



Newfoundlander.

No. 96.

THURSDAY, May 21, 1829.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

**JUST IMPORTED,
AND
FOR SALE,
BY
BRINE, MURCH & Co.**

A L E, 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.

**IMPORTED,
AND FOR SALE,
AT THE STORES OF
C. F. Bennett & Co.**

I RISH 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—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 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 east Nets,
Bank and shore Lines and Twines,
Blankets, Swanskin, Flannels, and Serges,
Liners, Calico, and a variety of Shop and Store Goods.

Also,
1000 Hogsheads Figueira Salt.

BY
HUNTERS & Co.

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

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 Port,
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 } Raisins,
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. } Raisins,
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 Gulture from Greenock,
AND
**FOR SALE,
BY
HUNTERS & Co.**

I RISH 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 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—
A LL 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,
A LL 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 Buxford, 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 LL 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.
March 5. **MARY MYHAN,**
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 Newfoundland office.
May 7.

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

(From the Liverpool Albion, April 20.)

IRELAND.—The latest accounts from Ireland concur in presenting the great benefits that, even at this early period, have accrued to that long afflicted country, from the passing of the glorious Catholic Relief Bill. The Papists evince no indecent vulgar exultation on the occasion; the Protestants no object despondency, but both parties seem inclined to meet half 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 have settled down into a firm, decided, and permanent tranquillity. Confidence, we may add, has already extended itself more or less among all classes of the community; and many of those who, up to the present period, have been distinguished by the strong violence of their ultra-Protestantism, have now that the great question is settled, confessed that they have been mistaken in their opinions. Such a recantation of old prejudices does them the highest honour.

The Catholics in Ireland, to their honour, are carrying 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, Mr. Sheil said that, though he regretted the disfranchisement of the 40s. freeholders, it was a small sacrifice compared with the liberty of which it was the price; and he likened it to the blow on the cheek which a Roman master gave to his slave, when in the very act of imparting to him his freedom.

The Roman Catholic Relief Bill, which received the Royal Assent on Monday, enacts, "That this Act shall commence and take effect at the expiration of ten days from and after the passing thereof." It consequently becomes an *Operative Law* on Thursday next, the 23d instant, (*St. George's Day*), so that immediately after the Easter recess all the English Catholic Peers may take their seats in the House of Lords. They are eight in number, viz., the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord De Clifford, Lord Arundel, Lord Dorner, Lord Petre, Lord Stafford, Lord Stourton. The Irish Catholic Peers can only sit in the House of Lords as *Representative Peers*; but on foregoing certain privileges, they may, like Protestant Irish Peers, sit in the House of Commons, on being elected for any place in England. On no account can they be elected to the Commons House for any county, city, or borough in Ireland.

We understand, from good authority, that an extraordinary ambassador is going from this country to Lisbon, to negotiate for the settlement of the differences between Don Miguel and his brother, Don Pedro.—*Standard.*

Sir James Scarlett is to be the new Attorney-General, but Sir Nicholas Tindal is not to be again passed over. A negotiation of two strings has been opened with the Chief Baron and Sir W. Best, to make room for the Solicitor-General in the Exchange or Common Pleas.—*Ibid.*

If the accounts from Madrid, given in the French papers of Thursday, be true, the effects of the late earthquake in Murcia have extended far beyond that province, and been attended with still more fatal disasters than on the spot itself. All Cadiz, it was reported, had been submerged, though pains were taken to conceal that dreadful calamity, by which every family in the kingdom, and many in other lands, would be thrown into desolation; for that rich commercial city comprised within its merchants individuals from almost every country on earth. As government have not received any such account, we are inclined to disbelieve it.

The *Messenger des Chambers* states, but without vouching for the truth of the statement, that in the last week of March a most sanguinary battle was fought near Giurgova, in which the Turks had sustained a very considerable loss, and the Russians had made themselves masters of important positions. It is even doubted whether that fortress had not fallen into their power, or at least, was not reduced to the last extremity. It is added, that during the action the main Russian army had crossed the Danube at a short distance from the field of battle.

Colonial Intelligence.

From the Halifax Recorder, April 18.

On Saturday last, Mr. Barry, (Member for Shelburne) appeared at the House of Assembly to answer certain questions, the import of which were to ascertain whether Mr. Barry was the author of certain letters published in the Recorder, bearing his signature. Mr. Barry declared himself the author, and took the responsibility of said letters on himself;—on which Mr. Barry was delivered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms and his deputy, to be conveyed to gaol. On leaving the Province Building, Mr. Barry intimated to his conductors that he considered the arrest illegal, and would not submit to it; on which they laid hands on him to make good their capture, and to fulfil their instructions. The populace which by this time had assembled in considerable numbers, seeing the forcible arrest, interfered. Mr. Barry was separated from his captors, who retired to report their progress, while he retreated into his own house opposite the Province Building, making the door secure after him. Subsequently the Sheriff attempted entrance, but was denied, and retired. The populace by this time seemed greatly excited, and most of the members effected a quiet retreat from the eastern entrance. It being known that several members were to proceed to Government House to dinner, that opportunity was watched to express the irritated feelings which were now so dominant. Several of the honourable gentlemen were intercepted in their way; hissing and hooting, gave place to more violent marks of disapprobation, and we, in common with all supporters of propriety and peace, exceedingly regret to have to state, that personal assaults were committed on several members. Mud and other missiles were thrown; one of the gentlemen was cut on the head, and others grossly insulted by similar attempts. This we greatly regret; if the House had made itself obnoxious to unpleasant and wounded feelings on the part of the people, by their treatment of a popular member, and by attempts at punishing and intimidating the press, there were a sufficiency of constitutional methods by which review of such conduct, and disapprobation of it might be attained. But the open outrage, this resort to physical force in political questions, cannot be tolerated for a moment, and must grieve every well-wisher to the character of the town. Immediately after the riot, strong detachments from the troops in garrison were ordered out, and patrolled the streets to preserve order. We do not say that such a measure was unnecessary and unconstitutional; but we say the civil power should first have tried its strength; and we think the sudden exhibition of firelocks and bayonets argued a feverish and rather reckless temper, which does not well accord with a British, or, we hope, with a colonial meridian. No other breach of the peace occurred. Mr. Barry, on Monday, submitted to the power of the House, and was lodged in gaol, having by his former opposition shown his opinion of the legality of such a step.

In an extraordinary sitting of the Police Magistrates, a great number were examined respecting the riots, inflammatory placards, &c., but very little was elicited. Mr. F. Major, for aiding in Mr. Barry's rescue, was committed to gaol, and others held to bail. The house has voted 500l., which was agreed to by the Council, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of such prosecutions, and of bringing other offenders to punishment.

The legality of Mr. Barry's incarceration is strongly doubted. The question—Has a Colonial Assembly the power of imprisoning any of their fellow-subjects?—has, we understand, never been answered in the affirmative, except by the interested. Several important and interesting occurrences will, we expect, follow the late proceedings. The stability of constitutional liberty, and the return of tranquillity, good feeling, and good government, will, we hope, be the final result.

The conductor of this paper was, on Wednesday last, again arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and brought to the bar of the house; being interrogated respecting a domestic affliction, and experiencing much urbanity from the Hon. Gentlemen, he was discharged from custody.

It has been intimated that the late tumult was pre-concerted; from our observation, and from every opinion of weight which we can collect, there is no shade of foundation to such a charge. It was evidently the result of a momentary excitement, and had no feature of concert, or plan, attached to it. It was also said to be tinged with disloyalty. This seems to us a more groundless charge than the former; it was a mere quarrel between the populace and the House of Representatives, on some minor but exciting topics—nothing of general or abstract politics mingling by any means in the transaction. With other absurdities, we are said to be disloyal, and are called Yankees! Now, we have taken no part in those late occurrences in any manner, except by giving the public such information as was handed to us on the subject. For the latter part of the charge, we say Nova Scotia is our home by birth, by choice, and by British feeling. For the former charge, that of disloyalty, we laugh at the allusion; and would remark, that we have an ancestor yet alive, who has appeared in his country's battles, and to whom his son would become a personal enemy, were any stain of disloyalty attached to his character. We sincerely hope that these storms will blow by rapidly, not only leaving no gloom in our atmosphere, but purifying it, and making it more elastic by temporary excitement. Shewing one party that the people will not be lethargic under slights or wrongs. Shewing the other, that their own cause, the cause of liberty, of character, and of happiness, require none but peaceable and constitutional sup-

port; and that they are most hurt themselves by improper and violent conduct.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
NOVA SCOTIA.

The following Resolutions were passed in the House of Assembly, on the 13th instant.

Resolved,—That a certain letter or publication, printed and published in the town of Halifax, in a certain Newspaper, called the Acadian Recorder, of Saturday the 11th day of April, 1829, and purporting to be addressed to the Freeholders of the Township of Shelburne, and signed with the name of John A. Barry, is, and this House doth adjudge the same, and every part thereof, to be a false, scandalous, malicious and libellous Publication, grossly, falsely, and scandalously reflecting on the Committee of Privileges of this House, and on this House; and upon the just rights and privileges of this House, and is a gross violation and contempt of the proceedings, power, authority and privileges, of this House.

Resolved,—That John A. Barry, Esq., Member in this General Assembly, for the township of Shelburne, having, at the Bar of this House, admitted that the said letter or publication was written and published by him; the said John A. Barry has thereby been guilty, and the House doth hereby adjudge him to be guilty, of a high contempt of this House, and of a gross and indecent breach of the privileges of this House.

Resolved,—That, by such his offence, the said John A. Barry hath rendered himself utterly unworthy to continue a member of this House, or to sit as a Representative in this Assembly.

Resolved,—That, for such his offence, the said John A. Barry be, and this House doth adjudge him to be, expelled from this House, and to be detained in custody in the gaol of the County of Halifax, until the last day of the present Session inclusive; and that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant accordingly.

Resolved,—That Mr. Speaker do take the necessary steps to procure a new Writ to be issued for the election of a Member to represent the Township of Shelburne, in the General Assembly, in the place of the said John A. Barry.

ALSO, SUBSEQUENTLY, THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION:

Resolved unanimously,—That the sum of Five Hundred Pounds be granted for the purpose of defraying the expenses of offering rewards for, and procuring the discovery of, the offenders guilty of the riotous and gross insults, and of the infamous assaults and personal violence, which, on Saturday last, were offered to, and committed upon, the members of this House; and also, towards defraying the expense of prosecuting and bringing to condign punishment, the authors, parties, aiders and abettors of, and in, the said outrages,—the said sum to be placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor for the purposes aforesaid, and further for defraying the expense of prosecuting the parties engaged in the late rescue of Mr. Barry from the officers of this House.

The next day the said Resolution was sent to his Majesty's Council, with the following message, by three of the senior Members of the Hon. House:—

MESSAGE.

The House of Assembly acquaints his Majesty's Council, that, on Saturday last, an outrageous attack was made upon several members of the House of Assembly, who were proceeding to Government House, by a great number of people of this town—that one of the members was severely wounded in the head—two of them knocked down and seriously injured—a missile thrown into one of the chambers of the house of the Speaker, and the Speaker himself, together with the members, treated with the grossest contumely and insult. The House of Assembly has reason to believe, that this outrage was premeditated, but they have been unable to ascertain particularly the individuals who were guilty of conduct so disgraceful to the town in which the Legislature holds its sittings, and so subversive of all order and government. To enable the Government to bring the offenders to punishment, the House have passed a Resolution, by which the sum of Five Hundred Pounds is placed at the disposal of his Excellency, to which the House requests the assent of his Majesty's Council.

And, soon after, a message from the Council came by the Hon. Michael Wallace and the Hon. Charles Morris, who advanced to the Clerk's table, (all the members standing in their places, and being uncovered,) and then the said message was read by the Hon. Michael Wallace, and is as follows:—

His Majesty's Council having this day received a message from the House of Assembly, by three members of the house, informing them that an outrageous attack had been made upon several members of the House of Assembly who were proceeding to Government House, by a great number of people of this town,—that one of the members was severely wounded in the head—two of them knocked down and seriously injured—a missile thrown into one of the chambers of the House of the Speaker, and the Speaker himself, together with the members, treated with the grossest contumely and insult; thereupon

Resolved unanimously,—That a Committee be appointed to inform the House of Assembly, that his Majesty's Council deeply participate in the indignation and regret which this outrage has excited in every member of the community possessed of proper and decent feelings; and do most readily concur in the vote for granting the sum of 500l., for the purpose of defraying the expenses of discovering and punishing all persons concerned in the commission of acts of violence, so disgraceful to the character of this hitherto peaceable community.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) May 21, 1829.

We lay before our readers, in this day's impression, the following important document as relates to the fish trade of the Island, and, there can be no doubt, all of them will concur in opinion with the respectable individual who has so obligingly forwarded it to us, that the subject is one which demands most serious attention. We purpose offering some remarks upon it in our next number, and, in the mean time, would entreat those who are more conversant with that branch of the trade, to give it their undivided attention, and favour the public with the result of their deliberations.

Carbonear, 18th May, 1829.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWFOUNDLANDER.

Sir,—I beg to hand you, for publication in your valuable paper, a letter on the subject of the Fisheries of this Island, from a respectable individual residing at Bilbao; and if I may be permitted to hazard an opinion, I think it worthy the consideration of the inhabitants of this colony.

Sir, I am your most obedient servant.

ROBERT PACK.

"Bilbao, 11th April, 1829.

"ROBERT PACK, Esq., Carbonear.

"Dear Sir,—I now beg leave to call your attention to the rapid and progressive increase, within the last few years, of the Norway fisheries. I am sorry to say the Newfoundland trade has declined considerably, and is still declining, in this country. The quantity of fish imported into this market, during the last ten years, has been, on an average, from 100,000 to 120,000 qtls. per annum; which quantity was almost entirely supplied, until lately, by Newfoundland. Norway fish was scarcely known out of this province, until the year 1826, when, in consequence of the badness of the quality of almost all the Newfoundland fish which arrived here at that period, it found its way into Old Castile as far as Madrid; and the quantity sent since into that province has annually increased, to the utter exclusion nearly of Newfoundland cure. The consumption of Newfoundland fish, supplied from this port, is now principally confined to the province of Navarre and part of Aragon, where small sized fish is preferred;—the quantity however taken off by Navarre is in comparison trifling to what is consumed in Castile. It is generally stated that the fish of Newfoundland is still preferred in the interior to that of Norway. Let this, however, be as it may, what I see is, that, however large the quantity may be of fish imported from Norway, it finds a sale, and at prices to average nearly or quite as well as Newfoundland fish. Admitting that Norway fish does not average as well as that of Newfoundland, it is evident, from many circumstances, that the Norwegians can afford to undersell the Newfoundland merchants, as the article is obtained at a much less expense than in Newfoundland. From the best information I have been able to obtain, the price for fish, of the best quality, in Norway, does not exceed 8 or 9 shillings per qtl.; and I have every reason to believe it is caught at a lower rate than this quotation;—their vessels are navigated at a much less expense than British—their seamen are paid about 20s. per month—and their maintenance costs very little in comparison to that of English sailors. Another considerable advantage possessed by the Norwegians is, (if the term may be allowed) they have their fishery in their houses; and I do not see that the British can enter into a competition with them, as regards prices. In a word, such has been the increase, within the last three or four years, of the Norway fisheries, that there is every appearance at present of their driving the Newfoundland trade, in the course of time, altogether from this country, as well as of injuring it in every market throughout Europe. Barcelona has been, for the last year, entirely supplied from Norway; and I am not aware of a single cargo of English fish having been sold there. In Gibraltar, Malaga, and other markets in the Mediterranean, Norway fish has been imported and sold. In this market, the best in Spain for fish, where the consumption, as I have stated before, is estimated at 120,000 quintals per annum, and in which, but a few years ago, with difficulty, 7 or 8000 qtls. of Norway fish could be disposed of, from 14th July last (when the first cargo of the new catch arrived from Norway) fifty-six cargoes, making together 75787 qtls., have arrived here, and further cargoes are expected;—in the same time, twenty-one cargoes of British fish only have arrived, principally from Gaspé Bay, making 34944 qtls. For the preceding year the importation was nearly in the same proportion.—The Norwegians are a hardy, industrious, and economical people; and all persons interested in, or connected with, the Newfoundland trade, cannot take into consideration too seriously the progress they are making in the fisheries.—The trade at large would do well to petition the Legislature for protection;—and a petition in favour of a colony so important to Great Britain as Newfoundland, both in a political and commercial point of view, it is to be presumed, could not otherwise than meet with attention on the part of the British ministers. Great Britain takes from Spain two-thirds of her articles of export. Norway, on the contrary, takes nothing but cash;—and for this reason, if a higher duty were exacted on Norway fish than on British, as is the case in Portugal, it would be merely an equitable measure—satisfactory to all Spaniards—and a measure which,

it is thought, might be obtained by the active interference of the British government on the subject. The sole cause of the decline of the Newfoundland trade, in this country, is for the reasons I have already adduced. As the Newfoundland merchants, in general, may not be aware of the extent the Norwegians are carrying their fisheries, and as, probably, such importance may not be attached to them as they merit, I have been induced to write you this letter, and you can give publicity to the same.

"Cadiz was decreed a free port a short time since, and to take effect a year after the date when the decree was issued.

"An earthquake took place in the south of this country (Murcia), on the 26th ult.;—villages and towns were destroyed. It is estimated that 4000 houses are in ruins, with loss of lives and property, and numerous unfortunate families reduced to absolute want.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"Yours, respectfully,

"CHARLES ANCELL."

On Sunday last, a fire broke out in a house, at Torbay, belonging to a man named THOMAS CULLEN, (during the absence of the family) and was, in a short time, totally consumed. CULLEN, we understand, was in comparatively comfortable circumstances; but has, by this painful occurrence, with a wife and three small children, been placed in a truly distressing situation, not having saved a single article of clothes, provisions, fishing gear, &c. His case is one of extreme hardship, and well worthy the attention of the humane and generous.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.

- MAY 13.—Schooner Errol Preserver, Brown, Fayal; ballast. Schooner Charlotte, Pinkham, Halifax; 295 barrels flour, 80 barrels pork, &c.
- Brig Hebe, Squires, Lisbon; 400 hds. salt.
- 15.—Schooner Jane & Sarah, White, Trinidad.
- Brig Little Ann, Richards, Waterford; 2000 bushels salt, 76 passengers.
- 16.—Brig Herald, Dunscomb, Demerara; 168 puncheons molasses, 6 hds. sugar.
- Cutter Prince Leopold, Hart, St. Michael's; 200 boxes lemons and oranges, Madeira and Fayal wines.
- Brigantine Mayflower, Maitin, Plymouth and Waterford; 1 pipe brandy, 20 bls. raisins, 25 bls. pitch and tar, 100 barrels pork, 45 casks butter, 45 passengers.
- 18.—Schooner Lark, Pynn, Poole; sundry merchandise.
- Brig Arno, Robinson, Waterford; 149 barrels pork; 184 firkins butter, 4 tierces beef, and sundries.
- Schooner Francis Elizabeth, Whitney, Bermuda; ballast.
- 19.—Schooner Harriet, Richards, Guysborough; 2 M. lumber, 300 bushels potatoes, 1 horse, 11 head cattle, 20 sheep.
- 20.—Schooner Esperance, Girroix, P. E. Island; 800 bushels potatoes, 200 bushels oats, 8 M. feet board and plank.

CLEARED.

- MAY 12.—Brig Charles, Harvey, Oporto; 2800 qtls. fish.
- Brig Johanna, Healey, Figueira; 1815 qtls. fish.
- Brig Leander, Darrel, Barbados; 1512 qtls. fish.
- Brig Dart, Blay, Demerara; 1600 quintals fish.
- Brig Vittoria, Elder, Demerara; 1655 quintals fish.
- 13.—Brig Improvement, Dunscomb, Madeira; 1378 qtls. fish.
- Brigantine Guadalupe, Myers, Demerara; 1820 qtls. fish.
- Brig Britannia, Shadden, Waterford; 84 casks oil and dregs.
- 15.—Brig Apollo, Wakeham, Lisbon; 2500 qtls. fish.
- Schooner Commodore, Bond, Vienna; 1555 quintals fish.
- Schooner Gleaner, Daly, St. Peter's; 1900 seal skins.
- Schooner Rapid, Mermand, Guysborough; rum, molasses, salt, and dry goods.
- 16.—Brig Maria, Grandy, Cork; 2600 qtls. fish.
- Schooner Swallow, Johns, Gibraltar; 482 quintals fish.
- Brigantine Fame, Tyne, Barbados; 1161 quintals fish.
- Schooner Francis Elizabeth, Whitney, Demerara; 1004 qtls. fish.
- 19.—Brig James Hunter, Story, Halifax; 11,000 seal skins, 11 tierces salmon, 2 casks seal oil, 1 cask merchandise, 30 boxes soap, 60 boxes lemons, 5 bls. shelled almonds, 3 bls. blacking.
- 20.—Brig Adriana, Williams, Barbados; 1278 qtls. fish.
- Brig Jane Hatton, Kerr, Oporto; 2030 qtls. fish, 56 casks pale seal oil.

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,
Or to the Master on board.

May 7.

Sales at Auction.

The Sale of the TWO FRIENDS, advertised for this day, at 12 o'clock, is POSTPONED until TO-MORROW (Friday), at 1 o'clock, when it will positively take place at the late Mr. BURKE'S wharf.

May 21. JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.

Sale Postponed.

IN consequence of this day being appointed a Thanksgiving Day, the Sale of TEAS is further POSTPONED until

TO-MORROW,

(FRIDAY) At 12 o'clock,

When it will positively take place.

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,

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),

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 21.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday) at 10 o'clock,

(Instead of 12, as before advertised.)

At the STORE of the Subscriber,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

Being Sold under attachment, by consent of parties,

- 140 PAIR men's fine and coarse Shoes,
- 40 Pair boys' and women's ditto,
- 12 Pair children's ditto,
- 1 Cod Skin and Bags,
- 15 Pair fishing and deck Boots,
- 19 Guernsey Frocks,
- 48 Red and striped Shirts,
- 28 Pair flushing Trousers,
- 23 Pair Drawers,
- 1 Pair drab Nap,
- 1 Remnant Drill, 1 ditto Check,
- 48 Pieces and remnants of Indian book, sprig'd, and cambric Muslin,
- 4 Pieces Shirting, 2 ditto Sheeting,
- 25 Pieces printed Cottons.

Also,

- 1 Piece brown Cloth,
- 2 Pieces furniture Cotton,
- 6 Pieces printed ditto,
- 1 Piece Gros de Naples,
- 2 Pieces black Sarsnet,
- 4 Pieces pink, white, and sky-coloured ditto,
- 2 Pieces black Stuff,
- 10 Dozen lambs'-wool, Scotch, and women's white cotton Hose,
- 78 Yards Bed-tick,
- Some remnants Drill, Moreen, Stuff, &c.

May 21. JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.

On SATURDAY next,

At 11 o'clock,

At the Store of the Subscriber,

- 60 BOXES Soap,
- 3 Pieces and 2 hogsheads best Cognac Brandy,
- 2 Pieces Geneva,
- 500 Pieces printed Cottons,
- 20 Ditto Whitney Flushing,
- 15 Ditto Yorkshire ditto,
- 20 Ditto Swanskin,
- 20 Ditto Russia Duck,
- 150 Kegs white Lead,
- 80 Boxes Window Glass,
- 200 Pair Blankets,
- 60 Pieces superior quality Moleskin,
- 150 Bags Nails,
- 100 Dozen cotton Shirts,
- 300 Bags B.B. Shot,
- 40 Dozen Guernsey Frocks,
- 10 Cases Hats.

May 21. WILLIAM H. GADEN.

Sales at Auction.

TO-MORROW,

A 11 o'clock,

And to be continued on MONDAY next, at the same hour,

AT THE STORES OF

Messrs. James Stewart & Co.

(Per order of the Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. W. Alexander.)

- 28 BAGS Bread,
- 2 Barrels Flour,
- 5 Firkins Butter,
- 6 Cwt. assorted Nails,
- 2 Cwt. Tobacco,
- 10 Dozen men's and boys' Hats,
- 6 Mackerel Nets,
- 2 Herring and 5 cast Nets,
- 10 Dozen assorted Lines and Twines,
- 1 Cwt. Shot, 14 Anchors and Grappels,
- A good assortment of Slops, consisting of flushing and blue cloth Trousers, Jackets, and Great Coats; canvass Trousers, Waistcoats, Blanketing, Flushing, Flannel, Serges, blue, green, and brown Cloths;
- Boats' Kettles, Tea ditto, Saucepans, Stage Lamps, Pudding Pans, Lanterns, Splitters, Cut-throats, Cutlery, Fish-Hooks, And a variety of other articles.

May 21. JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.

On TUESDAY next,

The 26th instant,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

Opposite the Old Brewery,

In pursuance of the Act 5th Geo. IV., c. 5, sec. 14,

THE ANNUAL RENT, for a term of 30 years, renewable, of 5 Lots of Ships' Room, No. 8, of the following dimensions:—

- Lot No. 1.—W. end 40 feet,
- E. end 54 feet,
- N. end 59 feet,
- S. end 61 feet.
- No. 2.—W. end 54 feet,
- E. end 69 feet,
- N. end 59 feet,
- S. end 61 feet.
- No. 3.—52 feet square,
- 4.—52 feet square,
- 5.—52 feet square.

CONDITIONS of SALE:—

- 1st.—The highest bidder to be the purchaser; the lots to be put up singly; and if any dispute arises at the time of bidding, the lot in dispute to be put up again.
- 2d.—Thirty years lease, from the 1st September, 1829, will be given to every Lessee who shall build with timber, renewable at the expiration of that term for a like number of years, upon payment (in the way of a fine) of three years rent; and all lots whereupon stone or brick buildings shall be found, at the expiration of the leases, the holders thereof shall be entitled to a renewal without fine.
- 3d.—The purchaser of two or more adjoining lots shall be allowed to consolidate them into one, and they shall be considered as one lot.
- 4th.—The purchaser to pay one shilling for each lot, to bind the bargain.
- 5th.—The Lessee to pay the expense of the lease and every other incidental expense.
- 6th.—The buildings shall be of the height of two stories, of not less than eighteen feet from sill to wall-plate.

GEORGE HOLBROOK, Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office, }
16th May, 1829. }

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 York Pork,
- 200 Barrels Baltimore superfine Flour,
- 25 Boxes new Chocolate.

Also,

Per Lochiel, from Liverpool,

40 Barrels New York Mess PORK,

Of a quality far superior to any Pork usually imported into this island.

May 14.

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

Notices.

BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY.

THE Members of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY, and all others who may be disposed to join them, are requested to meet at the Orphan Asylum School, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock precisely, to move thence, in procession, to the Roman Catholic Chapel, to attend at the Public Thanksgiving, as appointed by the Right Rev. Dr. SCALLAN, for the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill.

By Order, JOHN SHEA, Secretary.

May 21.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of EDWARD O'DONNELL, late of Isle Valen, Placentia Bay, deceased, are requested to present them, duly attested, and those indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment to

DAVID TASKER, Administrator.
Per his Attorney, JOHN SINCLAIR.

May 21.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, who is well acquainted with the business of this country, and can give respectable reference as to character, would accept of a Situation in an Office, Shop, or Store.—Apply at the Newfoundland Office.

May 21.

To be Let.

DESIRABLE LODGINGS.

A Sitting-room and Bed-room, with the use of a Kitchen and part of a Cellar, situated in an eligible part of the town, and suitable for a single Gentleman and Servant.—Apply to

MATTHEW FLANNERY.

May 21.

For Sale or Hire.

The good Schooner AMITY, Burthen per Register 47 tons; only two years old; will carry from 650 to 700 qtls. fish; is strongly built, and well found in all materials necessary for the Labrador fishery, or a Coasting voyage, having just returned from the Seal fishery.—Application to be made at the office of

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

A liberal credit will be given for the purchase-money, on approved security.

May 21.

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 Crape Dresses, Shawls, and Scarfs,
- Bandannoes, Nankeens,
- Long Cloths,
- Hyson, Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas, direct from the East India house,
- Port Wine, in pipes, hds., thirds, and qr.-casks,
- 3, 2, and 1 almudes, 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,
- Barrels,
- Corkwood,
- Gunpowder, Shot,
- Fishing Leads,
- And numerous other articles, fit and necessary for the fishery.

May 14.

On Sale.

Bulley, Job & Cross

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per Brigs Rover and Fisher from Liverpool, and Dove and Apollo from Teignmouth,

- LIVERPOOL Salt (afloat),
- Prime New-York Pork,
- Hamburg Beef, in tierces and barrels,
- Superfine States Flour, in barrels and half-barrels,
- Hamburg and Irish Butter,
- Bread, Oatmeal,
- Cordage,
- Chain Cables and Anchors, of all sizes,
- Pitch, Tar,
- Turpentine, Varnish,
- Iron, Sheet Copper, Steel, Nails,
- Cambouses, Cabin Stoves,
- Iron Pots, Bar and Sheet Lead,
- Gunpowder, Shot,
- White Lead, Paints,
- Charcoal,
- Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine,
- White Wine and Olive Oil, in quarter-casks,
- Soap, Mould and dipped Candles,
- Superior Tobacco, in hogsheads,
- A few large Spars and Shingles,
- An assortment of Slops, in small bales to suit purchasers,
- Stout Swanskins and Serges, in bales,
- Cod and Caplin Seines,
- Lance Bunts,
- Mackerel, herring, and cast Nets,
- Lines and Twines, of every description,
- Assorted Shoes, in casks,
- Indigo and Pepper,
- No. and flat Canvass,
- A great variety of fashionable Shop Goods, of Manchester and other manufactures, with a general assortment of articles necessary for the Fishery.

May 21.

BY

HUNTERS

& Co.

- 2 CAPLIN Seines, 18 feet, 30 fathoms,
- 2 Ditto ditto, 20 ditto, 30 ditto,
- 2 Ditto ditto, 22 ditto, 30 ditto,
- 2 Ditto ditto, 22 ditto, 35 and 40 ditto,
- 1 Cod ditto, 40 ditto, 60 ditto,
- 1 Snipe-fish Bunt,
- Herring-Nets,
- Mackerel ditto,
- And Fishing Lines.

May 21.

Imported in the Brig Arno, from Waterford,

AND FOR SALE,

BY

JOHN CUSACK,

- PRIME Mess Pork in barrels and half-bis.
- First, second, and third quality Butter,
- Davis and Strangman's Porter,
- Strong Ale, in half-tierces,
- Lard in firkins,
- Feather Beds,
- Glassware in small packages,
- Butt Leather (rounded),
- Calf Skins, from 30 to 36 lbs. per dozen.
- Fish taken in payment on the 10th Oct. next.

May 21.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig Arno, from Waterford,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

ROBERT ROACH,

- PRIME new mess Pork, in barrels and half-barrels,
- Pigs' Under Jaws and Tongues, in half-barrels,
- Prime new Butter, 1st and 2d quality,
- A lot of Davis' and Strangman's superior Porter,
- Ditto William Cherry's ditto.
- Which will be Sold off on reasonable terms, payable in Oil, or large Madeira or West India Shore Fish, on the 5th October next.

May 21.

BY

PATRICK MORRIS,

- 450 FIRKINS prime Irish Butter,
- 100 Barrels ditto ditto Pork,
- 150 Tierces ditto ditto Porter,
- 140 Boxes London Soap,
- 130 Ditto dipped Candles,
- 140 Ditto mould ditto,
- 10 Hogsheads Tobacco,
- 64 Coils new Cordage,
- 175 Pieces No. Canvass,
- 100 Dozen Cotton Shirts,
- 20 Reams fine letter Paper.

Also,

An excellent assortment of Shop Goods, which will be sold extremely low for Cash.

May 14.



Doric Corner.

ROWERS.

There is a bright and fairy bower
Where never frowned the brow of care,
Where never yet did tempest lower,
But summer suns are shining there—
It is the bower of early life,
Of being's unembittered springs,
Ere Time hath raised his fatal knife
To clip young Joy's elastic wing.

There busy Hope entwines her wreath,
And scatters incense from her urn,
And pours upon the Zephyr's breath
Her "thoughts that breathe and words that burn."
She sports beneath that smiling sky,
And culls the blossoms from the tree,
And turns to heaven her winning eye,
Of more than mortal brilliancy.

Who hath not worn her early wreath,
Who hath not heard her angel lay,
And basked in matin dreams beneath
The beam of her unclouded day?
Who hath not hailed her witching smile
With light, with love, with feeling, warm,
And knelt and idolized awhile
The beauty of her fairy form?

There is a dark and lonely bower,
Where faintly gleams a setting sun,
Where ivy creeps o'er many a bower,
Whose little day of bloom is done—
Sad Memory! that bower is thine;
Of ruins framed, with cypress strewed,
Reared upon hope's deserted shrine,
In sadness and in solitude.

There Sorrow sits—with frequent tears
Her dim and troubled eye is wet,
As o'er the lapse of faded years
She casts the glance of long regret:
And there are clouds that pall the sky,
And there are ashes in the urn,
And buds which blossomed but to die,
And lights which long have ceased to burn.

And list ye there a song of wail,
The mournful anthem of the past,
List there a melancholy tale
Which moans upon the moaning blast—
It tells of pleasure's broken chain,
Of hours, which all too quickly sped,
Of hopes beguiled, of wishes vain,
Of feelings crushed, and passions dead?

(From the Waterford Chronicle, April 16.)

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF LONDON TO THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT PEEL.

The Common Council of the city of London, having some weeks ago voted the freedom of the city to Mr. Peel, to be presented to him in a gold box, of the value of 100 guineas, Wednesday was the day fixed upon for the Right Hon. Gentleman to be introduced to the Common Council, for the purpose of receiving the civic distinction which had been voted him. In consequence of the great anxiety that was exhibited by many to see the ceremony of the presentation, arrangements were made for the purpose of holding the Court of Common Council in the Guildhall itself, instead of in the large room usually appropriated to that service.

The effect of the scene which took place in the great hall in consequence was very striking. Most of the arrangements which had been made for the Concert given there last week, in behalf of the Spanish Refugees, still remained, and the fine organ, built by Gray, was employed to welcome in the new freeman. At the east end of the hall, on the platform, a chair of state was placed for the Lord Mayor, and immediately before him a table, at which the oath was administered; the rest of the platform was occupied by the Court of Aldermen, the Ministers of State, the Members of Parliament, &c., who were present on the occasion, while the great body of the hall was filled with Ladies, Common Councilmen, and other spectators, who appeared to take a lively interest in the scene.

The business of the day was opened by the minutes of the previous Court being read.

A large portion of the Corporation, together with all the City Functionaries, then ascended to one of the upper chambers, where Mr. Peel was in attendance, for the purpose of introducing him to the assembled Court. On their return, the organ, backed by a host of trumpets, gave the magnificent march which closes Handel's Occasional Overture; and on the appearance of the Right Hon. Gentleman in the Court, he was received with immense cheering. Immediately over the Lord Mayor's chair there was a temporary gallery, which was occupied by the Lady Mayoress, Mrs. Peel, and several other Ladies, who took their seats there immediately before the entrance of Mr. Peel.

The Right Honourable Gentleman was introduced by Mr. Alderman Wood and Alderman Sir C. S. Hunter, between whom he walked up to the table, where the necessary oaths were administered to him by the City Chamberlain. From the emotion the

Right Hon. Gentleman evinced, it was evident that he felt very deeply the cordial reception he had met with. When he first made his appearance at the table, amid the vehement applause of the spectators, mingled with the piercing shouts of the trumpets, the blood suffused itself over his whole face, and it was not for a minute or two that he appeared to have entirely regained his self possession.

The City Chamberlain having read the Resolution of the Court of the 26th of February last, and administered to him the oath of a freeman of London, addressed Mr. Peel to the following effect:—

"The Resolution of the Court of Common Council, which I have had the honour to read to you, so fully expresses their sense of your conduct on a recent and most important occasion, that it would be arrogant in me to offer a single additional remark.

"I may be permitted, at the same time, to assure you, Sir, that the citizens of London have long felt and admired your many valuable public services in the particular department of the State over which you have been called upon to preside; and I advert, with peculiar pleasure, to one of the most conspicuous of them—one which has called forth an unanimous expression of applause throughout the country; I mean the great work of accomplishing that which the learning and labours of a Coke, a Hale, and a Hawkins, had not been able to effect. To you, Sir, belongs the honour of having abridged and consolidated an almost innumerable and ponderous collection of Statutes on the Criminal Code of the country—a measure which has rendered a knowledge of its contents more easy of attainment to all classes of the community, and facilitates, in an incalculable degree, the labours of those whose duty it is to administer its penalties. A grateful posterity will hand down your name to the latest period as the Justinian of the British Empire."

The Lord Mayor rose from his seat, and shaking the Right Hon. Gentleman by the hand, complimented him on his having become a freeman of the city of London.

Mr. Peel then addressed the Court nearly as follows:—My Lord,—I should do very imperfect justice to my feelings were I to attempt to exercise them in that cold, feeble, and premeditated manner which might perhaps be well enough suited to ordinary occasions. At the same time, I assure your Lordship that I am not unmindful of the intrinsic value of the distinction which you have this day conferred upon me. (Hear, hear.)—I am well aware that the freedom of the city of London is an honour which is not conferred lavishly or unadvisedly, and I well know that a public man may justly feel proud of having his name inscribed in that roll—a roll already inscribed with the names of Lord Chatham, Lord Camden, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dunning, and my illustrious friend, the Duke of Wellington. (Cheering.)—Under any circumstances, my Lord, and at every time, I should have exulted in the distinction which I have this day received; but I cannot disguise from myself that you have selected a time and a combination of circumstances under which this display of confidence assumes a peculiar character and value—

(loud cries of hear)—and awakens in my mind a stronger and deeper feeling than that of the mere ambition to belong to this Corporation. (Applause.) You were pleased to give this expression of your feelings without waiting for any explanation or discussion, and thus showed your unhesitating confidence in the integrity of those motives by which my illustrious colleague and myself were actuated. (Cheers.)—We have attempted, in concurrence with the other confidential servants of his Majesty, to eradicate the troubles and distresses of Ireland. Amid the difficulties that beset us in that attempt, you raised your voice to animate and encourage us in our arduous career. (Hear, hear.)—It is a matter of trifling concern to be assailed by vulgar and malignant calumniators. (Loud applause.)—It could do no injury—it could inflict no pain—and in this instance the authors have unconsciously but most successfully helped to promote the great object which they had thought to counteract—(cheers)—but it is painful to have been exposed to the distrust of many honourable minds, and to the alienation of respected and esteemed friends; and I therefore feel the more strongly the confidence you placed in our Councils, and the readiness with which you told England that she might rely upon us, by showing that, whatever might be the policy of the measure we had to propose, the metropolis of this great empire was disposed to do justice to our intentions. (Applause.)—My Lord, I believe that you had another and a higher object in view than to soothe the feelings, or to encourage the endeavours of any particular Minister. You felt that there may be occasions when men may be called on to sacrifice to a pure sense of their public duty every consideration of their private feelings, and even of their personal friendships; and yet that, by doing so, they need not necessarily forfeit the confidence of an enlightened, independent, and honest community. (Cheering.)—My Lord, since this resolution was voted in the Common Council in a generous confidence, that discussion has taken place in Parliament which has afforded to his Majesty's Ministers an opportunity of explaining the motives of their conduct, and likewise the measure which they have thought it their duty to propose. (Hear, hear.)—I have only to express an earnest hope that nothing that has passed in this discussion, has induced the Court of Common Council to repent the course which they have pursued, or to withdraw their confidence—(cheers)—that confidence which has entitled me to the distinguished honour of ranking myself among the freemen of the city of London, and which will hereafter entitle me to feel a deeper and warmer interest in every thing that effects the honour and peculiar prosperity of the city of London. (Great cheering.)

The Court then broke up, and the Lord Mayor

conducted the Right Honourable Freeman into the withdrawing room, amid the loud applause of those assembled, the band playing God save the King.

THE DINNER.

For the purpose of paying the greater respect to the event which we have already described, the Lord Mayor gave a grand dinner at the Mansion House to the Right Honourable Gentleman, to which all his Majesty's Ministers were invited, and at which the greater part of the Corporation attended.

On the removal of the cloth, after a dinner that had been got up on a scale of magnificence that astonished even the most experienced diners-out of the City itself, "Non nobis Domine," was sung by Messrs. E. Taylor, Jolly, Fitzwilliam, and Pyne.

After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk,

The Lord Mayor rose for the purpose of proposing the health of his Right Honourable Guest. His Lordship observed, that the City had always been justly tenacious of their municipal honours, feeling that they ought not to be conferred, except in such instances as were calculated to command particular respect. The consequence was, that the names of many illustrious men were enrolled on the list; but he was satisfied that among them all there was no name of which they had more reason to be proud than that of his Right Hon. Friend, which had that day been added to the list, because there was no one who had made such great sacrifices, or who had shown a greater degree of courage in his public conduct. (Cheers.) These were the sentiments which had influenced the Corporation of London in what they had done; and for himself, he wished to express his confidence, that what his Right Honourable Friend, in conjunction with his Noble and Right Hon. Colleagues, had advised his Majesty to recommend, as to the removal of all civil disabilities from the Roman Catholics, was the most wise, statesman-like, and humane course that could have been adopted. (Loud and long continued cheers.) A sufficient proof of what was the feeling elsewhere on this head was evinced by the vast majorities which had supported the measure in both Houses of Parliament—(hear, hear)—and he had not heard of any one being bold enough to say that the claims of the Catholics ought to be resisted by force, the necessary consequence of which must be a civil war. He felt that the subject was one of vast importance; but he would not trespass longer on their time, as that was not, perhaps, the fittest occasion. To have passed the subject over in silence, however, would have been impossible. He would not say more than that he believed that his Right Hon. Friend, in advising his Majesty as he had done, had been the means of restoring religious peace, charity, and confidence between the Protestants and Catholics, and had thereby consulted the good of all parties, and the strength of the British empire. (Cheers.) He, therefore, called confidently on every one present to drink the health of their illustrious fellow-citizen—The Right Hon. Robert Peel. (Loud applause, which continued for some time after the toast had been drunk with three times three.)

Mr. PEEL.—My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, I feel grateful beyond measure and the power of expression, at the manner in which this company has been pleased to receive the toast which has been proposed by my Right Honourable Friend. (Applause.) I consider it as confirmatory in these convivial moments (when truth is supposed to have peculiar sway); of the honours which at an earlier period of the day were conferred upon me. (Cheers.) I consider it as a proof of the conviviality and goodwill with which you have received me into the bosom of the Corporation. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, although I am the youngest Member of this Corporation, I assure you that I will yield to no man in feeling the warmest interest for the honour and prosperity of it.—I have many ties, private and public, that entitle me to entertain this feeling. I belong to that respectable class of which so many of you are Members—to that class which, by the exertion of honest industry, and by the blessing of a free Constitution, opens the way for all to distinction and to rank. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, no employment in public life—no civil trust or distinction with which I may be honoured—can diminish the pride which I derive from this circumstance; and I turn with peculiar pleasure to the honour which I have this day received, because I know that the city of London may be looked upon as the centre of that moral influence and character, which take their origin from the class to which I have alluded. (Applause.)—I have also the honour to fill that department of the State which brings me in peculiar contact with the municipal powers of the city, and I am always proud of embracing any opportunity that permits me to bear testimony to the manner in which those duties are discharged, and to the advantage which the city and the State receive from the gratuitous application of their time and authority to the public service.—(Cheers.)—These motives, which I previously possessed, have this day been increased by the honour which you have conferred upon me in admitting me to the freedom of this city. (Applause.)—My Right Hon. Friend has referred to the particular reasons which he thought entitled me to this honour. This, however, is not the place or occasion for touching upon the discordant string of party strife. There may be in this assembly different opinions as to the policy of the measure which has been proposed; but there is one point in which I am certain we shall all be unanimous, that whatever may be the opinions of individuals as to its policy, this city will (as soon as the measure shall have once become an Act) set an example, by which every benefit that it is possible to obtain from this measure will be ensured.—Gentlemen, these Acts of Parliament must be dead letters, unless they are enforced and confirmed by the spirit of the people—and I, therefore, make no

doubt that, as soon as these Bills shall have passed into laws, you will be disposed to hold out the right hand of fellowship towards the Catholics—that you will forget all causes of past animosity—that you will obliterate the recollection of past violence—and that you will be willing to admit, in the coolness of reflection, that if you of the Protestant party had been placed in the situation of the Roman Catholics, your spirit would have borne their grievances and deprivations with the same reluctance that they have evinced. (Cheers.) I believe that there are persons connected with that part of the empire to which this measure particularly applies here present.—I am glad of it; and I trust that their report of the proceedings of this day will tend to confirm that disposition to peace and conciliation which has already been manifested in Ireland to a much greater degree than the most sanguine well-wisher of the measure could have expected. (Cheers.) In this respect the conduct of the City of London will act powerfully on all parts of the community; and you yourselves, conscious of the privileges you enjoy under the British Constitution, and under that peculiar form of municipal Government which pervades this City, will gladly embrace this opportunity of admitting your fellow citizens to the enjoyment of the same privileges, without distinction of party or religion. (Loud cheers.)—Whatever may be your opinion of the policy of admitting the Roman Catholics, there will at least be one unanimous and anxious desire of consolidating the force of this great Empire, and of promoting the general cause of harmony and good feeling. (Applause.) My Lord Mayor, and Gentlemen, I cordially thank you for the honour which you have this day conferred upon me, and for the manner in which you have received the health of the humble individual who now stands among you as one of your fellow citizens. Cheers.

The Lord Mayor regretted the absence of the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government, which was attributable solely to business absolutely requiring his attendance in the House of Lords, as a letter he had received from his Grace that morning informed him.—He begged to propose "The health of the illustrious Duke, and of the rest of his Majesty's Ministers."—(Cheers.) It was unnecessary for him to dilate upon the claims which the Duke of Wellington had on the public gratitude of the people of England. (Hear, hear.) The feelings of those who heard him would suggest more than he could say. The splendour of his victories and the glory of his military career were known to all; but, splendid as those victories were, they must all feel that his qualities as a Statesman and a Legislator far surpassed them. Those who contemplated the wisdom displayed by those who directed his Majesty's Councils, reasonably expected that the time was not far distant when the prosperity of this country would reach a height hitherto unknown in its annals.

The toast having been drunk with loud applause,

Mr. Peel said, that if anything could have cast a cloud over the proceedings of that day, it was the absence of his illustrious friend, the Duke of Wellington. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Peel) was bound more than others to lament it, because, in consequence of that absence, it fell to his lot to return the company, on the part of the Government, the expression of that gratitude which would have come with such peculiar grace from the Noble Duke. (Applause.) But the cause of his absence was one which at once excused and justified it—it was the attendance to his public duties, to which he sacrificed every other consideration—even the honour and satisfaction of meeting that company. For the Noble Duke's military services, and the glory of his career, the Corporation of the City of London had already exhausted every means of marking their gratitude; but he (Mr. Peel) was confident that it would have been a peculiar satisfaction to his Noble Friend to have received on this occasion that testimony which he was sure they would have been most willing to bestow. (Applause.)

Mr. Peel, in a neat speech, proposed "The health of the Lady Mayoress." It was drunk with great applause, and

The Lord Mayor assured the company that it was the anxious wish of her Ladyship to support the proper dignity of her situation, and to take care that, while she remained in the Mansion House, its hospitality should not appear on the decline.

"Prosperity to Ireland" having been drunk,

Lord F. L. Gower shortly returned thanks.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he wished to propose to the company "The health of the Lord Mayor." (Great applause.) The health of the City of London had frequently been filled by men who stood high in the estimation of the world for their character and conduct, but he confidently asserted that the office had never been more worthily filled than by their excellent host. Cheers.

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and said, that his only desire was, that when his year of service expired, he might feel conscious that he retired with the feeling of his fellow citizens in his favour; and with the satisfaction of having faithfully discharged the duties of his situation. (Applause.)

Mr. Peel said that he had been requested by his Lordship to propose "The Corporation of the City of London;" but he thought that this was hardly fair, now that he had become one amongst them—(a laugh)—he, however, begged to propose that toast, and to add the name of Sir Richard Carr Glynn to it—the father of the City.

Sir R. C. Glynn shortly returned thanks.

Other toasts were then drunk, and the company did not separate till an advanced hour.