



# Newfoundlander.

No. 97.

THURSDAY, May 28, 1829.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

JUST IMPORTED,  
AND  
FOR SALE,

BY  
**BRINE, MURCH & Co.**

**A**LLE of a very superior quality, in hogsheds,  
half-hogsheds, 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 hogsheds and barrels,  
Molasses,  
Tobacco in butts and bales,  
Tea and Madeira Wines in pipes and hhds.  
Devonshire Ale in hogsheds,  
Raspberly Brandy in cases,  
Soap and Candles in boxes,  
Tar and Pitch,  
White Lead, and coloured Paints,  
Canvas - an extensive supply of no. and flat,  
Cordage,  
Nets, Lines and Twines,  
English sole Leather,  
Iron asorted,  
Sheathing Iron, punched and plain,  
Nails of all sizes,  
Ditto, copper and composition,  
Gunpowder in 25lb. kegs,  
Shot and Lead,  
Cabin Stoves and Chimbooses,  
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 im-  
ported by C. F. BENNETT & Co. in great and fa-  
shionable variety. The whole will be sold at price  
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 Canvas,  
Boots and Shoes, 20 Kips Chamois Leather,  
Coal and Caplin Seines,  
Mackerel, Herring, and east Nets,  
Bank and shore Lines and Twines,  
Blankets, Swanskin, Flannels, and Serges,  
Linen, Calico, and a variety of Shop and Store  
Goods.

Also,

1000 Hogsheds 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 Hu-  
lifax; *Prince Leopold*, from Liverpool,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

**790** BARRELS superfine Hamburg Flour,  
500 Ditto prime new American Pork,  
1 Pipe Cognac Brandy,  
200 Firkins Butter,  
30 Barrels Stockholm Tar,  
An assortment of new and twice-laid Cordage,  
of superior manufacture,  
5 Barrels Pitch,  
20 Firkins Pitch,  
15 Crates well-assorted Earthenware, very suit-  
able for retailers,  
200 Boxes Soap,  
2 Tierces refined Sugar,  
30 Boxes 30 half-boxes Raisins,  
20 Barrels 10 half-bls. Raisins,  
A large assortment of printed Cottons of new  
and fashionable patterns,  
No. Canvas, Oakum,  
Swanskin, Serges, Blankets, and Flannels.  
April 23.

**William & Henry Thomas**

**H**AVE 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.**

**I**RISH and American Pork,  
Ditto Butter, 1st quality,  
Sicilian red Wine in pipes and hogsheds,  
Wine Bottles,  
Pitch, Tar, Oakum,  
Loaf Sugar in hogsheds,  
White Lead,  
Linseed Oil in jars,  
Crates Crown Glass,  
Sole Leather,  
Bar and flat Iron,  
Soap in boxes,  
Mould and dipped Candles in boxes,  
New Cordage, No. Canvas,  
Scotch Potatoes, and  
A large assortment of fashionable Shop Goods.  
April 23.

BY

**Bulley, Job & Cross,**

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

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 Hill*, adjoining *Michael*  
*Riley's* plantation, held by lease from *Sir Charles*  
*Hamilton, Bart.*, renewable every thirty years, upon  
payment of a small fine. Further particulars may  
be known by applying to

MARY MYHAN.

On Sale.

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.

**NICHOLAS GILL**

OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brigantine *Fame*, just arrived  
from Barbados - VIZ.

**M**OLASSES, in puncheons,  
SUGAR, in hhds., tierces, and barrels, of  
an excellent quality, and particularly re-  
commended for family use.

ALSO,

Per *Adriana* from Bermuda,  
COFFEE in Barrels.

May 14.

Notices.

**A**LL Persons having Demands against the Es-  
tate of **PATRICK MYHAN**, late of this  
Town, deceased, are requested to send in the partic-  
ulars thereof; and all persons indebted to the said  
Estate are hereby required to pay over the same to  
**Mr. PATRICK SHELLEY**, who has purchased the  
debts.

MARY MYHAN,

March 5.

Administratrix.

Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour-Grace.

**T**HE Public are respectfully informed that the  
Packet Boat *Express* will ply regularly be-  
tween Harbour-Grace and Portugal Cove, leaving  
the former place every **MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,**  
and **FRIDAY** morning, at 9 o'clock, and Portugal  
Cove the succeeding days, at noon. - The Letter  
Carrier leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock, Sundays and  
bad weather only excepted.

Cabin Passengers ..... 10s.  
Steerage ditto ..... 5s.  
Letters ..... 6d.  
Double ditto and parcels in proportion.

The Public are respectfully noticed that no ac-  
counts will be kept for passage or postages, neither  
will the proprietors be accountable for any specie or  
other monies which may be put on board.  
Letters left at the offices of the Subscribers  
will be regularly forwarded.

J. CLIFT, Agent, St. John's,  
T. RIDLEY, Agent, Harbour-Grace.

**DART, PACKET BOAT.**

**JAMES DOYLE**

**R**ETURNS 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 9  
o'clock; (so as to leave the Cove early next morn-  
ing) 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.

On Sale.

Imported in the Brig *Anno*, from Waterford,  
AND FOR SALE,

BY  
**JOHN CUSACK,**

**P**RIME Mess Pork in barrels and half-bls.  
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 *Anno*, from Waterford,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

**ROBERT ROACH,**

**P**RIME newness 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, pay-  
able in *Oil*, or large *Madeira* or *West India Shore*  
*Fish*, on the 5th October next.  
May 21.

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 com-  
fortable Dwelling-house, and every other conveni-  
ence suitable for carrying on a large business. - For  
further particulars, apply at the office of  
May 7. **W. E. GORMACK.**

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

**A**LL that commodious and substantial DWEL-  
LING-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, to-  
gether 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.

**T**HAT commodious VILLA, pleasantly situated  
on *Harbour 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 -

**T**WO 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.**

From the Greenock Advertiser, April 24.

LONDON, April 21.

Private letters from Lisbon of the 11th, brought by the last Lisbon mail, state that the situation of that devoted country becomes worse and worse, and as one of the letters says, "Either an end must be put to the present state of things, or this small kingdom must cease to exist." There is evident alarm on the part of the Government, and an inference is drawn from its anxiety to get possession of as much specie as possible, that the possibility of flight begins to be contemplated. It is even rumoured, that in the event of Don Miguel's being unable to retain the regal powers, he would prefer seeing the kingdom re-annexed to the kingdom of Spain, to its remaining a separate State under any other member of the House of Braganza. Whether this be true or not, is a matter of little importance so far as relates to his feelings and wishes. The great European Powers would not permit any such junction. Spain and Portugal must remain separate and independent States.

The following is an extract from one of the letters, and we are assured that the picture is not overcharged, or too deeply coloured:—

"Trade in this country is entirely at a stand. The shopkeepers even shut up their shops; nobody buys their commodities, and bankruptcies are numerous. At Oporto a celebrated house, known to all the mercantile world, has failed.

"Sequestrations are another of the plagues of Egypt with which this devoted country is scourged. According to the system pursued by the janissaries of Don Miguel, all the magistrates and barons of the law who are engaged in these sequestrations derive their emoluments from the sequestrated estates; so that they no sooner get into a house than they begin to rob and plunder without restraint. The property is sold to the friends of those people for an inadequate price; so that, though the individuals are ruined, the Government is not much benefited by this branch of public rapine.

"The banks of the Tagus are still overflowed, and threaten to add famine to the other calamities of Don Miguel."

Lord Eldon immediately after the third reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill in the House of Lords, went up to the Duke of Norfolk, who had placed himself behind the woolsack, and cordially shook him by the hand, observing at the time, "My Lord Duke, I have given a most conscientious opposition to this bill through its various stages; but as my opposition has proved ineffectual, I sincerely congratulate your Grace on your admission to your place in this House."

We understand that the Duke of Wellington has dismissed Lord Lake, Earl St. Helens, and the Earl of Roden, from the situations which they held in the King's household. The names of these noblemen appear in the list of the minority of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

The Monopoly of the East India Company begins to attract public attention throughout the whole of England; and deputies from all the principal towns are expected shortly to arrive in London to confer with Ministers on this subject. Mr. Buckingham's Lectures, which have produced this effect in the country, are every day acquiring greater popularity in town. The attendance on them at Almack's has already been more numerous than either in the City or at Freemasons' Hall; and, among the audience on each day, have been a number of ladies, as well as Members of both Houses of Parliament.—*London Sun, April 24.*

**BLESSINGS OF EMANCIPATION!**—The *Times* has the following pithy description of the benefits derived by the favoured community from concession; and the small purchase by which those advantages are obtained:—"What is the equivalent gained by us for that which they tell us we 'surrender?' We give liberty, and we get peace—we give the name of power, and we receive the substance—we acknowledge right, and we take away the temptation to abuse it—we give law in lieu of tyranny, and we get brethren to guard us, instead of having slaves whom we must guard—we gain the comforts of security and society, by granting a share in the honours of civil polity—we encourage the industrious, while we protect the rich—we recall thousands of educated and independent Irish families to their long deserted homes, and save the peasantry by tens of thousands from the anguish of a compulsory migration."

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) May 28, 1829.

We took occasion to invite public attention, last week, to a very interesting letter, forwarded to us, for publication, by ROBERT PACK, Esq., of Carbonear, from a gentleman of respectability at Bilbao, relating to the fish trade—and we certainly feel no little disappointment that a subject, involving, to such an extent, the welfare and prosperity of this country, should have been met with so much apparent apathy by those who are naturally looked up to as the guardians and protectors of the trade. Several intelligent persons with whom we have conversed on the subject, assure us that complaints of the quality of our fish from the consignees, at the different markets, have, for the last three or four years in particular, been very general—and that to this cause may be attributed, in a great measure, the preference given to other nations in that article, which is found to be of a superior quality, and can be sold, leaving a handsome profit, at even a lower rate.

We can scarcely bring forward a single reason to account, satisfactorily, for the falling off, admitted, on all hands, to have taken place in the quality of the Newfoundland fish, within the last ten or fifteen years. The fish caught is quite as good as it was at any former period—the means for curing it exactly the same; but we are afraid the same care and at-

tention is not devoted to the making as there formerly was. The planters and fishermen, now-a-days, generally speaking, study quantity rather than quality. They appear, however, to forget that the character of the country is at stake—and that it will, in future, require all the energy, all the exertions they know how to employ, to raise it from its present low ebb, to the former elevated station which obtained for its produce the almost exclusive possession of foreign markets.—Independent of this, we are persuaded, it will be useless to compete with foreign nations, as long as the expenses attendant on our fishery are so enormous.

We find, by Mr. ANCELL's letter, that the Norwegians, who have become more formidable rivals than the people of this country appear to be at all aware of, can ship their fish at from 8s. to 9s. per quintal, and even at a lower rate—while it is a well known fact that the first fish shipped from this port, last year, cost the exporters fully fifty per cent. more than that price;—so that of course a cargo of each would meet on most unequal terms at the same market.

The inference is obvious.—Unless the expenditure of our fishermen be materially decreased—retrenchment made in all the branches of our fishery—and, above all, a much greater degree of attention and particularity paid to the curing of the fish, we can never hope to meet with any thing like a fair remuneration for the risk, trouble, and expense incurred in prosecuting a trade which, under another system, would prove, as so many have found it, a mine of inexhaustible wealth.

At the commencement of the fishing season, on which so much depends, it behooves every one, particularly those more immediately concerned, to leave nothing undone to avert the ruin that must necessarily follow such a state of things, if suffered to continue; and we earnestly hope that, in the future deliberations of our Chamber of Commerce, the unsolicited, and, for that reason, most valuable, representations of Mr. ANCELL will have that due weight to which they are justly entitled.

It having been previously announced that Thursday last had been appointed, by the Right Rev. Dr. SCALLAN, for the Roman Catholics of this town and its vicinity to offer up to Almighty God their fervent gratitude and thanksgivings for the signal benefits conferred on them and their brethren in persuasion, by the recent removal of the disabilities which the laws embraced in the penal code had compelled them so long to endure, it was agreed upon, between the Benevolent Irish Society and the Mechanics' Society, in order to show the greatest possible respect to the day, to unite at the Orphan Asylum School, and move thence in procession to the Catholic Chapel.

At 10 o'clock the members of both societies, and a number of other respectable inhabitants of the town, accompanied by a vast concourse of people, and preceded by a band of music, left the School, and moved at a solemn pace down the King's Road, through Water-street, Queen-street, and Duckworth-street, to the Chapel, where the crowd, from the continued accumulation during the progress of the procession through the town, became almost overwhelming. When the members forming the procession had taken up the positions assigned them, the Rev. M. A. FLEMING commenced the celebration of Mass; after which he ascended the pulpit, and preached an impressive and appropriate sermon; characterized by sentiments purely loyal and patriotic, from the 121st psalm, 1, 6, and 7 verses—"I rejoiced at the things that were said to me; we shall go into the house of the Lord. Pray ye then for the things that are for the peace of Jerusalem; and abundance for them that love thee.—Let peace be in thy strength, and abundance in thy towers."—and concluded by desiring the congregation to give, after the service, "Three cheers for our good KING, three cheers for the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, three cheers for the Right Hon. ROBERT PEEL, and as many cheers as their lungs would permit for DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq."—which was complied with to the strict letter. The procession then formed again in the Chapel-yard, and marched through the town, by the same route, in quick time, to the Asylum, where the immense multitude peaceably separated.

The proverbial good-feeling existing in this community was manifested, in a particular manner, on this occasion. Colours were displayed at several of the principal mercantile establishments, and by most of the vessels in port, while a continued fire of cannon and musquetry was kept up, during the day, from the wharves, and in the streets, particularly while the procession was passing.—The town was enlightened, until a late hour, by several parties who paraded the streets with bands of music, playing appropriate and loyal airs.

From the commencement to the conclusion of this public manifestation of the best feelings of our nature, the magnitude of our population was more fully developed than on any former occasion—the most orderly conduct was observed throughout the gratifying exhibition—and, we are happy to say, that not the slightest accident, or the least unpleasant circumstance occurred, during the whole day, which could, in the remotest degree, cast a gloom on, or tarnish, the glorious object which had called them together.

In another column will be found, from the *Conception-Bay Mercury*, the particulars of the rejoicings at Harbour-Grace and Carbonear, to commemorate the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill.

The Hon. Chief Justice TUCKER arrived here, on Tuesday last, in the *Brig Mary*, 26 days from Greenock. We were glad to observe that His Honour appeared in excellent health and spirits.

His Excellency's yacht *Forte*, Capt. MILLER, having on board the Hon. Judge DES BARRES and suite, arrived on Tuesday from the Southern Circuit.

In beating out of Placentia, the yacht, owing to negligence of the pilot, struck on a shoal, and was with great difficulty got off, after having remained there several hours, with the loss of both anchors and a chain cable.—The vessel, we understand, has sustained little or no damage.

**ARRIVALS.**—In the *Phoebe*, Mr. James Tobin, Jun.—In the *Lottery*, Mr. James D. Gill.—In the *Mary*, Miss M'Kenzie and M. M'Gibbon.—In the *William & Mary*, Mrs. and Miss Holbrook.

From the *Conception-Bay Mercury*, May 15.

The cloudy gloom of intolerance which has so long floated 'twixt the visual faculties of "Ocean's mighty Queen," and the true interests of her vast empire, being now happily dispelled by the wisdom of an enlightened legislature, we cannot forbear congratulating with our fellow-townsmen on so glorious, so truly important an event.

The almost immeasurable chain which bound so many millions of his Majesty's loyal subjects, being now severed, concord and unity will ensue, and their future peace and tranquillity be amply and permanently secured; and whilst unbounded joy diffuses itself throughout the parent countries at the delightful prospect, why, we would ask, should not the inhabitants of his Majesty's dominions, on this side the atlantic, express equal gladness at the accomplishment of a measure which involves such general felicity. For our parts we most heartily rejoice, and feel pleasure in recording the manifestations of public joy on the occasion, which we have witnessed in this town.

On Wednesday evening, the 13th instant, a large bonfire was made on the Point of Beach, in which twenty barrels of pitch and tar, and wood in abundance, were consumed. Persons of all classes and denominations vying with each other in furnishing the necessary materials for the stupendous conflagration, whilst immense crowds paraded the street with streamers and music in honour of the august occasion.—Yesterday morning colours were displayed on all the merchants rooms, and vessels in the port, and at 1 o'clock, a salute of 20 guns was fired at Fort Duckworth, which was similarly repeated at sunset. In the evening the illuminations were never more general, and the effect was very striking.—The splendour of the lights, reflected on the perpetual stream of curious gazers that rolled on through the street below, presented a very animated scene. We cannot pretend to describe the effect of this far extended blaze, and to do justice to this splendid effort to convert night into the brightness of day, and to supersede the reign of the luminaries of heaven.

We can only mention the displays which were most particularly distinguished. Mr. W. Innot, the Waterford Arms, where the Benevolent Irish Society usually hold their meetings, and in which the beautiful transparencies of the society were the grand attraction. The houses of Mr. James L. Prendergast, and Captain Drysdale, adjoining the Commercial Hotel, presented an exhibition of admirably executed transparencies, the effect of which was excessively grand from their tasteful arrangement, and drew forth from the crowd loud and repeated huzzas, demonstrative of their admiration and gratitude. Mr. Oke's house also attracted much notice from its handsome decorations and transparencies. Harriet Lodge, the residence of J. Innot, Esq., was brilliantly illuminated, and a select party of gentlemen entertained there, at which the Messrs. O'Dwyer performed some excellent music. The Roman Catholic Chapel, the residence of the Very Rev. Mr. Ewer, the Newfoundland School, and the Commercial Hotel, were truly brilliant and elegantly simple in their luminous decorations. The town was much crowded in every quarter, the evening extremely favourable, and the streets perfectly dry and comfortable to pedestrians, who had not wholly retired as we were going to press.

(From the *Mercury*, May 22.)

The public rejoicings in consequence of the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill, took place at Carbonear, on Friday last, when the most enthusiastic joy pervaded all classes of the inhabitants. Colours were displayed during the day on all the merchants rooms, and on a hundred sail of vessels of different descriptions lying in the harbour, and a discharge of cannon and small arms, was kept up without intermission during the whole of the day and night, until some time on Saturday morning. The illumination at night was very general, and several houses were tastefully decorated. We understand also that much joy has been evinced on the occasion at Bay Roberts, and that Port-de-Grave was illuminated on Monday evening.

We are sorry to say that a serious accident happened at Carbonear, during the above rejoicing, to Captain Moore, of the *Brig Faith*, whilst he was reloading a gun, without having spunged it out, the powder ignited, and the discharge dreadfully lacerated his face; but having received prompt surgical assistance, he is considered to be out of danger.

Tuesday next has been appointed by the Very Rev. Mr. Ewer, as a day of Public Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the blessings bestowed on the Roman Catholics, by the late proceedings in Parliament, and also to pray for his Majesty's long and happy reign.

Married, on Saturday evening last, by the Right Rev. Dr. Scallan, and immediately afterwards, by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, JOSEPH SHEA, Esq., M. D., to MARGARET, eldest daughter of WILLIAM CARSON, Esq., M. D., all of this place.

Died, on Thursday morning last, after a short illness, Lieut. HENRY FRANCIS MARTIN VIGOREUX, of the 84th Regiment, son of Lieut. Colonel Vigoreux, Royal Engineers.

Died, on the 18th of April, at Rose Bank, near Farkirk, PETER HENDERSON, Esq., of the firm of Henderson, Bland & Co. of this town.

POSTSCRIPT.

We were politely favoured last night, by T. H. BROOKING, Esq., with a London paper of the 2d, and the *Liverpool Times* of the 5th May, brought by the *Alexander*, in 22 days from Liverpool. We have had only time to select the following extracts:—

**THE KING'S LEVEE.**—On Wednesday his Majesty held his first levee for the season. The attendance was numerous and splendid. It is supposed there were between 1300 and 1400, including the great majority of the nobility of the highest rank, who paid their duty to their Sovereign. His Majesty, who appeared to be in excellent health, wore the Order of the Garter, and several Russian, French, and Prussian orders.—The number of Noblemen and Members of Parliament who attended was very great, all the leaders of the Whig aristocracy being present, which is rather an unusual circumstance. Mr. O'Connell was among the earliest arrivals, and was very graciously received by his Majesty.—*Liverpool Times, May 5.*

**MR. O'CONNELL.**—By letters received at this office to-day from London, we learn that there is every probability that Mr. O'Connell will take his seat in the House of Commons on Thursday evening next. It is certain, we understand, that he will not be opposed by the Government. Upon the Whigs he may, of course, calculate to a man. There may be some formal Gentlemen who will treat the House with essays on Parliamentary Law, but the public, or we are strangely mistaken, need be under no apprehension on this account.—*Dublin Evening Post, May 2.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 28.

The House was crowded to see the Catholic Peers take their seats. The Duke of Norfolk entered the House and took the new oaths at the table, after which he shook hands with the Lord Chancellor, Lords Clifford and Dormer also took their oaths, and were similarly greeted. They were not introduced as is the custom with newly created Peers.

**MAY 1.**  
Lord Stafford, Lord Stourton, and Lord Petre, took the oath prescribed for Catholic Peers by the Act of this Session, and their seats; after which several Bills were forwarded.

The three last mentioned peers went over and took their seats on the opposition benches, while the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Clifford, and Lord Dormer, went to the ministerial side of the house—thus making an equal division.

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

- ENTERED.
- MAY 21.—Schooner Four Sons, M'Leod, Sydney; 14 M. feet lumber, 40 M. shingles, 900 bushels oats, &c.
  - 22.—Schooner Mary, Wills, Figueira; 480 hds. salt, 14 boxes lemons, 6 bushels oranges, 4 sacks nuts.
  - Brig Maria, Lowery, Liverpool.
  - Schooner Caroline, Flynn, Figueira; 65 moys salt, 12 boxes lemons, 18 boxes oranges, 4 qr. cask wine.
  - 23.—Schooner Phoebe, Simons, Halifax; 338 bls. flour, 100 bushels indian corn, 10 bls. pitch, 25 firkins butter, 150 bls. pork.
  - 25.—Schr. Lottery, Stafford, Bermuda; 10 puns molasses.
  - Schooner Mary, Ryder, Figueira; 44 moys salt, 3 hds. and 20 qr. casks red wiat, 40 boxes oranges and lemons.
  - Brig Polygon, Williams, St. Vincent; 250 puns rum.
  - Brig Magdalen, Le Renz, Jersey; 25 tons potatoes.
- MAY 26.—Brig Shakespeare, Golder, Greenock; sundry merchandise.
- Schooner Christian, Ham, Figueira; 280 hds. salt.
  - Brig Mary, Laird, Greenock; 8 hds. brandy, and sundry merchandise.
  - Schooner William & Mary, Mills, Plymouth; a quantity of raisins, salt, and sundries.
  - Schooner Mary & Ann, Cliff, Dartmouth; sundries.
- CLEARED.
- MAY 22.—Brig Invulnerable, Phean, Waterford; 2700 qts. fish.
  - 23.—Brig Noly, Staig, Quebec; 4000 seal skins, 37 tierces salmon.
  - Brig Hazard, Churchward, Figueira; 2100 qts. fish.
  - Brig Cheviot, Helmesley, Miranichi; ballast.
  - 25.—Schooner Jane & Sarah, White, Barbados; 1225 qts. fish.
  - Brig Rover, Cook, Pernambuco; 1900 qts. fish.
  - Brig Fisher, Sewell, Quebec; ballast.
  - Schr. Esperance, Girroir, Charlotte Town; 2 bls. sugar, and sundry merchandise.

Sale at Auction.

- TO-MORROW,**  
At 11 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF  
**Robinson & Brooking,**  
200 BARRELS superfine States' Flour,  
50 Bushels Indian Corn,  
100 Firkins Hamburg Butter,  
30 Boxes  
30 Half-boxes  
30 Barrels (1 cwt. each) } Raisins,  
20 Boxes Lemons,  
10 Pipes Fayal Wine,  
30 Boxes Soap,  
10 Cases Sweet Oil, in flasks,  
Pepper and Coffee, in bags,  
Negrohead Tobacco,  
And sundry other articles.  
May 28.

Sales at Auction.

**TO-MORROW,**

At 12 o'clock,

AT THE HOUSE OF

**Mr. John Hanley,**

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of

**1 MAHOGANY** Sideboard, 2 Ditto Tables,  
1 Ditto Sofa, 2 Birch Tables, 6 Maho-  
gany Chairs, 6 Windsor ditto, 1 Chest Drawers, 2  
Bedsteads, 2 Carpets, 1 Set China, and sundry  
Earthenware, Plain and Cut Decanters, Salt-cellars,  
Tumblers and Wine Glasses, 1 Clock, 1 Looking  
Glass, 14 Silver Spoons, Plated Snuffers and Stand,  
6 Plated Spoons, Fenders and Fire Irons, Copper  
Coal-scuttle, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

Immediately after which,

WILL BE SOLD—Viz:—

1 Puncheon Molasses, 1 Barrel Rier, 3 Barrels  
Sugar, 14 Loaves Ditto, about 3 Cwt. Soap, 1 cwt.  
Cheese, 1 Hydrometer, 24 Painted Casks, (with  
Cocks), 2 Pair Copper Scales, 3 Copper Measures,  
2 large Tea Cannisters, that will contain 1 Quarter  
chest Tea, 5 Ditto, that will contain 12 lbs. ditto,  
1 large Copper Pump, 1 Canadian Stove and Fun-  
nels, 2 Beams, 4 56lb. Weights, 1 Chest Drawers,  
about 10 Hhds. Newport Coals, and sundry other  
Articles.

**JAMES CLIFT,**  
Auctioneer.

May 28.

(For the benefit of whom it may concern.)

**On SATURDAY next,**

The 30th instant, at NOON,  
ON THE WHARF OF MESSRS.

**Wise, Baker & Howard,**

(SOUTH-SIDE.)

The undermentioned Articles, saved from the  
wreck of the Schooner Margaret, James Fur-  
niss, master;—which vessel was lost on the coast  
of Labrador last fall—VIZ.

**1 MAINSAIL,**

1 Foresail,  
1 Jib, 1 Forestay-sail,  
1 Topsail, 1 Topgallant-sail,  
And a quantity of Running Rigging.

**W. B. ROW,**  
Notary Public.

May 28.

For Hire, for the season.



**Schooner ROBERT,**

Burthen per Register 66 tons:

Is well found in every respect, and is a remarkably  
fast sailer.—Apply to

May 28.

**MICHAEL DOHERTY.**

For Charter.

To Spain, Portugal, West Indies, or Brazils,

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

May 7.

**HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.**

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

May 7.

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

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

For Freight or Charter.

To Foreign Europe, or a Port in Britain,



THE GOOD  
**Schooner MARY,**

Nathaniel Ryder, Master;

Burthen per Register 73 tons, will carry about 1300  
quintals Fish in bulk.

The above vessel has on board about 800 hhd.,  
Salt, which may be Sold, deliverable at an Out-  
port, if a Charter be offered.



Also, THE  
**Schooner CHRISTIAN,**

Captain HAM;

Burthen per Register 82 tons, will carry about  
1,800 quintals Fish in bulk, and will accept a Char-  
ter for Foreign Europe, Britain, the West Indies,  
or Brazil.

This vessel has on board about 400 hogsheads  
Figueira Salt, which may likewise be sold deliver-  
able at an Outport, provided the vessel obtain a  
freight thence.—Apply to

**ROBINSON & BROOKING.**

May 28.

For Sale or Hire.



THE  
**Schooner MARY,**

She will carry about 800 quintals fish.



Also, THE  
**Schooner SALLY,**

About 700 quintals.—Terms known by applying to

**HUNTERS & Co.**

May 28.



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 pur-  
chase-money, on approved security.

May 21.

Notices.

**RICHARD H. MARTIN,**

(Late Foreman to Mr. H. R. Douglas.)

HAVING commenced business on his own ac-  
count, as TAILOR, PELISSÉ AND HABIT  
MAKER, solicits a share of public patronage;—and,  
from long experience in his line, hopes to give satis-  
faction to those who may honour him with their  
commands.

Orders from the Out-ports, &c. left at his  
residence, adjoining Mr. J. MITCHELL'S, will be  
thankfully and punctually attended to.

May 28.

**Duggan & Birragan,**

FASHIONABLE TAILORS AND HABIT-  
MAKERS,

BEG leave respectfully to inform their friends and  
the Public generally, that they have commen-  
ced business in a house two doors south of the premi-  
ses of Mr. Thomas Beck, where all orders with  
which they may be favoured, in the above line, will  
be executed with such neatness and despatch, as they  
hope will ensure them a continuance of public patro-  
nage.

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per Pilot, from Liverpool,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

On moderate terms,

SUPERFINE and fine black, blue, and olive  
Cloths,  
Black and drab Cassimeres,  
And assortment of fancy silk and marseilles Waist-  
coat Patterns,  
Drills, &c. &c.

May 28.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of  
**EDWARD O'DONNELL,** late of Isle Val-  
len, Placentia Bay, deceased, are requested to pre-  
sent them, duly attested, and those indebted to said  
Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Pay-  
ment 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 re-  
spectable reference as to character, would accept of a  
Situation in an Office, Shop, or Store.—Apply at  
the Newfoundland Office.

May 21.

On Sale.

BY

**Robinson & Brooking,**

The Cargo of the Brig Polygon from St Vincent,

CONSISTING OF

**220 PUNCHEONS** } High-proof RUM,  
7 Hhds. } (120 Puncheons of which are entered for Exporta-  
tion.)

Also,

238 Barrels superfine States FLOUR,  
41 Bags Indian CORN,

Just imported in the Schooner Phæbe from Halifax.  
May 28.

**DOYLE AND LAWLER**

Have recently received,

ON CONSIGNMENT,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

CAPLIN Seines, 40 fathoms long and 24 feet deep,  
Ditto ditto, 35 ditto ditto and 20 ditto ditto,  
Herring Nets, 16 ditto ditto and 5 fathoms deep,  
Mackerel Nets, 30 ditto ditto and 5 ditto ditto,  
Green and White-lead Paints,  
Linseed Oil,  
Lady's Saddles,  
Gentlemen's ditto,  
Superfine and fine blue, black, brown, and green  
Cloths, in any quantity that may suit purchasers.

The above articles will be sold, for Cash, at  
prices that will not exceed the first cost and charges.

D. & L. expect to receive, in a few days, 200  
tierces superior Waterford PORTER.  
May 28.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brigs Isabella and Equestrian, from Lon-  
don; Abeona from Teignmouth; Mayflower  
from Waterford; and on hand of former importa-  
tions,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

**Brown, Hoyles & Co.**

PRIME Irish Pork,

Ditto Beef,  
Irish and Hamburg Butter,  
Westphalia Hams,  
Bread, Flour, Oatmeal,  
Lexia Raisins in barrels,  
Rum, Molasses,  
Soap, Tobacco,  
Cordage of all sizes,  
Nails ditto,  
Cod and Caplin Seines,  
Mackerel and Herring Nets,  
Lines, Twines, Oakum,  
Pitch, Tar,  
Flat and No. Canvass, of all descriptions,  
Cognac Brandy,  
Cotton and red Shirts, in bales,  
Flushings and Duffels, in ditto,  
Tinware, Stationary,  
London White-lead,  
Bar Lead,  
London Particular Madeira Wine,  
Sicilian and Claret Wines,  
Warren's Blacking,  
Parlour and Cabin Stoves,  
Patent Palls and wheels, for Windlasses,  
Patent Ships' Winches,  
With a general assortment of articles for the fishery.  
May 28.

BY

**PATRICK MORRIS,**

450 FURKINS prime Irish Butter,

100 Barrels 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.

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

May 21.

**MATTHEW FLANNERY.**

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 Batter,  
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 Slips, in small bales to suit pur-  
chasers,  
Stout Swanskins and Serges, in bales,  
Cod and Caplin Seines,  
Lance Bonts,  
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 Man-  
chester and other manufactures, with a general  
assortment of articles necessary for the Fishery.  
May 21.

**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 im-  
ported into this island.

May 14.

**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, Nankeets,  
Long Cloths,  
Hyson, Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas, direct  
from the East India house,  
Port Wine, in pipes, hhd., thirds, and qr.-casks,  
3, 2, and 1 alitudes, and by the dozen,  
Madeira, Bronte Madeira, and Teneriffe 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.



Poets' Corner.

MY NATIVE LAND.

My native land! my native land!  
Now near thy coast crags high and hoar,  
I see the surf that strikes the strand—  
I hear its hoarse and restless roar.  
Before the breeze we gaily scud,  
With straining stay and swollen sail,  
And while we stir the foaming flood,  
All hail! my native land all hail!

Through Africa's sands the gold ore gleams,  
On Asia's shores the diamond shines,  
But there, beneath their sun's bright beams,  
The black, a bondsman, pants and pines.  
Proud parent of the fair and free,  
O'er roaring surf and rolling swell,  
With happy heart I look on thee,  
All hail! my native land all hail!

What Britain's breast but deeply draws  
The breath that sighs thy shores adieu—  
But throbs as oft a thought he throws  
From far, on days of youth and you?  
You! whom my heart hath sighed to see,  
When hope was faint and health was frail,  
How gladly now I gaze on thee—  
All hail! my native land all hail!

Bound on, bold bark! with powerful prow,  
Through whitening waves that round thee roar!  
From port the pilot hails us—now—  
Hark! hark! I hear the plunging oar—  
The anchor drags the clanking chain—  
The seamen furl the flapping sail—  
Thick throbs my heart—and yet again  
All hail! my native land all hail!

DUBLIN, MAY 16.

Public Meeting at the Corn-Exchange.

Yesterday a meeting was held in the Corn-Exchange of the friends of civil and religious liberty, for the purpose of preventing any manifestation of triumph at the success of the Catholic Relief Bill. At 2 o'clock the chair was taken by Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., John Murphy, Esq., acted as Secretary.

Counsellor Finn observed, that upon the subject for which they had all met together, they were but of one opinion. (Cheers.) That opinion was fully borne out by Mr. O'Connell, who, in a letter received from London that day, deprecated the idea of there being any illumination. (Hear.) The gentlemen who had assembled the preceding day had indeed but one opinion upon the subject; and as no argument was necessary to enforce upon their minds the propriety of the course they wished to adopt, he should therefore take the liberty of reading for the meeting the resolutions that had been drawn up, and which he was certain contained the sentiments of the body at large. Mr. Finn then read the resolutions, which were received with loud applause, and also the following extract from Mr. O'Connell's letter:—

"It is rumored that the Catholics of Dublin intend a grand illumination: exert yourselves to prevent any demonstration of that kind, or anything that could possibly degenerate into a riot. The bill is to get the Royal assent at 4 o'clock on Monday. You will go to bed that night a freeman. Blessed be the Great God! You cannot think how my heart swells at the thought.—Let me again repeat the caution not to illuminate. It would only give an excuse to cause disturbance to the public peace."—(Loud cheers.)

Sir Thomas Esmonde, as chairman, mentioned, that in addition to the opinion of Mr. O'Connell, he could positively state, and might say that he had authority of doing so, that Dr. Murray and his clergy were most anxious that there should not be illuminations, or any public demonstration which could give offence to any one. (Hear and cheers.) It was their wish that there should be no appearance of triumph, but that all should endeavour to preserve the public peace and insure the general tranquillity.

Mr. Sheil said—As yet we have not received intelligence that the King has given to the determination of parliament the Royal "le vent," but that ere this his Majesty has attached to the great act of his immortal minister the expression of his gracious volution, little doubt can be entertained. It is probable that to-morrow we shall learn that a glorious consummation has been given to the noblest enterprise in which a British statesman ever adventured, and that the new era of Irish liberty is begun.—What part does it become us to act? what course did we pursue in adverse circumstances?

"Equum memento velus in arduis  
"Serrare mentem."

was the precept to which we undeviatingly adhered. When we were encompassed with difficulties—when obstacles apparently insuperable, and which could be only overcome by matchless and united energies, stood in our way, we did not sink under the weight of national calamity, but persevered with that dauntless determination which has been crowned at last with a surpassing success. We, who have endured adversity, have now to bear with what it is sometimes difficult to sustain—a great and unexpected prosperity; and as we encountered our evil fortunes with a noble fearlessness, let us meet our better destinies with an equally lofty moderation. (Cheers.)

Let us embody the rest of the aphorism in our conduct, and obey the wise moral injunction,

"Nec secus in bonis,  
Ab insolenti temperam,  
Latitia."

Let there be no offensive ostentation—let there be no vulgar and tumultuous ovations—let there be no effort to humiliate our former antagonists, in whom we may expect yet to find our firmest friends. A victory indeed has been won, but God forbid that we should disgrace it by making our opponents pass beneath the yoke. In my judgment no class of Irishmen have sustained a defeat. The spirit of faction indeed has been subdued, and long and deeply arrayed prejudices have been put to flight; but so far from thinking that our former adversaries (for I trust that they are so no longer) have been ignominiously conquered, I am convinced that they will, ultimately, share the benefits of the great measure of national equalization with ourselves, and before many months shall have elapsed, that they will, convinced by the demonstrative power of events, (reasoners who cannot be withstood) participate in the feeling of deep national exultation which already prevails through the country. (Cheers.) The great result of Catholic emancipation will be the national tranquillity and the union of the Irish people. It becomes us to accelerate them. The great measure is teeming with glorious consequences. Let us hasten to bring them forth; and with that view, let us studiously avoid any proceeding which could, in the least degree, tend to excite any painful or humiliating recollections. In so doing we shall only act in conformity with the principles which have hitherto characterized our conduct. It cannot be questioned that the Catholic body has manifested the best dispositions. I have lately sojourned in several counties in the south, and in districts peculiarly Catholic;—so far from there being any demonstrations of arrogance or of galling triumph, the greatest solicitude was every where exhibited to reconcile the prejudices of the Protestant population to the great boon which has been conferred upon us. The effect has been, that through the south of Ireland Catholics and Protestants are already brought into coalition; a kindly intercourse is beginning to be cultivated, and those social ties which had been torn and lacerated are about to be renewed. It is not exaggeration to say that the very physiognomies of men have undergone a change, and they who formerly passed each other with a scowl, meet in the public way with that kindness and cordiality of look which speaks more than words, and is better than any thing which mere phrases could convey. (Cheers.)

It behoves us, then, to hold out in the metropolis a useful example, which may contribute to promote the feelings that have begun to spring up amongst us. There can be no doubt that if illuminations did take place, many individuals would be wounded by such a celebration—their eyes would be pained by the glare of such a triumph. Is it not wise upon our part to avoid giving the least annoyance? (Hear and cheers.) Surely our victory is one which does not stand in need of a midnight clamour in our streets to set it off, and does not want any nocturnal blaze from the windows of our city to throw light upon it. The great event should not be prophaned by such vulgar exultation. A transitory incident may be thus commemorated, and lamps may be kindled in order to give lustre to what will be forgotten almost as soon as the oil that feeds the flame is wasted. But that which hath befallen Ireland is inextinguishable and shall not pass away. It will leave a track of light which shall endure through time. It is like that streak in the heavens on which men will for ever gaze; it is bright and everlasting. I may, perhaps, be deemed to use a wild and extravagant diction in speaking of this great incident—but am I not to be excused? Where is the man that does not feel his heart beat more rapidly within him at the thought of it? Where is he who does not burst out in expressions of mingled astonishment and delight at this most marvellous and most thrilling event? It is, indeed, a new epoch; it is a kind of Hegira; it is from the day on which this great measure reached its consummation that the years of Ireland should henceforth be counted. Sir, I regard this magnificent concession with an unmodified and unmingled gratitude. True it is that a collateral expedient is its companion, which I could desire to see apart from it;—but though I regret that the forty-shilling freeholders have been immolated, let us remember the altar at which the sacrifice was performed, and the godlike principle of freedom to which it was offered up. Abstractedly considered, the rights of the Irish peasantry had the greatest weight—and when the great scales were held forth, and their franchises were thrown in, they seemed to preponderate; but when the liberty of a whole nation was flung into the opposite side of the balance, even the 40s. freeholders were weighed up. It was, Sir, the fashion among the Romans, when a master liberated a slave, to give him a blow even in the act of manumission; but when the slave started up a freeman he did not feel it. Ireland has been touched with the baton of the great duke, but it is only a tap upon her cheek, of which she is scarcely conscious, as she springs from the earth, and resumes the attitude of liberty again. (Cheers.) We do not feel the minor deprivation, and can remember nothing—but the glorious gift of freedom with which it is attended. But let not our joy, lofty and exalting as it is, bear us into any unworthy manifestations of arrogant and contumelious triumph. No, Sir, it is far wiser, and it is far nobler to endeavour by our subdued and well regulated demeanour, to disarm our adversaries of any remaining asperities, and to prove to them that we are willing to commit to forgiveness and to forgetfulness all that has befallen. Let "the sweet oblivious antidote" be applied to "the mind diseased,"—let large draughts from the salubrious fountain of oblivion be administered to the country—let every thing be forgot-

ten—and yet not so—let nothing but injuries be forgotten, and let nothing but services be remembered for ever. (Cheers.)

[Here Mr. Latouche entered the room, which produced great cheering.]

How opportunely has one, whose benefits to his country will live for ever in our recollection, admonished me by his presence, that there was, indeed, much to be remembered—yes, while we have hearts full of palpitating blood within our breasts—while we live and breathe, we shall remember (else we were indeed unworthy) the men who, linked to us by no other tie than the community of country, and having no bond with us in the sympathies of religion, stood beside us in the time of our adversity, and participate with us in those prosperous fortunes which they mainly contributed to bring about. (Loud cheers.) The joy is theirs as well as it is ours—they fought beside us, they won the battle with us and for us, and of the victory they shall reap the splendid glories and the valuable fruits. But that victory would be degraded by any coarse and riotous celebration. It is not, Sir, by hurras in the streets of the metropolis, and by tumultuous uproar, and by such coruscations as some thousand tapers stuck in tin sockets can supply, that Catholic emancipation is to be commemorated. No, it is in the temples of our religion, of our redeemed and vindicated religion, that we should assemble and offer up our thanksgivings to that Providence which conducts the destinies of mankind, and which must needs have specially interposed in the accomplishment of this most wonderful achievement.—I am not, Sir, I trust, addicted to the language of religious simulation, and of false and miserable cant; but I own that I cannot help saying, what I profoundly feel, that the hand of superior power has brought this great event about. If we are to think that Almighty God doth ever concern himself with the destinies of the humarace, assuredly it is not any excess of superstition to say that what has, beyond any other incident, contributed to give stability to the greatest empire of the world, is to be attributed to some omnipotent influence, and that if the finger of man hath written down the legislative liberation of our country, it has been under the dictation of one of whom it is said, that in his hand "the hearts of kings are placed." (Loud cheers.) Let us then offer up our gratitude to him to whom these blessings may without any great enthusiasm be legitimately ascribed. Let the Pontiff, the meek and holy Pontiff, (whom I am forbidden by an act of Parliament from calling the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin), let him, whom no act of Parliament can deprive of his truly christian dignity, (Loud cheers), lift up his consecrated hands, and his unruined and anointed forehead from the altar—let him raise the old hymn of pacific triumph which belongs to our church, "Te Deum laudamus, te Dominiun confitemur." It was in the midst of the edifices which are dedicated to our grand and noble worship, that the liberty of our country was achieved. Every altar became a rostrum, and every priest became a tribune. At the fire that burns beside the tabernacle, the torch of freedom was kindled—from our pulpits there issued among the people that high and generous spirit, through which all that has come to pass has been effected.—It is also in our temples that those achievements may be justly made the theme of exultation, and the resurrection of our country may well be celebrated at a season in which we are wont to celebrate the rising of the dead. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Sheil moved, that the resolutions which had been agreed to, should obtain general circulation by means of advertisements in all the newspapers, placards, &c.

Counsellor Murphy next addressed the meeting, and said, I feel infinite pleasure in coming forward on this happy occasion to tender my feeble support to the resolutions which have been submitted to your consideration. What is the course it becomes us to pursue? Precisely that which these resolutions recommend, and which has been so beautifully illustrated by the genius of my friend, Mr. Sheil. Hear, let those who have been most prominent to excite, now lend their hearty co-operation to compose the angry passions they have evoked—let us use our best endeavours to re-establish those kindly relations of society which the political conflict has burst asunder. (Cheers.) Let each of us return to the calm pursuit of our respective professions and occupations, in which that man will be most successful who is most conspicuous for ability, industry, and virtue. And in our private station, let each of us consider how we can ameliorate the condition of our poor people, who are at this moment bearing up against unparalleled privations with a fortitude and cheerfulness that deserve a better fate. (Loud cheering.) Let us emulate England in commerce and manufactures, Scotland in literature and science. We possess natural advantages for excellence in each, which will entitle us to the glorious competition: thus, and thus only, shall we realize the fond and virtuous expectations of those who for many years have advocated the great measure which has at length been conducted to a happy termination.—(Cheers.) Emancipation, without concord amongst ourselves, can be but a dead letter on the statute book. (Loud cheers.) The wisdom of parliament has at length resolved that justice, even-handed justice, and not distinction, shall henceforth be the policy of England towards Ireland. The wise and benevolent decree of the senate has gone forth—"equal government, equal laws."

"Paribus se hincibus ambo,  
"Invicta gentes aeterna in fœdera militant."

Now let the enemies of old England tremble—now let the British minister stand up straight and assert the dignity of his proud nation amidst the councils of Europe. England, united heart and hand with Ireland, may bid defiance to the world. (Continued applause.) From this day forth, then, let all

sectarian feeling be banished. The Catholics, I am sure, will pursue that dignified course which has already procured them so much honour. They will thus prove to the world that although they would sooner have perished on their thresholds than crouch before their oppressors, they are now the foremost to stretch out the hand of good fellowship and of conciliation. (Hear, hear.) In this there is nothing undignified, and in their benevolent purpose they will be heartily supported by those patriotic Protestant noblemen and gentlemen, some of whom I have the happiness to behold in this assembly, who partook of our arduous struggle, and who now participate in our victory—men who will be surrounded by gratitude, love, and veneration, whilst they live, and whose memories will be embalmed in the warmest recollections of their country. (Great cheering.) I would fain hope, it is not too much to expect that a similar spirit will be manifested by those of our Protestant countrymen who have hitherto honestly and conscientiously opposed Catholic concession. Amongst them are to be found some of the most honourable men of which this country can boast. Let them remember that even the most violent of their associates have uniformly declared that they bore no antipathy to their Catholic countrymen. Surely, then, they will not further persevere in a course of fruitless, unavailing hostility, and the more particularly when they find that those who have most reason to remember the past, are now ready to concur in a general amnesty. (Cheers.) Let us, therefore, terminate this disgraceful conflict, and enjoy the serene pleasures of tranquil liberty, founded on religious peace.—I quite concur in the sentiment of my learned friend, Mr. Sheil, that the history of past transactions should only be consulted for the purpose of reminding us of those Protestant friends to whom our eternal gratitude is due. Let us at least search history for some more charitable purpose than that of mutual recrimination; and if for a moment the veil be removed which shall conceal the melancholy record of our religious feuds, religion, charity, prudence, exclaim, "weep o'er it in silence and close it again." (Cheers.) By pursuing this course, we shall realize the blessings of emancipation; and, perchance, heaven, that has so long frowned upon our unnatural hostilities, may smile upon our happy reconciliation, and graciously favour our endeavours to improve the condition, elevate the character, consolidate the peace, and augment the prosperity of this lovely country. (Continued cheering.)

Mr. Finn moved that the Chair should be vacated by Sir T. Esmonde, and that Mr. Guinness should be called to it.

Thanks were then passed to Sir T. Esmonde, and the meeting adjourned.

The Relief Bill is now a part of the law of the land. The Catholics are now a party to the social contract; they are identified with the people in a community of contribution and protection, and with the state in a participation of legislative authority. Distinctions springing from temporary expediency are removed—in war or in peace Great Britain and Ireland may now be truly, as they have been hitherto but legally, called the UNITED KINGDOM.

That the Duke of Wellington should have effected what Pitt, Grenville, Fox, Dundas, and Canning could not effect, will appear in a more remarkable light if we look back upon the progress of this question, and its numerous failures.

In 1805, a majority of 129 in the House of Lords, and of 212 in the House of Commons, refused to enter in the petition of the Catholics, moved severally by Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox.

In 1807, Lord Grenville withdrew his motion in favour of emancipation, it being under stood that his Majesty was averse to it.

In 1808, Mr. Gattan's motion was rejected in the House of Commons by a majority of 153; and Lord Donoughmore's in the House of Lords by a majority of 87.

In 1810, the same members were again defeated on a similar motion by a majority of 112 in the Commons, and 86 in the Lords.

In 1812 they were once more defeated by a majority of 72 in the Lords and 85 in the Commons. Mr. Canning was also defeated in the same year by a majority of 129, and the Marquis Wellesley by a majority of 1.

In 1813, Mr. Grattan, Sir John Cox Hipplesley, and Dr. Duignan, on separate motions, drew forth majorities against the Catholics, of 40, 48, and 42; and on the 24th of May the bill was given up.

In 1821, Mr. Plunkett carried the bill through the House of Commons by a majority of 19, but it was lost in the Lords by a majority of 39.

In 1822, Mr. Canning carried it by a majority of 21, but it was thrown out in the Lords by a majority of 42.

In 1825, Sir Francis Burdett carried it in the Commons by a majority of 27; but it was again thrown out in the Lords by a majority of 48.

In 1827, Sir Francis Burdett's motion for a committee was lost in the Commons by a majority of 3.

In 1828, the motion for a conference with the Lords was carried in the Commons by a majority of 6, but thrown out in the Lords by a majority of 45.

And, in 1829, a Relief Bill, unqualified in its character, and unshackled by restrictions, was carried through the Commons by Mr. Peel with a majority of 180 on the second reading, and 178 on the third; and through the Lords by the Duke of Wellington with a majority of 150 on the second reading, and 104 on the third!

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