



# Newfoundlander.

No. 92.

THURSDAY, April 23, 1829.

Sixpence.

## EDINBURGH.

## MEETING IN SUPPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

(From the Second Edition of the Caledonian Mercury, March 14.)

It is with feelings of no ordinary pride and satisfaction that we lay before our readers an ample, and, notwithstanding the shortness of the time, we will say accurate and faithful report of the proceedings and speeches at the great meeting held this day in the Assembly-room, George-street, for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament in favour of the measures now in progress for the removal of all civil disabilities from our Catholic fellow-subjects. In point of numbers, rank, respectability, and talent, no meeting of equal weight and importance was ever, perhaps, convened in this city. The speech of Dr. Chalmers formed one of the most striking features of this meeting. That celebrated man rose above himself, and above all his former efforts upon this occasion, exemplifying, in the effects produced by his address upon the minds and feelings of his auditory, all the wonders which are related of the great ancient masters of oratory. At the conclusion the whole assembly, amounting to little short of two thousand persons, simultaneously rose, and waving their hats in the air, raised deafening shouts and huzzas, which continued for a number of minutes, and would have been prolonged but for the necessity of proceeding with the remaining business of the meeting. Nor was Dr. Chalmers the only member of the learned body to which he belongs present upon this occasion. To the eternal honour of our great metropolitan University, no less than ten of her professors, including the most distinguished names of which she can boast, attended the meeting; for, besides Dr. Chalmers, we observed professors Leslie, Wallace, Jameson, Bell, Napier, Pillans, Alison, Russell, and Sir Wm. Hamilton. Among the other distinguished persons present were, Sir James W. Moncreiff, Baronet, Dean of Faculty, Sir Wm. Fettes, Baronet, Sir W. Arbuthnot, Baronet, Sir Robert Liston, Bart., the Solicitor-General, Francis Jeffrey, Esq., Thomas Thomson, Esq., J. A. Murray, Esq., James Ferguson, Esq., Robert Jamieson, Esq., Thomas Mailland, Esq., Archibald Alison, Esq., A. D., Alexander Wood, Esq., A. D., A. E. Monteith, Esq., Alexander Fletcher, Esq., the Hon. Charles Hope, J. J. Hope Johnstone, Esq., R. Clerk Rattray, Esq., D. Carnegie, Esq., of Craigo; Francis Walker Drummond, Esq., of Hawthornden; Mr. James Mackay, jeweller; Mr. Adam Black, bookseller; the Rev. Dr. Morehead, the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, Pottorow; the Rev. Dr. Hunter, the Rev. John Browne, Rose-street; the Rev. Henry Grey, St. Mary's, &c. &c. The room was crowded to excess in every part, and, with the exception of a momentary and accidental interruption, the greatest order prevailed. At five o'clock, p. m., that is two hours after the meeting separated, upwards of 1500 gentlemen had signed the petitions.

On the Chair being taken, Sir WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT explained the object of the meeting, after which

Sir JAMES MONCREIFF rose, and was received by loud cheering. He addressed the meeting nearly as follows:—Sir William Arbuthnot—Gentlemen—Having been long thoroughly convinced that the removal of the disabilities from our Roman Catholic brethren was not merely an act of justice now imperiously demanded—or, lest any gentleman should not like that term, let me say an act of generosity, which no man of a generous spirit can refuse—but an object of the deepest and most vital importance to the welfare and prosperity, to the dearest interests, and most precious rights of all the inhabitants of these islands—(cheers)—and being still convinced that the true interests and honour, the true greatness, strength, and security of the Protestant establishment and faith, will be best promoted by the

removal of those trammels which the zealous efforts of some have hitherto resisted. Having these convictions, I say, it is impossible for me not to feel a glow of warm satisfaction and gratitude, when I now see this mighty subject, this great and important question, recommended by his most gracious Majesty himself, and firmly pursued by the ministers who now wield the power of the government. It is—it would be idle and unandid to disguise the fact, that there is still a difference of opinion in the country on this subject; though I will not readily admit that its extent is to be estimated by the popular clamour, and by the unfair means which have been taken to raise that clamour, by those who have either misunderstood, or wilfully misrepresented, the true question at issue. It was the opinion of many of those gentlemen who were in favour of the measure of Government, considering the position which the question had assumed in the hands of the ministers of the Crown, that it was not either necessary or expedient to agitate the minds of the public of Edinburgh on the subject. But the proceedings adopted by others rendered it impossible to allow the matter to stand. When we see a petition against all concessions to Roman Catholics advertised as the petition of the citizens of Edinburgh, without thinking of the manner in which it was got up, or the conduct of those who have prepared it, we never can permit that the petition to go to Parliament was expressing the sense of the people of Edinburgh, knowing and believing, as we sincerely do, that a large majority of the intelligence of all these Scotchmen in Edinburgh who are capable of estimating the question of civil rights, are in favour of the removal of the Catholic disabilities. (Hear, hear, hear.)—We therefore came to the resolution of desiring a meeting to propose resolutions in favour of the measure, never doubting that this was the only way to prepare men's minds to consider the question; and that it can only be fairly done by bringing the subject previously before them at a public meeting. (Cheers.)—This is no question about the errors of the Roman Catholic religion. This is no question concerning the truth of the Protestant religion, as the true doctrines of the Holy Scriptures will stand its ground without the aid of ministers, or petitions to Parliament, or any resolution of Parliament itself. (Loud cheers.)—I am a friend to the removal of the disabilities that oppress the Roman Catholics, not because I think lightly of the difference which, according to my best information, subsists between their religion and Protestantism—not because I think lightly of the errors of the Roman Catholic faith, but for the very opposite reason. I desire to grant to the Roman Catholic the free exercise of his religion, according to his conscience, and the free declaration of his opinions, because I think I am entitled to claim the same privilege I would grant to him. I have therefore no hesitation in declaring my opinion against the errors of the Roman Catholic religion. In the doctrines, observances, and constitution of the Roman Catholic Church, there is a wide, a dangerous, and perhaps, I may say, a false departure from the truth of the revealed religion of Jesus Christ. But because I think so, am I to impose civil disabilities upon them, or to continue those to which they are liable, when the necessity for doing so has long since departed? Quite the reverse! The more earnestly and fervently I think of the truth of Protestantism, the more do I desire to see all disabilities for conscience sake removed from our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. My opinion rests on three distinct grounds; first, the great principle of religious toleration; secondly, the true interests of the Protestant Church and Faith; and, thirdly, the peace of the empire in the tranquillity of Ireland. (Hear.)—And first, as to religious toleration, it is not necessary to explain to a meeting like this, that principle which grew up in this country by the reformation and the revolution—which forms the basis of our civil rights and our religious constitution—and by which alone men are permitted to worship God according to their conscience. Any thing that imposes a burden on men for their religious belief, is a violation of the principle of toleration, and in some sort or degree a persecution for conscience sake. I know there is a distinction taken by some men between toleration in religious opinions, and the giving political power. But, for my part, I cannot see the difference between punishing a man for his religion by burning, by torture, by banishment, or by deprivation of office, and punishing him by declaring him incapable to hold office. (Hear.) It is the same thing. No man can deny it; and the question must come to this: Is there or is there not a necessity to justify a degree

of violation of the great principle of toleration? Such a necessity may exist. I do not deny it. It did exist probably when those laws were enacted. It did exist to some extent, in the terror of the power of the Roman Catholic King—of officers of State Roman Catholics, at a time when yet the Pope had such power that he looked forward to and expected to regain his sway over these islands. But how different does the case stand now! (Hear.) After centuries that the Protestant religion had been established—and through centuries recommended itself to the affections of the people, strengthened by long possession—it is impossible to say that there is not a wide difference; and the question now is, whether we will continue the disabilities when the necessity is gone; in short, whether we will continue still to violate the principles of justice, and deny their rights to our fellow-citizens. I have heard it stated that these statutes are the bulwarks of our Protestant faith. I say, our Protestant faith needs no such bulwarks. But truly they are bulwarks; they are bulwarks against the Protestant faith—bulwarks for the continuance and preservation of the Roman Catholic religion. (Hear.) They are barriers which shut out the light of truth, and close the avenues to the power of reason—strongholds and fortresses which guard the entrance to the territory of papal error. Can any man deny that these laws produce this effect? Let him look at the state of society in Ireland. Look at the position of many of the noble peers and gentlemen who profess the Roman Catholic religion! Independent altogether of religious tenets, consider the position of these gentlemen, who must consider it a point of honour as gentlemen to adhere to the party persecuted. With them argument and reason can have no weight. They will not give ear to you. They know that they cannot change their religion without abandoning the ties of honour and the daily intercourse of friendship. Look also at the lower classes. So long as you continue to persecute their religion, you place them entirely in the hands of the Roman Catholic priests. They also feel strongly the ties of clan and honour. So long as their masters are of the same religion, they will not dissent from them, else they would lose their caste in society. Remove their disabilities, and what is the consequence? The powers of argument and reason will have fair play, and Catholic and Protestant will mingle together without jealousy, when the birth-right of the former is restored to them. Therefore, on my second ground, I desire the removal of the disabilities. But if any man object to these grounds, or does not think them sufficient, then I desire him to look to my third ground. I desire the disabilities to be removed, to insure the safety of the empire in the tranquillity of Ireland. I will not go into minute particulars; but I ask, can any one who has paid any attention to the matter, and who has considered the condition of Ireland during the last ten or twenty years, doubt that there is a necessity of doing something to restore tranquillity to that country? (Hear.) I say we are bound to give credit to his Majesty's ministers—I say peculiarly to the present ministers—when they tell us that they know there is some necessity for taking decisive measures to restore tranquillity to Ireland. They have told us so, and surely we must give them credit for honesty in telling us so. Surely we must believe that something is necessary, when we know that those very ministers, when only last year they did not see any necessity, who were then of opinion that it would be dangerous to remove the disabilities, now yield to the conviction of circumstances, and to their honour changed their opinion. And upon what ground have they done so, but upon a thorough and honest conviction, knowing, as it is said they did, that the counsel which they gave to his Majesty was but in accordance with his or their preconceived opinions. (Cheers.) How, then, can this change of opinion have come, but from the evidence of facts, bringing the force of conviction to their minds. They saw that the time was come, when, in order to preserve the empire from the calamity of civil war and bloodshed, something must be done to tranquillise Ireland. I may assume then that the necessity exists for something being done. And the question has been asked in Parliament and elsewhere, what do you propose to do? I say remove the disabilities of the Catholics, or nothing is done; or if you will not do this, and yet you admit that something must be done, I ask what then do you propose to do?—and I have never heard any thing like an answer to this question. One party say, educate the people; but in making this proposal they forget that the danger is imminent, impending—that there is no time

for such a case to work—for we know not what another year may produce. Another set of men propose another remedy. They tell us they are ready to subscribe money, to give their services, if necessary, in defence of the Protestant establishment against the violence of the Catholics of Ireland. O! vain and weak, I had almost said wicked boasting—to think to strengthen the government by such means. They would glory in triumphing over their Roman Catholic brethren—a kingdom divided against itself. Would they glory in aiming brother against brother—in arming the son against the father—in seeing the green fields in which they hailed with enthusiasm their Sovereign's presence, in the honest, warm, light-hearted hope, that it was the harbinger of peace, and tranquillity, and conciliation—would they glory in seeing these green fields drenched in the blood that so warmed, and cheered, and welcomed him to their shores? (Loud cheering.) And will they glory to think, that after all this is done, they will come back in a worse condition than they set out? You will find the land desolated and devastated—you will find, if you triumph—for I will not speak of the opposite alternative—you will then find yourselves surrounded by a death-like silence—by faction and by peril, when no man will be able to look his brother in the face, without the suspicion that he may prove his murderer. (Loud cheers.) They must have stout hearts, indeed, who would venture to propose such remedies. For myself I have not the courage to look at them. I turn my eyes with horror from them, and turn to the glory and majesty of true valour, enthroned in the heart of the great Captain of the age—to the majesty of conquering the Roman Catholics of Ireland by giving them peace and freedom. (Loud cheers.) Any man may differ from that distinguished person in politics or otherwise; but he will be little worthy of being esteemed as a lover of liberty or true patriotism, if he withhold his acknowledgment of gratitude for the distinguished service he is now doing to the state. I pray God that he may be preserved to finish what he has so well begun, and that he may long live to enjoy its fruits—the most glorious of all his well won fields. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It has been said in Parliament, by persons who are not acquainted with the knowledge and experience of the people of Scotland, that the opinion of all Scotland is adverse to concessions. I deny the proposition. I firmly and sincerely believe that the Scots too well know how to value religious liberty—they have had too much experience in the history of their country of the dreadful oppression of burdens upon the religious conscience, to think for a moment that it is reasonable, without absolute necessity, to continue such burdens on their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. (Cheers.) Another statement I have heard, that the clergy of Scotland are adverse to concessions. I wonder at such a statement; but I need not vindicate the church of Scotland, when I see my reverend friend near me, Dr. Chalmers—(tremendous cheering)—who, I trust, will himself tell you how far he thinks it will be dangerous to the church of Scotland to admit Catholics to civil offices. I will also read to you a letter from a distinguished minister, who is prevented from attending here—the Rev. Dr. Thomson, of St. George's. (Great cheering.) And are there not many others of the same opinion? I believe there are, even within these walls at this moment. But whether here or not, they live in the knowledge or in the memory of the gentlemen present—clergymen who have shown the greatest zeal in defence of the church of Scotland, and against the errors of popery. I will tell you a little more on this subject. In the year 1813, this subject was taken up by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, where a petition was carried against concessions; but a dissent was entered by two members of the church on that occasion, and nobody has since that period made a single attempt to propose a similar petition. In the same year it was proposed in the General Assembly of the church of Scotland to petition against concessions; but it was met by a counter petition, asserting the great principle of religious toleration, but at the same time desiring that Parliament would take measures to guard the Protestant interests from any evil consequences. This was the resolution of the general assembly, passed, not unanimously, but by such a decided majority of opinion, that no one proposed to bring the question to a vote. I am entitled to say, therefore, that the opinion of the Church of Scotland stands otherwise than what has been stated. (Cheers.)—If any man suppose that I think the removal of the disabilities will work a magical cure of all the evils that affect Ireland, I will swear that I

think no such thing. I never thought such a thing. These evils are too great to be cured in an instant. But I say, till you remove the disabilities, you do nothing to effect a cure; and when you do so, I believe you will lay the basis of a system which will be productive of union, of conciliation, of illumination, and of peace and tranquillity in Ireland. In my conscience I believe, that the blessing of the Almighty will rest on this great work of peace, and charity, and true wisdom. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The DEAN OF FACULTY then read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson, expressing his regret, that owing to particular circumstances, he was unable to attend the meeting, but intimating his entire concurrence in its object. The Reverend Doctor explained at considerable length his views of the measures in progress, as tending to promote religious liberty; and concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That every attempt to abolish religious errors, by imposing civil disabilities, or other temporal penalties on those by whom they are conscientiously cherished has been found merely to foster and perpetuate such errors, and that the present state of Popery in Ireland is to be ascribed mainly to this cause."

Mr. A. SMITH, banker, seconded the resolution. Dr. M'LAGAN moved the second resolution:—

"That it would obviously conduce to the prosperity and glory of the State, that the talents and energies of every class of its subjects should be available for its service, in every department in which they may be qualified to excel; and that the continued exclusion of one great class of Dissenters from the Established Church from stations for which they may be eminent fitted, while these are left open to the ambition of other Dissenters, is not only injurious to the public interest, but must beget a sense of injustice in those who are thus excluded, which can scarcely fail, in the long run, to endanger the public peace."

Sir A. MAITLAND GIBSON seconded the resolution.

Mr. JEFFREY next rose to address the meeting. I greatly fear that, owing to an indisposition under which I have been for some time labouring, it will be difficult for me to make myself heard, even for the very few words I intend to address to the meeting. I cannot, however, resist the temptation to say, that I never entered or rose to address a public meeting in this place, with more unmingled satisfaction and more intense delight than I entered the present. And this is not only because I never came into one with the greatness of the object of which I was so deeply impressed, but also because of the near and certain prospect of good afforded by the measures to which it is called to give its support; and also because I never before had the pleasure of seeing around me those with whom it was formerly my lot to differ, but with whom from a change of opinion alike honourable to all parties, I on the present occasion, most cordially agree. The greatness and urgency of the occasion have banished those differences of opinion which, on public matters, always exist in a free state. I trust that whenever we are called upon to consolidate our strength in support of measures like the present, we will always be ready to forget who are Whigs and who are Tories. Indeed, unless I much misread the signs of the times, I believe that the period is near at hand when all that has been called party politics will be of much less consequence—when the differences of faction, with all its watch-words, will dwindle into insignificance; and if shall be the aim and wish of all to unite for the common good. At the same time, I have still in me so much of the faint of the ancient leaven—so much of the indelible inherent mammon of Whiggery—that I wish the glory of perfecting the great work had been reserved for a Whig ministry, or at least that the glory should have been theirs who have been along consistent in the support of it. But while I make this disclosure of the infirmity of my heart, I do not grudge to the noble and high-minded originators of the concessions about to be granted, that glory which is so justly due to them. It is with no cold heart and niggardly hand that I come forward to thank and to venerate them. I must further subdue the remnants of my inherent Whiggery, by confessing that, in the present state of affairs, this measure could not possibly have been carried by a Whig Administration: not without the co-operation of those who were long and conscientiously opposed to it, but have now, by the force of circumstances, been induced to become, in equal truth and honesty, its supporters. Such blind and short-sighted creatures we are in all that lies within the province in which our interests and affections move; and so wonderfully does Providence work by means which to us might seem the most unlikely. As to the measure itself, I do not think it necessary, after what has been so well and so eloquently said. It is at once wise and just, and it is inevitably necessary—desirable alike for the good that it will bring about, and for the ill it will keep off—the peril which it alone can avert. I will not advert to those topics on which my learned friend addressed you, or bring again under your view the cheering changes to which this measure will lead. But I will recall in one word a not less tangible benefit, which consists in the gaining the affections of those ardent and aspiring spirits in another kingdom, and in the consequent moral improvement. It is among the worst consequences of injustice, to communicate to its victims the very vices which it imputes to them. They who are not trusted will soon cease to be trustworthy—they against whom the law is, will soon be against the law—they who are ruled

[For remainder, see last page.]

DUEL BETWEEN THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE EARL OF WINCHELSEA.

In order to make the subject referred to in the subjoined correspondence perfectly intelligible, we preface it by extracts from a letter addressed by Lord Winchelsea to Mr. Coleridge, Secretary to the Com-

mittee for Establishing the King's College, London, dated March 14:—

"I was one of those who, at first, thought the proposed plan might be practicable, and prove an antidote to the principles of the London University: I was not, however, very sanguine in my expectations, seeing many difficulties likely to arise in the execution of the suggested arrangement; and I confess that I felt rather doubtful as to the sincerity of the motives which had actuated some of the prime movers in this undertaking, when I considered that the Noble Duke, at the head his Majesty's Government had been induced, on this occasion, to assume a new character, and to step forward himself as the public advocate of religion and morality."

"Late political events have convinced me that the whole transaction was intended as a blind to the Protestant and High Church party, that the Noble Duke, who had for some time previous to that period determined upon breaking in upon the Constitution of 1688, might the more effectually, under the cloak of some outward show of zeal for the Protestant religion, carry on his insidious designs for the infringement of our liberties, and the introduction of Popery into every department of the State."

(1.)—FROM THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO LORD WINCHELSEA.

London, March 16, 1829.

"MY LORD,—I have just now perused, in the Standard newspaper of this day, a letter addressed to Henry Nelson Coleridge, Esq., dated Eastwell Park, March 14, 1829, signed Winchelsea and Nottingham; and I shall be very much obliged to your Lordship, if you will let me know whether that letter was written by you, and published by your authority."

(Signed) "WELLINGTON." "Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham"

(2.)—FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

London, March 18, 1829.

"MY LORD,—I wrote to your Lordship on the 14th, a letter, of which I inclose the duplicate; as, not having yet received an answer from your Lordship, I am apprehensive that the original may not have reached you, although I directed it to your house in Suffolk-street."

"I am just going to Windsor to attend his Majesty, but I shall be in town this night."

(Signed) "WELLINGTON." "Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham."

(3.)—FROM LORD WINCHELSEA TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Eastwell Park, March 18, 1829.

"MY LORD,—The inclosed is a copy of the answer which I returned, by this day's post, to your Grace's letter, which only reached me this morning. I intend leaving this place for London to-morrow morning, and expect to be at No. 7, Suffolk-street, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon."

(Signed) "WINCHELSEA AND NOTTINGHAM." "His Grace the Duke of Wellington"

(4.)—FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Eastwell Park, Ashford, March 18, 1829.

"MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's letter of the 16th instant, and I beg to inform you, that the letter addressed to H. N. Coleridge, Esq., was inserted in the Standard by my authority. As I had publicly given my approbation and sanction to the establishment of the King's College, London, last year, on his Grace the Duke of Wellington becoming a subscriber to it, I thought it incumbent upon me, in withdrawing my name, also publicly to state my reason for so doing."

(Signed) "WINCHELSEA AND NOTTINGHAM." "His Grace the Duke of Wellington."

(5.)—FROM THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO THE EARL OF WINCHELSEA.

London, March 19, 1829.

"MY LORD,—I have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letters of the 18th instant. Your Lordship is certainly the best judge of the mode to be adopted of withdrawing your name from the list of subscribers to the King's College."

"In doing so, however, it does not appear necessary to impute to me, in no measured terms, disgraceful and criminal motives for my conduct in the part which I took in the establishment of the College."

"No man has a right, whether in public or in private, by speech or in print, to insult another, by attributing to him motives for his conduct, public or private, which disgrace or criminate him."

"If a gentleman commits such an act indiscreetly, in the heat of debate, or in a moment of party violence, he is always ready to make reparation to him whom he may thus have injured."

"I am convinced that your Lordship will, upon reflection, be anxious to relieve yourself from the pain of having thus insulted a man who never injured or offended you."

(Signed) "WELLINGTON." "Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham."

Sir Henry Hardinge delivered the letter No. 5 to the Earl of Winchelsea, and was referred by his Lordship to the Earl of Falmouth. The following memorandum, No. 6., contains the substance of the communication made by Sir Henry Hardinge to Lord Falmouth:—

(6.)—MEMORANDUM OF SIR H. HARDINGE.

March 19, Eight o'clock, Evening.

"Lord Falmouth having expressed a desire to know the extent of reparation that would be expected, two suggestions, of what appeared to Sir Henry Hardinge to be the most natural mode of reparation, were drawn out upon the distinct understanding that they were not made with a view to confine Lord Winchelsea's explanation either as to the terms or manner therein stated—but as suggestions as the course which might be pursued in bringing the matter to a satisfactory conclusion."

"Sir H. Hardinge, therefore, on the part of the Duke of Wellington, expects one of the two following alternatives:—

"Either that Lord Winchelsea should forthwith write to the Secretary of the King's College, and express his desire to withdraw his public letter, as one which attributed motives highly offensive to the Duke of Wellington, and stating also, that upon reflection, he was not justified in attributing such motives to his Grace, and therefore expresses his regret at having done so: or,

"That Lord Winchelsea should write directly to the Duke of Wellington himself, and make the same acknowledgments to his Grace, with a similar expression of his regret for having attributed motives highly offensive to his Grace, relating to the occasion of his Grace having presided at the meeting of the King's College in ——— last."

"Which motives he is now sensible he was not justified in imputing to his Grace."\*

\* "Friday Morning, March 20.—The paragraph within brackets [ ] was not desired to be retained, in the last interview with Lord Falmouth, last night. "H. H."

"In either case it is expected that a letter, so written, should be published by the Secretary of the London College, in the Standard, being the same paper as that which contained Lord W.'s original letter."

"Thursday, half-past Nine o'clock, Evening."

(7.)—MEMORANDUM OF EARL WINCHELSEA.

March 19.

"Whether I may determine to give an explanation of my letter published in the Standard on Monday last, will depend upon the correctness of my belief that I had grounds for the opinions complained of by the Noble Duke as therein expressed."

"I am ready to allow that I was mistaken in my view of the Noble Duke's conduct, as expressed in my letter to Mr. Coleridge on the 14th instant, and to state my regret at having so expressed it, provided the Noble Duke will state on his part that at the time he came forward to preside at the meeting for the establishment of King's College, London, he did not contemplate the measures which are now in progress for Roman Catholic Emancipation; or, to use Mr. Peel's words, 'for breaking in upon the Constitution of 1688;' but without some statement to that effect from the Noble Duke, I cannot withdraw the expressions contained in the above letter."

(Signed) "WINCHELSEA."

(8.)—MEMORANDUM OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

London, March 20th, 1829, in the Morning.

"Sir Henry Hardinge has read me a memorandum written by Lord Winchelsea, and delivered to him by Lord Falmouth, from which it appears that his Lordship is anxious that I should justify myself from the charges against me contained in his Lordship's address to Mr. Coleridge, published in the Standard newspaper. I may lament that a Nobleman for whom I feel the highest respect, entertains a bad opinion of me. But I do not complain as long as that opinion is not brought before me. I cannot admit that any man has a right to call me before him to justify myself from the charges which his fancy may suggest. That of which I complain is, that the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham should have published an opinion that I was actuated by disgraceful and criminal motives in a certain transaction which took place nearly a year ago. His Lordship, unprovoked, has insulted me by stating in writing, and authorizing the publication of this opinion. For this insult I believe, and am not willing to part with the belief, that his Lordship will be anxious to give me reparation."

(Signed) "W."

(9.)—MEMORANDUM OF SIR HENRY HARDINGE.

Friday, March 29.

"Sir Henry Hardinge delivered to Lord Falmouth a memorandum on the 20th of March, from the Duke of Wellington, in reply to one from Lord Winchelsea last night; in the latter of which it was proposed, as a preliminary to any explanation, that the Duke of Wellington should disclaim having contemplated the intentions attributable to his Grace by Lord Winchelsea, which mode of reparation was considered inadmissible. In the memorandum of the Duke of Wellington, his Grace states that his cause of complaint is in the publication of opinions highly offensive to him. Wherever, therefore, any terms or mode of reparation, which Lord Winchelsea may be disposed to offer, are communicated to Sir Henry Hardinge, he will make them known to the Duke of Wellington, and inform Lord Falmouth whether they are satisfactory or not."

"HENRY HARDINGE."

"N. B.—The original of this delivered to Lord Falmouth."

(10.)—MEMORANDUM OF THE EARL OF FALMOUTH.

Out of respect for the Duke of Wellington, Lord Falmouth has taken to Lord Winchelsea the Duke of Wellington's memorandum, put into his hands by Sir Henry Hardinge, this morning, at the War-office, with Sir Henry's own note thereon.

"In reply, Lord Winchelsea does not feel himself in a situation to comply with the expectation therein expressed, as to the withdrawal of his public letter. Lord Winchelsea, therefore, desires that Lord Falmouth will decline so doing on his (Lord W.'s) behalf."

"WINCHELSEA"

(11.)—MEMORANDUM OF SIR H. HARDINGE.

21st of March, Two o'clock.

"MY LORD,—I feel it to be my duty, before I make a final communication to your Lordship, to ascertain beyond the possibility of a doubt, that Lord Winchelsea declines to give the reparation which the Duke of Wellington considers himself entitled to receive.—I am, my Lord, your obedient Servant."

"HENRY HARDINGE." "The Earl of Falmouth."

(12.)—FROM LORD FALMOUTH TO SIR H. HARDINGE.

London, March 20, 1829, Half-past Three.

"SIR,—In reply to your note, stating, that you wish to ascertain positively whether Lord Winchelsea declines to give reparation, which the Duke of Wellington considers himself entitled to receive, I feel myself unable to say more than to refer you to the note which I delivered to you, as signed by him, in answer to the Duke of Wellington's memorandum this day; and that if by the word 'reparation,' any withdrawal of Lord Winchelsea's public letter, or expression of regret for its contents, be expected, he does not feel himself in a situation to comply with such expectation.—I am, Sir, your obedient, humble Servant."

"FALMOUTH."

"To Sir Henry Hardinge."

(13.)—FROM SIR H. HARDINGE TO THE EARL OF FALMOUTH.

11, Whitehall-place, March 23, 1829.

"MY LORD,—I send your Lordship a letter from the Duke of Wellington to Lord Winchelsea, communicating to his Grace the note of three, p.m., declining, on Lord Winchelsea's part, to make any reparation, or give any explanation, &c. of his Lordship's conduct towards the Duke of Wellington; and in order to avoid the possibility of any mistake, I repeat what has already been verbally arranged between us, that the Duke of Wellington will be at the place appointed at eight o'clock to-morrow morning."

"H. HARDINGE."

"To the Earl of Falmouth."

(14.)—FROM THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO LORD WINCHELSEA.

London, March 20, Half-past Six, p. m.

"MY LORD,—Sir Henry Hardinge has communicated to me a memorandum signed by your Lordship, dated one p. m., and a note from Lord Falmouth, dated three p. m. Since the insult, unprovoked on my part, and not denied by your Lordship, I have done every thing in my power to induce your Lordship to make me reparation—but in vain. Instead of apologizing for your own conduct, your Lordship called upon me to explain mine. The question for me now to decide is this—Is a gentleman, who happens to be the King's Minister, to submit to be insulted by any gentleman who thinks proper to attribute to him disgraceful or criminal motives for his conduct as an individual? I cannot doubt of the decision which I ought to make on this question. Your Lordship is alone responsible for the consequence. I now call upon your Lordship to give me that satisfaction for your

conduct, which a gentleman never refuses to give.—I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) "WELLINGTON." "The Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham"

(15.)—FROM LORD FALMOUTH TO SIR H. HARDINGE.

London, March 20, 1829, Half-past Eleven p. m.

"SIR,—When I received the favour of your note, with its inclosure, soon after eight o'clock this evening, I had just sat down to dinner, and being in company, I could not read it without exciting suspicion till some time afterwards. I had then to find Lord Winchelsea—all which I mention in excuse for delay, in case you should think it of importance; but I apprehend that after an arrangement made before five o'clock this afternoon, his Grace's letter to Lord Winchelsea, calling upon him for satisfaction in the usual way, was meant merely as a customary form on such occasions. All matters will take place, of course, to-morrow morning at eight o'clock, according to that arrangement.—I have the honour to be,

"FALMOUTH."

(16.)—FROM LORD WINCHELSEA TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Suffolk-street, Friday Night, 11 p. m.

"MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's note. I have already had occasion to communicate to your Grace, that under existing circumstances, I did not feel myself in a situation to comply with what was required of me in regard to my public letter. The satisfaction which your Grace demanded, it is of course impossible for me to decline. I have the honour to be, your Grace's most obedient, humble servant,

"WINCHELSEA."

"To his Grace the Duke of Wellington."

The Duke of Wellington and Lord Winchelsea met at the place appointed this morning (March 21). The parties having taken their ground, Lord Winchelsea received the Duke of Wellington's fire, and fired in the air. After some discussion, the accompanying memorandum was delivered by Lord Falmouth to Sir Henry Hardinge, and accepted by Sir Henry Hardinge as a satisfactory reparation to the Duke of Wellington.

(17.)—MEMORANDUM ABOVE REFERRED TO.

March 21, 1829.

"Having given the Duke of Wellington the usual satisfaction for the affront he conceived himself to have received from me, through my public letter on Monday last, and having thus placed myself in a different situation from that in which I stood when his Grace communicated with me, through Sir Henry Hardinge and Lord Falmouth, on the subject of that letter, before the meeting took place, I do not now hesitate to declare, of my own accord, that, in apology, I regret having unadvisedly published an opinion which the Noble Duke states, in his memorandum of yesterday, to have charred him with disgraceful and criminal motives in a certain transaction which took place nearly a year ago. I also declare that I shall cause this expression of regret to be inserted in the Standard newspaper, as the same channel through which the letter in question was given to the public."

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) April 23, 1829.

The second reading of the Catholic emancipation bill was carried in the House of Commons on the 18th March, after two nights' discussion, by an overwhelming majority. The numbers were for the second reading 353, against it 173—majority 180.

We were much concerned some days since to learn, that Mr. ROBINSON, the Member for Worcester, was taken suddenly ill, in the House of Commons, on the night of the 5th March; but we are happy to observe, by recent accounts, that he had so far recovered as to remove all the anxiety of his friends.

Secretary's Office, 18th April, 1829.

SIR,—The Petition of the Inhabitants of St. John's, praying for a Colonial Legislature, which was transmitted to His Excellency on the 6th January, by a Committee of which you were Chairman, having been forwarded to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, I am commanded by His Excellency to communicate to you, in reply thereto, that the subject will be duly considered by His Majesty's Government.

I am, Sir, Your obedient, humble Servant, J. TEMPLEMAN, Pro Secretary. Wm. CARSON, Esq., M. D., St. John's.

London, February 23, 1829.

SIR,—I have been favoured with a letter, dated 7th ult., signed by you and other gentlemen, appointed a Committee for the purpose of preparing and forwarding a Petition to the House of Commons against the imposition of any further duties upon goods imported into, or exported from, Newfoundland.

In reply to that communication, I beg to inform you, that Mr. Gaden has safely delivered the Petition into my hands, and that I shall take a favourable opportunity, after conferring with His Majesty's Government, to present it.

The document enclosed, respecting the revenue, is important; and may induce the Government to forego the intention of further taxing the Island, or, at all events, will show the House of Commons that an erroneous impression exists—that Newfoundland has been burthensome to the mother country.

With respect to the memorial to Government for a Local Legislature, I shall make a point of communicating with Sir George Murray on that, and other matters connected with the Island; but, I have reason to think, the Government are not at present disposed to make so important a change, and that, owing to the pressure on the Colonial department, and the measure for Roman Catholic relief, now under consideration, the affairs of Newfoundland will be for the present postponed; and that the Fishery and Judicature Acts will be renewed, for a short period to afford time for deliberation and inquiry. I shall, however, press my motion for a Committee, with the expectation of present success, but with the view to bring the state of Newfoundland under the notice of Parliament.

I beg you will inform the gentlemen of the Committee, that I feel much flattered by their confidence, and that it will, at all times, afford me great pleasure

to promote the interests of Newfoundland, and the welfare of its inhabitants.

I am, Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
G. R. ROBINSON.  
T. H. BROOKING, Esq.

A Mercantile friend has politely favoured us with a translation of a decree of the King of Spain, received, yesterday, from Lisbon, via Trinity, containing the following important information:—

**FREE PORT OF CADIZ.**

His Catholic Majesty has granted, by his Royal decree, dated Madrid, 21st of February, the freedom of this port, under certain regulations.

The port of Cadiz is declared a free port, and vessels of all nations, at peace with Spain, may enter, sail, and trade freely in it, with all and every species of produce, manufactures, or any other merchandise whatever, without payment of any duty whatsoever, either of importation or exportation—and no other expense to the vessel than what may be imposed for health duties, anchorage, or other such local charges as may be fixed in the regulations of the free port, which will be immediately made.

The port will commence to be free from the day that these indispensable measures (local regulations) will have been executed;—the time which may be employed in carrying them into effect, will be the only time allowed to the merchants of Cadiz to pass into the interior of the kingdom the goods and effects upon which they may have paid the duties.

Upon no excuse or pretext will any application be received to introduce any articles of lawful trade, free of duties, after the system of the free port has commenced to be acted upon.

Through the Ministry of State, communications will be made to all the nations in amity with Spain, of this His Majesty's pleasure; adding, that all foreigners who may, in consequence, come to establish themselves in this free port, or to trade with it, will have the benefit of the same security and protection as the native subjects; and that, in case of war, or interdiction of any sort with their respective countries, they shall have sufficient time allowed them to retire—and in no case will the Spanish government make use of confiscations or reprisals; which safety His Majesty pledges with his Royal word:

The above are the heads of this interesting document, which our limited space would not admit of our giving at full length—the remainder, however, merely relates to local regulations. The decree is calculated, we conceive, to have a most beneficial effect upon the almost extinct trade of this country with Spain.

We have received the first number of the "Conception-Bay Mercury," edited by Mr. W. M. COMER, Harbor Grace—to whom we wish every success in his undertaking.

We observe by the Times of the 21st February, that, in repelling an attack of Mr. HUME upon the Colonies, Mr. ROBINSON made the following observations:—

"Mr. ROBINSON said, that the hon. member for Aberdeen was not satisfied in his opening speech with having attacked the colonies, but he had also followed up his attack in his second speech, notwithstanding the explanations he had received upon the subject. He perseveres, after all he must have heard, in saying that the colonies are a great burden to the country, ('Hear,' from Mr. Hume), when the fact is, that so far from being a burden, they add materially to the resources and strength of this country. This indeed was so evident a proposition, that it only required the hon. member to open a leaf in his book of common arithmetic, and calculate the account fairly in the whole of its application, to satisfy himself of that fact. He says that the country has to pay 3,000,000*l.* of direct taxes annually to the support of the colonies; but in making this statement, he keeps out of view the great, though indirect assistance, received from the colonial resources in their consumption of British manufactures, and support of the redundant population which so frequently emigrate from hence. He was also obscure when he talked of the 6,000 men who composed the army for the part of the colonial service to which he had alluded, as if Canada alone were concerned, when in fact these forces were likewise required for Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's island, Newfoundland, and in fact an extent of territory covering a surface so large as to render it impossible they could be defended with a smaller number. Not being equally acquainted with the state of the West Indies as with the other colonies, he could not take upon himself to say what amount of force they might require, or how far the military police in them ought to be regulated. But it struck him, in looking at the situation of these islands, that it ought not to be overlooked. They were in the vicinity of islands belonging to rival countries, which if left less defended, would in the event of the breaking out of any sudden war, be left exposed to danger. To take up the subject therefore upon narrow grounds was to create an uncandid and unfair view of it. Indeed, he was satisfied that, whenever the inquiry was fully gone into, his assertion would be found borne out by the fact, that the colonies were not only not a burden to the country, but were of material assistance to its best interests, which would be seriously shaken, were the colonial system to be altered, and transferred to the resources of rival nations."

Sir GEORGE MURRAY concurred entirely in the opinion of the hon. member who had spoken last, that the colonial system was inseparably connected with some of the best interests of the country, with its trade and manufactures, and that any plan of econo-

my at all founded on their relinquishment would materially deteriorate the greatness of England.

Died, lately, at Hall Green, near Birmingham, deeply regretted by his family and friends, Wm. SIMMS, Esq., aged 73 years.

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

**ENTERED.**  
APRIL 18.—Schooner Rover, Goswell, Teignmouth; 40 casks strong beer, 130 cwt. potatoes, and sundry British merchandise.  
Brig Gulsare, Edington, Greenock; 70 boxes soap and candles, 2 hds. refined sugar, 10 firkins butter, 90 cwt. cordage, 60 hds. Sicilian wine, and sundry merchandise.  
Schooner Gleaner, Hanes, Torquay; 419 bags bread, 12 b. tar, 60 cwt. potatoes, 8 boxes sundry merchandise.  
Schooner Nymph, Champion, Dartmouth; 40 tons salt, 621 bags bread, 110 coils cordage, and sundry merchandise.  
Schooner Arion, Fowler, Annapolis; 127 b. apples, 3 hds. and 49 b. cider, 75 bushels oats, 10 M. shingles, 5 cwt. cheese, and 52 qrs. beef.  
Schooner Velocity, Bowden, Halifax; 560 b. pork, and 9 fish drums.  
Schooner Isabella, Bickers, Halifax; 380 b. flour, 100 b. pork, 17 kegs and tubs butter, 34 half-b. beef, 49 bags Indian corn, 5 hds. tobacco, &c.  
19.—Schooner Gleaner, Daly, Annapolis; 100 bushels oats, 300 bushels potatoes, 18 b. beef, 20 quarters beef, 6 M. feet board and plank, and 500 staves.  
Brigantine Guysborough, Ruddle, Antigua; 4 tierces and 26 b. sugar, 46 puncheons rum, and 38 puncheons molasses.  
20.—Brigantine St. Vincent, Hatchard, St. Vincent; 48 puncheons molasses, 2 puncheons rum, 10 hds. and 3 b. sugar.  
Brigantine Bolina, Kirkpatrick, Bermuda; 7 hds. 25 tierces, and 15 b. sugar, 20 puncheons molasses, and 7 coils cordage.  
Schooner Ceres, Brown, Grenada; 36 puncheons rum, and 53 puncheons molasses.  
Brig Adriana, George, Grenada; 26 puncheons rum, and 24 puncheons molasses.  
Ketch Velocity, Baker, Dublin; ballast.  
Brig Prince Leopold, Matterson, Liverpool; sundry merchandise.  
Schooner Endeavour, Johns, Bristol; sundry merchandise.  
Brig Unity, Windsor, Bristol; sundry merchandise.  
Schooner Swift, Helliier, Liverpool; sundry merchandise.  
Schooner Billow, Hutchings, Bristol; sundry merchandise.  
Brig Helen, Gibbs, Liverpool; sundry merchandise.  
Brig Seah, Cole, Liverpool and Cork; 10 tons coals, 1000 bushels salt, 100 b. pork.  
Brig Anne, Williams, Poole; 45 bags bread, 790 barrels flour, &c.  
21.—Experiment, Hodson, Bermuda; 14 hds. sugar, 4 puncheons rum, and 10 b. coffee.  
Elizabeth, Back, Halifax; 286 b. flour, 200 b. pork, 50 b. tar, 53 hds. and 18 b. porter, 11 kegs butter, 12 M. shingles, and 20 qrs. beef.  
Brothers, Mitchell, Bristol; 60 tons coal, 198 bags shot, 43 tons iron, 7 cases hats, 106 firkins butter, 6000 lbs. leather, and sundry packages merchandise.

**CLEARED.**  
APRIL 20.—Brig Caroline, Hellyer, Oporto; 2800 qts. fish Jane and Susan, Nesbit, Miranichi; ballast.

**Notices.**

**FESTIVAL OF ST. GEORGE.**

THE Stewards respectfully notify those Sons of St. George who intend to commemorate the Anniversary of their tutelar Saint, and to celebrate the King's Birth-day, that Dinner will be on the table, at the Commercial Room, this day, at 6 o'clock. ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

**Bills of Exchange WANTED.**

A FEW HUNDRED POUNDS on Great Britain, for which a liberal premium will be paid. Apply at this Office. April 23.

**Army Contract.**

**FRESH BEEF.**

SUCH Persons as may be desirous of supplying FRESH BEEF for the service of the Garrison, for One Year, commencing 25th July next, and ending 24th July, 1830, for three days per week, and at the rate of 1 lb. of Beef each ration, per diem are requested to send Sealed Tenders, in triplicate, addressed to the Subscriber, until FRIDAY, the 15th May next, marked on the envelope "Tenders for Fresh Beef."

The Conditions of the Contract, with further particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

C. W. BEVERLEY,  
D. A. C. G.

Commisariat Office, St. John's,  
11th April, 1829.

**On Sale.**

**Bulley, Job & Cross**

OFFER FOR SALE,

The fine Schooner  
**ISABELLA,**

Only two years old in May next.

Burthen per register £6 tons. Her dimensions are, length, 60 feet 9 inches; breadth, 18 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 7 inches.

This vessel is well found in all necessary materials—nearly all her sails new in December last—will carry a large cargo, and is well adapted for the trade of this Island.

N. B.—A liberal credit will be allowed, on approved security. April 23.

**For Charter.**

To any port in Spain, Portugal, or Italy,

The Brig  
**CORNHILL,**

Burthen 110 tons—will carry 2200 qts. fish.

Apply to

**BULLEY, JOB & CROSS.**

WHO OFFER FOR SALE,

Her Cargo of **SALT**, about 200 hds.

April 23.

**For Sale, Freight, or Charter.**

The remarkably fine, fast-sailing, new Brigantine

**GUYSBOROUGH,**

Burthen per register 100 tons;

Will carry about 1400 qts. fish in casks; is strongly built, and well found—and (being very sharp built) is a most desirable vessel for a Sealer, a West India trader, or for the general purposes of this trade.—Apply to

**WILLIAM & HENRY THOMAS.**

N. B.—A liberal credit will be given for a part of the purchase-money, on approved security.

April 23.

**For Freight or Charter.**

To Spain, Portugal, or the West Indies,

The very fine, first-class

**Schooner VELOCITY,**

Burthen per register 91 tons. She sails remarkably fast, and carries about 1000 qts. fish in casks.

Apply to

**W. & H. THOMAS.**

April 23.

**On Sale.**

**Robinson & Brooking**

ARE NOW LANDING,

From the Anne, from Poole; Velocity, from Halifax; Prince Leopold, from Liverpool,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

**790 BARRELS** superfine Hamburg Flour,

560 Ditto prime new American Pork,

1 Pipe Cognac Brandy,

200 Firkins Butter,

30 Barrels Stockholm Tar,

An assortment of new and twice-laid Cordage,

of superior manufacture,

5 Barrels Pitch,

20 Firkins } Pitch,

15 Crates well-assorted Earthenware, very suitable for retailers,

200 Boxes Soap,

2 Tierces refined Sugar,

30 Boxes 30 half-boxes } Raisins,

20 Barrels 10 half-b. }

A large assortment of printed Cottons of new and fashionable patterns,

No. Canvas, Oakum,

Swanskin, Serges, Blankets, and Flannels.

April 23.

**William & Henry Thomas**

HAVE just received, and are now opening for inspection, a considerable part of their Spring importation of

**DRY GOODS,**

Which they offer for Sale, at very reduced prices. April 23.

Received per Leander and Gulsare from Greenock,

AND

**FOR SALE,**

BY

**HUNTERS & Co.**

IRISH and American Pork,  
Ditto Butter, 1st quality,

Sicilian red Wine in pipes and hogsheads,

Wine Bottles,

Pitch, Tar, Oakum,

Loaf Sugar in hogsheads,

White Lead,

Linseed Oil in jars,

Crates Crown Glass,

Sole Leather,

Bar and flat Iron,

Soap in boxes,

Mould and dipped Candles in boxes,

New Cordage, No. Canvas,

Scotch Potatoes, and

A large assortment of fashionable Shop Goods.

April 23.

BY

**Bulley, Job & Cross,**

**700 FIRKINS** Cork BUTTER,

100 Boxes mould-CANDLES,

Just received per Brig Favourite, from Cork.

April 23.

**On Sale.**

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

The fine, fast-sailing

**Brigantine Elizabeth,**

Burthen per register 91 67-94 tons; four and a half years old; strongly built, and well found; is a most desirable vessel; has just been thoroughly caulked; and fit to go on any voyage without further repairs. For further particulars, apply to

**JAMES STEWART & Co.**

N. B.—Should the Elizabeth not be sold in all this week, she will receive FREIGHT for Halifax, on moderate terms.

**JAMES STEWART & Co.**

HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

Imported per said vessel,

11 Firkins BUTTER, particularly put up for family use,

40 Barrels Tar,

12 M. superior pine Shingles.

ALSO,

Of former importations,

Pork, Butter, Bread, Flour,

Rum, Molasses,

Sugar, Tea, Coffee,

Soap, Candles, Cheese,

Cordage, Nails, Leather,

Olive Oil,

Coals, Salt,

Scotch Potatoes, of excellent quality,

Wine, Ale, Porter,

And a large variety of Shop Goods.

April 23.

**JUST IMPORTED,**

AND

**FOR SALE,**

BY

**BRINE, MURCH & Co.**

A LITTLE of a very superior quality, in hogsheads, half-hogsheads, and bottles, Spirits Turpentine in jars.

Also,

Spars of every size,

Fishing and Deck Boots,

2-inch pine and spruce Plank,

2-inch juniper ditto,

Lime, from the best Plymouth stone,

And a few tons prime Upland Hay.

April 23.

BY

**PATRICK MORRIS,**

100 Firkins prime BUTTER,

Recently imported per Brig Favourite, from Cork.

April 23.

BY

**Michael Scanlan,**

40 Puncheons Rum,

15 Ditto Molasses,

30 Boxes mould Candles.

BY

**HUNTERS & Co.**

20 Puns. high-proof Demerara RUM,

30 Ditto MOLASSES.

April 9.

**To be Let.**

For such a term of years as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given—

TWO new Dwelling-houses, fit for the immediate reception of families, situate in Duckworth-street, two doors West of the Central School, each containing one large Shop and Kitchen on the first floor, one large Room and two Bed-rooms on the second floor, and a spacious Garret.—Application to be made to

April 2.

**JAMES HALLY.**

On Lease for a Term of Years, and immediate possession given,

A LITTLE that commodious and substantial DWELLING-HOUSE, OUT-HOUSES, &c. &c.; late in the occupancy of Mr. WARNER, Surgeon, deceased, pleasantly and conveniently situated near the King's Beach, in this town.—The house is built of brick, in the best manner, and is in every respect well adapted for the residence of a genteel family. It consists of a large Dining-room, Parlour, Drawing-room, and four or five Bed-chambers, together with a convenient Kitchen, and frost-proof Cellars extending under the whole of the building. For further particulars, apply to

**CHARLES SIMMS,**

Attorney for Mr. Thomas Shanks,

March 26.

And immediate Possession given,

THAT commodious VILLA, pleasantly situated on Hacthorn Hill, lately in the occupancy of George Washington Busted, Esq., with spacious Out-houses, Garden, &c., and about five acres of Land in a good state of cultivation.

Apply to

March 5.

**PATRICK MORRIS,**

[Concluded from second page.]

by force, will soon require force to rule them. Those who are mistrusted, will uniformly in the end learn to deceive—those suspected by the law will deserve it—and those who are sought to be governed by force will require it. There is less need for my recurring to the impressive and frightful chapter which refers to the dreadful consequences of refusal; and I will only advert in one word to the countervailing dangers which have been alleged by some. With all diligent listening after these topics, I have been at a loss to discover to what tangible dangers these fiery orators point. The question at issue is simply this—shall 50 or 60 Roman Catholics be admitted to Parliament or excluded? Now, what harm can so small a sprinkling do by their votes? Who that is acquainted with the simplest elements of Cocker can for a moment suppose that this small number should be able to convert the members of our Senate, or overawe, outspoke, or outvote the other members. In every other respect their powers are exactly the same now as if they were in Parliament. They have the same union among themselves, the same powers of controversy, and the same ardour of proselytism that is attributed to them. The only difference is, that so long as they remain excluded, they will naturally turn those powers against an establishment which they conceive to be hostile and oppressive to them. Whereas their admission to all the rights of citizenship—the removal of the bulwarks and barriers we bear spoken of, will remove their hostility. They will look up upon Protestantism afterwards with less animosity than they do now. Their minds will be opened to fair argument and example—to the influence emanating from the pure and exemplary lives which we all profess to believe to be led, and which I from my heart do believe to be led by our Protestant divines. A way will be opened to convert in time the whole of the erring family of Christians, and to bring them back into the bosom of that Church whose doctrines flow from the pure and unadulterated source of genuine revelation alone. It is upon these principles I from my earliest time have had a firm and decided view of the merits of this question. In addition to this, an immediate and urgent necessity has been forced upon my notice by late events, and by the numerous conversions which have been the consequence of them. I beg leave to propose as the third resolution—

“That for these, and for other reasons, we have received with the most lively joy and gratitude the accounts of that great action of wisdom, generosity, and justice, by which His Majesty's Ministers now propose to effect the final relief of his Roman Catholic subjects from their remaining disabilities, and by which they will at the same time terminate the unseemly struggles which have so long agitated the empire, and deliver us for ever from our only serious hazard of national disunion or disaster.”

Mr. WALKER DRUMMOND seconded the resolution.

Mr. JOHN ARCHIBALD MURRAY.—I know that there is, on the part of many pure and honourable-minded men, a fair and honest conviction of opinions the very contrary of those which we have met to advocate. I respect such men for their uprightness, and I regret that in the late proceedings in this town, persons animated by very different feelings have attempted to promote their cause by means which they must despise and abhor as much as I do. Observe the placards and notices which have been plastered up and handed about. I saw a placard affixed yesterday in the most populous part of the town. I do not allude at present to the trash about “Idolators,” and that equally contemptible warning against “Popish Lords of Session.” The placard ran, as nearly as I can remember, thus—“Protestants, you have already been warned of the danger of admitting idolators into Parliament! Further, think of the danger that would result from their having a Popish Treasurer of the Edinburgh Charity Workhouse,” &c.—Gentlemen, I know well that to those whom I am now addressing, this placard can be only matter of laughter. They cannot believe it serious. It will, I trust, soon be matter of laughter even to the lowest. But there is here an attempt to touch the sorest points of the minds of the populace.—(Cries of “It is a hoax.” “Who put it up?”)—There is an allusion in it to those topics on which the mind of the citizens have been most fearfully agitated. It has been suggested that it is all a joke: if so, I can only say it is a very body one. I beg leave to read the fourth resolution:—

“That, though we entertain no doubt that the firmness and prudence of the distinguished Statesmen who have united to support this great measure will speedily carry it into effect, without any considerable impediment, and that the partial clamours which have been excited against it, will soon subside in general and permanent satisfaction, we think it right not only to offer our humble tribute of thanks for the good we believe it will effect, but earnestly to pray for its speedy and entire consummation, and to express our conviction that its abandonment, if such a thing were possible after the hopes that have been raised and the pledges that have been given, would be the greatest of all national calamities, and would aggravate tenfold all the evils and dangers from which it promised to deliver us.”

Dr. CHALMERS.—I understand that the present meeting would not have been called, had it not been for certain anterior efforts made in this city, and the object of which was to obtain signatures for a petition against the Catholic emancipation. We should have remained quiet, and this perhaps would have been as significant an expression as we could have given of our confidence in the measures proposed by His Majesty's Government. Had there been no public exhibition on their part, I understand that there would have been no public exhibition upon ours. And I advert to this simply for the purpose of remarking, how delusive the indication often is of the state of public sentiment, in as far as it is grounded either on the majority of petitions or in the majority of signatures. The truth is, that they are the non-contents, the alarmists, who are in motion. And the contents scarcely ever think of moving but in the capacity of counter-alarmists. Meanwhile, if arith-

metical deduction were to be made of all the petitioners on both sides of the question, it would be found that the great body of the public, the great body of the population, were in a state of rest—(Cheers.)—and they count with us, not with our opponents. We have read of expressive silence; and this is what their silence express. (Cheers.) There may have been a local effervescence here and there, but mainly and throughout the land, there is a general attitude of quiescence, perhaps the strongest demonstration that could be given of the reliance which the people of Scotland have on the wisdom and the safety of the measures now in agitation. But I would scarcely have adverted to the existence of another petition, and of other petitioners, had it not been for the designation which they have assumed of anti-Catholic, leaving to us, then, it might appear, the goodly designation of pro-Catholic. Never was a grosser imposition practised on the public, and the popular mind, than by means of these two words. We are not pro-Catholic. We are not hostile, neither are we indifferent, to the holy cause of protestantism. I cannot answer for others; but in vindication of myself, I can at least say, it is in the spirit of devotedness to that cause that I come here, and because in this emancipation of Papists I see for Protestants a still greater and more glorious emancipation. (Immense cheering.) The truth is, that these disabilities have hung as a dead-weight around the Protestant cause for more than a century. They have enlisted in opposition to it some of the most unconquerable principles of nature: resentment because of injury, and the pride of adherents to a suffering cause. (Immense and prolonged cheering.) They have transformed the whole nature of the contest, and by so doing, they have routed and given tenfold obstinacy to error; they have given to our side the hateful aspect of tyranny, while on theirs we behold a generous and high-minded resistance to what they deem to be oppression;—(tremendous cheering.)—they have transformed a nation of heretics into a nation of heroes. We could have refuted and shamed the heretic out of his errors, but we cannot bring down the hero from his altitude; and thus it is, that from the first introduction of this heterogeneous element into the question, the cause of truth has gone backward. (Cheers.) It has ever since been met by the unyielding defiance of a people irritated but not crushed, under a sense of indignity, and this notable expedient for keeping down the popery of Ireland, has only compressed it into a firmness, and closed it into a phalanx, which, till opened up by emancipation, we shall find to be impenetrable.

Gentlemen would draw arguments from history against us, but there is one passage in history which they never can dispose of. How comes it that Protestantism made such triumphant progress in these realms when it had pains and penalties to struggle with, and how came this progress to be arrested from the moment it laid on these pains and penalties in turn? (Enthusiastic cheering.)—What have all the enactments of the statute-book done for the cause of Protestantism in Ireland?—(Cheers.)—and how is it that when single-handed truth walked through our island with the might and prowess of a conqueror, so soon as propped by the authority of the State, and the armour of intolerance was given to her, the brilliant career of her victories was ended? (Enthusiastic cheering for several seconds.)—It was when she took up the carnal and laid down the spiritual weapon; it was then that strength went out of her. She was struck with impotency on the instant, that from a warfare of principle it became a warfare of politics. (Loud applause.)—There are gentlemen opposed to us profound in the documents of history, but she has really nothing to offer half so instructive as the living history that is now before our eyes. With the pains and penalties to fight against, the cause of Reformation did almost every thing in Britain; with the pains and penalties on its side, it has done nothing, and worse than nothing, in Ireland. (Loud cheers.)—But after all, it is a question which does not require the evidence of history for its elucidation. There shines upon it an immediate light from the known laws and principles of human nature. When truth and falsehood enter into collision upon equal terms, and do so with their own appropriate weapons, the result is infallible. *Magna est veritas et prevalebit.* But if (to strengthen the cause of truth, you put the forces of the statute-book under her command, there instantly starts up on the side of falsehood an auxiliary far more formidable. (Cheers.)—You may lay an incapacity on the persons, or you may put restraint and limitations on the property, of Catholics; but the Catholic mind becomes tenfold more impregnable than before. We know the purpose of these disabilities. They were meant to serve as a barrier of defence for Protestants against the encroachments of Popery; and they have turned out a barrier of defence for Papists against the encroachments of Protestantism. They were intended as a line of circumvallation round the strong holds of the Protestant faith, and in effect they have been a line of circumvallation around the strong holds of the Catholic faith. It is to force these now difficult and inaccessible holds, that I want this wall of separation taken down. When I speak of force, it is the combined force of truth and charity that I mean—(immense cheering.)—and it is precisely because I believe it to be omnipotent, that I am an emancipationist. It is precisely because I agree with the Duke of Wellington in thinking that, if the political distinction were done away, the result would be the spread of Protestantism in Ireland. (Loud applause.)—Had we been suffered to mingle more extensively with our Catholic fellow-subjects, and to company with them in the walks of civil and political business, there would at this day have been the transfusion of another feeling, the breath of another spirit amongst them; nor should we have beheld as now the impracticable countenance, the resolute and unyielding attitude, of

an aggravated and outcast population. (Loud applause.) I am sensible of one advantage which our opponents have against us, and that is a certain command over the religious feeling of the population. And yet I am not aware of any public topic on which the popular and prevailing cry ever ran so counter as it does at present to the whole drift and spirit of Christianity. What other instruments do we read of in the New Testament for the defence and propagation of the faith, but the Word of God, and the Spirit of God? How does the Apostle explain the principle of its triumphs in that age when truth was so mighty to the pulling down of strong holds? It was because the weapons of his warfare were not eternal. He confined himself to the use of spiritual weapons, the only ones by which to assail the strong holds either of Popery or Paganism. (Cheers.) The Kingdom of God, which is not of this world, refuses to be indebted for its advancement to any other. Reason, and scripture, and prayer—these compose, or ought to compose, the whole armoury of Protestantism; and it is by these alone that the battles of the faith can be successfully fought. (Cheers.) It is since the admission of intolerance, that unseemly associate within our camp, that the cause of the reformation has come down from its vantage ground; and from the moment it wrested this engine from the hands of its adversaries, and began to wield and brandish it itself, from that moment it has been at a dead stand. (Applause.) We want to be disencumbered of this weight, and to be restored thereby to our own free and proper energies. We want truth and force to be dissevered from each other—the moral and spiritual to be no longer implicated with the grossly physical; for never shall we prosper, and never shall we prevail in Ireland, till our cause be delivered from the outrage and the contamination of so unholy an alliance.

It is not because I hold Popery to be innocent, that I want the removal of these disabilities; but because I hold, that if these were taken out of the way, she would be tenfold more assailable. (Cheers.)—It is not because I am indifferent to the good of Protestantism that I want to displace these artificial crutches from under her—(laughter)—but because I want that, freed from every symptom of decrepitude and decay, she should stand forth in her own native strength, and make manifest to all men how firm a support she has on the goodness of her cause, and on the basis of her orderly and well laid arguments. (Loud cheers.) It is because I count so much, (and will any Protestant here present say that I count too much?) on her Bible, and her evidences, and the blessing of God upon her churches, and the force of her resistless appeals to the conscience and the understandings of men; it is because of her strength and sufficiency in these that I would disclaim the aids of the statute-book, and own no dependence or obligation whatever on a system of intolerance. (Cheers.) These were enough for her in the days of her sufferings, and should be more than enough for her in the days of her comparative safety. (Loud cheers.) It is not by our fears and our false alarms that we do honour to Protestantism. A far more befitting honour to the great cause is the homage of our confidence; for, what Sheridan said of the liberty of the press, admits of most emphatic application to this religion of truth and liberty. “Give,” says the orator, “give to Ministers a corrupt House of Commons; give them a pliant and a servile House of Lords; give them the keys of the Treasury, and the patronage of the Crown; and give me the liberty of the press; and with this mighty engine I will overthrow the fabric of corruption, and establish upon its ruins the rights and privileges of the people.” In like manner, give the Catholics of Ireland their emancipation; give them a free and equal participation in the politics of the realm; give them a place at the right ear of Majesty, and a voice in his Counsels; and give me the circulation of the Bible, and with this mighty engine I will overthrow the tyranny of Anti-Christ, and establish the fair and original form of Christianity on its ruins.—[The delivery of this splendid passage, which was given with prodigious energy, elicited the most rapturous and deafening shouts of approbation, which were thrice renewed.]

The politics of the question I have left to other and abler hands. I view it only in its religious bearings, and I give it as my honest conviction, and I believe the conviction of every true-hearted Protestant who knows wherein it is that the great strength of his cause lies, that we have every thing to hope from this proposed emancipation, and that we have nothing to fear. [The conclusion of the Rev. Doctor's speech was greeted with renewed shouts of rapturous applause, which lasted for several minutes.]

Mr. COCKBURN rose to move the petition to both Houses of Parliament, founded on the Resolutions which had now been adopted, and in doing so he would not trouble them with one word.—(Loud cheering, and calls to hear Mr. Cockburn.)—The gentlemen who had drawn up the petition which he was about to submit to the meeting, had addressed it solely to the sense of the intelligent, and not to the prejudices of the ignorant. If the taste of any present had been corrupted by the perusal of other petitions of a different description in other places, they would be disappointed with the style of that which he was now about to submit to the meeting. Mr. Cockburn then read the petition, which was to the following effect, and which was received with great cheering:—

That in order, in some measure, to express these sentiments to the Legislature, an humble Petition be presented to each of the Houses of Parliament, and that the tenor of such petition be as follows:—“The petition stated in substance, that the petitioners have heard, with the deepest interest and most cordial satisfaction, of the measures which have been recently proposed by His Majesty's government for the relief of their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects; and feel assured that no other proceeding would have struck so effectually at the root of intestine discord, or so powerfully promoted the con-

solidation of our national strength: that at the same time these pleasing anticipations are not mingled in their minds with any disquietude or alarm for the interests of the reformed religion, as connected with the great measure now alluded to; but, on the contrary, they look forward to its results, in relation to these interests also, with the highest and most confident hopes of advantage, being firmly persuaded that protestantism has suffered, in credit and in moral strength, under a system which has annexed penalties to error, and armed against the cause of truth the high-minded resistance of a people only made more resolute in their principles by a sense of their wrongs. That the petitioners are steadfastly attached to the doctrines of the reformation, but are, at the same time, convinced that, for their prevalence in Britain, and their eventual triumph in Ireland, they must rely mainly on their own native evidence and force. They are, therefore, the more anxious that, by the removal of all intolerance from the one side, and all sense of oppression from the other, this great controversy may be freed from the provocations and heats of political acrimony, and the question between Protestant and Roman Catholic reduced to a pure contest of opinion. The petitioners, therefore, prayed Parliament to proceed with the aforesaid measures without delay.”

The petition to the House of Lords is conceived in precisely similar terms.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, it was with the utmost possible pleasure that he seconded the motion of his learned friend to adopt the petition which had been now read; for no man looking to the best interests of the country could contemplate the great measure now in progress, to which the petition referred, without the highest and most perfect satisfaction. Well might a learned friend near him say, that it recalled the names and the memories of many eminent and illustrious men who had advocated this cause, and who had ardently longed for its success. It was a great addition, however, to the delight afforded by such recollections, to consider that, neither in former times nor now, was the advocacy of that cause confined to men of any party in the State. Great men of all parties had been its supporters. The cause of Catholic emancipation had been pleaded by all the great men of our native land; Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, Lord Melville, Mr. Sheridan, Grattan, P.unkett, and Canning; and he asked, “Can there be any dread for the safety of protestantism, or for the constitution of our country, when all these agreed in urging the measures of emancipation now brought forward by His Majesty's government? Those illustrious men were rivals in life; but they are now brothers in the page of history.” He did not refer to those statesmen as merely implying the authority of great names; but he referred to them, because the danger which had now arisen had been predicted by them all. It is near twenty-nine years since Mr. Pitt told his Royal Master, in language too impressive ever to be forgotten, that if the measure of emancipation were not carried, the peace and the safety and the tranquillity of the empire would be endangered. Has this prediction not been verified? It was not for the purpose of strengthening the convictions of those who were present, but in order to guard the minds of some of his friends, with whom he in general coincided in political sentiments, that he pointed out these great names. Those distinguished patriots were many of them gathered to their fathers—and high as our feelings may be in the prospect of the successful accomplishment of their patriotic objects, it could not but be matter of deep and painful regret, that some of their number had not been spared to witness the triumph of the cause to which they had devoted their strenuous and splendid exertions. To one, indeed, the approaching triumph was the noblest monument that could be raised to his memory—and his friends would now look on the accomplishment of his wishes as some consolation; and they would rejoice that his principles had triumphed, and that party-rifts had passed away. The learned gentleman seconded the resolution, and concluded his speech amidst much cheering.

The petition was then unanimously approved of, amidst loud and continued cheering.

Mr. COCKBURN said, that some persons must be named to take charge of the petitions, and to transmit them to Parliament. He had further to say, that it was wished that the petition to the House of Commons should be put into the hands of Sir James Mackintosh, and that the petition to the House of Lords be entrusted to the Earl of Haddington and Lord Melville. The meeting approved of these proposals.

Capt. BASIL HALL.—I am just returned from America. (Some one called out Capt. Hall.) Exactly. In that country there is far less freedom than in Britain—less freedom of the press—less freedom of speech—less freedom of thought. And this I ascribe to the principle of their government—universal suffrage, and the want of an established church.—But I have written my observations on the subject, and will tell you all about it by and by. I concur in the present petition, because the measure which it supports is calculated to secure the blessing of an established church—and because it is to be accompanied with the abolition of the 40s. freeholders—and thereby to restrain the greatest curse in any country, a democracy.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL stated that he had been requested by Sir Walter Scott, who had put a written authority into his hand, to state that he regretted being prevented from attending this meeting, in the object of which he cordially concurred.

On the motion of Mr. WALKER DRUMMOND the thanks of the meeting were given to Sir William Arbuthnot for presiding on this occasion, amidst loud applause. Sir William returned his thanks for the honour done him; and the meeting broke up at three o'clock, when a number of persons present went into the smaller rooms to sign copies of the petition.

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 FOLEY, Merchant, Harbour-Grace.—ONE GUINEA per annum.