



Newfoundlander.

No. 94.

THURSDAY, May 7, 1829.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

Robinson & Brooking

ARE NOW LANDING,

From the *Anne*, from *Poole*; *Velocity*, from *Havifuz*; *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-bis. }
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 *Quinere* 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.

BY

Bulley, Job & Cross,

700 FIRKINS CORK BUTTER,
100 Boxes mould CANDLES,
Just received per *Brig Favourite*, from *Cork*.
April 23.

BY

PATRICK MORRIS,

100 Firkins prime BUTTER,
Recently imported per *Brig Favourite*, from *Cork*.
April 23.

By private contract,

A PIECE OF GROUND, containing 4 acres,
near *Blockmaker's Hall*, adjoining *Michael Riley's* plantation, held by lease from *Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart.*, renewable every thirty years, upon payment of a small fine.—Further particulars may be known, by applying to
April 27. **MARY MYHAN.**

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.

And immediate Possession given,

THAT commodious VILLA, pleasantly situated on *Hawthorn 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.

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.**

Notices.

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 Geography	4l. per annum,
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 SHELLEY*, who has purchased the debts.

MARY MYHAN,

March 5.

Administratrix.

DART, PACKET BOAT.

JAMES DOYLE

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their past favours, and begs to inform them, that, having newly fitted up the above well known, safe, and commodious Packet Boat, he intends running for the remainder of the season, between *Carbonear*, and *Portugal Cove*; and hopes, that by punctuality, care, and attention, the share of public patronage which he has hitherto experienced, will be continued to him. Doyle will leave *Carbonear* (wind and weather permitting) every Monday and Thursday, at 9 o'clock; and *St. John's* every Tuesday evening, at 3 o'clock, (so as to leave the Cove early next morning) and Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock.

Terms of conveyance.—Ladies and Gentlemen, 10s.; Servants, 5s.; letters 1s.; and parcels in proportion.

Any letters or parcels committed to his care, Doyle will deliver in person.—Letters, &c. received at the *Newfoundlander* office.
May 7.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 23.

CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

Mr. Secretary Peel moved the Order of the Day for the committal of the Catholic Relief Bill.

General GASCOYNE had a motion to make, which he wished to submit to the Right Hon. Gentleman before the House went into a Committee on the Bill, as he thought that was the proper opportunity. The preamble of that Bill stated, that "whereas certain Acts affecting his Majesty's Catholic subjects are hereby repealed," without stating what those Acts were. The object of his motion was to ascertain the exact nature of those Acts. The Gallant Member moved that it be an instruction to the Committee to inquire into and specify the several Acts which would either be repealed or infringed on by the proposed alteration in, or declaration of, the preamble of the Bill.

Mr. Secretary PEEL felt very sensibly the kindness of his Hon. Friend's forbearance in the way he had proposed his motion. But he put it to his Hon. Friend whether, as he had not advanced any arguments to justify his motion, and as he (Mr. Secretary Peel) might have many reasons to urge against it, it would not be better for him to withdraw it till the Bill was before the Committee. He left it to his Hon. Friend's good sense, whether he would withdraw his motion, or have it negatived without a division, reserving to himself in the mean time the right of bringing it forward when he pleased in Committee.

General GASCOYNE would yield to the suggestion of his Right Hon. Friend, and withdraw his motion.

After a few words from Mr. Trant, the House resolved itself into a Committee.—Mr. Frankland Lewis in the chair.

On the Clause declaring the eligibility of Catholics to Civil Office, and the seats in Parliament being read—

Mr. BANKS rose for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the clause just read. He would propose that the words in the Bill, "admitting the Catholics to Parliament" be omitted; for, as it was unnecessary for him to state, the admission to that and the other House of Parliament of persons professing the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Religion was the main and essential objection to the Bill before the Committee. (Hear, hear.) With respect to that part of the clause relating to the eligibility of the Catholics to civil offices, he would propose no alteration beyond specifying the nature and number of those offices. But with respect to that part of it relating to the admission of the Catholics into that house, he felt he should not be doing his duty, unless he not only objected to it, but also took the sense of the House on the merits of his objection. It was not to the oath proposed that he objected, but to the wide latitude of admission to civil offices, which the general terms of the Bill gave. The whole measure before the Committee turned on the admission of the Catholics into that house; for, he maintained that the moment that body possessed the power of speaking and voting in Parliament, there was an end to the existing securities for the integrity of the Protestant Establishments in Ireland—(hear, hear.) What was to prevent the Catholic Gentlemen, whom the Bill would make eligible to sit in that House, to unite and devote their utmost efforts to the subversion of a Church which their religion taught them to abhor? The honourable member concluded with proposing that the words admitting the Catholics to seats in that house and to civil offices be omitted.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said that he felt that there was some danger to be apprehended from the admission of Catholics into both Houses; but on a comparison of danger he felt obliged to say that their exclusion would prove the source of greater.—(Hear, hear.) Would it not then, he asked, be much better to settle the whole matter now, than leave the most essential part of it for future discussion?—(Hear, hear.) The community of grievances under which the Irish people laboured brought the clergy and laity together, and it was asked if in that combination some ulterior measure might not be contemplated? Why, if it were so, the best mode of rendering it ineffectual, would be to take the Layman out of the hands of the Priest, by the means of concession, and by so far lessen the apprehended danger. No danger could be apprehended

from any combination of Catholic Members in a House of Commons constituted as that was, where the vast majority must still be Protestant. But, at any rate, while he admitted a certain degree of danger from the admission of Catholics to Parliament, yet he considered he was obviating the greater danger by their admission. He had no doubt but this measure would tend to establish the peace and happiness and the tranquillity of the country, and he trusted that none of those dangers which some honourable Members appeared to apprehend from the admission of Roman Catholics to seats in Parliament would ever arise. It was not to be forgotten that predictions of danger similar to those had been made at the period of the repeal of the *Sacramental Test*; and he would only ask had they been fulfilled? (Hear.) Similar forbodings had been uttered at the period of the Union with Scotland. It was then said that forty-five Presbyterian Members would enter this House; that they would have their own peculiar views and interests to consult and advance; and that their feelings would uniformly be adverse to the interests of the Protestant institutions of their country; and that they would act together in a combined body for the promotion of their own objects. What was the result? These forty members had taken their places—some on the Ministerial, and others on the Opposition side of the House—and they had been guided in their votes upon measures affecting the interests of the Protestant Church, as well as upon all public measures, by the opinion of the party to whom they had attached themselves; and thus were all the predictions as to the dangers to be apprehended from their introduction here fully and completely falsified.—The same, he was convinced, would be the case with the Roman Catholics. The great danger to be apprehended was, not from the admission of Roman Catholics, but from their exclusion. (Hear.) He would adhere to the provision which was objected to by the Hon. Members, as he was certain that without it the measure could give no satisfaction to the Roman Catholics.—He could not, therefore, consent to the abandonment of that provision, because it was of all others calculated to satisfy the Catholics, and to promote the great object of this Bill—the establishment of the peace and tranquillity of the country.

The Committee then divided—
For the amendment 84
Against it 307

Majority 123

MR. O'CONNELL.

Mr. H. GRATTAN wished for an explanation respecting these words in the clause—"That from and after the commencement of this act, it shall and may be lawful for any person professing the Roman Catholic religion, being a Peer, or who shall, after the commencement of this act, be returned as a Member of the House of Commons," and so forth. Was it meant that a person professing the Roman Catholic religion, who might happen to be returned before the commencement of this act, should be excluded from sitting and voting in the House?—(Hear, hear.) Suppose such a case were to happen, would the individual be excluded from the benefit of the bill? He could not help thinking that the words had been inadvertently introduced, and sure he was, that the words were deprecated both in and out of the House.

Mr. S. RICE said, that he had been requested—and he begged leave to be distinctly understood, as merely complying with that request when he made the statement—he had been requested to state that, in the contemplation of the bill, if there was any individual Roman Catholic who came within the hypothetical case put by the Hon. Member.—(Mr. H. Grattan,) it was the wish of that individual that his case should be entirely wayed, and that the bill should be considered only upon a strict view of the expediency of passing it into a law.—Hear.—The very last thing the individual to whom he alluded could wish was, that, in consideration for him, or his case, any point should be raised or any obstacle brought forward which might impede or prejudice this measure, which regarded the general interest of the Roman Catholics.—(Cheers.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL contended that a measure of this nature ought equally to affect those who had been already elected, and those who should hereafter be elected. If not, it might happen that persons would be hereafter disqualified from sitting in that House, while others who laboured under the same

disabilities, but who had been previously elected, were allowed to sit. The principle for which he contended had been recognized in the time of Chas. II., and the test was applied as well to the existing Members of Parliament as to those who should be afterwards returned. It appeared to him that these words were now, for the first time introduced into a bill, and that they were unnecessary. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Peel) had said, that the situation of the Catholic would be changed; but it ought to be recollected that the situation of the House would be much more changed. The House had, till now, declared that Catholics should not sit and vote, but the House now declared that they might; and would it not be a strange anomaly, when two Catholics came to the table, to say to one of them, "there is one oath for you, because you were elected the month of May, 1829, and to the other, "here is a different oath for you, because you were elected in the month of May 1828, and are not, therefore, competent, without taking this oath, to discharge legislative duties here?" He argued the question as an abstract point and without reference to any particular person.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, that if there was a case in which a Roman Catholic had said that he would not take the oaths required by law, and his constituents had nevertheless returned him to Parliament, he (Mr. Peel) could see no hardship in depriving the person so returned of the benefit of an act which was not in contemplation at the time of the Election. There could be nothing equitable or unjust in not extending the provisions of a new law to a case which was said to be a good one under the old law.

Mr. M. FITZGERALD was also disposed to treat the subject upon principle, and not with reference to any particular person. He could not think that the Legislature would extend a penal act by retrospectively; and he could not, therefore, see how any Catholic now elected should be precluded from the benefit of this bill.

Mr. H. GRATTAN maintained that these words were evidently interpolated; and he should therefore move that they be left out of the clause.

Lord DUNCANNO said, that after what had fallen from his Hon. Friend, he felt himself compelled to say a few words. He had, at one time, intended to move an amendment respecting these words; but before he did so, he had thought it right to consult the person more immediately concerned.—(Hear, hear.) He had no hesitation in saying so, and he had no difficulty in stating that he had been particularly requested by that Gentleman not to propose the amendment.—(Cheers.) From what he knew of the character of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, and from what was due to the dignity of the House, he was quite sure that they would never have consented to the insertion of words for the mere purpose of excluding an individual.—(Hear, hear.) He, therefore, must entreat his Hon. Friend not to press his amendment. Though he could not say whether the words were or were not necessary in an Act of Parliament, yet he was convinced, from the manner in which the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Peel) had conducted himself in bringing forward these measures, that the Right Hon. Gentleman would not have been a party to a measure which, professing a general object, was aimed at a particular one.

Mr. H. GRATTAN—After what had fallen from my Hon. Friend, I shall not press my amendment.

From the Dublin Evening Post, April 2.

EMANCIPATION BILL,

PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS; BROUGHT UP TO THE LORDS!!

The Catholic Relief Bill has passed the Commons, and by a thundering majority. There were two divisions, the first on a motion of Lord Chandos, to the question, that the bill be now read a third time. His Lordship's amendment was, that it be read "upon this day six months."

For the Amendment there were..... 142
For the original Question..... 320

Majority..... 178

It will be observed, that the numbers were less than on the second reading, when the House divided 353 to 173, leaving a majority of 180. The second division which was to prevent Catholics from voting, for the disposal of funds corporate or charitable, was lost by a still greater majority, there being—

Against the Clause..... 233
For it..... 17

Majority..... 216

The bill was read a third time without a division—and the final question that "the bill do now pass," was carried with acclamation.

The scene which followed is described in the most enthusiastic language. The cheering continued for several minutes amid the waving of hats and handkerchiefs; and Mr. Peel was overwhelmed with compliments from all parts of the House. We really think the Right Hon. Gentleman's feelings must have been enviable. That moment must have amply repaid him for all the base and flagitious vituperations with which he has been assailed, as well as for the sacrifices which he has made upon the Altar of National Concord. In the debate, it must be confessed that the No-Popery speakers made rather a scurrily exhibition. Sadler's prose was listened to with manifest impatience, and Wetherell—but the Learned Gentleman was carved and cut, literally and transversely, side-ways and cross-ways—"a dish fit for the gods." How this "hyperbolic buffoon" can ever open his lips again in the Hon. House, after the exposure which Mr. Peel was obliged to make of his conduct, we really cannot guess.

The bill was brought up to the House of Lords on

Tuesday by Mr. Peel, accompanied by a vast number of Commoners. With the following hasty outline of the proceedings before the Lords, we have been furnished by our Parliamentary Agent:—

HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 31.

It being expected that the Catholic Relief Bill would be brought up from the Commons, the greatest interest was excited. At an early hour there were applications for admissions to the bar of the House, and by five o'clock the space allotted to strangers was crowded. The numbers who were disappointed in their attempts to get into the House was very considerable, on account of the space it was necessary to preserve for the Commoners expected up with the bill. The attendance of Lords was unusually great; every seat was occupied, contrary to the practice on ordinary occasions. All the chandeliers were lighted. Some ladies were, per favour, admitted behind a curtain, which secured them from the observation of their Lordships. The whole scene was one of unusual bustle and excitement. At ten minutes past five it was announced that there was a message from the House of Commons. The messengers having been ordered in,

Mr. Secretary PEEL, attended by more members than could get into the House, appeared at the bar with the Catholic Relief Bill.

It being stated by the LORD CHANCELLOR that this was a bill for the relief of the Catholics, passed by the House of Commons, and to which they prayed their Lordships' concurrence. The announcement was received with cheers.

The Commons having withdrawn, the Duke of WELLINGTON moved the first reading of the Catholic Relief Bill.

The Earl of HAREWOOD wished to inquire before the bill was proceeded with, whether Catholic Rent was still collected in Ireland?

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, he believed that no such "thing" was now collected there.—(Laughter.)

The Duke of WELLINGTON then gave notice he should move the second reading on Tuesday next.

Lord BEXLEY spoke in so low a tone as to be inaudible; we understood him to say that too much weight could not be attached to the recommendation from the Throne—that the question should be discussed with temper and moderation; but he did not think that much moderation was evinced in the rapidity with which the measure was about to be urged through the House. He thought the country had been completely taken by surprise; they looked on the Noble Duke as the defender of the Protestant cause, and did not suspect he should take such a course.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, respect for the speech of his Majesty, for the address to this House in answer to it, for his own character, would prevent his acting precipitately; but he must say that this measure having been under discussion these two months, he was anxious to have an opportunity of stating to the House the grounds on which he recommended this measure to their Lordships. The question had been incidentally discussed for the last six weeks on the presentation of petitions, but not regularly; under these circumstances he could not consent to postpone the second reading.

Lord MALMSBURY objected to the present bill being hurried like a Turnpike Bill through their Lordships' House.

Lord HOLLAND hoped that the Duke would persist in his motion.

Lord GODERICH followed on the same side.

Lord ELDON contended that their Lordships were taken by surprise, and insisted on the necessity of delay.

Lord FARNHAM coincided in opinion with his Noble and Learned Friend.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH supported his Noble Colleague's proposition.

Lord CAERNARVON followed to the same effect.

Lord STDMOUTH was for delay.

The Duke of RICHMOND spoke to the same effect.

It was finally decided that the second reading should take place on Thursday, (this day.) The second reading of the Freeholders Bill was fixed for Friday (to-morrow), with an understanding that if the debate on the Relief Bill should occupy two days, the Freehold Bill should stand over to Monday. No opposition was given to this, except by the Duke of Richmond. Both bills will be in Committee early next week—and both will be the law of the land before Easter.

LIST OF MINORITY

Present on the Second Reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, 4th April, 1829.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| DUKE | Digby | Bath and Wells |
| ARCHBISHOPS. | Manchester | Lincoln |
| Canterbury | Malmesbury | Exeter |
| York | Mount Cashell | Gloucester |
| Armagh | Longford | Chichester |
| LUKES. | Mayo | Bristol |
| Richmond | O'Neill | Carlisle |
| Dorset | Ouslow | Meath |
| Newcastle | Romney | LORDS. |
| MARQUISSES. | Clancarty | Sinclair |
| Salisbury | Lonsdale | Colville of Culross |
| Thomond | Harewood | Hay (E. Kinnouly) |
| Exeter | Verulam | Middleton |
| Cholmondeley | Brownlow | Boston |
| Ailesbury | Bradford | Walsingham |
| EARLS. | Beauchamp | Gratley |
| Stamford and War- | Eldon | Rodney |
| ington | Falmouth | Kenyon |
| Winchelsea and Not- | Howe | Rolle |
| tingham | Sidmouth | Farnham |
| Shaftesbury | Lorton | Redesdale |
| Abingdon | Lake | Rivers |
| Plymouth | BISHOPS. | Arden |
| Poulett | London | Sheffield (Earl) |
| Morton | Durham | Manners |
| Aylesford | Salisbury | Bexley |
| Guildford | | Farnborough |
| | | Teuterdien |

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Norwich (D. Gordon) | St. Asaph | Skelmersdale |
| Talbot | Ely | 79 |
| EARLS. | PROXIES. | |
| Cardigan | Hereford | Loftus (M. Ely) |
| Scarborough | Peterborough | St. Helens |
| Rochford | LORDS. | Gambier |
| Macclesfield | Le Despencer | Dalhousie (Earl) |
| Mount Edgcumbe | De Clifford | Churchill |
| Carrick | Willoughby d'Broke | Colchester |
| Nelson | Gray | Claubrassill (E. Ro- |
| Charleville | Dynevor | den) |
| Manvers | Balog | Stowell |
| VISCOUNT | Fisherwicke (M. Do- | Delamere |
| Exmouth | negal) | Feversham |
| BISHOPS. | Baying | Wallace |
| Worcester | Wodehouse | 33 |

LIST OF MAJORITY

Present on the Second Reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, 4th April, 1829.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| DUKES. | Carmarvon | Belhaven & Stenton |
| Clarence | Liverpool | Boyle (E. Cork) |
| Sussex | Wicklow | King |
| Gloucester | Caledon | Montfort |
| LORD CHANCELLOR | Rosslyn | Grantham |
| Lord President | Clitchester | Holland |
| Lord Privy Seal | Limerick | Sunderidge (Duke |
| DUKES. | Powis | Argyle) |
| Somerset | Gosford | Foley |
| Beaufort | Grey | Carteret |
| St. Albans | Harrowby | Montagu |
| Leeds | Minto | Carleton (Earl Shan- |
| Devonshire | Morley | non) |
| Somers | Blesinton | Suffield |
| Brandon | Somers | Braybrooke |
| Manchester | Stradbroke | Auckland |
| Wellington | Amherst | Littleton |
| MARQUISSES. | Dudley | Mendip (V. Clifden) |
| Conyngnam | Vane (M. London- | Selsey |
| Winchester | derry) | Dundas |
| Lansdowne | Cawdor | Yarborough |
| Bath | VISCOUNTS. | Calthorpe |
| Bute | Torrington | De Dunstanville |
| Camden | Leinster (Duke) | Wellesley (Marquis) |
| Anglesea | Maynard | Lifford |
| Hastings | Hood | Fitzgibbon (E. Clare) |
| Bristol | Duncan | Carbery |
| EARLS. | St. Vincent | Dunally |
| Denbigh | Melville | Abercromby |
| Westmorland | Gordon (Earl Aber- | Mount Eagle (Mar- |
| Chesterfield | deen) | quis Sigo) |
| Thames | Granville | Grauard (Earl) |
| Essex | Beresford | Ailsa (E. Cassillis) |
| Carlisle | Godrich | Lynedoch |
| Doncaster (D. Buc- | BISHOPS. | Hill |
| cleugh) | Winchester | Meldrum (Earl |
| Albemarle | Lichfield & Coveutry | Aboyne) |
| Jersey | St. David's | Melbourne |
| Elgin | Oxford | Ker (M. Lothian) |
| Rosebery | Rochester | Ormonde (Marquis) |
| Oxford | Llandaff | Maryborough |
| Ferrers | Chester | Oriel (V. Ferrard) |
| Dartmouth | Kilcare | Ravensthorpe |
| Tankerville | Derry | Somerhill (M. Clan- |
| Cowper | LORDS. | ricarde) |
| Fitzwilliam | Dacre | Ranfurley (V. North- |
| Hardwicke | Willoughby de Eres- | land) |
| Ilchester | by | Seaford |
| De La Warr | Howard de Walden | Wharfedale |
| Radnor | Saye and Sele | Fife (Earl) |
| Hillsborough (Mar- | Cittou (E. Darnley) | Plunket |
| quis Downshire) | Tynbain | Mc'ros (Earl Had- |
| Clarendon | Byron | dington) |
| Grosvenor | Gower | Clawtham (Earl) |
| Strange (D. Athol) | Saltoun | Durham |
| | Napier | 147 |

PROXIES.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Spencer | Ducie |
| Chatham | Hawke |
| Fortescue | Southampton |
| Charlemont | Berwick |
| Kingston | Sherborne |
| Lucan | Douglas |
| Belmore | Grenville |
| Wilton | Stewart of Garlies |
| Rosse | (Earl Gallovay) |
| Orford | Salisbury (E. Cour- |
| Mulgrave | town) |
| St. Germain | Dawney (V. Downe) |
| VISCOUNTS. | Carrington |
| Herford | Dufferin and Clane- |
| Arbutnot | boye) |
| Strathallan | Alvanley |
| Ainson | Barham |
| Hutchinson (E. Do- | Erskine |
| noughmore) | Lauderdale (Earl) |
| BISHOP | Crew |
| Norwich | Breadalbane (Earl) |
| LORDS. | Hopetoun |
| Clinton | Ross |
| Howard of Effing- | Wemyss (Earl) |
| ham | Forester |
| Ponsonby | Stuart de Rothsay |
| Sodley | 70 |
| Lovel and Holland | |
| (Earl Egmont) | |

HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 10.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

The Duke of WELLINGTON moved the order of the day for the third reading of this bill.

Lord ELDON rose, and said he would state, for the last time, his grounds of opposition to the Bill. He had acted according to a feeling of conscious duty during 26 years, in opposing measures of this nature—he had done so against that great Minister, Mr. Pitt, who was his personal friend and benefactor. Here his Lordship said, with much energy, "My Lords, I have said it is the last time that you will be troubled by me on this subject. However much I may regret it, if this bill passes into a law, it will then be my duty to endeavour to smooth the agitation which I am sure it will produce. It will be my duty to teach my countrymen to obey that which is law, and, for myself, I can pass the short residue of my life in retirement. I have been called upon, time after time, to consider this subject, and I would rather perish this moment, so help me God! then give my consent to this bill." The Noble Earl proceeded to speak of the various offices he had filled, and to explain what he considered to have been Mr. Pitt's views on this question. Speaking of consistency, his Lordship said, "I never have been able to change my opinion, and I do declare now, as I hope

for mercy hereafter, that I firmly believe this measure to be more dangerous to the interests of my country than any that has ever yet been brought forward." He regretted to differ with the Duke of Wellington; but he declared that no satisfactory reasons had been offered to show the necessity of the measure. He spoke at great length of the danger of allowing Catholics to sit in Parliament, and alluded to the law relative to marriages in the Romish Church, and its bearings on the Protestant. He said it could not be denied that there was in Ireland an exercise of foreign jurisdiction with respect to matters which should be at the disposal of the Sovereign of these kingdoms, to whom they owed allegiance. Unless precautions were resorted to, in order to prevent the revival of the Catholic Association, it would lead to ruin. No one could inform him whether the Kings of the Association, for so he would call them, were satisfied with the measure; and, if not satisfied, he might refer them to the answer of Demosthenes, when asked by the Athenians if Philip were dead—"No," said he, "Philip is not dead; but if he continues to go on as you now do, you will soon raise another Philip in his place, if any thing should befall him." He blamed Lord Plunkett for having, when Attorney-General of Ireland, abstained from prosecutions. He would draw their attention to the case of King O'Connell—(a laugh)—who would, doubtless, ere long, be in possession of a princely revenue, if he had it not in his pocket already, which was by no means improbable. When an act was passed for putting down the Catholic Association, King O'Connell called it an Algerine Act. Why was he not prosecuted for this? Then there was the orator at Penenden Heath; had not he traduced all the established institutions of the country, and yet been permitted to escape without a prosecution, although he had exhausted almost every opinion of vituperation which his imagination could suggest? And yet they were told that they must consent to this measure because the Government know of matters, which, however, they do not choose to communicate. He argued that the oath sworn by their Lordships, on taking their seats, forbade their agreeing to this measure. There was nothing in the bill to prevent as many Catholics sitting in the other House as there were seats to accommodate. It was impossible to say, after looking at the Act of Union, that any Papist had a right to sit in Parliament.—He reviewed the various laws on this subject, and argued that when they were passed, it was intended that they should never be altered. The Noble Earl proceeded to speak of the dangers that were to be apprehended from Catholic influence, and concluded in the following impressive style:—"You hear, my Lords, the word of an aged man, who must soon be called to his great account; and with that impression upon my mind, I most decidedly and conscientiously declare that I have no doubt of the bad effects that these measures will produce. I cannot give my consent to this measure. I consider it necessary that I should withhold it for the safety of the Crown, the Aristocracy, and the Constitution of this country. (Hear, hear, hear.)—And sooner, my Lords (said the Noble Earl with emphasis, and striking the table with great force), sooner than I would give my vote to this measure, I had rather hear that I should not be in existence to-morrow morning. I never will be a traitor to my King, to my country, and its Constitution."—(The Noble Lord sat down amidst considerable cheering.)

The Earl of Harrowby, Bishop of Norwich, Duke of Athol, Lord Middleton, Bishop of Lichfield, Duke of Sussex, Lord Redesdale; and Marquis of Lansdowne, severally spoke in favour of the bill, which was as strenuously opposed by the Earl of Abingdon, Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Roden, Earl of Falmouth, Duke of Cumberland, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The Duke of WELLINGTON would detain their Lordships a very few moments, while he noticed some of the observations which had fallen from Noble Lords; and first, with respect to the Noble and Learned Lord on the cross bench. He had hoped he would have prepared himself to answer the legal arguments of his Noble and Learned Friend on the Woolsack, of another Noble and Learned Lord, and of the Noble Earl opposite, rather than come down once more to accuse him and his Right Hon. Friend in another place, of having taken the country by surprise. But he distinctly denied the fact; there had been no surprise. They had apprised the country of the intentions of Government at the earliest possible moment, by the King's speech, and that was now two months ago. The numerous petitions presented by the Noble and Learned Lord, of which they had heard so much, and those presented by other Noble Lords, amounting altogether to not less than two thousand, were the strongest proofs that there had been no surprise. He rejoiced that these petitions had been presented, as they showed the sound Protestant feeling of the country. The Noble Lord also found fault with the manner in which this bill had been carried through the House. But he ventured to say, that the House had never sat longer upon any bill, and that never had any bill been more fully discussed. He owned that he was anxious that it should be completed before the holidays, to put an end to the agitation which prevailed, he would not say in the country, but in this town, where there did prevail some degree of agitation, although the majority of the people, both in the city and every other part of the town, were decidedly in its favour. I am confident (continued the Noble Duke) that the results of this measure will be such as to convince even those who are now most opposed to it, of the wisdom and necessity of such a measure, under the existing circumstances of the country. If I have, then, been so unfortunate as to lose the confidence of the Noble and Illustrious Individual to whom I allude, all I will say is, that I have not said a word on this question, nor done any thing in regard to this

measures, which I have not considered it my duty to his Majesty and the public, either to do or to say. (Cheers.)—Though I have had to regret the separation from some Noble Friends upon this question, I have the consolation to think that many Noble Lords who may have hitherto differed with me on other subjects, have done me the honour of giving to me their confidence and support on this question. I have to return my thanks to the Noble Lords opposite, with whom I possess no political connexions, and from whom I had no right to expect support, for the zealous and handsome support which they have given me throughout the discussion of this measure in this House. I cannot sit down, my Lords, without congratulating the House and the country, that this measure has now arrived almost at its final stage in this House; and I confidently trust that ere long we shall behold the beneficial effects displayed in the establishment of the peace, the happiness, and the prosperity of the country. (Cheers.)

The House then divided, when the numbers were—
 Content, Present . . . 149 Not content, Present . . . 76
 Proxies . . . 64 Proxies . . . 33

213 109

Majority for the third reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) May 7, 1829.

EMANCIPATION!

Majority on the Third Reading of the Catholic Relief Bill in the House of Lords, ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR! By a London paper of the 13th April, with which we were yesterday evening favoured, we learn, with unmixed feelings of pleasure, that this important measure has passed through all the stages in the House of Lords, by triumphant majorities, AND WAS TO RECEIVE THE ROYAL ASSENT ON THE EVENING OF THAT DAY (13th April).

Our arrangements had been so far made, before we received this intelligence, that neither our time or space would admit of giving more than extracts from the speeches of the two principal speakers;—we trust, however, the list of the supporters and opponents of the Bill, in a preceding column, will, in some degree, supply our deficiencies. We shall, for the present, most heartily congratulate our Catholic brethren, and all friends of Civil and Religious Liberty, on this auspicious event;—and we have no doubt that Catholic gratitude, and Catholic loyalty, for this inestimable boon, will ever be commensurate to the liberality and kindly feeling evinced towards them, on the part of His Majesty's government, throughout the whole of this arduous struggle.

The Central Circuit Court was opened yesterday, at 12 o'clock, by the Hon. Chief Justice BRENTON, His Lordship, in charging the Grand Jury, said, that though the crimes on the calendar were more numerous than usual, he was happy to observe it contained none of a deep die—they were such only as the mixed and fluctuating community in which we live, must ever be subject to.

His Excellency's yacht *Forté*, Captain MILLER, having on board the Hon. Judge DES BARRES and suite, sailed on Sunday last, on the Southern Circuit.

THE YACHT AND ST. PATRICK.—We feel sincere pleasure in announcing that NICHOLAS MUDGE, Esq., received a letter, yesterday, of the 16th April, by the *Samuel* from Torbay, stating "that the *St. Patrick* had arrived in safety at Cork."—The Schooner *Yacht*, Townshend, master, hence for Cork, out 24 days, has put into Madeira, with loss of masts, and in a leaky condition, after having thrown the greater part of her cargo overboard.

It will be truly gratifying to the friends of the passengers in the *Worcester*, to learn, that letters were yesterday received in town from England, in reply to those sent by that vessel.

The Barque *Regent*, from Liverpool, in going into Harbour Grace, on Sunday last, struck on the Bar, and though a great part of her cargo of salt was thrown overboard, she was not got off until Tuesday, having sustained much damage.

The Brig *Rocket*, of London, Stephen Cumming, master, (belonging to the house of Newman & Co.) was totally lost on a reef of rocks near Torbay, Nova Scotia, on the 23d March—crew saved. The *Rocket* was on her voyage from Jamaica to St. Lawrence, in ballast—got among ice, and drifted on shore.—*Gazette*.

We have great pleasure in announcing the arrival, at Brigus, of the Schooner *Bickly*, Nathan Norman, master, (belonging to Mr. Cozens) from Halifax; for whose safety the greatest fears were apprehended. She sailed from Halifax on the 25th Jan. last; and shortly after, in a dreadful gale of wind, was thrown on her beam-ends, having encountered constant gales of contrary wind, during the month of February, which blew away several of her sails, and prevented her making much progress when a chance of a fair wind offered. In this state she remained until they made the ice on the 16th March; since which period she has, until lately, been jammed. The sufferings of the crew, previous to their making the ice, were very great, having been on an allowance of half a pint of water, per man, per day.—*Harbour Grace Weekly Journal*, April 30.

A melancholy circumstance has lately occurred, which has plunged some respectable families in this

town in much distress. So far as the particulars can be ascertained, we learn that Mr. JAMES REED (son of the late Richard Reed, Esq., of this place,) quitted St. John's on the morning of Good Friday last, for the purpose of proceeding to Bay Bulls. He had reached Petty Harbour, about nine o'clock, in perfect health, and without the least fatigue; and having taken breakfast at the house of a friend, proceeded on his way. From that hour, however, until the Sunday week following, no tidings had been heard of him, and the greatest apprehensions were reasonably entertained for his safety. Parties from Petty Harbour and Bay Bulls were sent in quest of him, and after three days' search the body was discovered about five miles from the latter place, and about 200 yards from the main path. The deceased was found lying on his back, with his hat on, a small bundle by his side, and his fowling piece across his body. The palms of the hands, the nails, neck, face, and back, were quite black, and his tongue was cut in several places, the whole appearance indicating that death had been occasioned by a fit. The body was removed to Bay Bulls for the purpose of bringing it hither, by water, for interment; but in consequence of adverse winds and boisterous weather, it was found necessary to inter in that place.

We are requested by the relatives of Mr. James Reed, in this town, thus publicly to convey to Mr. Collet, of Petty Harbour, their sense of the deep obligation which they feel themselves under for his indefatigable exertions in searching for the body of the unfortunate deceased, and for the kind assistance which he afforded throughout the melancholy affair.—*Ledger*.

BIRTH.—At Jersey, on the 2d January last, the lady of Capt. EAGER, R. N., of twin boys—who, by late advices from thence, are with the mother doing extremely well.

Died, On Thursday morning last, after a few hours illness, at her husband's house, Henry-street, in this City, Mrs. James Morris. In this truly amiable woman were associated those happy and rare qualities which endear human life, and inspire firm hopes of a better. A dutiful attachment to her husband—a prudent and sensitive affection for her children—a sincere and disinterested devotedness to her friends—have uniformly marked her high sense of the social virtues; whilst a piety ardent and unaffected—a charity generous and unostentatious—a life religious and pure—have edified her acquaintance, and must have secured for herself the eternal rewards of the just.—*Waterford Chronicle*, March 28.

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

APRIL 30.—Brig Friends, Hudson, Newcastle; 255 chalds coal.
 Schooner Faucy, Tucker, Dartmouth; 1 organ, and sundry merch. a line.
 MAY 5.—Brig Cheviat, Hemsley, Newcastle; 255 chalds coal.
 Brig Jane Hatton, Kerr, Greenock; 249 coils cordage, 40 bags oatmeal, 8 casks refined sugar, 10 ton potatoes.
 Brig Equestrian, Hanson, London; 5 hds. refined sugar, 2 puns. brandy, 1 pun. Geneva, 170 firkins butter, and sundry shop goods.
 Brig Isabella, Hamaford, London; 14 casks hams, 390 boxes and 70 half-boxes raisins, 270 boxes candles, 382 firkins butter, 94 boxes soap, 97 chests tea, and sundry merchandise.
 6.—Schooner Commodore, Bond, Teignmouth; 52 casks beer, potatoes, and sundries.
 Brig Speculator, Le Fevre, Jersey; 95 tons potatoes, 4 tons cordage, 10 casks vinegar, 75 bbls pickled oysters, and sundries.
 Brig Dart, Blay, St. Vincent; 52 puns rum, 81 puns molasses.
 Brig Leander, Darrell, St. Vincent; 107 puns rum, 14 puns molasses.

CLEARED.
 MAY 4.—Schooner Billow, Hutchings, Lisbon; 1030 qtls fish.
 Schooner Nymph, Champion, Viana; 1800 qtls fish.

Arrived, yesterday, the *Invulnerable* from Waterford, and *Samuel* from Hamburg and Torbay.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

At the SHOP of the Subscriber,

59 PIECES printed COTTONS, landed from the *Prince Leopold*, partially damaged by salt water.

Immediately after which,

100 Pair men's Shoes,
 3 Casks Cheese,
 30 Barrels Pork,
 30 Firkins Butter,
 Spermaceti Candles,
 Pitch, Tar,
 Indian Corn,
 Short Shore and Sed Lines,
 Kilmarnock Caps, Men's Hats,
 And a variety of other articles.

JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.

May 7.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

PATRICK MORRIS,

Without the least reserve,

33 FIRKINS 1st quality Irish BUTTER,
 4 Hds. Leaf TOBACCO;

Also,

40 Boxes Muscatel RAISINS.

May 7.

Sale at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

(And every succeeding day, at the same hour, until the whole is disposed of.)

ON THE WHARF OF

BROWN, HOYLES & Co.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

Just imported in the Brig *Speculator*, from Jersey, and other vessels—VIZ.

90 TONS fine dry Jersey Potatoes,
 1 Elegant rosewood Sideboard,
 10 Cwt. refined Loaf Sugar,
 13 Cwt. Oakum,
 4 Casks Vinegar,
 20 Jars Butter,
 15 Boxes Candles,
 10 Cwt. tanned Leather,
 1000 Bricks,
 75 Barrels pickled Oysters,
 17 Casks Cider,
 22 Iron Knees,
 1 Sack Clover Seed,
 80 Firkins Butter,
 10 Barrels Oatmeal,
 50 Boxes Soap,
 4 Pipes Brandy (Cognac),
 30 Kegs London White Lead,
 20 Cwt. Bar Lead (in 1 lb. bars).

N. B.—The fine new, first-class Brig



SPECULATOR,

JOHN LE FEVRE, master,

Burthen 129 tons,

Will take FREIGHT for Quebec, and back to this port—with liberty to touch at Gaspee on her way up.—Apply as above.

May 7.

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, in a respectable family, a MAN SERVANT, as Cook. None need apply, but such as can give the most unexceptionable references.—Apply at the office of the *Newfoundlander*.
 May 7.

For Liverpool.

To sail about the 25th instant,



THE FINE Brig CORNHILL,

Burthen 110 tons;

Has room for a few tons on Freight (if applied for immediately), and excellent accommodations for Passengers.—Apply to

BULLEY, JOB & CROSS,
 Or to the Master on board.

May 7.

To sail about the middle of this month,

For Waterford,



THE Brig INVULNERABLE.

For Cork,



THE Brig MARIA.

Those vessels have room for a few tons on Freight; and as they will return immediately, every facility will be afforded to persons sending for their friends to Ireland.

Apply to PATRICK MORRIS.

May 7.

For Charter.

To Spain, Portugal, Italy, or Great Britain,

The fine new



Schooner DESPATCH,

Of 84 tons burthen;

She will carry about 1700 qtls. fish.—Apply to HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.

May 7.

For Sale, 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.

IMPORTED,

AND FOR SALE,

AT THE STORES OF

C. F. Bennett & Co.

IRISH PORK, of superior quality,

American Ditto,
 New Cork rose Butter,
 Superfine States' Flour,
 Rice in tierces,
 Coffee in barrels,
 Sugar in hogsheads and barrels,
 Molasses,
 Tobacco in butts and bales,
 Teneriffe and Madeira Wines in pipes and hds.,
 Devonshire Ale in hogsheads,
 Raspberry Brandy in cases,
 Soap and Candles in boxes,
 Tar and Pitch,
 White Lead, and coloured Paints,
 Canvass—a extensive supply of no. and flat, Cordage,
 Nets, Lines and Twines,
 English sole Leather,
 Iron assorted,
 Sheathing Iron, punched and plain,
 Nails of all sizes,
 Ditto, copper and composition,
 Gunpowder in 25lb. kegs,
 Shot and Lead,
 Cabin Stoves and Cambouses,
 Register and Bath Stoves,
 Chain Cables,
 Smoke Jacks,
 Earthenware in crates,
 Pipes in boxes.

N. B.—London, Manchester, and other British manufactured Goods, have also been recently imported by C. F. BENNETT & Co. in great and fashionable variety.—The whole will be sold at prices that cannot fail to be most satisfactory to purchasers, for fish, oil, or cash payments.
 May 7.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

BRINE, MURCH & Co.

ALe, 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.

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 Nets,
 Bank and shore Lines and Twines,
 Blankets, Swanskin, Flannels, and Serges,
 Linens, Calico, and a variety of Shop and Store Goods.

Also,

1000 Hogsheads Figueira Salt.

April 30.

To be Let.

For one or more years, as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given—

ALL that commodious and extensive Water-side Premises, now occupied by the Subscriber, comprising an excellent Wharf, good Stores, a comfortable Dwelling-house, and every other convenience suitable for carrying on a large business.—For further particulars, apply at the office of
 May 7. W. E. CORMACK.



Poets' Corner.

PASTORAL STANZAS.

The other morn I took my round
Amidst my garden's sweet retreat,
What time the sunbeam touch'd the ground,
With its soft reviving heat;
There on my favourite flow'ry bed
I cast my scarcely waken'd eye;
Where mingling roses, white and red,
All in the bloom of beauty vie.
Some leaf by leaf their filmy fold,
I saw expanding to the sun;
First close compress'd, then half unroll'd,
Till all the tender task was done.
Some younger still, could scarcely burst
Their cruder buds; and some there were
That veil'd their softer charms, nor durst
Intrust them to the early air.
And some had drunk the morning sky,
And fell to earth a vernal shower;
And thus I saw them rise and die
In the brief limits of an hour.
And when, their faded glory past,
All strewn abroad they met my eyes,—
A tender thought my mind o'ercast,
How youth departs, and beauty flies.

Report of the Committee of Merchants engaged in the Newfoundland Fishery at the Port of Poole.

Your Committee having had submitted to their consideration by BENJAMIN LESTER LESTER, Esq., one of the Representatives of this place in Parliament, the Report of the Chamber of Commerce at St. John's, which had been officially transmitted to him by THOMAS H. BROOKING, Esq., the President; and it being proposed in the said Report to procure certain alterations in the existing laws relating to Newfoundland, now about to expire, viz.—the Act of the 5th year of his present Majesty, chap. 51, "for the better conduct of the fisheries," and the Act of the 5th year of his present Majesty, chap. 67, "for the better administration of Justice," the former of which Acts will expire at the end of the present Session of Parliament, and the latter on the 17th day of June next, have attentively considered the several provisions of the said laws, and compared them, clause by clause, with the alterations proposed in the report of the Chamber of Commerce; and although they concur in the greater number, there are some, and those not the less important, of the alterations proposed by the merchants of St. John's, that your Committee cannot recommend the trade to adopt, inasmuch as they appear to your Committee to have a tendency to invalidate, and indeed to destroy, that security which the existing laws in a degree afford to the merchant, and to distress and embarrass the honest, industrious planter and his family, and are therefore irreconcilable with the general interest and welfare of the fishery. Your Committee more particularly allude to the alteration proposed in the twenty-fifth section of the Act of the 5th Geo. IV., chap. 67, amounting to a virtual abandonment of the privilege secured by the provisions of that section to the creditor for *current supplies*—a privilege which, at the same time, lessens the risk of the merchant, and contributes to the comfort of the planter and his family; and which experience, during a long course of years, has proved to be generally beneficial to the fishery.

It is a known fact that the majority of planters are dependent on the merchant; to the southward of St. John's there are comparatively few otherwise; to the northward there is probably a larger number of independent planters; but still a large majority of them could not prosecute the fishery with any advantage without the aid of the merchant. They are honest and industrious, but in many instances unable, at the expiration of the fishing season, to provide the means of subsistence for their families, during the ensuing winter, in any other way than by obtaining supplies from the merchant upon the credit of the next fishing season, and they apply to him with confidence, knowing that they have a legal security to offer him, the security of the forthcoming fishing voyage. Under sanction of this law, they consider the merchant as their friend and banker, upon whom they may draw for relief in their necessity, and the instances are comparatively few in which this confidence has been abused by either party. The system of *current supply* is thus a bond of union between merchant and planter, securing to the latter, should his necessities require it, a supply of the necessities of life; and to the former, a remuneration in fish and oil, the objects of his mercantile pursuits. Should he have made advances on credit, and in most cases securing to him also a preference to the disposable surplus of the planter's catch in successful seasons, the abandonment of this system would be injurious to both; the effect of it would be to encourage traders from Nova Scotia and other places, who would come to the out-harbours with supplies of provisions and clothing, and barter pork for oil, and jackets for fish, and supply him with spirits and other articles of luxury, which the current supplier would often refuse, so long as the planter had oil and fish to give in exchange; but should the fishing season have been unfavourable, or even partially suc-

cessful, and the planter's voyage (as must necessarily in such cases happen) be inadequate to obtain the necessary supplies to support him and his family during the winter, and for the ensuing spring outfit, the trader would give him no credit, and he must unavoidably be exposed to painful deprivations through the winter, want the means of prosecuting the fishery with advantage in the ensuing spring, and gradually sink into irretrievable poverty. While the merchant, with well supplied stores, finding his collection of produce annually diminish, would narrow his establishment by degrees, and eventually withdraw his capital, and relinquish the trade, and leave it to pedlars and speculative adventurers, and a now valuable fishery would fall into decay. Another ill effect of the abandonment of this system would be the destroying that security which the existing law affords to a valuable class of men employed in the fisheries, the *planter's servants*, who (as it has been decided in the District Courts) have a preferable claim for their wages even upon the *current supplies*, who, although he may not have received more fish and oil than the planter's servants wages amount to, is nevertheless bound to pay them their wages, leaving the *current supplies* that he has advanced upon the credit of the fishing voyage to the planter, unpaid for. The arguments used by the advocates for the abandonment of this system, appear to your Committee to be equally at variance with sound reasoning and liberal policy; it is assumed that credit is the parent of immorality, and that the people of Newfoundland are addicted to extravagance, and can only be taught frugality by refusing them credit.

As an abstract truth, it may be argued that credit sometimes encourages extravagance and leads to immorality; and there will be found in every community characters wanting resolution to resist its influence; but to assume that extravagance and immorality are their general characteristics, is to libel the inhabitants of Newfoundland; and to make it a pretext to abridge the few comforts within their reach, the height of injustice.

As an abstract principle, it may be agreed that credit is injurious to the best interests of the population of the United Kingdom; but it would be both cruel and unjust to add to the dreadful deprivations of the starving manufacturers, by withholding that credit which enables their employers to give them partial employment; the institutions of society must be altogether changed before this principal can be brought into action.

It is further argued by the supporters of this measure, that too high prices are given for the produce of the fisheries, and that one beneficial effect, and that not the least important, will be a reduction in those prices; in other words, that the planter, to obtain the means of existence, will be compelled to sell his catch of the season at reduced prices. This appears to your Committee to be an argument altogether unfounded; the price of produce is not governed by the planter, but by the demand in the market, by the competition amongst speculative adventurers, who often offer prices that they cannot reasonably expect to obtain a remunerating return for in foreign markets. The planter is not chargeable with this, nor has experience proved that he is eventually much benefitted by it; the delay and expense of taking his produce to St. John's, and the inducements there offered to him to indulge in luxuries that he would not otherwise have thought of, often outweigh the advantages of an advanced price for it. Your Committee repeat, that the experience of past times proves the value of the system of *Current Supply*, and the correctness of this view of the question; and they deprecate the breaking this bond of union between merchant and planter, and earnestly recommended the re-enactment of the twenty-fifth section of the Act of the 5th Geo. IV., chap. 67.

The alterations proposed in the 27th, 28th, and 29th sections of the Act of the 5th Geo. IV., chap. 67, whereby the registration of deeds would be vested solely in the Clerk of the Supreme Court of St. John's, instead of resting with the Clerks of the respective District Courts, do not appear to your Committee to be judicious, nor do they see any reason for confining the registration of deeds to St. John's; the registration by clerks of the District Courts as heretofore would give greater security to the residents at the out-harbours, and prevent delay and inconvenience, as well as the risk of loss of deeds by accidents in the transmission for return.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that the existing laws "for the better conduct of the fisheries," and "for the better administration of Justice," should be re-enacted with the following alterations and amendments, only:—

ACT 5, GEO. IV. CHAP. 51.

Section 4 to be repealed. Sec. 6 to be re-enacted, with an addition to prohibit the taking of caplin for manure. Sec. 7 to be re-enacted, with the addition of the words "or other servants" after the word "fishermen" in the fourth and fifth lines; and of the words "other servant" after the word "fisherman" in the sixth and seventh lines. Sec. 8 to be re-enacted, with the addition of the words "or other servants" after the word "fisherman" in the second, third, seventh, ninth, twelfth, and fifteenth lines, and omitting the remainder of the said section after the words "time of service" in the seventeenth line. Sec. 9 and 10 to be re-enacted, with the addition of the words "other servant" after the word "fisherman," as often as it occurs. Sec. 11 to be re-enacted, with the addition of the words "or other servant" after the word "fisherman" in the second, sixth, and ninth lines; and the substitution of the words "forty-eight hours," instead of the words "fourteen days," in the tenth line, and omitting all the remainder of the said section after the words "three calendar months" in the twenty-first line.

ACT 5, GEO. IV. CHAP. 67.

Sec. 3 to be enacted in the following words—"And be it further enacted, that all issues of fact which may be joined between the parties in any action at law, originally brought before the said Supreme Court of Record, shall be tried at the town of St. John's, in the Island of Newfoundland, by the Judges of the said Supreme Court, without a jury, unless a jury shall be prayed for by either plaintiff or defendant; in which case, and upon any criminal information or prosecution depending in that court, the same shall be tried by a jury of

twelve men; and for the purpose of hearing and trying all suits, actions, and all informations, prosecutions, and other proceedings, of what nature or kind soever, which may be brought or commenced in the Supreme Court, two or more terms or sessions of the said court shall be held at the town of St. John's aforesaid, in each year, by the said Chief Judge and Assistant Judges, at such times as the Governor or Acting Governor of the said Colony shall, from time to time, by any proclamation, to be by him issued for that purpose, direct and appoint." Sec. 4 to be re-enacted, with the addition of the words "or by any one or more judge or judges of the said court, within twenty-one days after seizure," after the words "by the said court" in the sixth line; and the words "or judge or judges of the said court" after the words "Supreme Court" in the tenth line. Sec. 9 to be re-enacted, with the addition of the words "all which said crimes and offences shall be tried, enquired of, heard, and determined in the said Supreme Court, and saving and excepting" after the word "Clergy" in the eighth line; and substituting the words "which shall be tried in the said Supreme Court, or in the interval of the terms or sessions of the said court, before one or more judge or judges of the said court then present in St. John's, within twenty-one days after seizure, and not elsewhere within the said colony," for all the remainder of the said section after the word "America" in the tenth line. Sec. 10 to be enacted in the following words—"And be it further enacted, that all crimes and misdemeanors, cognizable in the said Circuit Courts, shall be enquired of, heard, and determined by the said Circuit Judge, and a jury of twelve men according to the rules and course of the laws of England, so far as the situation and circumstances of the said colony will permit; and all issues of fact which may be joined between the parties in any civil action depending in the said Circuit Courts, shall be enquired of, heard, and determined by the said Circuit Judge, without a jury, unless a jury shall be prayed for by either plaintiff or defendant." Sec. 16 to be re-enacted, substituting the words "two pounds" for the words "ten pounds" in the eleventh line. Sec. 18 and 19 to be repealed. Sec. 22 to be re-enacted, with the addition of the words "all differences which may arise between masters and apprentices, or other servants, and to have summary jurisdiction therein;" and, also, after the word "determine" in the tenth line, and the words "other servants" after the word "fisherman" in the twelfth line. Sec. 24 to be re-enacted, with the substitution of the words "two thirds," instead of the words "one half," after the words "under the hands" in the sixth line; and the addition of the words "in Newfoundland, Great Britain, or Ireland, or any part of His Majesty's dominions," after the word "Court" in the eleventh line. Sec. 27 to be re-enacted, with the addition of the words "except leases granted for thirty-one years or under," after the words "or otherwise affected" in the fifth line. Sec. 28 to be re-enacted, adding the words "except as hereinafter excepted" after the word "soever" in the third line, and substituting the word "twelve" instead of the word "six" after the words "at such office within" in the ninth line, and the words "two years" instead of the words "twelve months" after the word "within" in the thirteenth line. Sec. 32 to be re-enacted, with the addition of the words "except as hereinafter excepted" after the words "hereinafter mentioned" in the sixth line. Sec. 34 to be re-enacted, with the following addition—"Nothing, however, in this act shall apply, or be deemed to apply, to the issue of spirituous liquors, or in small quantities, by any person or persons, to any servant or servants, by him or them employed under agreement in the fishery, or other employment or business, trade, or traffic of the Island." Sec. 35 to be repealed.

Your Committee have further had under their consideration some defects in the existing laws that have not been noticed by the Chamber of Commerce at St. John's, but which have been brought under the notice of the committee in consequence of some decisions of the courts in Newfoundland. First, the District Courts having ruled, that the current supplier, if he has received only as much fish and oil as amount to the balance of wages of the planter's servant, (although that quantity may not be one half of the planter's catch and make for the season) was, notwithstanding, bound to pay the wages, leaving the whole of the current supplies unpaid for—the current supplier's remedy, in such case, being to proceed in the first instance against the planter, and if his disposable property should not be found sufficient to meet the claim, then an action would lie against the trader or merchant who had received part of the fish and oil, upon which the current supplier had a lien. By this mode of proceeding, the purchaser (generally a trader from Nova Scotia) would be enabled to remove, in most cases, beyond the jurisdiction of the courts in Newfoundland, before proceedings against him could be executed.—

To remedy this defect, it is the opinion of the committee that the current supplier should have the power of suing, in the first instance, the purchaser or receiver of any part of the fish and oil on which he had a lien for current supplies; and if it can be proved that the servant, claiming his wages of the current supplier, had connived at the clandestine disposal of such fish and oil, or had not, to the best of his power and ability, endeavoured to prevent such disposal, and given notice to the current supplier of the same; that such servant should forfeit his wages. Second, by former judicature acts, a power was vested in the Chief Justice to authorize magistrates in the out-ports, to issue writs of attachment, which power not being continued in the act of the 5th Geo. IV., chap. 67, no action can now be instituted in the out-ports when the District Courts are not open, except by application to the Supreme Court at St. John's; in consequence of which, the merchant is often exposed to great inconvenience and loss. To remedy this defect, it is the opinion of the committee that an authority to issue writs of attachment should again be vested in the magistrates, or other competent authorities, at the out-ports. Third, it has been decided by the Newfoundland Courts, that provisions or clothing, supplied on credit to a planter, during the winter season, do not come under the denomination of *supplies for the fishery*, in the terms of the act of the 5th Geo. IV., chap. 67, sec. 25, and that the persons supplying such necessities on credit, is not entitled to payment, until the current supplier of *necessaries for the fishery* is first paid twenty shillings in the pound.

The 25th section of the 5th Geo. IV., chap. 67, declares every creditor for supplies necessary, and furnished bona fide for the fishery, during the current season, to be a privileged creditor, and has distinctly defined the *current season* to be, "any time after the close of the last preceding season of the fishery;" it would therefore seem to have been the intention of the legislature to include all necessary supplies, such as provisions and clothing, during the

winter. Many months elapse between the close of one fishing season and the commencement of the next, during which the planter and his family, in many instances, could not exist without such supplies, which it has been the custom, from time immemorial, for the supplier to issue upon the credit of the next season's fishing;—if articles of luxury were supplied, the creditor, of course, could not have a preferable claim under this section.

This question would be cleared of all doubt, if the twenty-fifth section was re-enacted, omitting after the words *bona fide* in the fifth line, the words "for the fishery," and substituting the words "for the clothing and maintenance of persons employed, or to be employed, in the fishery."

Your Committee in conclusion remark, that although they concur in the greater number of alterations proposed, and have suggested some amendments not noticed by the Chamber of Commerce at St. John's, yet they consider those alterations and amendments to be of minor importance, and cannot recommend that they should be urged to the impediment of re-enacting, in their present form, the existing laws for a further limited time, if it shall seem to the wisdom of his Majesty's Government expedient to do so; but are of opinion, that it would be more advisable to reserve the discussion of these and other more important amendments until the revision of the colonial system in general shall come under the consideration of the government.

At a general meeting of merchants engaged in the Newfoundland fisheries at the port of Poole, on Monday, February 23, 1829—

Resolved—That the report now read is approved, and that measures be immediately adopted to carry into effect the recommendations of the Committee; and that for this purpose, copies of the said report be transmitted to the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to Benjamin Lester Lester, Esq., the Hon. William Francis Spencer Ponsbury, and George Richard Robinson, Esq., Members of Parliament, and also to the merchants interested in the fisheries at other ports in the United Kingdom.

By order of the Meeting,

J. BRISTOWE,

Chairman.

February 23, 1829.

ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND IRISH GENERALS.

To the Editor of the Dublin Evening Post.

SIR,—It has lately become fashionable amongst the exclusive circles to assert that the Irish, as a nation, are not worthy of freedom, and that if they had it they could not maintain it. The following list of the twenty-four most distinguished General Officers who have appeared since the Union, will show the justice of this observation. Ten of these being Irish, ten Scotch, one Welsh, and only three English:—

1. Abercrombie, Scotch.
2. Hutchinson, Lord, Irish.
3. Moore, Sir John, Scotch.
4. Baird, Scotch.
5. Wellington, Irish.
6. Hill, Lord, English.
7. Lyndoch, Lord, Scotch.
8. Beresford, Lord, Irish.
9. Combermere, Lord, English.
10. Uxbridge, Lord, English.
11. Picton, Welsh.
12. Leith, Scotch.
13. Cole, Irish.
14. Crawford, Scotch.
15. Packenham, Irish.
16. Ross, Irish.
17. Gibbs, Scotch.
18. Pack, Irish.
19. Murray, Scotch.
20. Stewart (Londonderry) Irish.
21. Stewart (Sir John, Molda) Scotch.
22. Hopetown, Lord, Scotch.
23. Howden, Lord, Irish.
24. Gillespie, Irish.

Add to these the native Irish Generals, or their immediate descendants, who have been driven into the Spanish service by the injustice of England; and you have the celebrated names of Blake, Sarsfield, Lacy, the two O'Donnells and O'Lawlor. In opposition to these the English may doubtless bring forward (as having flourished during the same period) the greater names of Whitelock, Provost, Vincent, Burrard, Lord Chatham, and others. But these exclusives should have the candour to recollect, that the British Infantry, who astonished the whole world by their behaviour at Waterloo, were composed, as to at least two-thirds of them, of raw Irish recruits, who had never seen a shot fired, and that even the boasted 42d had returned a skeleton from the Peninsula in 1814—had remained at Kilkenny till 1815 from whence they marched to Waterloo, 1200 bayonets.—I cannot conclude without expressing the unmeasured contempt which I, in common with all our countrymen, must feel for the mean crawling apostate pretending to the name of Irishman, who was the author of a basely lying paragraph which lately appeared in one of your Evening Contemporaries on a similar subject.

CLANGORE.

LORD N——'S LAST.—This ever-ready-witted Nobleman was applied to the other day by a collector of one of the local taxes for the amount of tax. His Lordship said he had already paid it, and on looking to his file discovered a receipt, signed by the same collector who then applied for it. The taxman, confounded, apologized in the best manner he could, stating his regret that he did not recollect it. "I dare say," said my Lord, "you are very sorry you did not re-collect it."

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