



# Newfoundlander.

No. 99.

THURSDAY, June 11, 1829.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

On Sale.

On Sale.

CATHOLICS OF ENGLAND.

BY  
**Robinson & Brooking,**  
The Cargo of the Brig *Polygon* from St Vincent,  
CONSISTING OF  
**220 PUNCHEONS** High-proof RUM,  
(120 Puncheons of which are entered for Exportation.)  
Also,  
238 Barrels superfine States FLOUR,  
41 Bags Indian CORN,  
Just imported in the Schooner *Phæbe* from Halifax.  
May 28.

**John Dinscomb & Co.**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,  
By the Schooner *Munt Uniacke*, from Halifax,  
AND OFFER FOR SALE,  
On reasonable terms,  
200 Barrels New-York (city inspection) Prime  
**PORK.**  
June 4.

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 Buot,  
Herring Nets,  
Mackerel ditto,  
And Fishing Lines.  
May 21.

**Bulley, Job & Cross**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,  
Per Brigs *Rover* and *Fisher* from Liverpool, and  
*Dove* and *Apollo* from Teignmouth,  
**LIVERPOOL** Salt (afloat),  
1 Prime New-York Pork,  
Hamburgh Beef, in tierces and barrels,  
Superfine States Flour, in barrels and half-barrels,  
Hamburgh 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 Slips, 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.

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

**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,  
AND  
FOR SALE,  
BY  
**BRINE, MURCH & Co.**  
A LE of a very superior quality, in hogsheads, half-hogsheads, and bottles,  
Spirits Turpentine in jars.  
Also,  
Spars of every size,  
Fishing and Deck Boots,  
2-inch pine and spruce Plank,  
2-inch juniper ditto,  
Lime, from the best Plymouth stone,  
And a few tons prime Upland Hay.  
April 23.

IMPORTED,  
AND FOR SALE,  
AT THE STORES OF  
**C. F. Bennett & Co.**  
IRISH PORK, of superior quality,  
American Ditto,  
New Cork rose Butter,  
Superfine States Flour,  
Rice in tierces,  
Coffee in barrels,  
Sugar in hogsheads and barrels,  
Molasses,  
Tobacco in butts and bales,  
Teneriffe and Madeira Wines in pipes and blds,  
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.

**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.

Imported in the Brig *Arno*, from Waterford,  
AND FOR SALE,  
BY  
**JOHN CUSACK,**  
At the Store lately occupied by Mr. P. Linchan,  
PRIME 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 36lbs. 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,**  
At the Stores of Mr. Graham Little,  
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.

To be Let.  
For one or more years, as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given—  
ALL that commodious and extensive Water-side Premises, now occupied by the Subscriber, comprising an excellent Wharf, good Stores, a comfortable Dwelling-house, and every other convenience suitable for carrying on a large business.—For further particulars, apply at the office of  
May 7. W. E. CORMACK.

And immediate Possession given,  
THAT commodious VILLA, pleasantly situated on Hawthorn Hill, lately in the occupancy of George Washington Busted, Esq., with spacious Out-houses, Garden, &c., and about five acres of Land in a good state of cultivation.  
Apply to  
March 5. PATRICK MORRIS.

The total number of Catholics in England and Wales is computed to exceed 300,000. The principal Roman Catholic counties are Lancashire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Northumberland.—These, with Durham, Cheshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, and Worcestershire, the next in number, contain about 200,000. London and its suburbs, with Surrey and Middlesex, are rated at 50,000. The remaining 50,000 are thinly scattered throughout the other counties,—but chiefly in Bristol, Bath, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, Exeter, Gloucester, and a few watering places.

Some compute the total number at 400,000, and even half a million; this cannot be positively contradicted; but more confidence may be placed upon the proportionate population of the respective districts, as above given, than upon any computation of the aggregate amount. Their classes are three—clergy, nobility, and commoners, and each form a venerable, though decayed monument of ancient worth and respectability.

I. CLERGY.—They have ceased, during more than two centuries and a half, to possess any regular hierarchy. There are no bishops or priests in England, officiating in appropriate dioceses or parishes. They are governed in spirituals by four superiors, called vicars apostolic; these vicars are deputed by the Pope, and exercise vicarial powers, revokable at pleasure. They are, indeed, bishops in the Roman Catholic Church, but do not enjoy episcopal authority in Britain; their sees are little more than nominal, or "in partibus," as it is termed, as centurion, castabella, &c. Each vicar has a district, therefore, assigned to him—not a see. Thus were Dr. Gibson, in the Northern; Dr. Milner, in the Midland; Dr. Pointer, in London; and Dr. Collingridge, in the Western district.

In like manner each priest has a district; not, however, any particular parish, a "mission," and he is termed a missionary. He acts by virtue of a faculty, granted by the apostolic vicar of the district, and is removable at pleasure.

In Ireland, on the contrary, where the regular succession has been preserved, no bishop is removable at the mere will of the Pope, nor is any parish priest removable at the will of his bishop. To effect such a removal there must exist a canonical cause, an accuser, a regular trial, sentence, and ratification.

In every county of England there are Roman Catholic chapels and congregations. Altogether there are above a thousand Roman Catholic chapels, mostly erected within the last forty years; they are generally clean, commodious, and well built; many of them elegant edifices of classical or Gothic architecture, or the altar pieces richly fitted up and ornamented. Lancashire alone counts upwards of 100 Roman Catholic chapels. In London there are 15; some of them—as Duke-street chapel, Lincoln's Inn-field; Sutton-street, Soho; Manchester-square, and Warwick-street, very superior edifices within side, and that lately erected in White-street, Moorfields, altogether an elegant structure, occupying the dimensions of a large parish church, and decorated in a style of the highest magnificence. Moreover, most of the Roman Catholic country gentlemen of fortune maintain the chapels, and some of them of the most superb description, at their seats and mansions.

For education, besides great numbers of schools dispersed over the kingdom, they have been allowed, by the favour of government, to erect or establish various nunneries and monastic foundations, furnished with chapels, cloisters, cemeteries, and all the usual parts of those buildings—as they existed before the reformation, in which they wear the dress, and follow all the ancient rules of their respective orders.—Of the former sort, may be mentioned the nunnery at Hammersmith, in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis, fitted up in all respects as described; of the latter is the Cistercian convent, on the site of an ancient one of the same order at Lulworth Park, Dorsetshire; and various others in different parts of the country.

In the summer of 1813, Dr. Smith (the vicar assistant to Dr. Gibson, in the Northern district,) confirmed the following number of Roman Catholic children in three towns alone. In Manchester, 800; Liverpool, 1000; Preston, 1200. Hence an estimation may be found of the Roman Catholic population of England.  
(For remainder, see last page.)

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) June 11, 1829.

When Newfoundland, her inhabitants, and their situation become the general topic of conversation, matter of more interest presents itself to our view than the mere rule-of-three-calculation of the quantum of profit her products may afford to the mother country, or the sea-tactics her fishermen may acquire in prosecuting their employment.—With Newfoundland are now beginning to be associated those ideas which arise from the consideration of a country progressing in improvement—of a country whose inhabitants have made one main-step towards the attainment of that end—the practice of thinking for themselves. Our modern law-givers, like the sages of old, would wish to inculcate into our untutored minds that inquiry is useless, and that the highest degree of earthly happiness is quiescence;—unfortunately, however, restlessness is now become so interwoven in our constitution, that no matter what be the subject—politics or plays—religion or rheumatism—there must be some plebeian intrusion. Men, that our ancestors considered as possessing a divine right to think for the multitude, are now crossed in their peaceful conundrums, and their favourite systems of legislation or religion thrown aside with as little ceremony as are the abortions of a brainless poetaster. To fan the flame of this incipient spirit of inquiry—to point out to his readers how to make their energies efficient—to tell them that they may possess bustle without business, and negligence without quiet—is the duty of the public Journalist;—and, in the discharge of this duty, it is the farthest from our intention to inculcate any thing like a spirit of insubordination to the laws, or disrespect to the constituted authorities;—the attainment of the amelioration of our condition is the end we seek—and constitutional agitation we shall point out, and recommend, as the means by which it may be obtained.

These remarks have been suggested by a repudiation of the parliamentary discussion that ensued on Sir GEORGE MURRAY'S motion, on the Acts relating to this country, in the House of Commons:—those interesting debates have already had a place in our columns, and those of our contemporaries. The proceedings of the aggregate meeting of the inhabitants, in the fall of last year, must still be fresh in the memory of every one at all acquainted with our local politics. The unexampled unanimity with which every man of property, and every man who felt interested for the welfare of the country, prayed for the formation of some local power, capable of administering to the immediate wants of the colony, and over whose actions the people should have a decided control, was hailed as the harbinger of good. The prevailing opinion here at that time was, that the incongruous system of legislation doled out to this country derived its origin not from any disinclination on the part of Ministers to give us local institutions similar to those granted to almost all the other colonies, but from the difficulty of ascertaining, on account of the conflicting opinions of parties here and elsewhere, the system best adapted to our wants. This delusion has vanished;—our unanimous prayer has been treated with contemptuous silence—individual assumptions have supplanted the opinions of a people;—it is the triumph of assertion over fact—of interest, we would almost say, over justice.

The reasons assigned by Sir G. MURRAY for not acceding to Mr. ROBINSON'S amendment for the further extension of the Acts for one year only—for Sir GEORGE does not deign to make the slightest allusion to our petition—are, we think, remarkable for their flimsiness. His main arguments are, that the present acts, on account of the short time they have been in operation, have not had sufficient time fully to develop their effects; and though they are in some degree defective, still that substantial justice is not thereby impeded. To the first we can only say, that a system which does not perform good, or remove pre-existing evils in the space of five years, must, in its principles, be extremely defective, or totally inoperative;—and to the second, though with regard to the executive part, it is impossible to murmur—yet the inapplicability of the present acts to the local wants of the country, have given many persons in the trade more cogent reasons than mere assertion, to doubt the data from which Sir GEORGE has drawn these conclusions.

The Hon. Member for Worcester, Mr. ROBINSON, of whose eminent services, in advocating the cause of Newfoundland, we cannot speak in terms of too much praise, has, let it be recollected, pledged himself to move for a parliamentary inquiry next Session;—and when a distinguished individual who has lived among us, and intimately knowing the people of whom he speaks, comes forward in this bold and disinterested manner, the people of this country should manifest a corresponding degree of interest and anxiety, and cheer him in his patriotic exertions. No time should be lost in adopting measures for furnishing Mr. ROBINSON with such documents and information as may enable him to attain the object of his inquiry. Animated by one feeling—the welfare and happiness of our common country—we must unremotely agitate this interesting subject until the sound of our wrongs shall become more annoying to the Ministry, than to those who are the immediate sufferers.

Arrived, on Monday last, H.M.S. *Tyne*, Captain Sir RICHARD GRANT, in 5 days from Halifax.—The *Tyne* brought the April mail, and spoke the *Packet*, with the May mail, off Halifax.

ARRIVALS.—From Waterford via Placentia, Mr. R. T. Sweetman.—In H.M.S. *Tyne*, Mr. Stewart, Medical Staff.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Comitia*, Mr. Garland

Gaden, Mr. M. Scanlan.—In the *Samuel*, Mrs. Marshall and family, Mr. Willoughby, Capt. Cumming (late of the *Brig Rocket*).

From the *Harbour-Grace Weekly Journal*, June 4.

At 4 o'clock, on Tuesday last, the Hon. Richard Alexander Tucker, Esq., Chief Justice of the Colony, arrived at this place, in the *Packet Boat Express*, from Portugal Cove; and in half an hour afterwards, the Hon. the Circuit Court was opened *pro forma*, and adjourned.

In the Hon. the Circuit Court yesterday, after the officers of the Court, their Worship the magistrates, and constables, had been called over, His Most Gracious Majesty's proclamation, against profaneness and immorality, was read; and the Grand Jury being in attendance, chose Mr. James Hippisley to be their foreman—upon which they were sworn, and charged by His Lordship the Chief Justice.

The following, while it may be considered as only a brief epitome of His Lordship's charge, and though not clothed in his eloquent language, may be relied upon as comprising some of the most material points contained in it:—

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.—Upon my return to this valuable colony, and the re-assumption of my duties in this important district, it affords me unspeakable consolation to find the Calendar so light, and that the inhabitants have continued to maintain a character for quietness and orderly behaviour—and that, too, during a long winter, without any Court of competent jurisdiction to try criminals. In assisting you in the discharge of your duties, I am called upon particularly to direct your attention to the case of John Bonnell, accused of larceny. The crime of larceny consists in the taking and carrying away, with a felonious and fraudulent intent, the property of another man; and no plea of property in the thing so removed, can constitute a justification after the act has been committed. If, however, a person possesses himself of property by 'finding,' he cannot be guilty of larceny; but by concealing the fact of such possession, and with the knowledge of there being a rightful owner, renders him guilty of the crime of larceny. It will be unnecessary for me to tell you, that as to 'time,' if you find the act was committed on, or prior to day laid in the bill, it will be quite sufficient;—if, however, upon the contrary, you should glean the fact of the crime having been committed after the day laid, you will find No Bill. As to your general duties, you are particularly placed between the Government and the people; and while you guard with the utmost jealousy the rights and privileges of the latter, you are, by the constitution, called upon to aid and assist the former, in its various operations, for the public good; and while you yield your part in promoting the well-being of society, rest assured that you will also receive, not only the assistance of the Courts of the colony, but also of the highest executive officer in it, who is, individually, equally desirous with the Judges to promote the prosperity and the permanent welfare of the Island. But if at any time it should seem that the representations of your body have not met with that ready attention which you had anticipated, be persuaded that the non-performance of them is not to be attributed to any want of disposition, but must be ascribed to causes, over which even the higher authorities in this country have no control. Indeed, if we are not extremely moderate in our desires, we shall but too frequently meet with disappointment; for political wisdom consists not in being able to see farther than other people, but in improving those advantages within our reach, and rejecting what is not attainable. Whenever one benefit has been conferred upon any country, it ought to be looked upon as the parent of still greater blessings, and cherished and nourished accordingly.

"Though Courts have nothing to do with politics, yet now, that the great question of the Relief Bill has passed into a law, I cannot withhold the expression of my personal satisfaction, at a measure being carried which is calculated to cement and strengthen the prosperity of the United Kingdom;—it will banish discord and promote harmony, and extend the blessings of our glorious constitution to every subject in the empire, who now freely partake of equal rights and privileges, and are supported and guided by equal laws. In this country, where good fellowship and harmony are so conspicuous, all, all rejoice at the removal of the disabilities, and will henceforth be drawn, if possible, more closely together in the bonds of never ending amity.

"My attention has been drawn to the subject of the annexation of Holy Rood and Chapel Cove, to the Northern District, and as I conceive I cannot obtain a better opinion than that proceeding from the Grand Jury, you will be pleased to consider of, and report to the Court, whether such a measure would be conducive to the public convenience; and if so, I have no hesitation in saying, that His Excellency the Governor, with that desire which he has constantly evinced, of dividing the Island into Districts, so as to meet the wishes of the public at large, will readily comply with your recommendation."

The *brig James*, Walter Bennett, master, belonging to C. Cozens, Esq., of Brigus, which sailed from thence so late as the 28th of April, on a sealing voyage, returned to Brigus on Thursday, the 28th ult., with 2152 old seals on board. This catch at so late a period in the season is, we believe, quite unprecedented in the annals of that lucrative fishery.—*Conception Bay Mercury*, June 4.

Married, on Saturday the 11th April, by the Rev. John Bowman, CHARLES F. BENNETT, Esq., of St. John's, Newfoundland, (son of Thomas Bennett, Esq., of Shaftesbury,

Dorset,) to ISABELLA, seventh daughter of W. Sheppard, Esq., of the Royal York Crescent, Clifton.—*Bristol Mirror*, April 18.

Died, on Thursday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. HENRY MADDOCK, youngest son of the late Mr. Luke Maddock, of this town, aged 33 years. Amiable, kind, and sincere in all the relations of life, he died regretted by those who estimate the purest integrity and moral virtue.

On Saturday last, Mr. JAMES CHURCHWARD, Shipmaster, of Barry Pomeroy (England), aged 46 years.

Same day, after a short illness, Mr. PATRICK HEANEY, Schoolmaster, aged 46 years.

The Red Indian woman, Shanrodith—better known by the name of Nancy—who was taken some years ago by Mr. Peyton, and lived for the last twelve months in this town, died of consumption of the lungs on Saturday last, aged, it is supposed, about 28 years. She resided during her stay in St. John's with the Attorney-General and W. E. Cormack, Esq., who procured her the best medical attendance, and paid her every attention; but the more of life, so distant from that to which she had been accustomed, appeared to have hastened her dissolution.

An inquest was held on the 7th inst., before Wm. Dickson, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Edward Callanan, found drowned near the wharf of Mr. Henry Shea. From the evidence produced, it appeared, that about two o'clock on Sunday morning, the deceased left the house of a person called Courtney, for the purpose of returning to his lodgings near Admiral's beach, but unfortunately wandered to the wharf, and, it was supposed, in endeavouring to get on board a vessel, had fallen overboard.—Verdict, *Accidentally drowned*.

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

ENTERED.  
JUNE 5.—Brig Christopher, Harvey, Hamburg; 200 bls. flour, 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> bls. pork, 1113 bags bread.  
Brig Hebe, Field, Hamburg; 250 bls. flour, 225 bls. pork, 549 bags bread, 745 firkins butter, 60 barrels beef, and sundry merchandise.  
Schooner Margaret, Davidson, P. E. Island; 1000 bushels oats, 1000 bushels potatoes, 20 head oxen, 2 sheep, 5 pigs.  
Schooner Margueretta, McCubbin, Quebec; 65 kegs lard, 100 kegs butter, 521 bls. flour, 21 chests tea, 60 barrels beef, 10 hds. ale.  
Schooner Active, Le Blanc, Bay Vert; 30 M. board, 30 M. shingles, 1 M. billets.  
Schooner Meatho, Price, Waterford; 60 bls. pork, 235 bags bread, 40 firkins butter, 100 bls. strong beer, 30 tons potatoes, 4500 bricks, 18 leather beds, and 44 passengers.  
6.—Brigantine Sally, Cooper, Waterford; 1 bl. beef, 227 bls. pork, 41 firkins butter, 94 bags bread, 35 feather beds, 63 boxes candles, 20 tons coal.  
8.—Brig Mary and Betsy, Pitt, Ross; 65 casks strong beer, 2 casks straw hats, and 64 passengers.  
Schooner Esperance, Ross, Sydney; 25 chaldrons coal.  
9.—Schooner Rival, Bliss, Bay Vert; 40 M. lumber, 10 M. billets.  
Schooner Manchester, Downey, Halifax; 125 bls. flour, 100 bls. pork, 40 coils cordage, 2 hds. and 2 qr. casks wine, 2 hds. and 12 qr. casks ale, 14 hds. porter, 61 puncheons shaks, hoop, heading, salt, &c.  
Schooner Prince Regent, Jackman, Dartmouth and Lisbon; 200 bags bread, 100 tons salt, 2 qr. casks wine.  
Brig Caledonia, Kelso, Vienna; 90 tons salt, 1 pipe and 4 qr. casks wine.

CLEARED.  
JUNE 4.—Schooner Mary, Wills, Figueira; 1370 qts. fish.  
6.—Brig Hannah, Calleton, P. E. Island; sundry merchandise.  
Brig Arichat, Peton, Jersey; 20 puns. rum, 85 bls. flour, 222 gallons oil, 30 bls. herrings, 5 ox hides.  
8.—Brigantine Tweed, Handcock, Barbados; 1346 quintals fish, 6 bls. sa'mon, 35 bls. pitch and tar.  
Brig Corahill, Florence, Liverpool; 22,169 gallons seal and cod oil, 3,338 seal skins, 19 ox hides.  
9.—Schooner Samuel, Hart, London; 28,802 gallons seal and cod oil, 13,422 seal skins, fish, &c.  
Schooner Gleaner, Daley, St. Peter's and Halifax; 5300 seal skins, 20 tierces 20 bls. sa'mon, &c.  
Schooner Harriet, Lavache, Halifax; 20 hds. vinegar, 25 bls. Irish pork, 13,200 seal skins, 13 bls. and 1-half bl. pickled salmon.  
Schooner Greyhound, Boudrot, Sydney; ballast.  
10.—Brig Norval, Panton, Liverpool; 31,308 gallons seal and cod oil, 820 qts. fish, 10 ox hides, 3470 staves.  
Schooner Felix, Marmad, Sydney; ballast.

HARBOUR-GRACE.

ENTERED.  
JUNE 3.—Snow *Eolus*, Cut'iff, Bristol.  
CLEARED.  
MAY 28.—Barque Regent, Carzell, Quebec.  
29.—Brig Tolson, Rodgerson, Bay Chaleur.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.  
JUNE 3.—Brig Oak, Woodward, Hamburg.  
CLEARED.  
MAY 29.—Brig Harton, Short, Poole.  
30.—Barque Dove, Limoud, River de Loup; Brigantine Thomas, Cohee, Quebec.  
JUNE 2.—Snow *Esterprize*, Duncan, Quebec.

BRIGUS.

CLEARED.  
JUNE 1.—Schooner Fame Packet, Cameron, Halifax.

PORT-DE-GRAVE.

ENTERED.  
JUNE 1.—Brig Swallow, Rourke, Liverpool.

To be Let.

And immediate possession given, THAT commodious SCHOOL ROOM, in which the late Mr. HEANEY taught, situated near the King's Beach. The tenant can be accommodated with five double-Desks and twelve Forms. Application to be made to.

SARAH HEANEY, Who has for sale two Globes, one Celestial and the other Terrestrial, together with an excellent new dissected Map of the World. June 11.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY, At 11 o'clock, ON THE WHARF OF **Robinson & Brooking,** (For the benefit of whom it may concern,) 2 Chain Cables, 2 Anchors, (1 broken.) Saved from the Wreck of the Schooner *Serpent*, lost at Belle Isle in December last.

Also, On SATURDAY next, At Noon, In Portugal Cove, (For the same account,) 4 SPARS, Of the following dimensions:— 2—45 feet—10 inch, 1—44 feet—10 inch, 1—34 feet—10 inch, Saved from the above-mentioned Vessel. June 11.

THIS DAY, At 11 o'clock, AT THE DWELLING-HOUSE OF **William E. Cormack,** HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting of

12 mahogany Tables, 12 Ditto Chairs, 6 Cane-bottom ditto, 2 Ditto Arm ditto, 1 Hair covered Sofa, 1 Mahogany Table (with claw feet), 1 Eight-day Time Piece, Carpets, and Hearth Rugs, Register and other Grates, Brass and wire Fenders, Table Cloths; Bell Pulls, Dish Covers, Glass and Earthenware, Knives and Forks, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Salt Spoons, Dessert Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Punch Spoons, Sauce Ladles, and Fish Slice, Crust Stand and Baitles, Spirit Bottles and Stand, Backgammon Box, Snuffers and Trays, Candlesticks, Bedsteads, Beds, and Furniture, And a variety of Kitchen Utensils.

And, On SATURDAY next, At 11 o'clock, AT THE STORES OF THE SAID **William E. Cormack,**

FLUSHINGS, Dimity, Jeans, Buckram, No. Canvas, Blue and Black Cloths, Serges, Coat ng., Bed Tick, Bombazons, Ribbon, Silk and Twist, Silk Cord, silk Braid, pearl Buttons, Poplins and Sarsnets, Muslins, Black and Green Crape, Silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Lenos, Gentlemen's and Ladies' silk and cotton Stockings, Ditto ditto ditto Socks, Lambs'-wool Stockings and Socks, Comforters, Flouncing, Stay Laces, Blankets, Clasp and Penknives, Thread, Brushes, Hooks, Ships' and Boats' Compasses, Hatchets, Spades and Shovels, Salmon, Sail, Herring, ginging, and sewing Twines, Men's, Women's, and Boys' Shoes, And a variety of other Articles. The Sal. will take place on every Thursday and Saturday, until the whole is disposed of. By Order of the Provisional Trustees of W. E. CORMACK, GEORGE LILLY, Auctioneer. June 11.

THIS DAY, At 12 o'clock, ON THE WHARF OF **PATRICK MORRIS,** 300 BAGS BREAD, 40 Firkins BUTTER, 7 Barrels prime PORK, made up for Family use. The above being to Close Sales, will be Sold without reserve. June 11.

Sales at Auction.

**TO-MORROW,**

(FRIDAY) At 11 o'clock,

On the Wharf of the Subscriber,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

Which being mostly the property of persons about to leave the Island, will be Sold without reserve,

VIZ.

That well-known blood Mare **OCTAVIANA,** With double-rein Bridle and stuffed Saddle.

- 1 Handsome mahogany French Bedstead,
- 1 Tent Bedstead, with Hangings,
- 1 Celoret,
- 1 Green Table Cloth,
- 2 Carpets, 2 Pair Floor Mats,
- 1 Set single Drawing Room Curtains with Valance,
- 1 Set orange ditto, Valance and Pole to match,
- 1 Ditto crimson ditto, with ditto,
- 2 Pair Bell Pulls,
- 1 Hot Air Stove, 1 Dressing Glass,
- A quantity of Kitchen Furniture and Utensils—Viz., Pots, Kettles, Blue Dinner and Tea Ware, Knives and Forks, and sundry other Articles.

Also,

- 2 Cod Seines,
- 10 Firkins Butter,
- 200 Bushels Oats, 25 Barrels Potatoes,
- 10 Bags Indian Corn,
- 20 Barrels Pitch,
- A quantity of old Junk,
- 6 Barrels bright and black Varnish,
- 5 Barrels Rosin, 20 Coils Cordage,
- 12 Dozen women's Boots,
- And a quantity of articles belonging to the Estates of JOHN EALES and SAMUEL EISTIN.

JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.

June 11.

**Sale of Fish.**

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE MERCHANTS' HALL, **TO-MORROW,**

At 12 o'clock,

(If not disposed of by private Sale, of which due notice will be given.)

2000 Quintals hard and well-cured Labrador MERCHANTABLE AND MADEIRA

**FISH,**

The whole being received as Merchantable.

ALSO,

300 Quintals Madeira ditto.

Terms made known at the Sale, and the fish deliverable immediately thereafter, as the weather may permit.

June 11.

RICHARD LANGLEY.

**For London.**

To sail about the middle of this month, The fine, first-class Schooner



**MELANTHO,**

Burthen 140 tons;

Has room for a few Tons on Freight, if applied for immediately to

June 11.

PATRICK MORRIS.

**For Sale or Hire.**



**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.



**Schooner AMITY,**

Burthen per Register 47 tons; only two years old; will carry from 650 to 700 qts. 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.

**FOR FOREIGN CHARTER,**

Freight or Hire, coastways, for the season,



**Schooner RAMBLER,**

The good and substantial

Burthen per Register 112 tons.

Application to be made to

June 4.

STEPHEN RYAN

**For Freight or Charter.**

To Foreign Europe, or a Port in Britain,

THE GOOD



**Schooner MARY,**

Nathaniel Ryder, Master;

Burthen per Register 78 tons, will carry about 1300 quintals Fish in bulk.

The above vessel has on board about 300 hhds. Salt, which may be Sold, deliverable at an Outport, 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 Charter for Foreign Europe, Britain, the West Indies, or Brazil.

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

ROBINSON & BROOKING;

May 28.

**Notices.**

At a Public Meeting held this day, at Perkins's Hotel, the Committee appointed on the 2d instant for the purpose, laid before the Meeting the result of their deliberations, respecting a Mutual Insurance on Goods, which was adopted, with this alteration only: that the matters belonging to such Insurance, although distinct from Insurance on Vessels, shall be under the management of the same Officers as are, or may be, appointed for that last-mentioned Insurance.

The particulars of the above Insurance may be seen in the Commercial Room of this place, or by application to

PATRICK HUIE, Secretary, Marine Insurance Association.

St. John's, 6th June, 1829.

**Genteel Lodgings.**

MRS. TRAVERS having taken that excellent and commodious BRICK HOUSE in King's Place, belonging to the late Dr. WARREN, begs leave to inform her friends and the public, generally, that she has now fitted it up as a genteel Board and Lodging House, where the greatest attention will be paid to the comfort of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may favour her with their patronage.

Its central and airy situation will render it a desirable residence for Gentlemen from the Outports, Masters of Vessels, &c. &c.

June 11.

**RICHARD H. MARTIN,**

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

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

Orders from the Out-ports, &c., left at his residence, adjoining Mr. J. M. HELL'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 commenced business in a house two doors South of the premises 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 patronage.

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, An assortment of fancy silk and Marseilles Waistcoat Patterns, Drills, &c. &c.

May 28.

Blank Custom-House REPORTS, FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

**Notices.**

I WILL NOT be accountable for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the Schooner *Melantho*, under my command.

W. D. PRICE.

June 11.

**Take Notice.**

JOHN BALL, of Carrick-on-Suir, having become the rightful heir to the Ballygriffin property, County Kilkenny (Ireland), is hereby called upon by his brother to go forward to claim it.—The said JOHN BALL formerly lived a labourer (some six or seven years ago) in this place, wore large dark whiskers, is a thick set man, and a Weaver by trade. It is supposed he may be living in or near Boston, in the United States.

The Subscriber will be very thankful to any Editor of a newspaper in Boston or Halifax, to publish this notice.

JAMES BALL.

Carbonear, Newfoundland, }  
June 1st, 1829.

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.

**Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour-Grace**

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Packet Boat *Express* will ply regularly from this date between 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 accounts 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.

**On Sale.**

BY

**Daniel Codner & Co.**

HAMBURGH Bread, Flour, and Pork, Porter, in hogsheads,

Cider, Irish and Holstein Butter,

Pease,

Brandy, Gin, Rum, Molasses,

A large assortment of Cordage,

Bar, bolt, flat, and square Iron,

Nails of all sizes,

Sheet Copper and Copper Nails,

A large assortment of Bridport manufactures, consisting of Cod and Caplin Seines; Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, and Cast Nets; No. and flat Canvas; St. Peter's Lines and Twines,

Oakum, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine,

Boots, Shoes, Barrels, and Sole Leather,

Soap and Candles, in boxes,

Tinware and Earthenware,

Anchors and Grapnels,

Paints, Paint Oil, and Spirits Turpentine,

India Bandannoes, Nankeen, and Cape Shawls,

Blanketing, Flannel, Serges, Hosiery,

And a variety of Shop Goods.

June 11.

Just imported, per Brig *HEBE*, from Hamburg, AND FOR SALE,

BY

**Nicholas Gill,**

PRIME Mess Pork,

Ditto Beef,

Bread, Flour.

ALSO,

On hand, of former importations,

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses.

June 11.

BY

**Brine, Murch & Co.**

The Cargoes of the Schooners *Mary*, *Grasshopper*, *Lord Nelson*, and *Active*, from New Brunswick,

CONSISTING OF

140 M. SPRUCE Board and Plank, 10 M. Hardwood fit for sheathing,

50 Ditto Shingles,

20 Ditto Ash Staves,

50 Spruce Spars,

June 11.

**On Sale.**

**William & Henry Thomas**

OFFER FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

500 BARRELS fresh States' Flour, 500 Bbls. New York prime Pork,

- 40 Barrels prime mass ditto,
- 100 Bags Bread,
- 200 Firkins Butter,
- 50 Barrels Quebec prime Beef,
- 10 Hogsheads leaf Tobacco,
- 100 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco,
- 20 Ditto Cavendish ditto,
- 20 Boxes fresh Chocolate,
- 150 Qr.-chests assorted Teas,
- 100 Bushels Oats,
- 50 Ditto Indian Corn in bags,
- 50 Sides Neats' Leather,
- 50 M. Shingles.

N. B.—They have a few barrels of superfine Flour, of a very superior quality, which they can strongly recommend to Families.

June 4.

**JUST IMPORTED.**

In the Brigs *Isabella* and *Equestrian*, from London; *Abeona* from Teignmouth; *Mayflower* from Waterford; and on hand of former importations,

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. Canvas, 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.

**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, Nankeens,

Long Cloths,

Hyson, Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas, direct from the East India house,

Port Wine, in pipes, hhds., thirds, and qr.-casks,

3, 2, and 1 almudes, 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 Canvas,

Drills,

Earthenware in crates (well assorted),

A large assortment of Swanskins, Blankets, Serges,

Cloths, and woollen goods, generally,

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 13.

SILK TRADE.

Mr. FYLER, after a luminous speech, moved for the appointment of a select committee, to enquire into the state of the Silk Trade.

Mr. G. R. ROBINSON, in support of the motion, said:—

In rising to second the motion, he could not refrain from offering a few observations on the consideration of the house, although the important nature of the case, and the peculiar circumstances connected with it, obviated the necessity for any powerful display of oratory. The house would then recollect that in the year 1826 the silk-manufacturers, who were then labouring under great distress, put forward some claims requiring that the importation of foreign manufactures should be prohibited, and that they were rejected on the ground that they had made out no case, and on the representation of the two Right Hon. Gentlemen opposite, the then president and vice-president of the board of trade (Mr. Huskisson and Mr. C. Grant), that they would propose measures which would be found to contain a satisfactory remedy for the distress complained of; one of the Right Hon. Gentlemen in particular, the member for Inverness (Mr. C. Grant), adding, that if that distress should not be obviated by the proposed measures, the petitioners would come before the house with increased claims on its attention. (Hear.) His hon. friend (Mr. Fyler) had gone so much into detail as to render it unnecessary for him to apply himself to all the points of the question; but there was one, and an important branch of the silk trade, to which he could not help particularly to allude. (The ribbon branch, as we understood the hon. gentleman.) He meant not to dilate upon the sufferings of the thousands of persons who were brought to distress and ruin by the decrease of that branch of the trade; but he should not be doing his duty did he not state that at Macclesfield, Coventry, and other places in England, and in Ireland and Scotland also, the utmost distress in that particular branch prevailed. He did not believe that all the distress had had its origin in the measures of the Right Hon. Gentlemen opposite; but it had been so much aggravated by them that, if the importation of foreign silks was not to be restrained, it was impossible that any measures the Right Hon. Gentlemen could propose would have the effect of removing it. We were told that we must have foreign silks, either legally introduced or smuggled; and, therefore, the petitioners were asked, which are we to admit, those which pay a duty to his Majesty, or those which are smuggled, by which the revenue is consequently defrauded? If that were the only question for consideration, he should not hesitate to concur in the obvious argument founded on it; but if he found that smuggling increased with the relaxation of the duties, from the difficulty of distinguishing in the mass the legal from the illegal article, it could not be denied that the relaxation aggravated the distress of the home manufacturer. (Hear.) It had been contended also that the distress now existing resulted not from importation, but from overtrading. He admitted that overtrading had occurred in that as well as in other branches of manufactures and commerce; but he would ask, was not the mischief produced by overtrading increased, by allowing the importation of foreign manufactured goods, by which the possibility of recovering from the consequences of overtrading, was effectually prevented? (Hear, hear.) He was also told that this, like other branches of manufactures, was liable to alternations of prosperity and adversity; but he would ask, could that distress be termed local or temporary which had been prevailing since 1825?—(Hear.) He confessed, therefore, that, although he admitted that there had been overtrading, had had a part in producing the existing distress; still the principal evil was the importation of foreign silks, which rendered it impossible for the home manufacturer to meet his opponent. He had taken some pains to inform himself respecting the principle of what was termed free trade, and principally by reading with attention the speech of a noble lord (Goderich), then, in 1824, chancellor of the exchequer, who recommended the relaxation of the restrictive system of the country. That noble lord held out, among other arguments for the adoption of his proposed alterations, the great advantages that would arise out of relaxation by the increase of our export trade; but he would ask that noble lord to what extent had his anticipations been justified—to what extent had exportation taken place to Russia, to France, or particularly to the United States of America, the government of which had last year enforced an almost prohibitory tariff? Foreign states were aware that at present they could not compete with us in manufactures, and therefore they abstained from actual provocation to reprisals; and, in particular, the United States knew very well that, their manufactures being only in their infancy, they would, were they to enter into a race with us, be completely broken. A distinguished Frenchman had also stated that the liberal system of England was admirable, and that, when they (the French) were able to compete with us, they would adopt it; but that for the present they would abstain from imitating us, and stand by their restrictive laws. He did not deny that advantages might result from the removal of restrictions, but what he would contend for was, that we gave advantages to foreigners, and he defied the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to point out one instance in which the country had derived any benefit from those relaxations. How lamentable was it not, therefore, that those poor persons (the silk-manufacturers) should not only suffer, but that their sufferings had originated in measures which had produced

no benefit to the country at large. He would ask the Right Hon. Gentleman whether it would not be wiser to reconsider the whole question than persist, and, by persisting, continue to inflict great evils upon the country? It was quite impossible, for reasons well known, that the labourer of this country could compete with the labourer of France. (Hear.) It would, moreover, be important to bear in mind the certain consequences that must result from an incapability to supply a sufficiency of labour for the poor. Machinery had, both in manufactures and agriculture, already done a great deal in abridging labour. What would, therefore, be the state of the country when a large proportion of its population should be destitute of employment, and driven into prisons and poor-houses by crime and poverty, instead of being industriously employed? A motion similar to that before the house had been brought forward in 1820, and was opposed by his Majesty's government, principally on the ground that that was not the proper moment. He did not call upon government to retract its steps, but he would say that the distress of 1826 continuing to exist in an exaggerated degree, formed the strongest ground for inquiry. Reports, false or unfounded, frequently reached that house, and, being put forward unexpectedly, passed without contradiction or refutation. He confessed that he had been greatly surprised when he heard the Right Hon. Gentleman (the member for Liverpool) last year, when the shipping question was under discussion, read a letter from the agent of certain ship-owners in the north of England, which stated that there was no want of employment for shipping, but, on the contrary, they had more than they could undertake. In a few days afterwards he (Mr. R.) met the writer of that letter, and asked him how he could think of putting such a weapon into the hands of a Right Hon. Gentleman already sufficiently able to attack? He replied—(but he, Mr. Robinson, wished not to insinuate that the Right Hon. Gentleman had been guilty of intentional suppression or omission of the fact)—that he (Mr. Huskisson) had not read the whole of the passage—(hear)—for that, after stating that there was a sufficiency of employment, he (the writer) had added that it was, however, without leaving any profit to the ship-owner. (Hear, hear.) One argument used by hon. members against any alteration in the regulations of the silk trade is, that there is plenty of employment to be had in the manufacture of that article; and I particularly remember the hon. member for Inverness (Mr. C. Grant) last year quoting the great increase of import of the raw material as a proof of that fact. But the right hon. member was mistaken in his opinion upon that subject; he should have recollected that the alteration in the fashion required a greater quantity of the raw material to be used in the manufacture of the article; but even if the increase of manufacture had been doubled, still it would be no proof of the prosperity of the trade, so long as the prices afforded no profit to the manufacturer. It is not my intention to enter into a detail of the principles of free trade, but I contend that nothing is more absurd than to apply those principles to one branch of manufacture to the exclusion of the others, and without any thing like reciprocity on the part of foreign nations. If the principles of free trade could be permanently established in this country, and at the same time acted upon in our intercourse with other nations, I would most gladly support those principles; but I cannot consent to apply those principles in the abstract to one isolated branch of our trade. Another prediction has been hazarded by a Right Hon. Gentleman, namely, that we should, by the regulations recently introduced, be able to compete with foreign markets in the manufacture and export of silks; nay, my Lord Goderich went so far as to say that we should furnish silks to the whole world. But how, I ask, has that prediction been verified? The trade is at this moment at a stand still. [The hon. member, after reading an extract from a speech made by an hon. member in 1826 upon this subject, repeated the remark, that the prediction of the Noble Lord (Goderich) had not been in the slightest degree verified.] There is one other remark I wish to make upon this subject. The Right Hon. Member for Liverpool (Mr. Huskisson), in 1826, founded his arguments from a petition presented by the hon. member for Taunton (Mr. Baring)—a petition containing as sound principles of political economy as any I have seen presented to this house; but I do not think that bore out the Right Hon. Gentleman in the deductions which he has drawn from it. I do not see why we should allow foreigners to interfere with the silk trade of this country unless they adopted the principles upon which our government thought it expedient to act. If proper regulations were introduced for the due protection of the silk trade, the capital and industry of this country were such as to secure its success. But I would ask are we prepared to continue the system of free trade after France and America have refused to adopt similar principles, and have met every effort of ours by a continuance of their prohibitory system? We may go on with our system, but, by doing so, we shall add to the distress and misery to which the silk trade is reduced in every part of the country. Upon these grounds I feel bound to support the motion of the hon. member for Coventry. That motion is only for a committee of inquiry, and, if inquiry is to be resisted at present, the time may come when it will force itself upon us, and that too at a period when it will be much more difficult to enter upon it, or provide a remedy, than at present. It is not my intention to detain the house any further, and I shall conclude with expressing a hope that, after hearing the statement pronounced by the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Trade, the house will consent to the motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the distresses which are on all hands admitted to exist in the silk trade.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 1.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD moved the Order of the Day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Silk Trade.

On the motion "That the Speaker do now leave the chair,"

Mr. FYLER declared his intention to oppose the motion, because he was perfectly satisfied that if this measure were carried, it would inevitably tend to the destruction of the silk trade in this country. He wished particularly to call the attention of the house to the representations which he had received from the city which he had the honour to represent.—There were, he was informed, 4000 looms out of employment at the present moment, and the looms still continued to become vacant, without any prospect of speedy employment. He was also directed to state, that one individual had given orders that 200 looms should be no longer employed if this measure were carried into effect. He believed that this depression of trade was not confined to the city which he had the honour to represent; but extended over the whole country. He was now anxious to make a few remarks on the arguments adduced by the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Trade when he recently addressed the House on this subject. The opinion of the Right Hon. Gentleman was, that the prevailing distress arose from the extension of the manufacture, and from over-trading. Now with respect to the first point, he would say, that the very measure proposed by this new system went directly to create an extension of the manufacture. With respect to over-trading, the manufacturer would be obliged, in consequence of the quantity of foreign goods brought into the market, to lay out capital for the purpose of producing an additional quantity of goods, at a cheap rate, to compete with the foreigner. But though the manufacturer might do this to a certain extent, how would the operative be enabled to exist, when obliged to labour 14 hours a-day in order to produce that which formerly only required six hours?—(Hear, hear.)—The hon. member, after alluding to the situation of the weavers in Spitalfields, moved "That the House go into a Committee on this Bill this day six months."

Mr. ROBINSON seconded the amendment. The corn-growers were absolutely, positively, and bona fide protected by the present law. Now what the friends of the silk-manufacturers complained of was this—that the law of 1826, so far from giving protection, operated the other way; and therefore he contended, that if no adequate protection could be afforded by the measure to which he had alluded, or by that which was now proposed, it was neither unfair nor unreasonable on the part of the silk-manufacturer to ask for prohibition, however unpalatable or disagreeable that request might be to the house. The hon. member for Aberdeen had charged him with having said that he thanked God he was no political economist. He had said nothing of the sort, nor had he ever undervalued political economy.—What he complained of was, that certain abstract principles, upon which the writers on political economy were themselves at variance, should be applied indiscriminately to all cases, however different those cases might be from each other. If this were done, and done, too, without reference to what other countries were doing, they would bring upon their own country an evil, to which they would find themselves unable to apply a remedy. Reference had been made, with great exultation, to the state of our imports; but hon. members would be deceived if they attended to those who told them that the Custom-house returns were any criterion of the prosperity of our commerce. All the trading nations of the world were against us, and though the impression of competition upon our commerce was not yet very striking, still it was a fact that those nations were gradually supplanting us, and that the greater part of them were endeavouring to exclude us from foreign markets. He begged to remind those hon. members who supported free trade in every thing but corn, that they would not long be allowed to repose upon the measure of last Session, but that they would be called upon to make sacrifices themselves. A proposition had been made which had been very much laughed at, and which was certainly a very unreasonable one—he meant the proposition for a minimum price of labour. But why had the proposition been made? Because there was a minimum price of corn, which was just as unreasonable.—(Hear, hear.)—He should regret to draw the agricultural interest into the distress of the manufacturers—but that must be the consequence if these measures were persisted in; and when the agricultural interest began to complain, as well as the manufacturers, they would have another person complaining—he meant the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who would come down to the House and tell them that he could not raise the revenue. He did not wish to indulge in gloomy anticipations. He believed the resources of this country to be almost inexhaustible if the interests of the country were not sacrificed to foreigners. In spite of the predictions of Lord Goderich, the foreigner granted us no reciprocity, and the trade of the country was falling off. The experience of five years proved that these predictions were fallacious. He warned the House how, in a country like this, with a redundant and still increasing population, they threw thousands out of employment—and, once more, protesting against the measure, he begged to remind honourable members that—

"Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade,  
A breath can make them, as a breath can make;  
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,  
When once destroy'd, can never be supplied."

(Concluded from first page.)

II. PEERS.—The Roman Catholic Peers are in number:—

1. The Duke of Norfolk created .. 1483
  2. The Earl of Shrewsbury, and also the Earl of Waterford and Wexford, in Ireland .. 1442
  3. Viscount Falkenberg .. 1643  
(This Nobleman is in the holy orders of the Church of Rome, and a Doctor of the College of Sorbonne.)
  4. Baron Stourton .. 1448
  5. Baron Petre .. 1603
  6. Baron Arundel .. 1606
  7. Baron Dormer .. 1615
  8. Baron Clifford, of Chudleigh .. 1762
- In Scotland there are two Roman Catholic Earls, Traquair and Newbur.

The Roman Catholic Baronets of England are 17 in number, viz:—

- Sir William Gerard .. 1611
- Sir Edward Hales, Kent .. 1611
- Sir Henry Englefield, Berks .. 1612
- Sir George Jersingham, Norfolk .. 1611
- Sir Henry Titchborne, Hants .. 1628
- Sir Thomas Vavasor, Yorkshire .. 1628
- Sir John Throckmorton, Berks .. 1641
- Sir Edward Bount, Shropshire .. 1642
- Sir William Hunkley, Derbyshire .. 1642
- Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Northumberland .. 1643
- Sir Thomas Webb, Wiltshire .. 1644
- Sir Edward Smith, Warwickshire .. 1660
- Sir Richard Bedingford, Norfolk .. 1680
- Sir Thomas Stanley, Cheshire .. 1661
- Sir Thomas Gage, Suffolk .. 1682
- Sir Henry Maire Lawson, Yorkshire .. 1665
- Sir Peter Mostyn, Flintshire .. 1670

There is also one Scotch Baronet:—

- Sir John R. Gordon, Tweedaleshire .. 1686

The principal names which have dropped off lately, either by death or conformity, have been the late Duke of Norfolk (restored in the present Duke); Browne, Lord Montague, Roper, Lord Teynham, Vavasor, Garzen, Acton, Mamock, Gascoign, Fleetwoods, Promburoe—all Peers or Baronets.

Amongst the English Roman Catholics are many ancient families of name and renown in English history. Their present heads are mostly country gentlemen of retired, reserved, or sedentary and nearly secluded habits of life.

There are above 300 of these Roman Catholic families, not inferior to any in the British Peerage in ancient, pure and noble lineage—some who can boast the legitimate Plantagenet blood—several who enjoy landed estates lineally transmitted since the Norman days, and even the Saxons. These, though not titled, may be classed by the herald amongst nobility. The heads of these families mostly have retired upon patrimonial incomes, varying in nominal value from 1500*l.* to 25,000*l.*

III. COMMONERS.—We have spoken of the clergy, nobility, and higher classes of the English Roman Catholic body. The inferior orders are little distinguished from the corresponding classes of their Protestant neighbours.

Here the broad features of distinction almost disappear—industry, association, necessity, obliterated the characteristic traits. Generally speaking, they are little farmers, shopkeepers, artisans, and labourers. Wales contains but few Roman Catholics.

In the beginning of last century there were above 60,000 Roman Catholics in the Highlan s alone.—With a few exceptions, most of the Gordons, Macdonalds, Mackintoshes, Macphersons, &c. were Roman Catholics; their grand and great grand children are Protestants. The rebellions of 1715 and 1745 effected this change by dissolving the feudal system.

Though nothing appears to have occurred, to shake the determination of the belligerents in the East to prosecute hostilities against each other to the utmost of their strength and ability, we are yet without news of any positive collision since active movements were resumed. This is accounted for, by the incessant fall of rain, which has opposed an invincible obstacle for the time to the hostile meeting of the parties. A few weeks, however, will probably bring tidings of a serious complexion.—*Greenock Advertiser, April 28.*

ROME, APRIL 3.—Ere this can reach you, you will have received intelligence of the election of a Pope; an event which took place in the forenoon of Tuesday, March 31, and in a very satisfactory manner to the electors; as out of 69 Cardinals who were in the Conclave, no less than 47 gave their votes in favour of Cardinal Francesco Xavier Castiglioni, Bishop of the Tuscan Diocese, and Grand Penitentiary. He was born at Carigoli, a small town in the March of Ancona, on the 20th of Nov. 1761, and promoted to the Cardinalate, by Pius VII., March 8, 1816. Previously he had been Bishop of Mantala, and, during the period of occupation of the Papal territory by the French, was detained (as they expressed it) several years in France.

REPAIR OF YORK MINSTER.—We understand that Government has granted wood for the restoration of the Cathedral to the value of 5,000*l.* It is reported that the new roof of the choir is now actually in progress in London, under the superintendence of Mr. Smirke. In the interior of the Cathedral a great number of artisans are proceeding with the work of renovation. It is gratifying to add, that, as we at first prognosticated, the inhabitants of this town are amongst the foremost of those who have poured in their tributary streams.—The total sum subscribed is upwards of 47,000*l.*, of which Leeds alone has contributed 4,000*l.*—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

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