



# Newfoundlander.

No. 93.

THURSDAY, April 30, 1829.

Sixpence.

## Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 18.

A great number of petitions were presented on the Catholic question.

Mr. Secretary PHEL read the order of the day for the second reading of the Catholic Relief bill.

Mr. BANKES said, he could not entertain any hope of saying anything new upon the subject; it far surpassed his abilities to do so upon a question which had for many years engaged the attention of the ablest men in the country. He and his friends were taunted for not proposing their own measures in place of that proposed by ministers. He answered it was not their duty to offer any such proposition; but in return, he took leave to ask, what securities did the Roman Catholics offer for the preservation of the Protestant church? (*Cries of "hear, hear!"*) The present Lord Chancellor, when a member of this house, made a memorable speech, in which he boldly insisted on the necessity of security, but since his being elevated he appeared very much to have altered his opinion. When did ministers, he would ask, see those dangers which justified the proposed measure? He saw no evil in preventing the admission of Catholics to parliament, or corporate offices; and he saw every evil in the prospect of their being eligible to them. The measure was forced on the government by intimidation, and by threat, and decided by nothing else. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. W. HORTON said, that the hon. member who had spoken last, seemed to think that the moment Catholics were admitted into parliament, they and the Protestants would come into instant collision. Would he take the opinion of a Roman Catholic upon that subject? He (Mr. W. H.) could show the house what that was from an authentic document then in his possession. The house would recollect that the proposition made by him (Mr. W. H.) on the subject of securities was, that Roman Catholics should not be allowed to vote on any question involving the interests of the established church. Were a security of that kind adopted, there would be obviously no risk to the established church from the admission of Roman Catholics to political power.

Sir H. PARNELL said, that most of the previous concessions to the Catholics had become of little avail, because unaccompanied by seats in parliament. The hon. member said he could show the authority of Mr. Bankes in justification of his opinion.

Lord TULLAMORE said, he was convinced that these measures would enable the enemies of the constitution, ultimately, to accomplish their purpose; and he should conclude in the words of the great Lord Burleigh, "England can only be destroyed by her own parliament."

Mr. R. GRANT said, he had taken some pains to examine the petitions which had been laid before the house. He had laboured through a great majority of the petitions which had been printed, and had endeavoured from them to collect what was the real feeling of the people upon the matter. He had paid the same attention to the speeches which were made last night, and he begged to say that, on the whole, he could draw no other inference than a general admission of the evils which existed under the present state of the law. This he would say, that, if he believed the Roman Catholic leaders would be satisfied with anything short of admission to parliament, he, for one, would at once relinquish their cause.

Mr. TRANT opposed the measure.

Mr. TWISS and Lord MOUNTCHARLES supported it.

Lord PALMERSTON said, his opinions were grounded on the situation of Ireland. The hon. member for Newark, who spoke for the first time, and in such a strain of eloquence, felt in a high degree embarrassed when about to touch on that important measure, which had for its object the restoring of tranquillity to Ireland. The hon. member seemed to think that he might draw profusely from his varied stores of learning; from history—from political economy—from all but the affairs of Ireland. An hon. member had brought forward the declaration of the Prince of Orange, and had contended that the views of those who settled the constitution of 1688, were mainly directed to the exclusion of Roman Catholics. He (Lord P.) would maintain that the declaration, if properly read, was in favour of a contrary opinion, to protect the laws from the pressure of arbitrary power. If the views of King William at the revolution were those which were attributed to him on the present occasion, then his arrival in this country, in-

stead of being accounted a blessing, ought to be cursed by the people as the greatest misfortune which had ever befallen them. But King William had not come to this country with religious tracts in one hand, and an exterminating sword in the other. The hon. baronet opposite (Sir E. Knatchbull) said, that he did not quarrel with the Roman Catholics for their conduct, but for the religious tenets which they held. He (Lord Palmerston) believed that the tenets to which the hon. baronet alluded, could not be any other than those principles which were likely to end in practice, and to influence the conduct of those by whom they were entertained. But those obnoxious principles the Roman Catholics denied, and even if they did entertain them, yet he insisted that even that fact did not support the conclusion which had been founded upon it. The argument might be admissible if the question were, whether five or six millions of Roman Catholics should now be introduced into Ireland? But there they were—(*hear, hear*)—there they were, and the question was now, what was to be done with them? It had been of late much the fashion to sneer at the wisdom of our ancestors. But in this matter our ancestors had been much wiser than the present generation. Our ancestors had hated and feared the Catholics, and had some reason to do so. The present enemies of emancipation hated and feared the Roman Catholics without any reason at all. Our ancestors wanted to extirpate the Roman Catholics, and they set in good earnest about it; and if the laws of nature allowed that the effect could have been produced, the course which had been adopted would have produced it. They first did not make it lawful to put a Roman Catholic to death wherever he should be found—they considered him as a wild beast—treating him as such, they had attempted to hunt him back from society into his native wilderness. The Protestants of the present time equally abhorred the Catholic, and equally regarded him as a wild beast; but instead of hunting him back to the forest, they had allowed him to prow about the streets of their cities and the walks of their gardens, and fancied that they were sufficiently protected against the dangers of such a state by no other defence than the portals of the temple of justice. (*Hear, hear, and cheers.*) If the Roman Catholics were such as they had been represented, the Protestants had already gone too far—if the Roman Catholics did not merit the imputations cast upon them, then we had gone far enough. By returns laid before Parliament in 1821 it had appeared that the population of Great Britain in that year was 14,000,000, and of Ireland in the same year 7,000,000. To the public burdens of the state, Great Britain in that year contributed 50,000,000*l.* What was the proportion of that sum which Ireland had furnished? 25,000,000*l.* her proportionate share? No such thing. She had not in that year contributed 5,000,000*l.* sterling. What could be the cause of so extraordinary a disproportion?—The soil of Ireland was proverbially fertile, and he appealed to the most hard-hearted feeling of England as to the proofs which were here every day afforded to the laborious disposition of the Irish peasantry. It had been said that the want of capital was one of the causes of the distresses of Ireland. But did not the very want of capital in Ireland prove that country must have been grievously misgoverned? English capital overflowed in every direction but one. There was no speculation, however bold, which English capital would not be ready to embark in. It had climbed the heights of the Andes, and reached even to our antipodes. Beyond the bounds of the united empire, there was no adventure so hopeless as to discourage the enterprising spirit of British merchants. But around Ireland the wand of the enchanter had drawn a forbidden circle which British capital was not allowed to enter. He called upon the house now to break the spell, and allow the country to be encircled with the fertilising streams which are ready to flow in upon it when they could do so with security. The hon. member had also recommended that the same harsh measures, which had been attended with success against the demagogues of England, should be put in force in Ireland, and that blood should be shed. It was well for hon. gentlemen to speak contemptuously of danger who lived secure under the protecting shadow of the law—whose slumbers were never broken, nor their fears awakened by contention and civil strife. Well might they talk of the groundlessness of our apprehensions!

"They just at scars who never felt a wound."

(*Hear, hear.*) He would, for the sake of argument, grant that the success of such a war would be

as signal and complete as would be its injustice. That resistance would soon cease with the existence of those who offered it—that the banner of England would float over the smoking ruins of Ireland's cities, towns, and hamlets, and over the solitude of her fields; but he was sure that England would never enter upon such a contest. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) England would recoil from the bare contemplation of such a horrible, such a devilish triumph. (*Hear, hear.*) Events were pressing upon us with a force and a rapidity which no human arm could stay. While we are speaking about securities the danger was beneath our feet—the hour of convulsion was approaching—indeed at hand. (*Hear, hear.*) He trusted he should not be told that this was the language of intimidation—he trusted he should not be accused of appealing to the fears, and not to the wisdom and justice, of that house and of the country. He disclaimed such intention; but there was a species of fear of which no man should be ashamed. The fear to which he appealed was not the apprehension of danger under which men should succumb; it was a different species, and was beautifully described by Burke as being the mother of safety—that, when danger came, even deliberation, which, at other times, would be inoperative, might save us from ruin; and that he who would not listen to such wholesome fear should go and break his lance against windmills, and the Court of Chancery should restrain him from meddling with public affairs. (*cheers and laughter.*)

Mr. MILTON supported the measure.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL rose amid loud cheering. Differing on this subject as I do from many hon. members on this side of the house, I entertain for many of them, as they well know, sentiments of the most heartfelt respect and affection; but called upon as I have been, as the attorney-general of a Protestant government, to state my sentiments, I must throw myself upon the candour, the feeling, the generosity of the house—and all these qualities belong to the House of Commons—while I perform the duty I owe to my country—the duty which, in some degree, I owe to myself—the duty I owe to the British Parliament—and to that sovereign of whom I am now nominally, but not practically, the servant. (*Cheers.*) Feeling that it would become necessary for me in the discharge of my public duty to express my sentiments upon this great question, I determined to acquire the utmost possible knowledge of it, and I will venture to say that no hon. gentleman within the walls of this house has ever applied himself to the study of the subject, in all its bearings with greater assiduity at least, and certainly not with more liberality, than myself, to see how far, consistently with the security of the monarch, the church, and the liberties of Great Britain, the Catholics could be admitted to the full enjoyment of the constitution. (*Hear.*) Having done this I may be permitted to state that no pains which I, as an individual, ever endured could be compared with that which I suffered when, only seven days before the opening of the present session of Parliament, I was informed that the question, commonly called the Catholic question, was to be recommended to Parliament by his Majesty's government. (*Hear, hear.*) I know not whether, as member for Plympton, I should be allowed to address the house; but I have done so as the king's attorney-general, and king's attorney-general I will remain. I do not in the least doubt that these hon. gentlemen who have been guilty of the incivility of interrupting me in the first part of my sentence, without waiting for the conclusion, would be glad were my determination otherwise, and I will state who. I declined to draw the bill which is now on the table of the House of Commons—(*order, order*)—because, looking at the oath I took as Attorney-General, I thought that in drawing up the bill I would be abandoning my duty to the country and to my King, and drawing up the death-warrant of the established church. (*Loud and long continued cheering.*)—I repeat that when I addressed my mind to that question, I became convinced that were I to comply with the request made to me, I should be drawing up the death-warrant of the Protestant church as completely as Nov did when he advised the levy of ship-money, or as Lord Chancellor Jeffreys did when he drew up the committal of seven Protestant Bishops to the Tower. (*Continued cheering.*)—The noble lord who has just sat down, called upon me, not by name, it is true, but by implication, as Attorney-General, to come forward and maintain the proposition that the exclusion of Roman Catholics was a principle of the revolution. If the house will permit me, I shall attempt to answer the noble lord's challenge. Hon.

gentlemen perfectly well know (and I hope the argument will not degenerate to a legal quibble), that because the bill of rights does not recite the statute of Elizabeth, which directs that the oath of supremacy shall be taken; nor the act of Charles, which prescribes the oath of abjuration; that because, I say, these two statutes are not recited in the bill of rights, it is contended that they are not legally and constitutionally recited, and were thereby repealed. This conclusion I deny. It is true that the bill of rights does not recognise the existence of these two enactments, and that it does not provide that they should thereafter continue in force; but I maintain that all those tests which existed before the revolution, were established, revived, and reconfirmed by the bill of rights. (*Cheers.*) It was made a condition between King William and the people of this country before he set a foot upon British soil. Those illustrious persons, the Prince and Princess of Orange, were called on before the country proceeded to the extremity of expelling James the Second from the throne, to declare whether they would not consent to become negotiators for effecting a settlement, or, to use the modern phrase, the amicable settlement of what may be called the Catholic question, without adopting the extreme measure of the expulsion of King James. Now, Sir, (addressing the Speaker) it is very well known that you are supplied with a very good library, where hon. members may consult the best historical authorities, of the choicest works on the history of England, and amongst them the works of Rapin. But I must say that hon. members on the other side of the question seem to me to be very shy of consulting those authorities, and particularly the history of the reign of William and Mary. The malaria that has diffused its pestiferous influence over the House of Commons—the Roman malaria—(*laughter*)—appears not only to have affected the judgment and the principles of the converted gentlemen, but to have superinduced upon them a devolution of memory. (*Laughter.*) Now, having consulted those historical authorities, I will take the liberty of reminding the hon. members of a few facts that have quite escaped their very convenient memories. Sir, from those documents I am enabled to state, that before the country adopted the measure of expelling King James for his attempt to invade and subvert the liberties of this Protestant kingdom, a negotiation was proposed to the Prince and Princess of Orange with a view to prevent that expulsion by negotiation; and the Prince and Princess of Orange came over for the purpose of entering into that negotiation, by what I learned, before an amicable adjustment. I owe some apology to the house for entering on the law argument that I am about to use; but, having been called upon by the noble member for Yorkshire as the first law authority in the house—(*cheers*)—I admit that in my official capacity I am the first law authority in the house, but I can assure the noble lord that in that character I am but a most uncertain, precarious, and fugacious first law authority in the house (*laughter*); however, such as I am I am still, though so fugitive, the first law authority in it; and, as such, I hope to be treated with indulgence by the house while I debate at some length on an argument of law, to which my attention has been invited by a noble member for Yorkshire. Sir, previously to the revolution, King William was asked his opinion as to the grounds on which he would consent to a modification of the constitution, and whether he would not consent to a relaxation of the laws protecting the church, and the penal laws affecting the Roman Catholics, leaving those laws in force which excluded Catholics from both houses of Parliament, and from ecclesiastical, civil, and military employments. Now, what was his Highness's answer to that interrogation? That he could not consent to repeal the test acts created to protect the church, nor the laws excluding the Catholics which defended the constitution; and that the Catholics were not affected by the test acts, but the Protestant dissenters. That document, Sir, shows that the Prince of Orange made it a condition of his consent to the act of settlement, that the laws excluding Roman Catholics from power should not be repealed. Now, Sir, I beg leave to ask hon. and learned members whether that declaration was ever cavilled at at the time it was made, or when the revolution was being accomplished, or after the revolution? I am aware that the hon. member for Inverness-shire, and my hon. and learned friend, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, and other argumentors of that scale and order (*a laugh*) have asserted

[For remainder, see last page.]

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) April 30, 1829.

We understand that Lieut. BISHOP, commanding H. M. B. *Manly*, has notified to the President of the Chamber of Commerce his intention to sail for Halifax, on the 10th proximo.

CELEBRATION OF ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

Thursday last being the anniversary of the festival of St. George, and also the day appointed for the celebration of the birth-day of our most gracious Sovereign, the usual salutes were fired from the forts and batteries, and by H. M. B. *Manly*, and his Excellency's yacht *Fortie*.—At 1 o'clock, his Excellency the Governor held a levee at Government-house, which was very numerously attended. In the evening the sons of St. George—amongst whom were the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the heads of various departments, with their guests, amounting in the whole to about 110—asssembled at Perkins' hotel, to commemorate the double festival. The Commercial Room was fitted up, for the purpose, with unusual elegance;—a splendid transparency of St. George occupied the head, the King's arms the foot, and the arms of his Excellency the Governor the centre, while the walls were embellished with flags tastefully festooned, and various paintings and engravings, interspersed with roses, oak boughs, and flowers. The ceiling was ornamented with wreaths of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, painted for the occasion, and presented, in the handsomest manner, to the sons of St. George, by Miss BROOKING.—The festivities of the evening were greatly enhanced by the admirable performances of his Excellency the Governor's band, which was placed in a temporary orchestra at the foot of the room, representing a beautiful bower, illuminated with variegated lamps. At 7 o'clock the company sat down to a substantial and sumptuous banquet, for which every variety and delicacy had been procured. The Hon. ARTHUR H. BROOKING presided at the festive board, in his usual dignified manner, ably seconded by THOMAS HOLDSWORTH BROOKING, Esq., who acted as Vice President.—The wines, which were of the choicest description, flowed in regal streams; and after the order had issued from the Chair, to "fill for the General, in champagne," the effervescent popping of the corks, resembling a continued *feu de joie*—the "ready, present, fire" of the several challengers—the sallies of wit distilled from lips which before were mute—the laugh and ready joke elicited by this seducing beverage, which the Stewards "kept moving" with a vengeance—had, altogether, a most brilliant and imposing effect.

At 9 o'clock, after as severe a cannonading as we were ever before exposed to, the cloth was removed, and the following toasts and sentiments given from the Chair:—

The memory of St. George, the tutelar Saint of Old England.—*Britons strike home.*

Immediately after the President called for a bumper to the King, the Vice President rose and said—that with permission of the Chair, he would call upon Capt. Miller to give additional effect to the toast, Captain Miller then sang, in excellent style, a most appropriate air—"Here's a health to the King; God bless him"—which was received with rapturous applause.

The King—God bless him. Four times four.—*God save the King.*

The Royal Family.—*Duke of York's march.*

His Excellency the Governor—*Governor's march.*

The PRESIDENT said, he could not help congratulating the assembly upon the important political changes which had taken place in Great Britain. His Majesty's Ministers were entitled to the everlasting gratitude of the country, for the measures they were pursuing to remove those disqualifications which had long withheld so large a portion of good and loyal subjects from participating in the full benefits of the Constitution, and which, by being a never-ending source of discontent and disunion, had tended materially to relax the sinews of the Empire. He then gave—

The Duke of Wellington and His Majesty's Ministers.—*While History's Muse.*

Lord Hill and the Army.—*British Grenadiers.*

Lord Melville and the Navy.—*Rule Britannia.*

The British Constitution, the bulwark of national freedom.—*Here's a health to honest John Bull.*

The Hon. Richard Alexander Tucker.—*Welcome home.*

The Hon. Chief Judge BRENTON rose and said—Mr. President, Mr. Vice-President, and Gentlemen,—In the absence of my much-valued friend, Chief Justice Tucker, I owe it to that sincere regard and esteem which I feel for his person and character, not to allow this opportunity to pass without offering to you my acknowledgments for the honour you have done him, in drinking his health, and for that flattering expression of your favourable opinion of him, manifested by the manner in which you have received the toast. At the same time I cannot but regret that he is not here to convey to you in his own powerful and energetic language the sense, which I am sure he could not fail to entertain, of the compliment you have paid to him, by this your approval of his public conduct, as well as the gratification he would have received in sharing with you in the festivities of this day. It has been well observed by a celebrated writer of antiquity, "that to be praised by praiseworthy men is the first of all praise;" when, therefore, I look around me, and behold assembled in this room all the talent and intelligence of this acute and discriminating community, I think myself justly entitled to feel proud of that friend whose merits you have so duly appreciated, and whose public conduct

has been thought worthy of your approbation. I shall only add, Gentlemen, that, firmly believing it would be extremely difficult to find in his successor, whenever we shall be called upon to lament the loss of Mr. Tucker, one equally gifted with his profound knowledge of the laws of his country, and equally zealous, faithful, and impartial in the administration of them, it is my most fervent wish and prayer that he may long continue to fill the situation he now holds, and which he has for five years past held, with so much honour and credit to himself, and with so much real advantage to the public.

The Hon. Chief Judge BRENTON and the Judges of the Supreme Court.—*In the downhill of life.*

The Hon. Chief Judge BRENTON rose and said—Mr. President, Mr. Vice President, and Gentlemen,—The honour you have done the Judges in drinking their healths, and your approval of their public conduct, as implied by your reception of the toast, call for those acknowledgments from them which, on their part, I take great pleasure in requesting you to accept. The character and conduct of public men, but more especially of those to whom the administration of the laws is committed, have always been regarded under our free Government with a watchful and jealous eye on the part of the community to which they belong—and whenever the result of such an ordeal is a favourable one, it cannot fail to be a source of the highest gratification to those who are subjected to it. In behalf of the Judges, then, I beg to assure you, that we duly appreciate the honour you have done us, as expressive of your opinion that we have discharged our arduous duties to the public satisfaction. Before I sit down, Gentlemen, allow me to trespass a little longer upon your time and attention, whilst I avail myself of the opportunity now afforded me of congratulating you, which I do most cordially, upon the occasion of our assembling this day. It is, indeed, a gratifying spectacle to witness so large and so respectable a portion of our community, comprising so much of its wealth and intelligence, and composed of persons who, though coming from various parts of his Majesty's dominions, and professing different creeds, are all met together in social and friendly intercourse, for the purpose of celebrating the festival of the tutelar Saint of Old England, as well as the birth-day of our beloved Sovereign; and thereby of manifesting the sense we entertain of the many invaluable blessings we enjoy, as Englishmen, under one of the freest and happiest forms of government on the face of the earth. Of the name of Englishmen, we may, indeed, Gentlemen, be justly proud, for it is a name venerated throughout the whole of the civilized world; but do not let me be misunderstood, or let it be for a moment supposed, that in making use of the term Englishmen, I do not mean to include within it those whom I have the pleasure to see around this table, whether natives of the soil of Old England, of Scotland, of Ireland, or of the Colonies;—in the comprehensive sense in which I use the word, I mean to include within it every subject of our widely extended empire, all who partake of its protection and privileges, and who have contributed in their different stations to uphold and maintain those free institutions which have given birth to the blessings we possess; in this sense of the word is it understood in all foreign countries where, whenever we are recognized as Englishmen, we are immediately respected and feared, as belonging to one of the greatest, freest, and happiest among the nations. Well, therefore, does it become us, Gentlemen, and I rejoice that we have done so, to meet as on this day, to call to mind, and to evince our gratitude for the inestimable benefits and privileges we enjoy as subjects of the British empire—an empire which in our own time has attained a height of unparalleled grandeur and glory, and which at this moment, is, I trust, exhibiting to the surrounding nations an illustrious pattern and example of civil and religious freedom. But, Gentlemen, whilst thus priding ourselves in the great and powerful empire to which we belong, and whilst exulting in the privileges we possess, from living under its free and mild Government, let us never forget that much will depend upon ourselves as to our use or abuse of those privileges—whether they shall be productive to us of the benefits they were intended to confer, or whether in our hands they shall prove the means of advancing or retarding the welfare and happiness of our country. Though our lot is now cast in a colony, distant from the land of our forefathers, and separated from it by the wide waste of waters which intervenes between us, we may still in our different stations take a part in promoting the general good; we have, in the seas which surround our island, an inexhaustible staple for our commerce; we have a hardy, vigorous, industrious, and enterprising population, and whatever may have been asserted by ignorance or prejudice, as to our soil or climate, we know that the one, though cold and rigorous, is bracing and healthy, and we have had the experience of the three last years to prove, that the other, under the fostering care and paternal government of the distinguished individual who now presides over the interests of this colony, is not only capable of cultivation, but is daily and rapidly advancing in improvement. Advantages like these ought not to be overlooked or neglected by us; let us duly cherish them, let us constantly bear in mind the parting words, now before us "England expects every man will do his duty," of that great man who immortalized himself by the manner in which he fulfilled the obligation he thus enjoined on those around him. Let us all in our different stations, endeavour by every means in our power to promote the public good; let us, by setting an example to those below us, of obedience to the laws, and by our best exertions to advance the interests of the land in which we live, and to contribute to the comfort and happiness of all belonging to it, evince our loyalty to our Sovereign, and our attachment to our beloved country; and, although, by attaining her present

height of greatness and glory, she may seem to have reached nearly the pinnacle of her fame, and like the nations of old, which have preceded her, it may be feared that she also in her turn must decline and fall, let us cherish the hope that the same wisdom and virtue displayed by our ancestors in rearing the beautiful fabric of our constitution, may continue to influence and animate their descendants; and, that by a steady adherence to the principles of civil and religious liberty, Great Britain may be destined to survive the wreck of nations, and that we, and those who come after us, may become instruments, in the hands of Providence, of preserving pure and unimpaired, our present free and happy institutions, and the blessings we enjoy under them, to the latest posterity.

John Broom, Esq., and the Magistrates of the Island.—*Sprig of Shillelagh.*

Mr. Broom returned thanks.

The Clergy of the Island.—*Leave points of belief.*

The Rev. Mr. CARRINGTON said,—Mr. President, Mr. Vice-President, and Gentlemen,—In the absence of my much-valued and esteemed friend, Dr. Scallan, who has just left the room, it has devolved on me, as the senior Ecclesiastic, to rise, and beg your acceptance of the warmest effusions of a grateful heart, for the honour you have been pleased to confer on the Clergy of this island. In the kind manner in which this toast has been proposed and drunk, I assure you my wishes have been anticipated—and no one feels more sincere pleasure than I do, in thus offering my thanks for the Clergy generally. Before I sit down, I must crave the indulgence of the chair to give a toast.

Mr. Vice President,—I propose the health of the Hon. Arthur Holdsworth Brooking, your worthy President, with three times three.

The President, in warmly acknowledging the distinguished compliment which had just been paid him, could not, at the same time, help regretting that the situation which he had the high honour to fill, had not devolved upon one more adequate than he was to discharge the duties which attended it;—he could, however, assure the company, that, though the flesh was weak, the spirit was willing, and would remain with them long after the state of his health would oblige him to retire.

Lieut.-Colonel Burke and the Garrison of St. John's.—*Lord William Bentinck's March.*

Colonel Vigoreux, R. E., returned thanks.

Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Ogle and the North American Squadron.—*Hearts of Oak.*

Lieut. BISHOP, R. N. rose and said—Mr. President and Gentlemen,—In rising to return my thanks for the honour which has, for the second time, been done to me since my arrival here, by drinking the health of the Admiral and Squadron to which I have the honour to belong, I feel, although most deeply grateful for this repeated and unlooked-for compliment, almost unequal to the pleasure of thanking you in terms adequate to the obligations you have laid on me. I had often heard, Gentlemen, in other, and very distant, climes, of the unbounded kindness and good will the inhabitants of St. John's have always shown to the honourable profession to which I belong; but I find that, in this instance, rumour, who, with her hundred tongues, is generally said to exaggerate an hundred fold, has done you great injustice—for I can, from my own observation, most sincerely aver, had she possessed double the number of tongues usually ascribed to her, they would have all been too unequal to express the kindness I have experienced. Indeed, Gentlemen, could I meet you on occasions of this kind as often as I wish, I rather suspect I should, for the remainder of my life, seldom lose sight of St. John's; but necessity has willed it otherwise, and I must bow to its decrees—but I can say, from the bottom of my heart, that I trust the same necessity will again soon restore me to where my heart will always be. Whilst life remains, Gentlemen, or memory holds her seat, the remembrance of the kindness I have received in St. John's, will always act as a cordial to my heart—and could you all be as happy and as prosperous as I wish you, sorrow would never again visit you, either in a public or a private way.

Francis Forbes, Esq., our late worthy Chief Justice.—Three times three, and immense cheering.—*Auld lang syne.*

The Rev. Mr. CARRINGTON rose and said,—Mr. President, Mr. Vice President, and Gentlemen,—This is not the first time I have risen to return thanks for the honour conferred on my respected friend, Francis Forbes, Esq. If talents, a thorough knowledge of the laws, and a faithful and conscientious discharge of his duty, in dispensing those laws, without respect of persons, high or low, rich or poor, are entitled to your approbation—Mr. Forbes was justly so. And it has often struck me, Gentlemen, that the enthusiastic manner in which his name still continues to be received, must be a source of gratification, and a kind of stimulus, to his successors in office to persevere in the same line of conduct. Not, Gentlemen, that I, by any means, intend to insinuate that my excellent friend, the Hon. Richard Alexander Tucker, or the talented Chief Justice, who now sits at your President's right hand, want any other stimulus to persevere in the honourable discharge of their respective duties, than their own conscience—still, I think, it must be pleasing for them to reflect, that should his gracious Majesty be pleased to remove them to more lucrative situations in any of his colonies, their undeviating integrity, in the discharge of their arduous duties, would meet with similar feelings of approbation from the highly respectable and enlightened members of this community.

The Rose, the Thistle, and the Shamrock; may they ever flourish and entwine around the British Oak.—*Ye mariners of England, who guard our native seas.*

The land we live in; prosperity to its trade, fisheries, and agriculture. Three times three.—*The land we live in.*

Mr. JOHN SHEA here rose and said,—He was confident, when the company became aware of the subject of the toast he was about to propose, he should receive a willing pardon for presenting himself to their notice. The two last toasts reminded him of a large debt of gratitude which was due to a most amiable and accomplished lady, for the invaluable services she had rendered towards giving their banquet-hall the splendid appearance which it then presented; and, when pointing out those beautiful wreaths which decorated the ceiling—emblematic of that unanimity of sentiment and feeling so happily exemplified in the scene before him—a more than ordinary glow of national pride and gratification pervaded his breast, in proclaiming them to be the production of one whom he had the high honour of claiming as a country-woman. He, therefore, felt much pleasure in proposing, through the Vice President,

The health of Miss Brooking. Three times three, and long continued cheering.—*Drink to her who long.*

The Hon. A. H. Brooking returned thanks.

The Ladies of Newfoundland. Three times three.—*Dear creatures, we can't do without them.*

Mr. JOHN SHEA tendered his grateful acknowledgment for the compliment paid to his countrywomen—and before he sat down, requested permission to propose a toast. He would give the health of a distinguished individual, who, whether engaged in promoting the general interests of this island, in advancing the cause of charity, or forwarding our public amusements, had always acted in such a manner as to ensure to himself our highest esteem and gratitude. He felt his own inability to do any thing like justice to the merits of that gentleman; but he was sure there was little necessity for eloquence to induce them to give him an overflowing bumper with all the honours:—

Our worthy Vice President, Thomas Holdsworth Brooking, Esq.—Three times three, and three cheers.

Mr. T. H. BROOKING rose and said,—That he felt deeply sensible of the honour which his friends and countrymen had conferred upon him, by appointing him to fill the distinguished station which he occupied that day;—he was fully aware that others might have been found more capable of performing those arduous duties which necessarily devolved upon the Vice-President of such a numerous and respectable assembly; but he would yield to none for patriotism and zeal in such a cause. He rejoiced exceedingly to see around him so many of the sons of St. Andrew and St. Patrick, who had honoured the sons of St. George on that occasion, not only to commemorate the anniversary of the tutelar Saint of Old England, but also to celebrate, with true feelings of loyalty, the birth-day of a beloved and gracious King, and, he believed, he might now safely add, the *Sovereign of a truly united people.*—Mr. Brooking then went on to state, that he had passed by far the greater part of his days in this island—that he arrived here a boy, about 23 years ago—that he had since almost constantly resided in the colony—that it was here he had formed the best associations of our nature—that he was bound to the land by every tie of affection and gratitude, and he was resolved to exert himself, upon all occasions, to promote its welfare, happiness, and prosperity.—Mr. B. then offered many acknowledgments to his friend Mr. Shea, for the manner in which he had introduced his health; and assured the company, that he could not find language adequate to express the sense which he entertained of the kind reception they had given to the toast.

Our native country; may neither time nor distance diminish our affection for it.—*My dear, my native land.*

The Sons of St. Andrew. Three times three.—*Scots wha hae.*

Mr. Blaikie returned thanks.

The Sons of St. Patrick. Three times three.—*Patrick's Day.*

Mr. Shea returned thanks, and proposed the health of the Stewards—to which Mr. Bennett replied.

Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world. Three times three.—*Away with melancholy.*

The PRESIDENT here rose and said—Mr. Vice President and Gentlemen—Having been unfortunately prevented, by indisposition, from dining with the Benevolent Irish Society at their last anniversary dinner, given in commemoration of their tutelar Saint, I beg leave to embrace this opportunity to return my sincere thanks, not only to an individual of that Society, for the handsome and flattering manner in which he was pleased to propose my health, but also to the whole Society then present, for the very cordial and kind manner in which it was received. Gentlemen, I am truly grateful.—Permit me, now, to express my most sincere wishes that the funds of all the charitable institutions in this Island may prosper, and become so replete as to enable the members of them to gratify the most sanguine desires of their benevolent hearts; for I feel assured, in such case, the tears of the distressed widow would be wiped away—the cries of the helpless orphan lulled to rest—and that we should have no complaining in our streets. Long may the members of these institutions live in the full enjoyment of those delightful feelings, which must ever arise from a consciousness of being instrumental in affording relief to their distressed fellow-creatures;—and may God bless their endeavours. He then gave—

The Benevolent Irish Society, and the other Charitable Institutions of the Island.—*Beggar Girl.*

Dr. KILLEY replied, and proposed the memory of Lord Nelson—[whose celebrated motto, "England expects every man to do his duty," had been

placed in conspicuous characters in front of the orchestra.]

The health of Patrick Morris, Esq. was proposed by the Vice President, and drank with three times three.—Mr. Kent returned thanks.

The health of the Right Hon. Robert Peel, proposed by the Vice-President.

Chief Justice BRENTON here rose, and after some very complimentary observations on Mr. Robinson's exertions in the House of Commons, and elsewhere, for the interest of this Island, proposed—

George Richard Robinson, Esq., M. P., and a speedy restoration of his health.

Mr. T. H. BROOKING immediately rose and observed, that, intimately connected as he was with the subject of the toast, he would not allow a moment to pass without tendering to his honourable friend Judge Brenton, and to the whole company present, on behalf of his excellent friend and partner, the sincere thanks of a grateful heart, for the kind solicitude which they had evinced for the restoration of Mr. Robinson's health. He (Mr. B.) observed, that Mr. Robinson, who was well known to many of the gentlemen present, had passed much of his time in Newfoundland;—that, by dint of exertion and industry, he had raised himself to the proudest station to which an Englishman should aspire—namely, an independent seat in the British House of Commons;—that he had entered upon his duties, as a Member of Parliament, quite unfettered; and that he continued to pursue a perfectly independent line of conduct ever since. He (Mr. B.) was free to admit that, in the British Senate, men of superior talents and ability may be found, but he would confidently state, that, for independence of spirit, and integrity of principle, Mr. Robinson was second to none. He assured the company that Mr. Robinson was a sincere and zealous friend of Newfoundland. He was glad of the opportunity, thus publicly, to contradict a report which had gone abroad, that Mr. Robinson had connected himself with a party, in Britain, who entertain views inimical to the wishes and interests of this Island;—the reverse was the fact. Mr. Robinson had mixed himself up with no party, but was quite free to receive such communications as the people on this side might be induced to make on the affairs of the Island; and that he entertained an anxious desire to promote, by every means in his power, the prosperity of the colony, and the welfare of its inhabitants.

Mr. Brooking then gave "OUR WORTHY GUESTS."—Mr. T. Hogan returned thanks.

The health of Thomas Cote, Esq., proposed by the Hon. A. H. Brooking.

The health of Hyde Villiers, Esq., the Agent of Newfoundland, proposed by the Hon. Judge Brenton.

Captain Bruce, Colonial Secretary. Three times three;—proposed by Dr. Kieley.

The health of Capt. Miller was given from the Chair, and drank with three times three.

Captain MILLER, of the yacht *Forté*, said—Mr. President and Gentlemen—Although not quite born under a gun, I certainly was bred up in the vicinity of one;—therefore, I am convinced you will allow I am better qualified to crack a biscuit, than make a speech; but I beg to assure you, that my heart beats with every sentiment of gratitude for the honour now done me, and the high compliment paid me. Gentlemen, the sun of St. George now shines on you—long may it continue to do so—and may you be as happy, both here and hereafter, as I wish you. God bless you all.

The health of W. Thomas, Esq. was then proposed by Mr. Doyle.

Mr. Thomas returned thanks, and proposed—"Equal rights and unanimity of sentiment to every son of the British Empire."

Our limited space would not admit of our giving even an outline of the many other excellent speeches, delivered in the course of the evening and morning, which glided away imperceptibly in the flow of wine, wit, and song. On the whole, we never witnessed a more splendid entertainment, or one in which harmony and good feeling held more prevailing sway. The presiding Officers and Stewards seemed to vie with each other in kindness and attention to their friends, and in their exertions to produce sociability and mirth; and, indeed, the sons of St. Andrew and St. Patrick, appeared to be so fully sensible of the motives by which their hosts were actuated, upon this joyous occasion, that the brilliant beams of the rising sun could scarcely induce many of them to start tack or sheet, while there remained a shot in the locker.

A Grand Ball was given yesterday evening, at the Commercial Room, by the gallant sons of Saint George—as a sequel to the above—to the Ladies of the town and neighbourhood—and on few occasions did a more brilliant assemblage answer the call of invitation. The decorations remained in the same state as they were on St. George's day, and the room was brilliantly illuminated, independent of the myriads of bright eyes which rained ten-fold lustre. The company, about 140 in number, comprising nearly all the rank, fashion, and beauty of the place, assembled soon after eight o'clock, and about nine o'clock dancing commenced, and was kept up with unabated spirit, until an early hour. The Stewards were indefatigable in paying the most delicate and assiduous attention to all the party; and they must have been more than amply repaid by the happiness reflected from the looks of their fair visitors,

"Whose over-powering presence made you feel It would not be idolatry to kneel."

DIED, on Saturday morning last, after a lingering illness, aged 26 years, Mr. JAMES Bisset, a native of Perthshire (Scotland), one of the mechanics employed in the erection of the New Government House.—"How wondrous are thy works, O Lord! How deep are thy decrees!"—Thus,

with every expectation of returning to his native land this spring, he has been cut off in the bloom of youth; and thus remote from his friends, he has left a father to deplore the departure of a kind and dutiful son—and his brothers and sisters that of an affectionate brother. He is sincerely and deservedly lamented by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—It must, in some measure, be consolatory to his friends at home to learn, that this assertion is confirmed by the marked attachment of his brother companions, whose attention to him in the "painful hour of affliction" was unremitting; and it is but just to remark, that the parental kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett (in whose house he resided), is truly commendable. His funeral took place on Tuesday, and was respectfully attended.—Communicated.

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

ENTERED.  
APRIL 24.—Schooner Two Brothers, Poland, Torquay; 12 casks cider, 11 casks lime, and 5 hhd. beer.  
25.—Brig Selma, Oldry, Liverpool; 1 hhd. brandy, 10 bla. flour, 25 tons coal, 4920 bushels salt, 20 firkins butter, and sundry merchandise.  
27.—Brig Nelly, Slary, Newcastle; 270 chaldrons coal, 12 casks earthenware.  
29.—Schooner Mary, Harris, Teignmouth; 100 coils cordage, 28 casks strong beer, 12 cwt. unwrought leather, and sundries.  
Brig Hyllus, Farrie, Liverpool; 15 tons coal, 7670 bushels salt, 200 boxes soap, 45 boxes candles, 50 barrels Irish pork, 50 firkins butter, and sundries.  
CLEARED.  
Schooner Confidence, Hally, Miramichi; 2 punches rum, 2 punches molasses, and 2 bla. sugar.  
Brig Lander, M'Asland, Oporto; 3530 qtls. fish.  
Ketch Velocity, Baker, Oporto; 3200 qtls. fish.  
Schooner Gleaner, Harris, Lisbon; 1873 qtls. fish.  
Brig Helen, Gibbs, Viana; 3100 qtls. fish.  
27.—Brig Adriana, Leon, Grenada; 1060 qtls. fish, and 1 cask seal oil.  
28.—Schooner Ar on, Fowler, Halifax; ballast.  
Schooner Ceres, Brown, Grenada; 908 quintals fish.  
29.—Schooner Velocity, Bowden, Halifax; 50 sheep skins.

**Sales at Auction.**

**TO-MORROW,**  
(Friday) at 11 o'clock,  
At the STORE of the Subscriber,  
ONE Bale, containing 120 pieces printed COTTONS, of a choice variety of patterns. One piece in a lot.  
HENRY SHEA,  
Auctioneer.  
April 30.

**THIS DAY,**  
At 12 o'clock,  
AT THE STORE OF  
**JAMES CLIFT,**  
50 BARRELS States superfine Flour,  
30 Barrel American prime Pork,  
40 Firkins Butter, 30 Bushels Indian Corn,  
20 Barrels Tar, 20 Barrels Pitch,  
150 Pair Men's strong Shoes,  
10 Casks Cheese, 4 Boxes Spermaceti Candles.  
April 30.

**TO-MORROW,**  
At 12 o'clock,  
**By James Clift,**  
A Fine HORSE, that has been used to carry a Lady.  
JAMES CLIFT,  
Auctioneer.  
April 30.

**ON SATURDAY NEXT,**  
At 12 o'clock,  
In a Field, commonly known by "Murray's Field," and in the rear of the house occupied by Mr. ROBERT BRINE,  
A Stack of HAY, containing about seven tons, which will be Sold in lots to suit purchasers.  
JAMES CLIFT,  
Auctioneer.  
April 30.

**Notices.**  
**J. WESTCOTT**  
BEGS to inform the Ticket-holders and others, that his LOTTERY, consisting of Watches, Silver Teaspoons, Jewellery, &c. &c. will be drawn THIS DAY (Thursday), the 30th instant, between the hours of 3 and 4, at the residence of Mr. JOHN HANLEY.—Two or three Tickets remain unsold.  
April 30.

**A CARD.**  
MR. SIMMS respectfully informs the Public, that his SCHOOL, opposite the dwelling of Mr. PATRICK KOUGH, will be Opened on Monday next, 4th May.  
TERMS:—  
Entrance ..... 10s.  
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, }  
English Grammar, History and } 4l. per annum,  
Geography ..... }  
Mathematics ..... 5l. per ditto.  
April 30.

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 Mr. PATRICK SHELLY, who has purchased the debts.  
MARY MYHAN,  
Administratrix.  
March 5.

**Amateur Theatre, St. John's.**  
(For the benefit of the Poor.)  
**TO-MORROW**  
EVENING,  
Will be Performed,  
BY JUVENILE AMATEURS,  
Reynold's celebrated Comedy of  
**The Blind Bargain;**  
OR,  
HEAR IT OUT.  
With the laughable Farce of  
**THE MOCK DOCTOR.**  
The Evening's amusement to conclude with some  
**POPULAR COMIC SONGS.**  
Tickets to be had at Mr. CLIFT'S Office.—  
Box, 3s.; Pit, 2s.—Doors to be opened at half-past 6; Performance to commence at 7.  
April 30.

**Notices.**  
**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.  
Commissariat Office, St. John's, }  
11th April, 1829. }

**WANTED,** to proceed to an Out-port, a FEMALE SERVANT, who understands plain cookery, and can make herself otherwise useful, in a small family.—Apply at the Newfoundland Office.  
April 30.

**For Charter.**  
To any port in Spain, Portugal, or Italy,  
The Brig  
**CORNHILL,**  
Burthen 110 tons—will carry 2200 qtls. fish.  
Apply to  
BULLY, JOB & CROSS.  
WHO OFFER FOR SALE,  
Her Cargo of SALT, about 200 hhd.  
April 23.

**For Salt, Freight, or Charter.**  
The remarkably fine, fast-sailing, new Brigantine  
**GUYSBOROUGH,**  
Burthen per register 100 tons;  
Will carry about 1400 qtls. 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.

**On Sale.**  
Received per SWIFT from Liverpool, and MARY from Teignmouth,  
AND  
**FOR SALE,**  
BY  
**Robert Alsop & Co.**  
20 HOGSHEADS Devonshire Ale,  
200 Firkins Butter,  
50 Barrels Pork, 50 boxes Candles,  
50 Boxes Soap, 100 coils Cordage,  
Pitch, Tar and Oakum,  
No. and flat Canvass,  
Boots and Shoes,  
20 Kips Chamois Leather,  
Cod and Caplin Seines,  
Mackerel, Herring, and cast Netts,  
Bank and shore Lines and Twines,  
Blankets, Swanskin, Flannels, and Serges,  
Linen, Calico, and a variety of Shop and Store Goods.  
Also,  
1000 Hogsheads Figueira Salt.  
April 30.

**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 }  
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-bls. }  
A large assortment of printed Cottons of new and fashionable patterns,  
No. Canvass, 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 Gulgare* 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. Canvass,  
Scotch Potatoes, and  
A large assortment of fashionable Shop Goods.  
April 23.

**JUST IMPORTED,**  
AND  
**FOR SALE,**  
BY  
**BRINE, MURCH & Co.**  
A LE, 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  
**HUNTERS & Co.**  
20 Puns. high-proof Demerara RUM,  
30 Ditto MOLASSES.  
April 9.

**To be Let.**  
On Lease for a Term of Years, and immediate possession given,  
ALL 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.

[Concluded from first page.]

the contrary. But I shall contradict those hon. gentlemen by authorities still higher than those I have adduced, for though a noble and learned lord, my Lord Plunkett, has facetiously declared history to be an old almanack, its contents, the principles on which it was constructed, may not grow as old as some hon. gentlemen would wish them.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH.—Old as applicable to the present circumstances. Answer that.

Sir C. WETHERELL (in continuation).—Sir, the noble lord has asked me one question, and now the hon. and learned member for Knareborough asks me another. Now, Sir, I must tell my honourable and learned friend that, not being a Scotchman, I cannot answer two questions at once. (Laughter and cheering.)—Sir, I mean nothing invidious against the country of my hon. and learned friend. I merely meant that I do not possess that double-facedness and duplicity of logic which can reply by identical answer to two questions of a different tendency. So far I presume I have, though in the character of a fugacious law authority, answered the questions of the noble member for Yorkshire, and I put it to the house in its candour to say whether I have not proved by the testimony of history, and by uncontroverted public acts, that exclusion of the Roman Catholics was the principle which was acted upon before the revolution, at the time of the revolution, and after the revolution—for in no situation did I ever feel more pain than when I was called on to address the house in reference to my own conduct in this matter; but the pain was not less which I felt when I found myself required, as Attorney-General, to draw up a bill against the principle of which I discovered, by the investigation of documents, that the Lord Chancellor had declared his decided opinion. Not that I entertained such a respect for the office of Lord Chancellor as to give up my own opinion for that of a Chancellor; but when I recollected that the office of Lord Chancellor was something stronger than mine of Attorney-General, I thought that I might not be securely shielded behind the buckler of Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst. (Cheers.)—What, I, the Attorney-General, draw up a bill which had been stated by the Chancellor of England to tend to the subversion of the Church of England! (Loud cheers.)—Sir, if I differ from Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, I differ from him conscientiously, and I would differ from any man who would attempt to drag on my public conduct. Sir, when I read over the oath taken by the Lord Chancellor, and the terms of the oath which I had taken in my character of Attorney-General, I felt, when I was asked to draw up the bill on the table, that, as a member for Plympton, I ought not to do it, and I conceived, as Attorney-General, that I could not, consistently with my oath of office, give my assistance to a measure whose object would be to induce his Majesty to violate the oath he had taken on his coronation. That I could not do, though the Lord Chancellor might think fit to act otherwise. This is my motive for refusing to place in print one word of the atrocious bill now lying on the table of the house. (Enthusiastic cheering.)—I am sure there are many gentlemen in the house who will remember the able and impressive speech made on this question on a former year, by the then Master of the Rolls, Sir John Copley; that distinguished individual, than whom there was none more acute in reasoning, more splendid in language, more powerful in delivery, nor more effective and forcible as a speaker in Parliament—that individual, then Master of the Rolls, but now Lord Chancellor, it will be remembered, thought fit to quarrel with the late Mr. Canning on the subject, whether the settlement of this question was consistent or not with the constitution of these realms. Am I then, Sir, to be blamed for refusing—holding subordinate office—to do that which the then Master of the Rolls refused to do but two years ago? Am I to be taunted for it, and twitted for it, and attacked on every side for it? (Loud cheering.)—Sir, I have been so attacked; but I care not on which side or by whom; whether from my right or my left; whether by the gentlemen on that bench (pointing to the opposition), or by the gentlemen on this bench (pointing to the ministerial seat). I am ready to meet, or to resist, all such attacks whenever they come. (Cheering.)—I am ready, I am willing, I am eager to resist them. Sir, I have no reason to be otherwise; I have no real motive to shrink from the contest; I have no speech to eat (cheering, turning to the ministerial bench); I have no apostacy to excuse (cheering); I have no paltry subterfuge to resort to (increased cheering); I have not been white one day and black another (continued cheers); I have not been a Protestant Master of the Rolls one year, and the next a Catholic Lord Chancellor. (Enthusiastic cheering.)—No, Sir, I would rather remain what I am, the humble member for Plympton, than be guilty of such disgraceful dereliction of principle—such base, such miserable, such contemptible (looking full in the face of Mr. Peel), such contemptible apostacy. Sir, there are many topics incidental to a question of this nature which I have avoided to touch upon. I feel that I have been driven, and compelled from circumstances, to step forward, an isolated individual, to declare those sentiments which no personal ties, which no feelings of delicacy, and which no temptations of office should induce me to repudiate, to depart from, or to apostatize. As to the measure now before the house, I considered it the death-warrant of the Church of England—as such I refused to take any part in drawing up such a bill. The hon. gentleman sat down amidst loud and repeated cheers, which lasted for several minutes.

Mr. Secretary PEEL rose in the midst of the confusion, and stood waiting for a hearing. About three-fourths, he said, of the debate upon the principles of this bill—about three-fourths of the defence

of the sacred cause of the Protestant constitution, has turned upon personal charges and imputations, (hear, hear,) savouring much more of rancorous hostility than of an ardent attachment to the Protestant church. (Hear, hear, from one side, answered by cries of "No, no," from the other.)—What do these personal charges and imputations infer? What do they prove? They prove that if this measure had been adopted with a view to personal interests, that adoption would have been the height of folly. Last in debate, though foremost in those imputations, is the hon. gentleman, the attorney-general of the King. (Hear, hear.) I did not expect that any person holding that situation would have felt himself called upon to disclose confidential communications. (Loud cheering.) The time has not arrived when I can state to this house all the difficulties that have obstructed the progress of my noble friend; but I can say of him, with reference to those difficulties, as was said of Agricola, *naturali prudentia quavis inter togatos facile justeque agebat*. But the time will arrive when more justice will be done to him and to those who acted with him. The time will come when those difficulties will be appreciated, and when it will be known what were the considerations which only enabled me to give the hon. and learned gentleman seven days' notice of the speech which was intended to be delivered from the throne. In answer to the imputations upon myself, I repeat what I said on a former occasion—that up to a late period, I did entertain a hope that my noble friend would have enabled me to give him my support, that cordial support which I would have given him, in a private capacity. Instead of incurring the charge of apostacy, I was ready, I was desirous to relinquish office; but having been ready to pay that penalty, no man has a right to say that in the advice I gave the King, I meant to conform to the views of any party. I will tell the hon. and learned gentleman when it was I said to my noble friend, "I will not abandon you—I will commit my fortunes with yours; and be the consequences what they may, I am ready to incur them, even greater difficulties appeared to obstruct our course than now I hope and believe will impede it. It was upon the day when it was intimated to my noble friend by the highest authorities in the church that they could not countenance and support his measures. I then said, 'happen what may, I will not abandon my post—I will support you.' (Cheers.) I was content to incur all the imputations which I then could easily foresee. Other circumstances I cannot mention, and nothing but the charge brought forward by one whom I thought a confidential friend should have extorted even these premature admissions. The first man out of the cabinet with whom I conversed on the subject was the hon. and learned gentleman, and that out of respect to his personal character and public situation. (Hear, hear.) I told him that the Catholic Association had assumed a formidable appearance, that it was necessary for the peace of Ireland that it should be put down; and I felt it right, in common candour and justice, to add, that that was not the only measure intended by the King's government. I said to him, "We feel that we cannot succeed in carrying the suppression of the association into effect, unless we allow parliament to take into consideration the whole condition of Ireland; and I told him, moreover, that the full measure of Roman Catholic relief was contemplated, that it was intended to disfranchise the forty-shilling freeholders;"—and I must observe, that if he really then entertained the horror at this atrocious proceeding which he has to-night expressed, I never saw a man who possessed such control over his countenance. (Cheers and laughter.) If the hon. and learned gentleman thought that what was designed presented such insuperable objections; and that the coronation oath absolutely precluded even the consideration of the question, would it not have been fair that he should have warned me, his friend, that such was his opinion? Might I not expect that he would say at once, "you are pursuing a course replete with ruin, in which I, the attorney-general, cannot assist you, and from the sanction of which his Majesty is precluded by the sacred obligation of an oath?" He will do me the justice to say, that not one word of so fatal an objection did I hear from him when I made the communication to which I have referred. When, however, the measure for the suppression of the Catholic Association was passed through parliament, not as a compromise or compact for other bills, but because it was necessary for the peace of Ireland—when his Majesty said, "having executed that work, then I recommend you to proceed to the consideration of other measures, and, in fact, to settle the Catholic question," was it quite fair for the attorney-general to be a party to the suppression of the Association, which was adopted in almost a unanimous spirit, upon the implied condition that other measures were to follow, and then, when those other measures were brought forward, to find insuperable and preliminary objections to their preparation, as well as to their adoption? The hon. and learned gentleman says, that there is one part of the subject to which he was determined not to allude—the state of Ireland; and yet, let it be remembered, that this is, in fact, the whole question. It is almost the only topic to which it was important to advert, and yet he entirely excluded it from his speech. He must know as well as any man what is the state of Ireland, and what the law as it affects Roman Catholics. By whom was the bill of 1825, for the suppression of the association, prepared? Who was consulted on the various clauses it contains? The hon. and learned gentleman. (Hear, hear, hear!) Why has it failed? Has he ever pressed upon government the necessity for the enforcement of that law? When we have talked of the evils resulting from this body, has he ever said, "There is my bill for 1825, enforce that, and there is your remedy?" Did he, when

that law expired, say that the common law was sufficient for the purpose? No; on the contrary, it was his opinion, and that of all the great legal authorities consulted by the government, that the common law was not a sufficient remedy, and that it was not safe to risk the failure of prosecutions. (Hear.) The five millions of Catholics, increasing in numbers, wealth, and influence, are pressing onward for one common object, and that object is avowed to be the participation in the benefits of the constitution. How can you meet their demand? The Protestant mind in Ireland is divided—but not equally divided, for I do believe that the weight of property and intelligence preponderates in favour of concession. Consider, then, what the feeling of that Protestant mind will be, if the attorney-general and his friends should succeed in defeating these measures upon mainly grounds, and not upon sly insinuations about coronation oaths—(much cheering.)—who shall undertake the office of government. If these measures are defeated, and a new administration shall be formed upon a different principle, let me tell the attorney-general, who, of course, will be at the head of it—(laughter)—that he must not rely upon the support of Protestant opinion in Ireland for the maintenance of the administration there. Let me tell him that even those who were formerly opposed to concession, and are now in favour of it, when they see the prospect of settlement so near, will be more disappointed at the postponement than even the Roman Catholics themselves. We are to incur the consequences of failure after this attempt at agitation and excitement; but we shall not fail. (Loud continued and vehement cheering from all sides.) We shall proceed calmly and steadily on our way, undeterred by imputations, unmoved by sarcasms, and regardless of future consequences to ourselves, intent only upon our country's good, and opposed only by the enemies of tranquillity. (Hear, hear!) Whatever I may think of the Revolution of 1688, and of the provisions then established, I cannot bend facts; I cannot overrule circumstances; and I find that the Protestant mind in Ireland is divided, and that a majority of the House of Commons is disposed to concede. What has occurred of late? It has been answered, "Nothing new." What! is the pregnant history of the election for the county of Clare nothing new? Have those who maintain that nothing new has occurred witnessed the power the Catholics there displayed, noxious to themselves, but not the less injurious to us? A power I know not how to estimate or describe, but which they are willing to relinquish for the smaller and safer power they will gain by admission to the blessings of the constitution. The gentleman who presided over the police of the county of Clare came over for the express purpose of conferring with my noble friend and myself, and he stated that the whole country had been organised for the purpose of carrying that election; that thousands and tens of thousands evinced a calm, sober, but desperate enthusiasm, not to be contemplated without awe—an enthusiasm which broke out into no acts of violence, which paid the public a marked and peculiar respect, and forbore from indulgence in any excess, and from the innocent gratification of appetite. Thus even the virtues of temperance and abstinence became formidable indications of the prevailing spirit. These are circumstances, which no prudent statesman should disregard. The hon. baronet (Sir E. Knatchbull), who spoke early in the debate last night, seemed to direct his observations almost exclusively to that conduct which I had thought proper to pursue upon this question. The hon. baronet, for no other purpose that I could perceive than to excite an unfair prejudice against me, charged me with having dishonourably denied that I ever considered this a purely religious question, and chose to make some severe comments, as they appeared to him, upon the agreement between the hon. member for Winchester and his Majesty's Secretary of State. Sir, I do say still, that I agree most perfectly with the hon. member for Winchester, that this is more a political than a religious question, in the sense in which he used the words. The hon. baronet went on to say that Catholics were excluded on account of their religion. Sir, I deny that fact. Not even by the penal laws were they excluded on account of religion. They were excluded because they were deficient in civil worth;—(Hear, hear!)—because they were bad and dangerous members of the state, but never on account of religion; and the test of religion was applied to them—not because they were religionists—but because it was intended by that means to discover whether they did not belong to an intriguing and factious body, whose proceedings were considered dangerous to the state; and, therefore, when I said I was content to part with transubstantiation, I did so because I felt that it was the instrument used to secure an exclusion which I could no longer consider necessary to be sacred. (Hear, hear!) But, Sir, all this was nothing to what followed. After a whole week of concocted sarcasms, levelled almost exclusively against me, what was my surprise to hear the hon. baronet declare that he was willing to go further even than I was whom he had so freely charged with inconsistency and apostacy; and that he was willing to give the Catholics every thing except seats in Parliament.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL here observed, that he added, the Catholics were not to be members of the privy council.

Mr. PEEL—I did not hear the hon. baronet mention the privy council last night, but I would now take leave to ask him when his conversion taken place? (Cheers and laughter.) What are the grounds which have induced him to change his opinions? for I recollect the hon. baronet was in the habit of resisting with me not a partial concession, but any consideration of the question at all. (Cheers and laughter.) How happens it that he who charges me with a breach of confidence, and declares

that no public men are to be trusted—how is it that he so completely changed his opinions? He would no longer oppose concession, and he would even give every thing except some 40 offices in the three kingdoms; for, just to that number does the number of the privy council extend; that is to say, he would give all the executive offices in Ireland, except 3, and among them the highest judicial offices in the kingdom. What then becomes of the hon. baronet's inviolable question of religion? What becomes of his memorable and high-wrought quotation:

"Nusquam tota fides."

(Cheers and laughter.) Why, if the hon. bart. is prepared to change his course, and to give up to the Catholics the judicial offices, and the office of attorney-general (cheers and laughter)—for the attorney-general is not necessarily a privy councillor, and it is not the fashion that the solicitor-general should be so—when the hon. baronet comes to defend his distinctions, I should like to know by what line of argument he will be prepared to contend that a Catholic should be admitted as a Solicitor General, and excluded from the office of Attorney General. (Hear, hear.)—When I used the phrase of breaking in upon the constitution, which has been objected to, I meant that we were breaking in upon the system of exclusion, and I would ask whether this is the first time that we have done so? Did we not break in upon the system of exclusion when we admitted Catholics into the army? Did we not still farther break in upon it, when, under the Chancellorship of Lord Eldon, we permitted Catholics to become officers of the Revenue? for by the terms of the bill of rights every man who received the King's wages was required to take the oath against transubstantiation. (Hear, hear.)—I, for one, Sir, object to the proposal of the Hon. Baronet. If he considers any alteration necessary, I maintain that no alteration can take place but that of adjustment, and that there is no use in giving fresh power unless we can give final consent. (Loud cheering.) I wish, before I conclude, to say one parting word to the hon. members who have awarded me a credit with respect to this question which I do not deserve. Sir, the credit of accomplishing this object is due to Mr. Fox, to Mr. Grattan, to Mr. Plunkett, and to the hon. gentleman opposite; and still more to my right hon. friend now no more (Mr. Canning). No credit is due to me for advancing this question, but that which may be awarded to me for abandoning a fruitless opposition. To that right hon. gentleman, who supported it through the whole of his political life with ardour and with constancy, the merit is especially due; and I may say of him as he said of Mr. Percival, on a former occasion, "I wish to God he was here to enjoy the fruits of his victory." (Cheers.)

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, in order that a division might take place. While the gallery was cleared, the Ayes and Noes were distinctly heard in the lobby on the question being put formally previous to the division. The numbers were—For the second reading, 353—Against it, 173—Majority, 180.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday next.—Adjourned.

DUBLIN, MARCH 6.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K. G. who embarked at Holyhead on Thursday night the 5th March, on board the *Escape* steam vessel, arrived at Kingston-harbour at four o'clock this morning. His Grace on his arrival in Dublin this day, was received by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of the city of Dublin. His Grace, attended by a squadron of dragoons, proceeded to the Castle, and the Council having assembled at one o'clock, was introduced in form to their Excellencies the Lords Justices, who received him sitting under the canopy of state in the Presence Chamber, from whence a procession was made, in the usual state, to the Council Chamber. The Council sitting, his Grace's commission was read, and the oaths being administered to him, his Grace was invested with the collar of the Most Illustrious Order of St Patrick, and received the sword of state from the Lords Justices.

His Grace afterwards repaired to the Presence Chamber, and received the compliments of the Nobility and other persons of distinction upon his safe arrival, and taking upon him the Government of Ireland.

WONDERFUL INGENUITY.—A few days since we had the gratification of witnessing a striking instance of what human ingenuity, in conjunction with indefatigable perseverance, is capable of accomplishing. A young gentleman, a native of this place, has printed several copies—one of which we have perused—of an eighteen mo work, extending to nearly seventy pages. Our readers, we believe, will be scarcely able to credit the fact, that this ingenious youth made the whole of the types, consisting of various sizes, with his own hand, and with the assistance of no other implement than a penknife. He also constructed the press with which the work was printed, and manufactured his own ink. What is, perhaps, as singular, is, that he composed, corrected, and printed the whole impression with his own hand, without having the slightest direction from any individual, or any idea of a printing establishment, or any thing belonging to it. The quality of the type, and the manner in which the whole work is executed, are really, under all the circumstances of the case, calculated to excite the highest astonishment.—*Elgin Courier*.

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