



# Newfoundlander.

No. 95.

THURSDAY, May 14, 1829.

Sixpence.

## 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 *Gulnare* 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 *Blackmaker's Hall*, adjoining Michael Rileys' 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

MARY MYHAN.

## 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.

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.

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.

### 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 Carbonar, 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 Carbonar (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.

BILLS OF LADING, Shipping Papers, and other Blanks, for Sale at the office of this paper.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

In the House of Lords several petitions were presented for and against concession. On the presentation of one of the latter, Lord King remarked that a young boy having signed it, took up the paw of his companion, which was a dog—(laughter)—and signed this Anti-Catholic Petition with the name *John Rover*. (Much laughter.)—Adjourned at seven o'clock.

In the House of Commons a considerable portion of time was occupied in presenting and speaking to petitions for and against emancipation, and much more in the introduction of tests and clauses in the Catholic Relief Bill, on the part of Members opposed to that measure. Several divisions took place, in all of which Messrs. Banks, Inglis and Co. were left in a minority—261 Members voting with his Majesty's Ministers, and 99 with the favourite Banking firm of Sir Charles Wetherell, late Attorney-General for England. The House adjourned at one o'clock.

The Duke of Wellington was loudly cheered by a number of persons collected at the end of Parliament-street, in his passage to the House of Lords yesterday evening.

Mr. O'Connell, we understand, leaves town this day for Ireland, for the purpose of taking part in the arguments of a most important case, which is about to come before the Court of Chancery. The Learned Gentleman has received a retaining fee of 500 guineas. Mr. O'Connell will return again to London in a week or ten days.—*London paper*.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has invited all his Majesty's Ministers, several other Members of both Houses of Parliament, and the Members of the Corporation, to dine with him on Wednesday the 8th of April, the day on which Mr. Peel is to receive the gift of the freedom of the city from the hands of his Lordship.

Preliminary steps have been taken to pay to Mr. O'Connell the national tribute, so well and so honourably earned. We have no doubt but the Catholic Peers of Great Britain, who will profit so extensively and immediately, by being put into possession of their high hereditary honours and privileges, will come forward with a liberality proportioned to the important services rendered them by Mr. O'Connell's indefatigable exertions in their cause, as well as that of his own country. They will recollect, that not more than four years since, their prayer to be placed on a footing *quoad* political rights with their Irish brethren, was, with unaccountable illiberality, rejected. Mr. O'Connell has not only obtained for them that moderate measure of relief, but conferred upon them all that their eminent station entitled them to. What would not his Grace of Norfolk have given a few months since to attain that splendid boon without any sacrifice of religious principle? He and his noble British fellow Catholics will ask this question of themselves. They will perceive, that all that have been thus obtained has been thrown into their hands without trouble or expense, merely through Mr. O'Connell's means. The Irish Catholic will feel that this is the last "gale of rent" which he will be called upon to pay, it is an accumulation of arrears, and he is anxious to discharge it promptly and liberally. The Protestants and Dissenters, friends to civil and religious liberty, will gladly embrace this opportunity of marking their admiration of the Champion in whose hands the triumph of their great principle has been so gloriously achieved. Various communications have reached us within the last two days, from every part of Ireland, indicating the impatience of the people to commence the redemption of this "National Debt" of gratitude.—*Dublin paper*, March 24.

The High Tory party in the House of Peers intend to oppose the Irish Disfranchisement Bill.

A letter from Madrid says, the people of Cadiz have offered to defray the expense of an expedition of 8000 men to Cuba, in gratitude for his Majesty's declaring that city a free port.

The duel which was fought between the Duke of Wellington and Lord Winchilsea on Saturday morning, was conducted with the greatest secrecy. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Henry Hardinge (who acted as his second) met on the Parade, in St. James's Park, about seven o'clock on Saturday morning. The weather being fine, the Duke and Sir Henry Hardinge rode on horseback to the place of meeting (Battersea-fields, in the vicinity of Clapham Common), where, soon after their arrival, they were joined by Dr. Hume, the Duke of Wellington's physician, Lord Winchilsea and his second not having

arrived (not having, it is understood, been able to find out the place), the party rode about the fields for some time, till the arrival of Lord Winchilsea, who arrived shortly in a coach-and-four, accompanied by his second, Lord Falmouth. Preliminaries being arranged between Lord Falmouth and Sir H. Hardinge, the latter produced a pair of pistols, and loaded them in the presence of the parties; he then handed them to Lord Winchilsea, who examined them, and then returned them. Sir Henry handed one to each of the combatants, and measured the ground agreed on, twelve paces. Lord Winchilsea then re-measured the ground, and the Duke and Lord Winchilsea took their station, and were informed by Sir Henry there was nothing further to be done till he used the expression "fire." The seconds then retired, and Sir Henry Hardinge gave the word "fire." The Duke of Wellington immediately discharged his pistol. The ball struck the lappel of Lord Winchilsea's coat on the left side.—Lord Winchilsea then fired his pistol in the air, and the seconds rejoined their principals.

Another defaulter, who held a responsible situation under the immediate control of the Treasury, and who acted as an agent for a colony, to the baneful climate of which some of our bravest officers have fallen victims, has absconded, being minus in his agency accounts about 6000*l*.

Moore had a new musical work in a state of considerable forwardness, which he designates "*Legendary Ballads*." Many of the old melodies are selected by himself, and others supplied and harmonized by Sir John Stevenson, his old friend and co-adjutor.

When the Duke of Cumberland last visited an illustrious personage, the following emphatic sentence was pronounced by Royal lips:—"Ernest, of course I shall be happy to see you here, when it suits your convenience, but I must insist that you do not again speak to me on politics—I will not hear one word from you on politics."

Mr. Buckingham delivered his supplementary lecture on the state of trade to the East, at the rooms of the Birmingham Philosophical Society on Monday last. At the termination of the lecture, the President of the Philosophical Society, the Rev. John Corrie rose, and in a speech highly complimentary to Mr. Buckingham, proposed a vote of thanks to that gentleman, which was seconded by Joseph Walker, Esq., the High Bailiff, and cordially agreed to.

#### TRIBUTE TO MR. O'CONNELL.

(From the *Waterford Chronicle*, March 28.)

A Meeting was held in Dublin on last Wednesday—Lord Viscount Gormanstown in the Chair—for the purpose of carrying into immediate effect adequate measures to pay to Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P., a tribute worthy the nation and the man, for his long, great, and successful exertions in the cause of Civil and Religious Liberty.

A Committee was formed, consisting of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen:—

Lord Fingall, Lord Gormanstown, Lord Kenmare, Lord Cloncurry, Lord Killeen, Lord Rossmore, Hon. Edward Preston, Hon. Gonville French, Honorable Pierce Butler, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart. Sir Patrick Bellew, Bart. Sir Richard Nagle, Bart. Sir John Burke, Bart. Sir Charles Morgan, Sir Francis Macdonnell—with liberty to add to their numbers, for the purpose of communicating with the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty in every part of the United Kingdom on the subject, and for taking such other steps as they shall deem most advisable to carry the object of the meeting into speedy and complete effect, and to report to a subsequent general meeting of the Friends of Civil and Religious Freedom, to be held at the Rotunda or Royal Exchange.

ELECTION OF A POPE.—The French Papers of Monday inform us that the election of the Conclave has fallen upon Cardinal Castiglione, who was declared Pope on the 31st of March. Cardinal Francis Xavier Castiglione, or, according to the name which he has assumed, Pope Pius VIII., is 68 years of age, having been born at Cingoli on the 26th of March, 1761; and has been a Member of the Sacred College since 1816. It was he, who, as Chief of the Order of Bishops, in the Conclave, was commissioned to reply to the Viscount Chateaubriand's late address to the Conclave. The *Gazette de France* says, that the French Ambassador had vainly attempted to procure the election of Cardinal Luria.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES, &c. BILL.**—In the House of Commons, April 6, Sir G. MURRAY moved the second reading of the Newfoundland Fisheries' Bill.

Mr. ROBINSON said, that this was a bill for the renewal, for three years, of two Acts, passed in 1824—one for regulating the administration of justice in Newfoundland—the other for regulating the fisheries of that island. The last of these expires at the end of the next Session—the first in June next. It was exceedingly desirable that due inquiry should be made before the Act for Regulating the Administration of Justice should be renewed; but there was no necessity for renewing it for more than one year when both the Acts would expire together. As the people of Newfoundland had no legislature of their own, and were wholly governed by laws passed in the British Parliament, there should be every facility given to ascertain by inquiry what were their wants, their wishes, and their interests. This duty was the more incumbent on the House from that very reason, and he trusted that the Right Hon. Gentleman, the Secretary for the Colonies, whose liberal opinions he admired, would concur with his suggestion. The laws hitherto made for Newfoundland had been expressly intended for the prevention of any settlement on the island, and some of them were of such a character that he could only describe them properly as being anti-social. They had been ineffective, however, in preventing people from settling, though they had succeeded in making their settlement as painful and uncomfortable as possible. On the island there was now a large and growing population, consisting of persons who had no other home, and who expected the legislature to consult their interests, more especially as they were denied the right of promoting them themselves, which most other British colonies enjoyed. He intended next Session to move for a committee of inquiry, and as he had already received much information, and expected much more from the island, if the bill for regulating the administration of justice were only renewed for a year, both the bills, after the inquiry, might be passed next Session, and the island have the full benefit of their mature and well-informed legislation at the end of next Session. At present the House was wholly ignorant of the state of the island, and he knew that the administration of justice under the present bill had been defective, and, in some instances, he feared, expensive and oppressive. He praised the Right Hon. Gentleman for his able management of the colonies, and solicited his concurrence on this occasion. What he desired was, that both the Acts should expire next year, and that Parliament should pledge itself immediately to inquire into the state of the island, in order to qualify themselves to legislate beneficially with respect to it.

Sir G. MURRAY said, he would endeavour to be as short as possible in what he intended to address to the House. He disclaimed any participation of feeling in the anti-social system which the Hon. Gentleman had charged the legislature with pursuing towards this island. The only object he should regard would be that which should be the basis of all colonial connections—that of promoting its prosperity as the natural interest of both parties. He had last Session stated his intention to bring in a bill similar to this, and he had then hoped that by the return of the Chief Justice of the island, he would obtain such information as would enable him to bring forward an amended bill in the course of this Session. But as the Chief Justice had not returned, he had applied to the Governor and two assistant Judges for their advice, and they all concurred in the necessity of continuing these Acts for some time longer, that they might see by their operation what amendments ought to be made in them. He did not contend for the necessity of continuing them for three years; for, if, before that period had elapsed, the possession of the information he required enabled him to bring forward better measures, he would not wait, but introduce them at once. He saw no reason why he should postpone the renewal of the Fishery Bill.

Mr. HUME pressed the expediency of an adoption of his Hon. Friend's proposition, to pledge the House to refer the subject to a Committee next year. That would be the only way of arriving at the truth. He knew it from experience. He had been for five or six years urging an inquiry into the condition of affairs in Canada, and had been continually told that he was incorrect in his statements. As soon, however, as a Committee on this subject was appointed, the whole of the facts came out.

The bill was then read a second time.  
Mr. ROBINSON gave notice, that in the Committee he would propose, as an amendment, that the bill should be enacted only for one year.

APRIL 7.

Upon the Order of the Day for the Newfoundland Fisheries and Government Bill being referred to a Committee.

Mr. HYDE VILLIERS rose and observed, that, notwithstanding the great disappointment that the inhabitants of Newfoundland would experience by not having their claims considered during the present Session of Parliament, he was yet certain that they would willingly wait until another Session, when they were informed of the all-important matter that had occupied the attention of Parliament during the present Session. Many of the inhabitants of Newfoundland were natives of Ireland, and they therefore felt an interest in the fate of that country, and would therefore, however much to their own inconvenience, acquiesce in a measure that was to give peace and tranquillity to their native country. But, however loyal or however reasonable they might

be, they still wished to have some time fixed when their complaints should be inquired into. He had been instructed to move a resolution that the subject should be inquired into in the next Session of Parliament: he would not go to that extent, but merely put it to the Right Hon. Secretary for the Colonies what line of conduct he intended to adopt.

Sir GEO. MURRAY urged the necessity of the delay, to afford time for the collection of the necessary information. The Chief Justice of Newfoundland had not yet been able to supply the information required so as for any legislative measure to be adopted this season. It would be highly injudicious to act upon imperfect information; but he had no doubt that by the next Session every thing would be done to carry the proposed alterations into execution.

After a few words from Mr. W. F. S. PONSORAY, Mr. ROBINSON contended that Government might put itself into possession of all the information relative to the colony as well now as at any future period, so that the evils under which the inhabitants were now labouring might not be extended for an additional three years. The present legislative regulations had already been in operation for five years, and surely that was a period sufficiently long to afford time for judging of their efficacy. The judicial authorities were, in his opinion, as competent to give their opinions now as they would be at the end of three years hence. A general meeting of the inhabitants of the island, held some time since, had discussed the bills, clause by clause, and a full report of such meeting, pointing out the objectionable parts of the present laws, and proposing alterations therein, had been long since forwarded to the Colonial Office. He considered, therefore, government was already in possession of much information, and what was not already obtained might be so without much difficulty or delay. He therefore considered that the proposition for indefinite delay ought not to be acceded to. He (Mr. Robinson) would inform the Right Hon. gentleman (Sir G. Murray) that he knew the Chief Justice of Newfoundland was now in London, for he had conversed with him, and he had admitted that the present bills were not what they ought to be. He was not desirous that they should legislate in haste, for such would prove injurious to the colony;—but he was most anxious that a committee should be appointed without loss of time, to make the fullest inquiry into the state of the colony. He would confidently assert that the interests of the inhabitants of the colony had been sacrificed by legislative measures, in which the interests of particular individuals had been consulted, whilst the general welfare and prosperity of the inhabitants were lost sight of. This colony, unlike all those in the West Indies, had no legislative assembly; they had no one to advocate their cause. If the Right Hon. gentleman would assure him that he would require the public functionaries to immediately supply the information required, he should feel satisfied, and withdraw the amendment.

Sir GEO. MURRAY explained. He could assure the house that he had not the slightest wish or idea of concealing the fact of the Chief Justice of the Colony being at the present time in London, or that he had had frequent communications with him on the subject. The Chief Justice, however, had told him that he was not at present in a situation to suggest the proper alterations. He was as desirous as the Hon. Members for Poole and Worcester that the measure should not be longer delayed than was necessary to obtain full information.

Mr. ROBINSON did not mean to convey an idea that the Right Hon. gentleman intentionally wished to conceal any fact from the house. The colony was now divided by two conflicting interests—the one as regarded the inhabitants, and the other the merchants here, who were principally concerned in getting all the trade. Out of this state of things much mischief arose, and the sooner it was put an end to the better.

The house then resolved itself into a committee. Upon the clause of the bill being read, "for continuing the present regulations until the 31st December, 1832,"

Mr. ROBINSON moved that after the words "eighteen hundred" the word "thirty" be substituted.

Mr. HUME concurred in the propriety of the amendment, and considered one year's continuance of the present laws sufficient to afford time for the proposed alterations. If the Right Hon. gentleman was not then prepared, he could apply to the house for further time.

Sir GEO. MURRAY was most desirous of protecting all interests of the parties connected with the colony, but he could not see any beneficial result from thus limiting the time for the proper inquiry.

Mr. HUME urged the expediency of a select committee being immediately appointed.

Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the house was about to divide upon the amendment, when, it being found that only thirty-seven members were present, the house adjourned at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

**EARTHQUAKE IN SPAIN.**—A dreadful earthquake was felt, in Spain, on the 21st ult. In the province of Murcia, it was attended with the most melancholy consequences. In Murcia itself, not one of the churches nor a single edifice but was considerably damaged; and many houses were also damaged. The number of killed and wounded by this awful convulsion of nature is described as immense. In one village alone 400 bodies had been taken out of the ruins. The earthquake was accompanied with a fearful noise. Travellers observed a column of fire, which, at the moment of the shock, made its appearance towards the eastward of Murcia. Since the 21st, repeated shocks had been felt in the province, and great disasters were anticipated. The Paris papers state, that the "letters from Spain, as

well as the journals, are full of dreadful details of the effects of the earthquake. Four towns have been entirely ruined, namely, Guadamar, Torreveija, Almoradi, and Los Dolores. The number of the dead is incalculable. After four hundred bodies had been dug out of the ruins of Almoradi, seventy more were found. Mineral springs have been removed to the distance of six miles from the place where their sources originally were. The river Segura, which flowed through the city of Murcia, has changed its course and its mouth. Four great craters are opened at Benejuzar, and emit lava and infectious exhalations. Two other craters, opened at the place where Torreveija was built, pour forth torrents of fetid water."

We gave last week some particulars of a tremendous earthquake in Spain, which laid in ruins many of the towns and villages in the province of Murcia, and occasioned the loss of several hundred lives. It is stated in the Paris papers, on the authority of a letter from Madrid, that the same great convulsion submerged the city of Cadiz; but the want of other confirmatory accounts induce the London papers to discredit the occurrence of so awful a calamity.—*Liverpool Albion, April 20.*

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) May 14, 1829.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

ROYAL ASSENT!

The Catholic Relief Bill received the Royal Assent, by commission, on last Monday. The Lords' Commissioners on this occasion were—the Lord Chancellor, Earl Bathurst, and Lord Ellenborough. The Commissioners entered the House at a quarter to four o'clock.

The Royal Assent was also given to a bill for the better regulating the Elective Franchise in Ireland.

It has been stated that it was the intention of the King to have announced to the nation his approbation of, and assent to, this measure in person, had not the death of his brother-in-law, the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg (the husband of the Princess Elizabeth), intervened, and prevented his Majesty's appearance in public. Whether this statement be founded on truth, we do not pretend to say; but this much we can announce as a fact, now placed beyond all farther doubt, that the great object for which, ever since our political existence, we have invariably contended—the freedom of Ireland—has at length been attained, at least the principle has been recognized, by the almost unanimous voice of the King, Lords, and Commons of the united empire.—*Waterford Chronicle, April 16.*

Thanksgiving Day.

We are requested to state, that the Right Rev. Dr. SCALLAN has appointed Thursday next, the 21st instant, as a day of Public Thanksgiving to the Almighty, for the blessings conferred on the Roman Catholics by the late Relief Bill; and also to pray for a long and prosperous reign to our Most Gracious Sovereign, under whose benign auspices this happy measure has been accomplished.

Divine Service will commence at the Chapel, at 11 o'clock; after which a Sermon will be preached on the occasion.

In this day's number will be found the debates in the House of Commons, on the second and third reading of the Judicature and Fishery Acts, relating to Newfoundland. It will be observed—and we feel regret in stating it—that the representations of the people of this country, forwarded last fall to the seat of Government, have been attended with little benefit, or, indeed, we may say, not attended to at all. All the anxiety manifested, on the part of Government, for inquiry into our condition—all the proposed alterations in our local administration, have given way to the opinions and views of a few individuals, whose interest it avowedly is to keep things in their present anomalous state, and whose representations, it would appear, outweigh the united prayers of a whole people, and of persons quite as competent to judge of the defects in the laws which now govern us, and of the remedies which ought to be applied to the evils complained of, as those to whom we have found it necessary to allude.

It seems, however, that, *volens volens*, the present acts—though admitted by all parties to be ineffectual in so many particulars—have been renewed for a further period of three years, without inquiry, or without even the least attention to the suggestions made on the subject from this country!

From all the information, indeed, that we are in possession of, we cannot conceal the facts, that there is, on the part of the Government, an evident disinclination to go into an inquiry upon Newfoundland affairs—and also that some secret, influential power, both here and on the other side of the Atlantic, is in active operation to counteract the wishes of the inhabitants of Newfoundland, and to prevent them from any attempt to raise the country from its depressed condition to such an exalted state as its ample resources would enable them to attain. Every day's experience, more and more, convinces us of the necessity of such a form of local government for the Island as would enable those persons to legislate for it who were intimately acquainted with its capabilities and its wants, and who, also, felt deeply interested in its prosperity and welfare;—and we feel we should be guilty of a dereliction of public duty, did we not urge the necessity of, again and again, pressing the consideration of this interesting subject upon the British Government. The exertions already made have been attended with some advan-

ges—they have brought us into the notice of the Legislature; and this alone should be a strong inducement not to relax, or allow the question to slumber, until, by firm, united, and constitutional remonstrances, we are enabled to destroy that system of monopoly and exclusion which has so long held the ascendency.—Recent occurrences have shown us the beneficial effects arising from constant agitation;—would it not be worth our while to pursue a similar line of conduct, in the hope that it may lead to the same happy result? We should send forward petition upon petition, until, at last, Ministers, in order to relieve themselves from our importunities, would be induced to grant us all that we require.

A certain portion of our readers cannot but feel a degree of thankfulness towards our Colonial Agent, Mr. VILLIERS, commensurate with his kind consideration for their national feelings upon a late important subject; but we are inclined to believe they would be much more grateful, if the Hon. Gentleman would, on all occasions, evince a greater degree of solicitude for this, their adopted country, than has hitherto been his wont to do.

We do not pretend to be acquainted with the nature of this gentleman's duties; but it is erroneous to suppose, that the situation of Colonial Agent can be filled, with any advantage to the interests of the Island, by one so completely at the nod of the Secretary of that department, and who dare not dissent from any measure he may think proper to adopt.

We are happy to observe that Mr. ROBINSON's health was sufficiently re-established to allow him to resume his post in the House of Commons. Though he was unsuccessful in his endeavours to obtain a renewal of the acts for one year only, he is not less entitled to our confidence and gratitude, for his continued exertions, and the uniform zeal and talent, in the cause of Newfoundland, which has distinguished his parliamentary career.

We understand that Chief Justice TUCKER had engaged his passage for this country in a Brig to sail from Greenock about the 25th April.

The Brig *Maria*, Capt. GRANDY, will sail for Cork on Sunday next.

ARRIVALS.—From England, Mr. Mudge, Mr. Eales, Mr. Row, Mr. Wills (Port de Grave), Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gaden, Mr. Wakeham, Mr. Glen, Mr. Boag.—From Ireland, Mr. John Kent.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Leah*, for Cork, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyles.

On the 25th of March the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, conferred a Diploma in Surgery on Mr. SAMUEL CARSON, son of WILLIAM CARSON, Esq., M. D.

Sailed, yesterday, H. M. B. *Manly*, Lieut. Bishop, for Halifax.

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Married, on Tuesday, the 31st ult., at Hawkshead, by the Rev. George Parke, Wm. HART GADEN, Esq., merchant, St. John's, Newfoundland, to Miss ELIZA BURTON, of Graythwaite-hall, Windermere, Westmorland.—*Liverpool Albion, April 13.*

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

- ENTERED.
- MAY 7.—Schooner Samuel, Hart, Hamburg; 750 bags bread, 316 bis. pork, 50 bis. beef, 175 firkins butter, 20 bis. oatmeal, 2080 bricks.
  - Brig Invulnerable, Phelan, Waterford; 100 tierces porter, 55 bis. pork, 15 firkins butter, 30 tons lime stone, 4 sacks oats.
  - 8.—Brig Eleanor, Blair, Waterford; 28 firkins butter, 50 bags bread, 12 bis. pork, 1000 bricks, &c.
  - Brig Apollo, Wakeham, Teignmouth; 10 hds. beer, 114 coils cordage, 9 bis. pitch and tar, and sundry merchandise.
  - Brig Abena, Daimond, Topsham; 995 coils cordage, 23 cwt. oakum.
  - Schooner Dove, Coys, Teignmouth; 40 barrels potatoes, 54 tons salt, and sundry merchandise.
  - Brig Rover, Cork, Liverpool; 1 hhd. brandy, 150 bis. flour, 2 hds. refined sugar, 200 boxes soap and candles, 186 coils cordage, 170 firkins butter, 4 tons iron, and sundry merchandise.
  - 11.—Brig Hazard, Churchward, Waterford; 125 bis. pork, 298 firkins butter, 10 boxes candles.
  - Brig Fisher, Lewell, Liverpool; 5200 bushels salt, 10 casks oatmeal, 75 firkins butter, 12 tons coal, 2 hds. tobacco, and sundry merchandise.
  - 12.—Brig Lochiel, Yets, Liverpool; 360 brs. pork, 50 bis. flour, 170 boxes soap, 122 boxes candles, 10 casks brandy and Geneva, 1 hhd. tobacco, and sundry merchandise.
  - Brig Rose, Ditchburn, Liverpool; 66 brs. pitch and tar, 50 brs. coal tar, 300 boxes soap and candles, 70 firkins butter, 7 punche. Geneva and brandy, and sundry merchandise.
  - Schooner Courier, Girroux, Antigonish; 35 M. shingles, 10 firkins butter, 20 oxen and cows.
  - Brig Arichat, Petton, Jersey; 500 bags bread, 2 casks sugar, 21 hds. vinegar, and 44 firkins butter.
  - 13.—Brig Commerce, Burns, Liverpool; 91 tons salt, 10 tons coals, and sundry merchandise.
  - Brig Pilot, Pointz, Liverpool; 17 tons coals, 7,200 bushels salt, and sundry merchandise.
  - Brig Ellen, Stephens, Figueira; 450 hds. salt.

- CLEARED.
- MAY 7.—Brig Prince Leopold, Matterson, Pernambuco; 1522 qts. fish.
  - Schooner Isabella, Vickers, Sydney; ballast.
  - 8.—Brig Cousins, McGrath, Miramichi; 50 hds. salt, 6 puns. rum.
  - Brig Experiment, Hodson, Demerara; 1640 qts. fish.
  - Brig Guluare, Edington, Barbados; 2491 qts. fish.
  - Brig Leah, Cole, Cork; 2378 qts. fish.
  - Brig Selina, Odbrey, Oporto; 3248 qts. fish.
  - Brig Brothers, Mitchell, Oporto; 1790 qts. fish.
  - Schooner Swift, Hellyer, Oporto; 1500 qts. fish.
  - 11.—Brig Elizabeth, Black, Havana; 25 tierces salmon, 5000 seal skins.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,  
AT THE SHOP OF

W. E. CORMACK,

- 40 PIECES printed Cottons,  
3 Ditto blue and black Cloth,  
2 Ditto Flushing,  
2 Ditto Bed Tick,  
1 Piece Drill,  
1 Ditto No. 8 Canvass,  
15 Flushing Great Coats and Jackets,  
15 Dozen cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs,  
2 Ditto canvass Trousers,  
7 Pieces fancy Waistcoatings,  
2 Ditto Tartan,  
6 Ditto Grpa de Naple, and Sarsnets,  
1 Piece Florentine,  
5 Pieces silk Plaid,  
10 Pair Gentlemen's silk Stockings,  
12 Ditto Ladies' ditto ditto,  
12 Ditto Gentlemen's silk Gloves,  
5 Dozen Ladies' and Gentlemen's beaver and kid Gloves,  
5 Ditto assorted silk Handkerchiefs,  
1 Ditto gauza ditto,  
10 Byron Dresses,  
6 Dozen men's and women's lambs'-wool Stockings,  
6 Dozen cotton Shirts,  
10 Pieces fine Shirting,  
10 Ditto black and coloured Stuffs,  
10 Ditto Muslins.

And, on TUESDAY next,

The 19th instant,

At the same hour and place,

- 30 PIECES printed Cottons,  
2 Pieces Flushing,  
2 Pieces Bed Tick,  
15 Flushing Great Coats and Jackets,  
15 Dozen cotton Handkerchiefs and Shawls,  
1 Ditto canvass Trousers,  
10 Pair Gentlemen's silk Stockings,  
12 Ditto Ladies' ditto ditto,  
4 Dozen assorted silk Handkerchiefs,  
6 Ditto men's and women's lambs'-wool Stockings,  
10 Pieces Muslin,  
2 Dozen fine Hats,  
1 Handsome Grate (brass front),  
1 Brass Fender,  
1 Set Fire Irons,  
1 Kitchen Oven (complete),  
3 Boxes Window Glass (9 x 11, and 12 x 14),  
And a variety of Ironmongery.

GEORGE LILLY,  
Auctioneer.

May 14.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

At the Store of the Subscriber,

(TO CLOSE SALES)

- 20 FURKINS Butter,  
6 Boxes spermaceti Candles,  
3 Casks Cheese,  
30 Bushels Indian Corn,  
20 Boxes Segars,  
24 Pair fishing Boots,  
24 Pair deck Ditto,  
3 Puncheons Molasses,  
2 Barrels Sugar,  
1 Caplin Seine (nearly new) 60 fathom by 30 feet.

JAMES CLIFT,  
Auctioneer.

May 14.

Sale Postponed.

THE Sale of TEAS, advertised for Tuesday next, is POSTPONED until THURSDAY next, the 21st instant.

GENUINE TEAS.

A PUBLIC SALE OF  
TEAS,

(Imported into Halifax, in the Hon. East India Company's Ship ASTEL.)

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE STORES OF

Wm. & Henry Thomas,

On THURSDAY next,

At 12 o'clock,

When the following quantities will be offered for Sale—Viz.

- 120 QTR. chests Congo Tea,  
50 Qr. chests Souchong ditto,  
20 Boxes best Souchong ditto,  
30 Qr. chests Twankey ditto,  
8 Qr. chests Hyson ditto.

N. B.—The teas to be paid for on delivery, and to be taken away before the 20th day of July next.  
A deposit of forty shillings per quarter chest, or twenty shillings per box, to be made on the day of Sale.

May 14.

Sales at Auction.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday) at 10 o'clock,

AT THE STORE OF

JOHN HOWLEY,

The following Articles,

Just received from Bridport, on consignment,  
And ordered to be Sold without Reserve,

Viz.

- 50 DOZEN St. Peter's Lines,  
25 Dozen Long Shore ditto,  
300 Lbs. Seal-net Twine,  
150 Ditto Salmon ditto,  
120 Rands herring, mackerel, and sewing Twine,  
10 Fifty-rand Mackerel Nets (4 inch mesh),  
5 Forty ditto Herring ditto,  
6 Cast Nets,  
1 Caplin Seine (41 fathoms long, 24 feet deep),  
1 Ditto ditto (35 ditto ditto, 20 ditto ditto),

Conditions of Sale:—Approved purchasers over 10l., Shore Fish or Cash by the 20th Oct. next.

Also,

TO CLOSE FORMER SALES,  
Without Reserve,

- 4 Gentlemen's London Saddles,  
6 Boxes Window Glass (10 x 12),  
4 Ditto ditto (8 x 10),  
20 Best cut-glass Decanters (quart and pint),  
60 Double-flint quart ditto,  
10 Dozen Richmond Goblets,  
20 Very elegant gold-lustre Jugs,  
4 Tea Sets China,  
25 Boxes English Soap,  
100 Bundles best Trinity Bay Hoops,  
4000 Brazil Barrel ash Staves,  
A large assortment of Earthenware (loose),  
Tinware, &c. &c.  
Great bargains may be expected,  
May 14.

On SATURDAY next,

The 16th instant,

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon,  
ON THE PREMISES—

THE Interest for 10 years, from the 10th day of April last past, in those Premises late in the occupancy of Mr. PATRICK LINEHAN, situate between the Premises of Mr. Patrick Morris and those of Mr. Timothy Hogan, consisting of a Dwelling-house, with an excellent Shop, Store, Wharf, and extensive Water-side Premises;—the whole being subject to the annual rent of 100l.

The Premises may be viewed, at any time previous to the Sale, by application to Messrs. Robinson & Brooking, or to Mr. Robert Wakeham, from either of whom further particulars may be known, or from  
May 14. W. B. ROW.

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. BEYERLEY,  
D. A. C. G.

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

BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY will be held at the Orphan Asylum School, on SUNDAY next, the 17th inst., immediately after Divine Service.

By Order,

JOHN SHEA,  
Secretary.

May 14.

On Sale.

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.

For Charter.

To Spain, Portugal, West Indies, or Brazil,  
The remarkably fine, fast-sailing, coppered  
Brigantine TWEED,

Of the burthen of 90 tons;

Will carry about 1400 qtls. fish in casks.—Apply to  
May 14. W. & H. THOMAS.  
N. B.—If not Chartered in a few days, the Tweed will take FREIGHT for Halifax.

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 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,

May 7. Or to the Master on board.

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.

On Sale.

Robinson & Brooking

OFFER FOR SALE,

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES,  
Most of which they have recently imported,  
Viz.

- IRISH and prime American Pork,  
Superfine Hamburg Flour,  
Bread, Oatmeal, Pease,  
Irish and Hamburg Butter, of excellent quality,  
Rum, Molasses,  
Brown Sugar, in barrels, tierces, and hogsheads,  
Refined Sugar, by the hogshead or cwt.,  
East India ditto, in bags,  
India Cape Dresses, Shawls, and Scarfs,  
Bandannoes, Naukeets,  
Long Cloths,  
Hyson, Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas, direct from the East India house,  
Port Wine, in pipes, hhds., thirds, and qr.-casks,  
3, 2, and 1 gallon, and by the dozen,  
Madeira, Bronte Madeira, and Tenerife Wines, in wood, and in bottles,  
Geneva, Brandy,  
Ale and Porter, in casks,  
Olive Oil, in casks and flasks,  
Raisins,  
Coffee, Sago, and Pepper, at very reduced prices,  
Window Glass, in crates and boxes,  
Chain Cables, of various dimensions, suitable for vessels of from 30 to 100 tons, with apparatus complete,  
Anchors, suitable for ditto,  
New and twice-laid Cordage, of all sizes,  
Lines and Twines,  
Cod and Caplin Seines,  
Cod Bags,  
Mackerel and cast Nets,  
Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Rosin,  
London and Liverpool Soap and Candles,  
Single, double, and flat Canvass,  
Drills,  
Earthenware in crates (well assorted),  
A large assortment of Swanskins, Blankets, Serges,  
Cloths, and woollen goods, generally,  
Ditto ditto printed Cottons, Calicoes, Muslins, &c.  
Sole and Upper Leather,  
Barvils,  
Corkwood,  
Gunpowder, Shot,  
Fishing Leads,  
And numerous other articles, fit and necessary for the fishery.  
May 14.

BY

HUNTERS & Co.

20 Puns. high-proof Demerara RUM,  
30 Ditto MOLASSES.

On Sale.

Wm. & Henry Thomas

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Brig Tweed, from Halifax,  
AND OFFER FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

400 BARRELS prime city inspection New

DEER.

Sixpence.

(From the Liverpool Albion, April 20.)

IRELAND.—The latest accounts from Ireland occur in presenting the great benefits that, even at its early period, have accrued to that long afflicted country, from the passing of the glorious Catholic Relief Bill. The Papists evince no indecent vulgarulation on the occasion; the Protestants no abject spongency, but both parties seem inclined to meet in way, and co-operate with each other in the promotion of a general good-will and toleration. Meanwhile, numerous commercial speculations are already on foot, and which wait only till the country shall be settled down into a firm, decided, and permanent tranquillity. Confidence, we may add, has already extended itself more or less among all classes the community; and many of those who, up to the present period, have been distinguished by the long violence of their ultra-Protestantism, have, what the great question is settled, confessed that they have been mistaken in their opinions. Such a mitigation of old prejudices does them the highest honour.

The Catholics in Ireland, to their honour, are trying themselves with meekness under their changed circumstances. It was proposed that they should illuminate their houses on the Relief Bill receiving the Royal Assent; but at a public meeting in Dublin, held on Tuesday, the proposal was unanimously deprecated. In his speech at this meeting, Sheil said that, though he regretted the disfranchisement of the 40s. freeholders, it was a small trifling compared with the liberty of which it was price; and he likened it to the blow on the cheek which a Roman master gave to his slave, when in a very act of imparting to him his freedom.

- New York rose Butter,  
Superfine States' Flour,  
Rice in Meccas,  
Coffee in barrels,  
Sugar in hogsheads and barrels,  
Molasses,  
Tobacco in butts and bales,  
Teneriffe and Madeira Wines in pipes and hhds,  
Devonshire Ale in hogsheads,  
Raspberry Brandy in cases,  
Soap and Candles in boxes,  
Tar and Pitch,  
White Lead, and coloured Paints,  
Canvass—an 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.

Received per SWIFT from Liverpool, and MARY from Tainmouth,  
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,  
Lins, Calico, and a variety of Shop and Store Goods.

Also,

1000 Hogsheads Figueira Salt.



Poets' Corner.

the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister.—Mr. Canning had assured him of this, which showed that there was nothing in the office of Prime Minister which made it necessary that it should be held by the First Commissioner of the Treasury more than by any other minister. The Right Hon. Gentleman further said, that the signature of the Secretary of the Home Department was the one affixed to all the warrants of ecclesiastical appointments, and might be more regarded as connected with ecclesiastical preferments, than any other ministerial office. He concluded by stating that it was in his opinion unnecessary to provide for the danger by a better security than by disqualification, which had been done by the clause prohibiting Roman Catholics to advise his Majesty upon the subject.

Mr. HUSKISSON said he could not consent to the admission of Roman Catholics into that House, and when they were admitted into it, turn round and say to them they were unfit to be the servants of the Crown. (Hear, hear.)—It was, in his opinion, unjust to the Sovereign, unjust to the Roman Catholics, and injurious to the interests of the state, to infringe upon that principle which permitted the Sovereign to select his servants from those members of both Houses of the legislature, who were most competent, by their talents and qualifications, to be the ministers of the Crown. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BARGAT said that the question for the committee to consider was, whether the Prime Minister ought to be allowed to be a Roman Catholic or not? To him it appeared that he ought not to be so. The Right Honourable Secretary also allowed that the Prime Minister ought not to be a Roman Catholic; but maintained that, under the present Bill, and with reference to the duties of his office, he could not be so without being guilty of a high misdemeanour. But how was the offence to be discovered? How ascertain what passed in the Privy Council? If the Prime Minister, being a Roman Catholic, were to dispose of church patronage, how could a court of law, or how could the House of Commons, get at the fact? The Right Honourable Gentleman's statement pointed out another course; for the Right Hon. Gentleman said that all orders respecting church patronage must be countersigned by the Secretary of State. Then let the name of the Secretary of State be inserted in the amendment proposed by the Noble Lord, instead of the name of the First Lord of the Treasury. His object, and that of those who were of his opinion, was to have in the Cabinet some man of whom they might be assured that he was a Protestant. The President of the Council or the Lord of the Privy Seal was also a most influential member of the Cabinet. He merely threw out these suggestions, to be acted upon or not, as the committee might think fit. It was true that, by the Bill, the Lord Chancellor was not to be a Roman Catholic; but there ought to be some one else in the Cabinet not a Roman Catholic, to apprise his Majesty of what was going forward. The question was not to exclude Catholics from the Cabinet, but to secure that at least one member of the Cabinet should not be a Catholic.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, that he conceived the clause in the bill, that no one should give advice to his Majesty on questions of church patronage, afforded a complete security against the danger alluded to by the hon. gentleman. For instance, it was impossible that the Secretary of State for the home department could be a Catholic; for to countersign royal warrants for the appointment of bishops, &c. was to give advice to the crown with respect to church patronage, and the signature of the Secretary of State to such warrants would be *prima facie* evidence sufficient for the purpose contemplated by the hon. gentleman.

The Committee then divided—

For the amendment .....	98
Against it .....	218

Majority .....

On the Chairman putting the clause excluding Catholics from the office of High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland,

Mr. MOORE proposed the exclusion of Catholics from the office of Governor or Deputy-Governor of Colonies.

Mr. TRANT supported the amendment.

Lord MORPETH lamented that he was as unable to concur with the hon. member for Dover upon this point as upon every other; but he could not refrain from congratulating him upon the extent of his patriotic cares, and the foresightedness of his religious alarms; for, not content with endeavouring to secure the Protestants of Ireland not satisfied with guarding against the Popery of Europe—the hon. member finds food for his jealousy of the encroachments and errors of the church of Rome in the extreme coasts of Asia, and, like nobody since Caesar,

*Imbellum avertit Romanis arcibus Indum.*

Among the many apprehensions which may conscientiously fill the minds of his Majesty's subjects, it would not have been thought that any were directed to the celebration of the mass in Hindoo places of worship, or the possible elevation of a Bramin to the College of Cardinals; and it seems not quite becoming, and hardly just, to manifest this excessive repugnance to the Catholic Church on the very soil where, whatever may have been her errors in the places and in the times of her temporal domination, she first planted the Christian Cross, and proclaimed the truths of the gospel. But he (Lord Morpeth) could venture to assure the Hon. Member, with the utmost confidence, that the Church of England, whose affectionate disciple, no less than the Hon. Member professed himself, need not fear in any portion of the globe a rival, if she would send forth a few more men like the late Bishop Heber, who, while we claim for him a pure faith and more simple doctrine, was not surpassed in zeal and self-devotion by the most celebrated missionaries of that church from which

through life be differed, but which he never sought to oppress.

Mr. HUSKISSON said that the appointments in the colonies were on the same footing as those at home. The church appointments in the colonies were not made by the civil Governors, but by the Bishops, or by the Secretary of State. The governing of the colonies was so difficult and inconvenient, that some alteration in the law was absolutely necessary. Three of our colonies contained a population entirely Catholic; and it was absolutely necessary that Catholics in those colonies should be admitted to the councils of the government.

Mr. C. WYNN stated that the provision which the amendment contained was already included in one of the clauses of the bill.

Lord F. L. GOWER was more unwilling to carry the principle of exclusion into the colonial department than into any other.

Mr. TRANT said that christianity had been preached in India long before a pope had been thought of. (Laughter.)

Mr. STANLEY said that appointments in India were in the gift of the company.

Lord ASTLEY said, that to carry his views into execution, the hon. member for Dover must exclude Catholics from the Indian Directory.

After which the original clause was carried.

The Chairman then put the clause admitting Roman Catholics to be members of laybodies corporate, which was carried without a division.

Colonel SIBTHORPE thought it advisable that there should be in the bill a permanent provision for the maintenance of the Protestant constitution. For himself he was determined to live and die a Protestant. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, that some members appear anxious to have securities against the ecclesiastical patronage which the Roman Catholics might acquire when holding office;—now he proposed that in such cases the patronage should devolve upon the Archbishop of Canterbury. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then put and carried.

Mr. G. MOORE objected to Roman Catholics being permitted to advise his Majesty in certain cases.

On the clause prohibiting the Roman Catholic clergy from assuming the name of any province, see, or deanery, under the penalty of 100*l*.

Sir R. INGLIS wished to know whether the penalty was to become due for every day that the title was assumed.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said that every time the title was assumed, its assumption would be a distinct offence.

Mr. PEEL, in answer to a question whether the clause extended to Scotland, said, that the Catholics never assumed clerical titles in that country, where the Catholic clergy were only vicars apostolic, having bishoprics in other places.

The Marquis of CHANDOS proposed that the clause should be omitted altogether, as useless.

Mr. PEEL observed, that its omission would be thought a great scandal, and the clause was then agreed to.

On the clause that the Roman Catholic clergy should be prevented, under a penalty of 50*l*., from wearing their ecclesiastical dress, except in their chapels or in private houses,

Colonel SIBTHORPE wished the word "private" omitted.

Mr. PEEL said the law was proposed to be the same as in 1791, and the clause, besides being a satisfaction to the religious feeling of the Protestants, was introduced with the full assent and concurrence, and, indeed, at the desire of the Catholic prelates. The only exception permitted the clergy to wear their dress at the burial service.

The clause was agreed to.

Mr. HOLDSWORTH wished to know whether there was any provision against the appointment of a Catholic Chaplain by a Catholic Speaker of the House of Commons? And whether there was any to prevent the appointment of Catholic Chaplains to men of war? This was a matter of great importance.

Mr. PEEL said, that as to appointing a Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons, it would be time enough to attend to that when it was proposed to elect a Roman Catholic Speaker. He could, however, assure the House, that should it recommend a Catholic Speaker, the Crown would not attend to the recommendation. As to Chaplains of men of war, the law made no alteration in this circumstance. The Admiralty might now appoint a Roman Catholic Chaplain, but the rule was to appoint neither Roman Catholics nor Presbyterians.

On reading the clause relating to the Jesuits and other societies bound by religious vows,

Mr. MONCK objected to it. He wished to ask whether religious societies, intended only for charitable purposes, were to be included in this clause?

Mr. S. RICE regretted that a bill for granting relief should contain new disabilities, and new penalties. He denied that the monastic clergy could do any injury to the constitution of this country. In Ireland, also, there were societies bound by a religious vow for conducting education. He thought the dangers imaginary, the penalty severe.

Lord STANLEY could not allow the clause to pass without protesting against it, and bearing his testimony to the good conduct of the Jesuits of a religious establishment in the county he was connected with.

Mr. W. WYNN regretted, like his Hon. Friend, the necessity for a clause of this kind. There was one part of the clause to which he particularly objected—that which related to members of religious societies coming into this country. Let the House suppose that such a man as Angelo Mai wanted to come to this country for literary purposes, would it not be hard that such a man should be debarred from coming into this country? He thought the Secre-

tary of State should be entrusted with a power to dispense with this clause.

Mr. P. THOMPSON did not concur with his Hon. Friends in their opinions; and he thought that nothing but good would result from suppressing the Jesuits and the Society for educating the people of Ireland.

Mr. LABOUCHERE disliked the Jesuits as much as the Member for Dover; but he thought as long as British subjects conducted themselves legally, the principle of not meddling with their freedom ought not to be violated. He should approve of giving to the Secretary of State a power to suspend its operation.

Mr. PEEL hoped the House would bear in mind the necessity of giving satisfaction to the people of England who were opposed to the Catholics. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)—Monastic orders had never been allowed to possess the same privileges in this country as the secular clergy. If the Jesuits banished from other countries found refuge here, we would be exposed to much worse consequences than Roman Catholic countries. The Jesuits' establishment at Stonyhurst was contrary to the policy of this country. The Act of 1791 prohibited the establishment of such seminaries with large funds. The existence of monastic orders was not necessary for the purposes of the Roman Catholic Church. Moreover, the law permitted those who were now here to remain on registering themselves within six months. He did not deny that it was unwise to interfere with a man's religion; but it would be better that the authorities should meet the Legislature half way, and consent to the restriction to be placed on these societies.

Lord SANDON knew of no instance but Russia, where an individual under such circumstances would be excluded from the protection of the State.

Mr. H. GRATTAN contended that the Jesuits were the friends of social order.

Mr. L. FOSTER approved of the clause as it stood.

Sir ROBERT WILSON suggested that a power of license ought to be given to the Secretary of State, that he might, under special circumstances, enable members of monastic orders to reside temporarily in this country, if they were driven to it by shipwreck, or other uncontrollable circumstances, or if any other good reason could be assigned.

Mr. HUSKISSON entirely agreed in the principle of endeavouring to suppress monastic institutions; and he therefore rejoiced that such a provision as that now under consideration had been introduced into the bill. He did not object that individuals bound themselves by vows, but that they formed themselves into communities, and endeavoured to increase and multiply. (Laughter.)—He wished that the Secretary of State should have the power to give permission to persons of that description to reside in the country for a limited time.

Mr. TRANT said that this part of the bill was the only one that offered any thing like security. A great deal might be said upon the point, and in order to give an opportunity for argument, he would move an adjournment. (No, no.)

Lord UXBRIDGE thought it would be better to go through with the bill to-night.

Mr. PEEL observed that time was when the House of Commons could sit without fatigue until four or five in the morning; but now Hon. Members began to be very weary by midnight, although, perhaps, they had not arrived until nine o'clock.—For the first two hours after the business upon this bill began, there were not more than sixty or seventy Members present. It would, he thought, be much more satisfactory to go through the Committee, even if it occupied until two or three in the morning. Already the Committee upon it had occupied two days; and as to the clause before the House, the principle of it was not objected to even by the Hon. Member for Dover.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL asked the Right Hon. Gentleman what course of proceeding he intended as to the future stages of the measure.

Mr. PEEL replied, that he hoped there would be no objection to bringing up the report *pro forma* to-night, in order that the Bill, as amended, might be taken into further consideration on Friday, and that the third reading should be fixed for Monday.

Mr. BANKES very much wished that Tuesday should be named for the third reading. Personally to himself, and to some others, Tuesday would be more convenient for the third reading. Monday was a supply day, and he, for his own part, had to bring forward the grant for the British Museum.

Mr. Secretary PEEL moved the insertion of two clauses—one relative to the taking of the oath by Roman Catholic Members of Parliament; and the other providing that no person in holy orders of the Church of Rome, though otherwise duly qualified, should be capable of being elected a member of the House of Commons; and if he should presume to sit and vote, he should be subject to the penalties of the Act of 41st Geo. III.

The new clauses were agreed to.

It is confidently stated, that Mr. Sheil and Mr. Blake (the Chief Remembrancer) will get seats in Parliament immediately after the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill. The Duke of Norfolk, it is stated, will give a borough to each of these gentlemen.

A TOUGH MORSEL.—A French writer, speaking of the relative situation of England and Ireland, says that the larger island devoured the smaller, but has never been able to digest it!—*Literary Gazette.*

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 24.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

Mr. Secretary PEEL moved the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill.

The Marquis of CHANDOS moved an amendment to the effect that the office of First Lord of the Treasury should be added to the office of Lord Chancellor of England and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which are not to be held or enjoyed by any persons otherwise than they are now by law enabled to hold or enjoy the said offices. The Noble Lord thought there was much stronger reason for the Prime Minister not being a Catholic than either the Lord Chancellor or Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, considering the large share of ecclesiastical patronage which he possessed.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, that with respect to the office of First Lord of the Treasury being Prime Minister, it was not necessary that the First Lord, or Commissioner of the Treasury, and that of Prime Minister should be united. It was frequently the case, certainly, that these offices were united; but the office of Prime Minister was also often united with that of some other minister of the Government. There was a much better security against the abuse of the Church patronage, than that suggested by his Noble Friend, by the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the office of First Commissioner of the Treasury; that security would be found in the clause of the Bill which made it penal for any Roman Catholic to advise his Majesty respecting the conferring of ecclesiastical appointments. In the possible event, therefore, of a Roman Catholic being the Prime Minister, he would find himself shorn of all that patronage which was now supposed to be the principal appendage of that station; a circumstance which, of itself, rendered it highly improbable that he should be called to that station. If provision was made against the abuse of the office, in the event of a Roman Catholic filling it, he thought it unadvisable to infringe upon the principle of the measure, which was equality of civil rights. The Right Hon. Gentleman proceeded to remark upon the inconvenience of excluding the Prime Minister from being a Roman Catholic, as that was not a separate office of itself, but was sometimes the minister of one department and sometimes of another. Lord Chatham had been Prime Minister whilst holding the office of Lord Privy Seal; and he had known that his late Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Canning) intended to hold