patience to men who told you that there was no grievance at all, that your complaints were groundless, and that the very right of murmuring ought to be taken away from you? Are Irishmen and Catholics so differently constituted from yourselves, that they are to behold nothing but blessings, in a system which you would look upon as a mass of unendurable wrong? Protestants and Englishmen, however debased you may deem our country, and however slavish you may regard our religion, believe me that we have enough of human nature left within us, we have enough of the spirit of manhood, all Irishmen as we are, to resent a usage of this kind. You would not bear the yoke for a moment. We are gored and galled by it, but we do not throw it off. You are told that there is no national calamity in the exclusion of a few gentlemen from Parliament, and a few lawyers from preferment at the bar. How heinous a view of the case is this? Don't you feel that this very exclusion throws degradation over the whole of the disfranchised community, and that the spirit which is derived from that political dishonouring of a whole people, must run through all the departments of society, and must be baneful indeed? A brand is struck upon the forehead of the country, and it festers there. The nation is divided into two castes. The powerful and privileged few are patricians in religion, and oligarchs in creed, and trample upon and despise the plebeian Christianity of the millions who are laid prostrate at their feet. Every Protestant thinks himself a Catholic's better, and every Protestant feels himself the member of a privileged corporation which must be protected—their judges, their sheriffs, their crown counsel, their crown attorneys, their juries, are Protestant to a man; what confidence can a Catholic have in the administration of public justice? We have the authority of an eminent Irish judge, the late Mr. Fletcher, who declared, that in the northern counties, the Protestants, guilty, were uniformly acquitted, and the Catholics, innocent, were as undeviatingly condemned. A body of armed Orangemen fall upon and murder a set of defenceless Catholics—they are put upon their trial, and when they raise their eyes and look upon the jury, as they are commanded to do, they see twelve of their brethren in massacre impelled for their trial; and after this, I shall be told that all the evil of Catholic disfranchisement is in the stuff gowns of lawyers, and the disappointed longing of some dozen gentlemen after the House of Commons. No, it is the shame, the disgrace, the ban, the opprobrium, the stigma, the brand, the contumely, the ope and mark of dishonour, and the scandalous partialities, the flagitious broils, the sacrilegious and perjured leanings, and the monstrous and hydra-headed injustice, that constitute the grand and essential evils of the country. And you think it very wonderful (you, forsooth, that cut off the head of a king for imposing an illegal tax upon you) that we should be indignant at all this. You marvel, and are astonished, and think it prodigious, that we are hurried by a sense of these injuries into the use of rash and vehement phrases; for I won't deny that we, and that I myself in particular, have occasionally turned my burning emotions into language, the employment of which I may have had reason to regret. But are we the only individuals who have forgotten the dictates of temperance and of charity; and have our opponents been always distinguished by their meekness and forbearance? and have no exasperating expressions, and no gallant taunts, and no fierce sarcasms, and no ferocious menaces, ever escaped from them? Look, look, I pray you, to the Brunswick orgies of Ireland, and behold, not merely the torturers of ninety-eight—who, like retired butchers, feel the want of their own occupation, and long for the political shambles again—but look to the ministers of the gospel, pouring out their votive libations to the Moloch of ascendancy, and cheering their demon with the promise of a hetaerob of blood.—Oh! Englishmen, and therefore generous, just, magnanimous and lofty-minded men, may I implore you some allowance for the excess into which, with much provocation, we may be hurried, and pardon us when you recollect how, under the same circumstances, you would in all likelihood feel yourselves. But perhaps you will say, that while you are conscious that we have much to suffer, you owe it to your own safety to exclude us from power. Englishmen, we have power already—the power to do mischief—give us that of doing good. Disarray us, dissolve us, break up our confederacy, take from the law (for it is the great conspirator) its combining and organizing quality—make us equal, and we shall no longer be united by the bad chain of slavery with each other, but by the natural bonds of allegiance and contentment with you. But you fear our influence in the House of Commons—don't you dread our actual influence out of it? We are only Catholics out of the House of Commons—we should be citizens within it. But you say that we are priest-riders. I do assure you that the priests find us very uneasy and high trotting. We are ready to go at full gallop our own way; but if a priest attempts to curb us, or to turn us from the road we like, we straight begin to plunge and rear, and throw him off. The priests lately attempted to stop the quiet assemblies of the people in Tipperary, and the people told them to mind their own concerns, to read their breviaries, and to go home. The priests have great influence, you think, at elections,—yes, when they run with the popular passions; but if they endeavour to control them, the great sweeps them away. But really it is laughable to hear men

talk of the influence of priests over Catholic members of the House of Commons, as if a Catholic gentleman, before he gave his vote, would not be much more likely to listen to a whisper from a minister or a shout from the people, than to the injunctions at the confession or the anathemas of the altar.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) January 22, 1829.

We regret that the press of other matter has prevented us from concluding—as we intended—Mr. SHELL'S splendid Speech, at the Kent meeting, in the present number;—we are, therefore, necessarily obliged to reserve the remaining three columns, with some remarks of our own, which we had prepared, for the following week.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Agnes*, for Barbados, John Dunscomb, Esq., and Mr. J. Dunscomb, jun. This morning, in the *Helix*, for Greenock, Mr. Wakeham, Mr. Vallance, Mr. Cormack, Mr. Nicholls.

The brig *Elizabeth*, from Lisbon for Harbour Grace, out 25 days, passed this port on Monday evening last. The letters for this place were sent on shore in the pilot boat,—but we have not heard that there were any English dates among them.—The brig *Indian Lass* sailed from Lisbon for Carbonear on the 19th December, and the *Worcester* would leave for this place in four days after the *Elizabeth*. The following is an extract from a mercantile letter:—

“Lisbon, 22d December, 1828.
“The contagious fever at Gibraltar is nearly extinct; but it is not expected the communication will be open until before the end of next month. We are yet in doubt as to what will be done for this country. The Government live in fear of a re-action among the troops here. Don Miguel is nearly well of his broken leg, occasioned by his being thrown out of his Phaeton, which he was himself furiously driving.”

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

CLEARED.
Jan. 16.—Brig *Agnes*, Johnston, Barbados; 1769 qts. fish, 5 tierces and 3 barrels salmon, 4 casks seal oil.
21.—Brig *Helix*, Gibbs, Greenock; 23 tons oil, 2224 qts. fish, and sundries.

The Committee appointed at the Public Meeting held at the Court-house, on the 18th ultimo, with authority to prepare and forward to Parliament a Petition against the imposition of farther Duties, having accomplished their task, take this opportunity to submit to the inhabitants an account of their proceedings.—The following is the Petition:—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

THE PETITION OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF ST. JOHN, IN THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND, Humbly Sheweth—

That your Petitioners have learned, with feelings of the most painful alarm, that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to propose to Parliament to raise a Revenue in this Colony, by imposing Duties on all goods imported or exported, over and above all other Duties raised by any Acts of Parliament now in force.

Your Petitioners most humbly beg leave to state to your Honourable House, that the trade and fisheries of this island, chiefly from the operation of Treaties by which the right of fishery on the most productive part of its shores was ceded to foreign nations, had, previous to the late alterations in the Navigation Laws, been reduced to the lowest state of depression, and but for those beneficial alterations, and other enactments made expressly for their relief, would have been almost ruined.

That your Petitioners, under every privation, relied with the utmost confidence in the wisdom of Parliament for the discovery and application of efficient remedies; and they are the more grateful for those beneficial enactments, because, being framed with a manifest view to reduce the cost of all articles fit and necessary for the fishery, and thereby to place it, as near as possible, on a footing with the fisheries of rival nations, those laws are regarded as a measure of just compensation for the sacrifices made in giving effect to the treaties with France and America, by which treaties, though they doubtless secured to the empire at large, in exchange for such sacrifices, much more important advantages, the fisheries of this Colony were exposed to an overwhelming competition, and its fisheries excluded from the most valuable part of the island.

That in the twelve years preceding the year 1825, the Revenue raised in this Colony, as appears by returns printed by order of your Honourable House, exceeded the Civil Expenditure by the sum of Eighty-seven Thousand Pounds! it is creating a fund amply sufficient, as your Petitioners humbly conceive, to meet any present deficiency; but should this fund not be available, your Petitioners presume to hope that, in the present unrepresented state of the Colony, some suitable reductions in the expenditure, with due regard to the interests of the inhabitants, may be adopted in preference to any enactment for levying additional Duties.

That besides these reasons for the inexpediency of the Tax proposed, your Petitioners beg leave most humbly to remind your Honourable House, that by the Declaratory Act of Parliament, passed in the Eighteenth Year of His late Majesty, King George III., for removing all doubts and apprehensions concerning taxation by the Parliament of Great Britain in any of the Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North America, it is declared and enacted, that from and after the passing of the said Act, “the King and Parliament of Great Britain will not impose any Duty, Tax, or Assesment whatever, payable in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North America or the West Indies; except only such Duties as it may be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce;” and your Petitioners most humbly submit to your Honourable House, that this Colony, being subject to the general operation of the Acts for the regulation of the British possessions abroad, and paying the duties for the regulation of commerce imposed by those Acts, the Duties now proposed could not be levied without a violation of the Declaratory Act above mentioned.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly, but earnestly, pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to take

their case into consideration, and not sanction the imposition of any further Duties or Taxes upon the Trade and Fisheries of this Island.
And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
(Signed by 578 persons.)

Immediately after the signatures were completed, the Committee conceived it to be part of their duty to lay before His Excellency the Governor a copy of the Petition, with the following address, which has led to the subsequent correspondence.

St. John's, 6th January, 1829.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We beg leave to acquaint your Excellency that, at a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of this town, held at the Court-House, on Thursday, the 18th December, we were appointed a Committee to prepare a Petition to the House of Commons against the imposition of any further Duties on Goods imported into, or exported from, this Island, which Petition we have accordingly prepared; and feeling it to be due to your Excellency to be informed, in the most respectful manner, of so important a proceeding in the metropolis of your Government, we beg permission herewith to transmit a copy for your Excellency's perusal.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Excellency's faithful
And obedient, humble Servants,

(Signed) T. H. BROOKING,
N. W. HOYLES,
W. THOMAS,
J. B. BLAND,
W. B. ROW,
T. BENNETT, jun.
S. LAWLER.

To His Excellency Sir THOMAS JOHN COCHRANE, Knight, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

Secretary's Office,
St. John's, 8th January, 1829.

GENTLEMEN,

Having received and laid before His Excellency your letter of the 6th instant, and the copy of a Petition to the House of Commons, which accompanied it, His Excellency commands me to acquaint you, that having perused that document, His Excellency collects from it that it is the desire of the inhabitants of St. John's, that no further tax shall be imposed for the purpose of the internal improvement of the Colony, as contemplated by Mr. Huskisson; and that they offer to His Majesty's Government the alternative of paying the present expenses of the Island out of certain sums supposed to have accrued from the taxes already imposed, or of causing a reduction to be made in its existing expenditure, which mainly consists, first, in the necessary annual repairs to public buildings; secondly, the repair of roads, bridges, &c., about St. John's; and, thirdly, a very large expenditure in aid of the maintenance of the poor and destitute sick, within this town. His Excellency is desirous of not misunderstanding the wishes of the inhabitants of St. John's upon a subject of so much importance to them; for, as His Majesty's Government have expressed their earnest desire that the utmost economy may be observed in the public expenditure of the Colony, he has no doubt that they will gladly avail themselves of what, if His Excellency has correctly viewed the memorial of the inhabitants, they offer as their alternative, by effecting those reductions they appear to deem practicable, and which (possessed, as His Excellency is, of the wishes of Government on this head) he will feel himself called upon immediately to carry into effect, by terminating the second, and curtailing the third and only remaining object of expenditure that comes within the reach of retrenchment, and which you may certainly deem a charge disproportionate to the rest of the establishment.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. H. BRUCE,
Secretary.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee appointed to prepare a Petition, &c. &c. &c.

St. John's, 9th January, 1829.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and in reply, request that you will express to His Excellency the Governor, our acknowledgments for his kindness in directing you to acquaint us of the view which His Excellency has been pleased to take of the Petition of the Inhabitants of this town to the House of Commons.

In transmitting a copy of that Petition for the perusal of His Excellency, we beg to assure you, that we were actuated solely by that feeling of respect for His Excellency, which, in common with all other persons under his Government, we have invariably entertained; and it affords us no small gratification to receive from you this distinguished proof of His Excellency's desire to understand correctly the wishes of the inhabitants of St. John's.

We have, therefore, the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency, that, in petitioning the House of Commons, against the imposition of any further Duties on Goods imported into, or exported from, this Island, we never entertained a thought of opposing internal improvement; and that, although we are ignorant of any system having been proposed by Mr. Huskisson, the numerous proofs of paternal attention which, under every administration, we have received from His Majesty's Government, give us cause to believe that the improvements contemplated by that Minister were wisely calculated

to promote the welfare and happiness of the Colony. And we trust that His Excellency, on a re-perusal of the petition, will find that the inhabitants do not presume to offer to His Majesty's Government the alternative which His Excellency has supposed; but they humbly conceive that the Duties formerly raised in the Island, (the balance arising from which is attested by public documents) would, together with the claims for compensation preferred in the Petition, be sufficient to satisfy the justice of Parliament in continuing to defray the expenses of the Colony by liberal grants, instead of imposing additional duties.

But, as great doubts are entertained throughout the Island as to the right of Parliament to impose the contemplated duties, and it being conceived that such a course would be contrary to the Declaratory Act referred to in the Petition, the inhabitants of St. John's, without meaning to convey the slightest disrespect towards His Majesty's Government, by whom so many benefits have lately been conferred upon the Colony, or intending to imply that any of the present expenses of the Island could be dispensed with, are desirous of bringing that constitutional question under the solemn consideration of the House of Commons; and we trust that on further observation, His Excellency will see cause to be satisfied that the alternative concerning reduction in the expenditure to which you refer, is not raised in opposition to the present mode of paying those expenses of the Island out of sums supposed to have accrued from the taxes already imposed, but to any Parliamentary enactment for laying additional Duties; and, as the measure would be regarded by them as unconstitutional, the people would rather suffer the inconveniences which may follow a reduction, than willingly submit to such an enactment.

This sentiment we believe to be one which we entertain in common with all His Majesty's subjects; and unassociated as it is with any intention to embarrass the proceedings of Government, we trust that it will be justly appreciated by His Majesty's Ministers, as well as by His Excellency, and that it may never be the cause of disturbing the reciprocal feeling of confidence and good-will which should ever subsist between the Government and the people.

We hope that in this explanation His Excellency may discover sufficient proof, that no allusion to either of the three branches of expenditure mentioned in your letter, was meant in the Petition, and that, consequently, no wish to reduce them was intended to be expressed by the inhabitants of St. John's; and with reference to that branch which you more particularly allude to, we beg to state, for the information of His Excellency, that although the expense incident to the maintenance of the poor and destitute sick might be thought disproportionate to the rest of the establishment, we are confident that we shall only express the sense of the inhabitants at large, by assuring His Excellency that it would be a source of deep regret if any thing contained in their Petition could, by any construction, induce His Excellency (especially at this inclement season of the year) to curtail that branch of the public expenditure.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) T. H. BROOKING,
N. W. HOYLES,
W. B. ROW,
J. B. BLAND,
T. BENNETT, jun.
W. THOMAS,
S. LAWLER.

To W. H. BRUCE, Esq.,
Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. }

Secretary's Office,

St. John's, 12th January, 1829.

GENTLEMEN,

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 9th inst., and, having laid the same before His Excellency, I have received His Excellency's commands in reply, to offer to you the following observations that arise upon its perusal,—and the Petition to which it refers.

In doing so, His Excellency desires me, in the first place, expressly to state, that neither in the former nor present communication was, or is, it intended to offer any opinion upon the propriety of the contemplated tax, or the soundness of your claims on the fund supposed to have accrued by excess of revenue of the Colony; but His Excellency's remarks are confined to the proposal for a diminished expenditure, and on this point His Excellency desires me to observe, that in considering the Petition transmitted to the House of Commons, it is not the construction here put upon it, that is of so much importance, as the point of view in which it will present itself to that branch of the Legislature to which it is addressed.

It cannot but be known to the Committee, as well as to most of the inhabitants of St. John's, that many persons in England, connected with Newfoundland, but not interested in its prosperity, have been loud in their complaints both of the expense already incurred by His Excellency in its behalf, and of the plans he has submitted for its improvement, deeming the Colony equally undeserving of the one and the other; and His Excellency cannot but fear that the clause of the Petition to which your attention was directed, (and by which it may fairly be inferred that some suitable reductions in the expenditure can be made, "with due regard to the interests of the inhabitants,") does furnish them with an engine which they may plausibly use to strengthen their previous declarations, that increased expenditure is not only uncalculated for, but a diminution in the existing one practicable; and when it is brought to your recollection, that, with the exception of the established

Civil List, the whole of the remainder of the expenditure falls on the responsibility of the Governor, you must be sensible that to propose or incur increased expenditure, while at the same time it will be impressed upon the House of Commons that the inhabitants, who are the parties interested, see an opening for reduction, would subject the Governor to the charge of prodigality, and that he would deservedly expose himself to reprehension, for an undue expenditure of the public money, at a time when the most parsimonious economy is absolutely called for in every department of Government.

Under the persuasion that advantage may be taken of the clause in the petition alluded to, to give it the contemplated interpretation—and which can only be removed by the body with whom it originated—His Excellency has been most reluctantly compelled to withhold his Estimates for different matters connected with the comfort and advantage of your town and neighbourhood; and he feels that, until the result of the Petition of the inhabitants shall be known, he has no alternative but to restrict the expenditure to the Civil List, and the most urgent and unavoidable claims that may arise beyond it.

At the same time, His Excellency desires me to assure you, and the inhabitants of St. John's, that the same anxiety for their welfare and prosperity which has already exposed him to the animadversion of those from whom the people of Newfoundland might justly have hoped for protection and encouragement, will ever actuate him in their behalf; and that he will at all times be ready to join in promoting those measures conducive to their interests, when he may with consistency do so; for His Excellency can have no pleasure so great as when his exertions are devoted to the comfort and happiness of the community of St. John's.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. H. BRUCE,
Secretary.

To the Gentlemen composing the
Committee to prepare a Petition, &c. &c. }

St. John's, 14th January, 1829.

SIR,

We have had the honour to receive your letter of the 12th inst., in answer to ours of the 9th, communicating the observations of His Excellency the Governor thereon, and up in the Petition to the House of Commons; and also acquainting us of His Excellency's determination to withhold his estimates of different matters connected with the comfort and advantage of the town and its neighbourhood, and to restrict the public expenditure to the Civil List, and the most urgent and unavoidable claims which may arise beyond it.

Of the necessity by which His Excellency felt himself compelled to adopt these measures, we do not presume to judge. The Committee, in performing the task assigned to them, have been actuated by no feeling, but an earnest desire for the public good.—They have not sought to propitiate, or in any way connect themselves with, persons opposed in the views of His Excellency, being perfectly sensible of the advantage which must ever result to the Colony from a perfect union, and cordial co-operation between the Governor and the people. And the Committee feel assured that any attempt by such persons to give to the Petition the interpretation contemplated by His Excellency, will be effectually repelled by the disclosure of the plan which, you intimate, has been submitted by His Excellency for the improvement of the Colony, and which, when developed, we doubt not, will preserve His Excellency from any imputation of undue expenditure.

We request you will be pleased to assure His Excellency that we shall take an early opportunity of acquainting the inhabitants of the anxiety for their welfare and prosperity which His Excellency has been pleased to express. And our functions, as a Committee, being now suspended, by the transmission of the petition to England, we beg to repeat our acknowledgments of His Excellency's kindness in causing to be imparted to us His Excellency's observations on the important subject to which our correspondence has been invited.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) THOMAS H. BROOKING,
N. W. HOYLES,
W. B. ROW,
JOHN B. BLAND,
THOMAS BENNETT, Jun.
WM. THOMAS,
STEPHEN LAWLER.

WILLIAM H. BRUCE, Esq. }
Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. }

The Committee beg to acquaint the inhabitants that their Petition has been forwarded by the brig *Leander*, under the care of Mr. WM. H. GADEN, who is specially charged to deliver it into the hands of Mr. ROBINSON, M. P. for Worcester, for the purpose of being presented by him to the House of Commons.

Having thus rendered an account of their services, the Committee embrace the present opportunity to congratulate the community at large upon that degree of excellent temper, cordiality, and harmony, which has been manifested by the public during the whole of their proceedings in this important business; and the Committee indulge a sanguine hope of

being enabled in the spring to communicate to the inhabitants a satisfactory result.

THOMAS H. BROOKING,
NEWMAN W. HOYLES,
W. B. ROW,
JOHN B. BLAND,
THOMAS BENNETT, Jun.
WM. THOMAS,
STEPHEN LAWLER.

St. John's, 19th January, 1829.

Sales at Auction.

On Wednesday next,

The 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,

At the Dwelling-House of the late

Mr. PATRICK MYHAN,
WILL BE SOLD,

ALL the said PATRICK MYHAN'S right, title, and interest in the said Dwelling-House, for the unexpired term of Eleven years, from the 1st May next, subject to the annual rent of 18*l.* Sterling.

Immediately after which,

A QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

CONSISTING OF

1 SET Dining Tables,
1 Sofa and Cover,
8 Beds and Bedding,
1 Chest Drawers, Tables, Chairs,
Fenders and Fire Irons,
1 Wash-hand Stand,
1 Large Mirror,
5 Sets Curtains, 1 Carpet,
3 Tea-trays, 4 Pictures,
1 Set China,
Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Jugs,
1 Silver Watch,
A lot of Kitchen Utensils,
10 Dozen white Mugs,
2 Dozen Jugs,
2 Dozen Cups and Saucers,
A lot of Looking Glasses,
A lot of empty Casks, consisting of Puncheons, Tierces, Barrels, and Hogsheads,
Empty Jars, Cansisters, Sample Glasses, &c.
A lot of Fold Nails,
And sundry other articles.

Also,

The Outstanding Debts due to the late
PATRICK MYHAN, amounting to
£135: 14: 7.

(By order of the Administratrix to the Estate of the late Patrick Myhan)

January 22.

HENRY SHEA,
Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY next,

The 29th instant, at 12 o'clock,

On the Premises,

WILL BE SOLD,

ALL the late PATRICK MYHAN'S right, title, and interest in a small Farm, containing about 3 Acres, situate on the North side of the road leading to *Waterford Bridge*, on which there is a House, and a large heap of Manure.

The Farm is held under a Grant from Government, dated in May 1822, subject to an annual rent of 8*l.* 6*d.* Sterling, and renewable at the expiration of every 30 years, on the payment of a small fine.

(By order of the Administratrix to the Estate of the late Patrick Myhan)

January 22.

HENRY SHEA,
Auctioneer.

Mr. BUSTEED,

Intending to leave the Island about the 5th next month,

WILL DISPOSE OF HIS

Household Furniture,

BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant,

And subsequent days.

The Furniture is chiefly new, useful, and well adapted for family convenience, and comprises in it a very elegant Rosewood, six Octave, Grand Cabinet PIANOFORTE, with Pillars, and French polished, made by Mr. R. WILLIAMS, the Patentee Maker to the Royal Family;—it can be seen any day previous to the Sale, from 12 till 3 o'clock.

Particulars in a future advertisement.

January 15.

Notice.

A Female Servant

OF industrious, domestic habits, who understands plain cookery, will bear of a situation on application at the Office of this Paper.

January 22.

Notices.

FIRE WOOD,

For the use of the Troops in Garrison at this place.

150 CORDS of Fir FIRE WOOD, of Merchantable quality, and to be delivered on or before the 24th June next, at the Fuel-yard, as under:—

Fort William 100 Cords,
Fort Townsend .. 50 ditto.

The Cord of Wood to be composed of the length, breadth, and height, usually furnished to Government, and to be piled in the above yards, by the Contractor, four Cords high, if required, and measured in the said piles.

Tenders, in triplicate, stating the price in Sterling money, addressed to the Subscriber, for any part of the above, (not less than 20 cords) will be received at this Office, until SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at noon—marked on the envelope, "Tenders for Fire Wood."

Payment will be made in British Silver money, or in Dollars at 4*s.* 4*d.* Sterling, each, at the option of the principal Commissariat Officer; and security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

C. W. BEVERLEY,
Commissariat Office, St. John's, }
14th January, 1829. } D. A. C. G.

Surveyor-General's Office, }
10th January, 1829. }

THE advertisement for Tenders for making One Mile of Road along the N. E. side of *Windsor Lake*, towards *Portugal Cove*, is hereby countermanded.

GEORGE HOLBROOK,
Surveyor-General.

THE Treasurer of the *Benevolent Irish Society* gratefully acknowledges the receipt of TWO POUNDS from the Hon. Judge BREXTON, in aid of its funds.
January 22.

THE Treasurer of the *St. John's Orphan Asylum School*, gratefully acknowledges to have received from the Hon. Judge BREXTON, the sum of THREE POUNDS, in aid of its funds.
January 22.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, that a Good Ordinary will be provided every day at 2 o'clock, at 1*s.* 6*d.* each, at *PARKIN'S Hotel*.
January 22.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of PATRICK MYHAN, late of this Town, deceased, are requested to send in the particulars thereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay over the same to
MARY MYHAN,
Administratrix.

January 22.

For Liverpool or Cork.

THE SUBSTANTIAL, WELL-BUILT, AND FAST-SAILING

Schooner YACHT,

To proceed from this on the 10th; but to accommodate PASSENGERS, if a sufficient number apply to make it an object, will be detained until the 20th or 25th instant.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

January 1.

On Sale.

BY

HUNTERS & Co.

SUPERFINE and middlings Flour,
Oatmeal, in barrels,
Indian Corn, in ditto,
Pearl Barley, in kegs,
New-York Pork, in barrels,
Hamburg Bread, in bags,
Quebec ditto, in bulk,
First quality Irish Butter,
Ditto ditto Hamburg ditto,
Teneriffe Wine, in pipes,
Bronte Madeira ditto, in hogsheads,
A few dozen superior St. Perry Wine, equal to Champagne,
Ditto ditto Claret Wine,
Hawsers from 4 to 6-inch,
Powder and Shot,
Flat Canvas,
No. ditto, from No. 1 to 7,
Negrohead Tobacco, in kegs,
Superior Souchong Tea.

January 22.

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.



Boots' Corner.

MELODIES.

(From Moore's National Melodies—6th number.)

If thou would have thy charms enchant our eyes,
First win our heart, for there thine empire lies!
Beauty in vain would mount a heartless throne—
Her right divine is given by Love alone.

What would the rose, with all her pride, be worth,
Were there no sun to call her brightness forth?
Maidens unloved, like flowers in darkness thrown,
Wait but that light which comes from Love alone.

Fair as thy charms in yonder glass appear,
Ah, trust them not, they'll fade from year to year:
Wouldst thou still have them shine as first they shone,
Go fix thy mirror in Love's eyes alone.

If I speak to thee in Friendship's name,
Thou think'st I talk too coldly:
If I mention Love's devoted flame,
Thou say'st I speak too boldly.
Between these two unequal fires,
Why doom me thus to hover?

I'm a friend if such thy heart requires,
If more thou seekst, a lover,
Which shall it be?
How shall I woo?

Fair one, choose between the two.

Though the wings of Love will brightly play,
When first he comes to woo thee;
There's a chance that he may fly away
As fast as he flies to thee:

While Friendship, though on foot she come,
No lights of fancy trying,
Will therefore oft be found at home,
When Love abroad is flying.

Which shall it be?
How shall I woo?

Dear one, choose between the two.

But if neither feeling suits thy heart,
Let's see (to please thee) whether
We may not learn some precious art
To mix their charms together—
One feeling still more sweet to form
From two so sweet already—

A Friendship that, like Love, is warm,
A Love, like Friendship, steady:
Thus let it be,
Thus let me woo;
Dearest, thus we'll join the two.

From the London Times, November 5.

By the General Steam Navigation Company's packet the *William Joliffe*, which left Hamburg on Saturday last, we have received papers from that city to the 1st inst. The Prussian States Gazette of the 30th ult. contains news from Varna to the 15th ult., four days later than the last despatches. On the evening of the 13th the Emperor Nicholas attended divine service in the Greek metropolitan church of that ruined city, and returned thanks for his recent successes. His Majesty was to return to Odessa on the following day. After the surrender of Varna the Turkish forces, advancing to raise the siege, retreated, and were pursued by the Russians under Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg.

The following are extracts from the Hamburg Reporter:—

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Early in the morning of the 12th of October, a *Te Deum* was chanted in the camp of Count Woronzow, and in presence of the Emperor, in celebration of the fall of Varna. The finest weather favoured this solemnity, at which all the foreign diplomats and officers were present. On the same morning the Capitan Pacha marched out of the citadel, together with the troops in favour of whom a capitulation had been agreed to. On the 13th his Majesty the Emperor attended divine service in the Greek metropolitan church of Varna. On the evening of the 14th, his Majesty had it in contemplation to embark for Odessa, and thence to continue uninterrupted his journey to St. Petersburg. The corps diplomatique was to embark for Odessa at the same time. Omer Vrione retreated immediately after the surrender of Varna, and had taken up a position on the opposite side of the Kamtschik. He was being closely pursued by Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg. The Grand Vizier had already advanced as far as the Kamtschik to support Omer Vrione, but in consequence of recent events had also made a retrograde movement.

Prince Dolgoruki, Count Serge Stroganoff, and Colonel Schilder, have been promoted to the rank of Generals, and General Adlerberg to that of Adjutant-General. Count Diebitsch has obtained the order of St. Andrew; General Benkendorf that of St. Vladimir of the first class; General Jomini that of St. Alexander Newsky, and Prince Trubetzkoi the same order set in brilliants.

LIVERPOOL, NOVEMBER 10.

GREECE.—The French papers of Saturday contain despatches from Gen. Mansou, detailing the capture of Navarino, Coron, and Modon, on the 6th ult. All the fortresses hitherto in possession of the Turks are now held by the French. The Turks made no defence whatever, but gave up the different places on the mere appearance of force, alleging that they were not at war with France or England. The English fleet co-operated with the French.

PORTUGAL.—Letters from Oporto, received in Plymouth, state "that several Constitutional gu-

rilla parties have sprung up in the northern provinces of Portugal. It is said that the Brazilian Consul had raised in Denmark 800 men, as volunteers for the young Queen of Portugal, to co-operate with the emigrants now in Plymouth; and that Generals Saldanha and Stubbs are in the Netherlands, endeavouring to raise volunteers in the same cause."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Prussian State Gazette, of the 24th ult. contains three bulletins from the Russian army, of the 5th, 8th, and 11th ult. which place the fall of Varna beyond a doubt, and also prove that the fall of that important fortress was entirely owing to the treachery of the second in command amongst the Turks, Jessul Pacha. According to these bulletins, the Russians, by the successful springing of mines, on the 3d and 4th ult. made two breaches in the north bastion, nearest the sea, and in the second north bastion. On the 7th, a detachment of the Russians penetrated into the bastion, killed all the Turks who defended it, and led away by their ardour, rushed into the middle of the town. Reinforcements were sent to them, but, as the bulletin says, they were ordered to retreat, in order to avoid bloodshed, as they could not be expected to stand against the entire garrison of the place; or, in other words, they were repulsed, and driven out with great loss. It is stated that, though unsuccessful, this assault had the effect of convincing the Turks that the place was no longer tenable, and that accordingly, on the 9th, Jussuf Pacha, one of the chief commanders of the town, after some previous negotiation, entered the Russian camp to treat of a surrender, and was referred to Admiral Greig. On the evening of the 9th, Jussuf Pacha was with Count Woronzow, whom he told that, as the place was incapable of further defence, and as the Capitan Pacha would not consent to a capitulation on any terms, he was resolved not to return to the fortress, but to place himself under the protection of the emperor. The traitor had, no doubt, previously tampered with the garrison, for, as soon as his resolution was known in the town, the garrison laid down their arms, and that night and the next morning went to the Russian Camp, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The Capitan Pacha, on the Russians entering the place, retired to the citadel with 300 men, who continued faithful to him, and when there requested leave to retire unmolested. This permission was granted, and he and his companions proceeded to join Omer Vrione, who, with the Grand Vizier, had brought up a force to relieve Varna.

The operations before Shoomla are brought down to the 3d of October. They are not of much importance. On the 28th of September the Turks made an assault on the Russian left wing, but were repulsed; and on the 2d ult. the Turks, with 4000 foot and 5000 horse, endeavoured to cut off a Russian reinforcement, arriving from the Silesia road; but here also they were unsuccessful, and obliged to return to the town.

The accounts from Little Wallachia, are to the 4th ult. On the 24th of September the Seraskier of Widdin advanced, from Kalafat, with 26,000 men and 30 cannon, and attacked Major-General Geismar. The battle lasted till night-fall without any decisive advantage, but the Russians having renewed the attack in the night, the Turks, after a desperate resistance, were defeated with, as the bulletin states, some thousands killed and the loss of 600 prisoners. Ten thousand of them, it is stated, arrived at Kalafat without their arms, having thrown them away in their retreat. The Russian General was promoted in consequence of this victory, which, it is expected, will secure the tranquillity of Little Wallachia.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the new levy for the Russian army will raise it to upwards of 900,000 men, including those of the military colonies. Of this large force, it is said that it will be in the power of the Emperor to march 400,000 against the Turks in the approaching campaign, without weakening the armies which it would be necessary to leave as a check upon Austria and Sweden.

The report of the Kent meeting will be read with the deepest interest. Although the proceedings were on the whole tumultuous and confused, the sentiments of the speakers, on one side at least, were such as will redound at once to the honour of those who uttered them, and to the lasting benefit of the cause which they espoused. The skill of local and mechanical arrangement was decidedly with the Brunswick faction. They were concentrated, the liberal party were scattered, so that when the show of hands was called for, the collection in that one spot which formed the head-quarters of the club-men, appeared more imposing on behalf of the petition than on any other single spot against it. For the wording of the petition itself, apart from the understood objects of those who moved it, we see nothing to complain of. There is merely a profession of attachment to the Protestant Constitution, a declaration of regret at "the proceedings which have for a long time been carrying on in Ireland," (which, generally speaking, might apply as well to the Orange proceedings as those of the Catholics,) and there is no direct prayer whatever against the grant of civil privilege to the Catholics. Though such, no doubt, was in the minds of those who brought it forward, they had too much respect for public opinion, and too much dread of an absolute defeat, to venture to clothe their violence in language more explicit. They did not dare to propose a distinct and positive refusal of Catholic Emancipation. So extraordinary, however, was the tumult while the petition was read, that not one person in ten could hear a sentence of it.

THE LEE PENNY.

The following account of a *Talisman*, celebrated over all Scotland, and popularly known by the rustic name of "the Lee Penny," is extracted from a work entitled "Picture of Scotland," recently published.

"About three miles below Lanark, on the north brink of the Clyde, is the Lee, the patrimonial estate of the family of Lockhart, so distinguished during the seventeenth century for their eminence in the Scottish Courts of Law. Lee House is a very fine mansion, lately modernised in the castellated style. It contains many good portraits, among which may be mentioned a bust of Claverhouse, full lengths of Maria Theresa and Joseph II. of Germany, Oliver Cromwell, President Lockhart, Count Lockhart, the great lawyer of the time of Cromwell. The Lockharts were distinguished by arms long before they had become so eminent in the law. Simon Locard accompanied the good Sir James Douglas to Palestine, bearing the heart of Bruce enclosed in a locked case, on which account his name was changed to Lockhart, and he obtained for his armorial bearings, a heart attached to a lock, with the motto of "Corde serrata pando." Engaging in the wars of the Holy Sepulchre, this hero had the good fortune to make a Saracen of rank his prisoner. The lady of the warrior came to pay his ransom, and was counting out the money, when she happened to drop from her purse a small jewel which she immediately hastened to pick up with an air of careful solicitude. Lockhart eagerly inquired the nature of the jewel, and learning that it was a mediocritous talisman, refused to deliver up his captive unless it were added to the sum previously stipulated. The lady was obliged to comply, and Simon brought it home to Scotland, where it has since continued in the possession of his descendants, perhaps the only existing memorial of the crusades in this country. It is called the *Lee Penny*, on account of its being set in the centre of an old English coin. Triangular in shape, it measures about one third of an inch each way, and is of a dark red colour, but perfectly transparent. The nature of the stone cannot be determined by lapidaries, being apparently different in all respects from any known in this quarter of the world. To the edge of the stone a small silver chain has been attached, and the whole is deposited in a gold box which the Empress Louisa presented to the late Count Lockhart. The Lee Penny did not lose its talismanic property on being transferred to a country of Christians. On the contrary, it has been all along, even to the present day, remarkable for medical virtue. It is especially sovereign in the diseases of horned cattle. The mode of administering it is this. Holding it by the chain, it is three times plumped down into a quantity of water, and once drawn round—*three dips and a swirl*, as the country people fondly express it—and, on the cattle or others affected drinking this water, the cure is speedy and effectual. Even at this day, rife as the gospel is now said or supposed to be, people sometimes come from great distances, with vessels, which they fill with water charmed in the manner described, and which they take home in order to administer it to their bestial. In the reign of Charles I., the people of Newcastle, being afflicted with the plague, sent for, and obtained a loan of the Lee Penny, leaving the sum of 6,000*l.* sterling in its place as a pledge. They found it so effectual, or were impressed with so high an opinion of its virtues, that they proposed to keep it, and forfeit the money; but the Laird of Lee would not consent to part with so venerable and so gifted an heir-loom. The Laird of that time was a high cavalier, and one of the charges brought against him by the enlightened party whom he had to oppose, was that he effected cures by means of urocrancy. One other remarkable instance of its efficacy is recorded. About the beginning of the last century, Lady Baird of Saughtonhall, having been bit by a mad dog, and exhibited all the symptoms of hydrophobia, obtained a loan of the talisman, and, having drunk and bathed in the water which it had sanctified, got completely better. That this transaction really took place, seems indubitable, for an ancient female member of the Lee family who died lately, remembered hearing the Laird who lent the Penny to Lady Baird, describe how he and his dame had been invited to Saughtonhall, and splendidly entertained, in gratitude for the use of the talisman. Being now visited by an incredible number of persons, whose curiosity has been excited respecting it, Sir Charles M'Donald Lockhart, the present proprietor, has recently adopted the idea of keeping an album, in which their names are recorded. We have all seen the use made of it by the author of *Waverley*, in his chivalric tale "the *Talisman*."

On Sale.

About 6 or 7 tons of prime Upland

HAY,

FOR SALE, by

January 8. THOMAS HOULTON.

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.

On Sale.

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.

Notices.

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.	Description	Price
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	2 10 0
15—1	Ditto Looking Glass (mahogany frame)	2 10 0
16—1	Ditto Card Table	3 0 0
17—1	Ditto Foot-stool	1 5 0
18—1	Ditto ditto	1 0 0
19—1	Ditto ditto	1 0 0
20—1	Ditto Tea Canister	1 0 0
21—1	Ditto ditto	0 15 0
180 Tickets, at 20s. each		180 0 0

The Drawing of our Lottery, which was intended to take place on the 15th instant, will, in consequence of some unforeseen occurrence, be postponed for some time. Notice will be given when the Drawing will take place.

OEHLSCHLAGER & Co.

December 18.

THE Express Packet is now laid up for the winter season, and a suitable boat provided, with an experienced crew, to run between Harbour-Grace and Portugal Cove, as often as favourable opportunities offer.—Fares until 1st May;—

Housekeepers and Planters 10s.
Servants and Children 5s.
Single letters, and packages in proportion, 1s.

Should the communication by water be interrupted at any time during the winter, a Letter-carrier will proceed weekly, weather permitting, from Harbour-Grace to St. John's, by land.

N. B.—The Public will please take notice, that no accounts will be kept for postages or passages.

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

January 8.

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 BAXTER'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.

Printed and Published every THURSDAY, by the Proprietor, JOHN SHEA, at his Office opposite the Custom-House, Water-Street, where Advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received and carefully attended to. Orders will also be transmitted by Mr. THOMAS FLETCHER, Merchant, Harbour-Grace.—ONE GUINEA per annum.