



Newfoundlander.

No. 100.

THURSDAY, June 18, 1829.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

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

John Dunscomb & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the Schooner *Mount 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 Bunt,
Herring Nets,
Mackerel ditto,
And Fishing Lines.
May 21.

Bulley, Job & Cross
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Per Brigs *Rover* and *Fisher* from Liverpool, and
Doce and *Apollo* from Teignmouth,
LIVERPOOL Salt (afloat),
Prime New-York Pork,
Hamburg Beef, in tierces and barrels,
Superfine States Flour, in barrels and half-barrels,
Hamburg and Irish Butter,
Bread, Oatmeal,
Cordage,
Chain Cables and Anchors, of all sizes,
Pitch, Tar,
Turpentine, Varnish,
Iron, Sheet Copper, Steel, Nails,
Cambouses, Cabin Stoves,
Iron Pots, Bar and Sheet Lead,
Gunpowder, Shot,
White Lead, Paints,
Charcoal,
Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine,
White Wine and Olive Oil, in quarter-casks,
Soap, Mould and dipped Candles,
Superior Tobacco, in hogsheads,
A few large Spars and Shingles,
An assortment of Slops, in small bales to suit purchasers,
Stout Swanskins and Serges, in bales,
Cod and Caplin Seines,
Lance Bunts,
Mackerel, herring, and east Nets,
Lines and Twines, of every description,
Assorted Shoes, in casks,
Indigo and Pepper,
No. and flat Canvass,
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.

On Sale.

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 1/2 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.

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 36 lbs. per dozen.
Fish taken in payment on the 10th Oct. next.
May 21.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig *ARNO*, from Waterford,
AND
FOR SALE,
BY
ROBERT ROACH,
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.

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 Canvass; 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, Naukeen, and Cape Shawls,
Blanketing, Flannel, Serges, Hosiery,
And a variety of Shop Goods.
June 11.

William & Henry Thomas
OFFER FOR SALE,
On reasonable terms,
500 BARRELS fresh States' Flour,
500 Bls. New York prime Pork,
40 Barrels prime mess 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.-cheests assorted Teas,
100 Bushels Oats,
50 Ditto Indian Corn in bags,
50 Sides Neats' Leather,
50 M. Shingles.
A. 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; *Abena* 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. 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.

Notices.

Genteel Lodgings.

MRS. TRAVERS having taken that excellent and commodious BRICK HOUSE in King's Place, belonging to the late Dr. WANNER, 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.

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.

DART, PACKET BOAT.

JAMES DOYLE

RETURNS his sincere thanks, to his friends and the public generally, for their past favours, and begs to inform them, that, having newly fitted up the above well known, safe, and commodious Packet Boat, he intends running for the remainder of the season, between Carbonear, and Portugal Cove; and hopes, that by punctuality, care, and attention, the share of public patronage which he has hitherto experienced, will be continued to him.
Doyle will leave Carbonear (wind and weather permitting) every Monday and Thursday, at 9 o'clock; and St. John's every Tuesday evening, at 3 o'clock, (so as to leave the Cove early next morning) and Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock.
Terms of conveyance.—Ladies and Gentlemen, 10s.; Servants, 5s.; letters 1s.; and parcels in proportion.
Any letters or parcels committed to his care, Doyle will deliver in person.—Letters, &c. received at the *Newfoundlander* office.
May 7.

MATTHEW GUSWELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has just launched a safe and commodious PACKET BOAT, built expressly for the purpose of conveying Letters and Passengers to and from the following places in Conception Bay—
To CARBONEAR on MONDAY, returning on TUESDAY;
To CUBITS on WEDNESDAY, returning on THURSDAY; and
To HARBOUR-GRACE on FRIDAY, returning on SATURDAY; wind and weather permitting.
The Packet Boat will leave the Cove on the respective mornings, precisely at 11 o'clock; and will start from the places above-mentioned, on her return, exactly at 9.
TERMS:—
Ladies and Gentlemen 10s. each,
For all others 5s. ditto,
Letters 6d. each,
And Parcels in proportion to the size.—Not accountable for the conveyance of money.
Letters and Parcels left at the *Newfoundlander* Office, will be called for on the respective days.
June 18.

REGULATIONS FOR THE FREE PORT OF CADIZ.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCES OF SPAIN.

The King our Lord has been pleased to direct to me the following Royal Decree:—

Whereas it is our wish that the freedom of the port of Cadiz be forthwith put in force, in conformity to the basis determined in our Royal Decree of the 21st of February last, in which such freedom was first declared. We have examined the regulations, which the commission formed by our order has submitted to us on this subject, and have sanctioned the same in all its parts, such as they are contained in the following articles:—

1. That the wall called "Cortadura de San Fernando" be considered as the land limits, to which the privileges and rights granted to Cadiz as a free port in our Royal Decree of the 21st February last, shall extend.

2. That a straight line drawn from the Castle of "Santa Catalina" to the Castle of "Matagorda," and another drawn from the Fort "Louis" to the "Cortadura de San Fernando," be considered in the bay, as the sea-limits to the freedom which has been extended to the Spanish and Foreign shipping trading to Cadiz.

3. That as the entrance to the "Trocadero Canal" will remain free, according to the above lineal demarcations, a guard of observation be there established, to take note of and examine every vessel, passing and proceeding from the free port, according to the established rules.

4. That all vessels, as well Spanish as Foreign, desirous to repair in the said canal, may do so; and that owners, captains or masters, shall not suffer any interruption from the guard stationed there, in the free carriage of the necessary effects to complete the repairs for outfit.

5. That within the above-mentioned boundaries, a free entry inwards and outwards be granted to all vessels belonging to nations in amity with Spain, with the liberty to trade there freely with all kinds of merchandise, produce, and effects, of lawful or unlawful circulation, exempt from all duty, except payment of the charges of the board of health, the anchorage and port dues, light money, or such others as may affect the safety of the navigation, or the preservation of the police of the port.

6. That none of the laws, enactments, or regulations of the economic administrative system of our Royal Treasury, in force in other parts of the kingdom, shall oppose, obstruct, or interfere with the freedom of the trade of this port, or in the limits thereof; and that in likewise the privileges granted to this free port cannot prejudice or interfere with any of the laws, enactments, or regulations of the administrative system of the kingdom.

7. That the Custom-house and its depending offices be removed from Cadiz, as also the Intendency and other revenue offices; and an office of permits and manifests be established in lieu thereof; the director and subaltern officers of which shall receive and hold their appointment from us.

8. That all these officers be subject to a superior authority annexed to that of the Commandant of the town; which authority shall watch over the prompt dispatch of business, and the accurate fulfilment of such instructions as we may think fit to give, and to solve and decide in any doubt that may arise between the officers and the interested, agreeable to the regulations and our Sovereign Decree.

9. That captains, masters, or consignees of vessels arriving at this free port shall exhibit in this office of permits, an extract of the vessel's log and manifest, with the certificate of the Spanish Consul residing in the foreign ports from whence they may proceed, and deposit the manifest and register when coming from any port in our dominions.

We are very unwillingly obliged, in consequence of the press of other matter, to allow the remainder of this Decree to stand over for our next publication.—ED. NEWFOUNDLANDER.

LONDON, MAY 16.

MR. O'CONNELL.

(From the Times.)

The attempt was made by Mr. O'Connell last night to take his seat in the House of Commons, and the narrative of the proceeding will be read with interest in our parliamentary report. Yet that can convey but an imperfect idea of the silent, the almost breathless attention with which he was received in the House, advancing to and retiring from the table. The benches were filled in an unusual degree with members, and there is no recollection of so large a number of Peers brought by curiosity into the House of Commons.

The Hon. Gentleman was introduced by Lords Duncannon and Ebrington. A perfect stillness ensued. By his action he evidently declined the first oath which was tendered him—that of supremacy and allegiance—and required the oath prescribed by the late act. The explanation by the Speaker to the House, of what had taken place, was clear, his expression of countenance and manner towards the Hon. Gentleman, on whom he fixed his regards, extremely courteous, and his declaration that "he must withdraw" firm and authoritative. Mr. O'Connell for a moment looked round as one who had reason to expect support, and this failing, he bowed most respectfully and withdrew. After his departure, Mr. Brougham spoke, but in rather a subdued tone; some discussion followed, but the debate on the subject is fixed for Monday next.

(From the Globe.)

As some incorrect statements have been made of the cir-

cumstances under which Mr. O'Connell withdrew from the House of Commons, on his being desired to do so a second time by the Speaker, we are happy to be able to communicate the real facts. It is required by the statute that every Knight of the Shire returned to serve in Parliament, shall take an oath of qualification, declaring that he possesses a landed estate of 600l. per annum. Mr. O'Connell went into the house prepared with his qualification paper, and when the clerk refused to administer the Relief Oath, on the application of Mr. O'Connell, the hon. member requested that he would at least administer the qualification oath. This, however, he refused to do, or to communicate the wish of Mr. O'Connell to the Speaker. Upon this refusal alone Mr. O'Connell was induced to quit the house; had the oath been administered, he would have felt it his duty respectfully to have addressed the Speaker, and enforce upon him and the house his claims to his seat.

(From a correspondent of the Morning Herald.)

Yesterday the hon. member for Clare was at the House of Commons as early as 1 o'clock; and from that time till the meeting of the house, he was engaged in giving evidence before the Select Committee on the Irish Miscellaneous and Education Estimates; and after that in the Commons Library, consulting the journals. The hon. member's intention to present himself for the purpose of claiming his seat, and that, too, under the new act, soon became known; and, consequently, by half-past 3 o'clock, some time even before the Speaker's arrival, the house was amazingly crowded with members; there could not be fewer than 300 members present; and by the time that the Speaker arrived, the members' side galleries were crowded. Under the gallery also was thronged, chiefly by peers; amongst them were the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Marquess of Anglesea, the Marquess of Salisbury, Lord Beresford, &c. In the roof of the house there were several ladies. The ministerial benches were attended by Mr. G. Dawson, Mr. Calcraft, Sir George Hill, &c. Mr. Peel did not enter till the Speaker had taken the chair; he had been absent for several days on account of ill health, and was evidently labouring under indisposition. Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald (the ex-member for Clare) was not present, at least he did not appear on the Treasury bench. On the opposition benches were Mr. Brougham, Sir James Mackintosh, Lord Althorp, Mr. Tierney, &c., most of them being provided with copies of the new act, and busily engaged in conning over its clauses. Mr. O'Connell entered the house before the Speaker. He took his seat under the gallery, introduced by Lords Duncannon and Ebrington, and went there according to the etiquette in cases of members waiting to be sworn. The hon. member was provided with the certificate from the Commissioners acting for the Lord High Steward, setting forth that he had taken the preliminary oaths of allegiance (as presented by the old law) before them; he did that on Thursday in Mr. Duncannon's office.

The Speaker having taken the chair, inquired whether there was any member to be sworn.

Mr. O'Connell, with Lord Duncannon on his right, and Lord Ebrington on his left hand, to introduce him in the customary form, forthwith passed the bar of the house, and proceeded towards the table.

Mr. Ley, the chief clerk of the house, then left his seat, proceeded to the lower end of the table, and there met Mr. O'Connell.

Mr. O'Connell handed in the certificate from the Commissioners of the Lord High Steward, his return, and his qualification.

The clerk having examined these documents, and found they were all perfectly correct, immediately opened the large box, in which are kept various official forms, &c., and took out the old oaths affixed to parchment boards, and handed them to Mr. O'Connell, together with the New Testament, on which to swear him.

Mr. O'Connell took the testament, but on the oaths being presented to him, he said, in effect, to Mr. Ley, the clerk, (the conversation was not addressed to the Speaker or the house, and, of course, it was not heard in the gallery), "I apply to take my seat under the new act. I am ready to take the oath directed to be taken by Roman Catholic members. I do not feel that I am bound to take those oaths (passing his hand over the Oaths of Supremacy, &c., to point out which he meant). Perhaps, Sir, you will state that fact to the Speaker for me—that I do not consider I ought to be called on to take other than the oath named in the new act."

Mr. Ley, the clerk, then went to the Speaker, and made the required communication, taking the old oaths with him, and pointing out the exceptions made by Mr. O'Connell.

The Speaker thereupon immediately rose, and stated (in this speech, of course, will be found in the parliamentary report) that if the old oaths were not taken, he must desire the hon. member (Mr. O'Connell) to withdraw.

Mr. O'Connell bowed to the Speaker, but neither attempted to speak nor to withdraw; he remained standing at the table, and facing the Speaker.

Mr. Brougham rose, but the Speaker prevented him from speaking, by calling out "Order, order!" thereby intimating that he could not proceed till Mr. O'Connell had withdrawn. Then again addressing Mr. O'Connell, he said, "the hon. member must withdraw."

Mr. O'Connell once more bowed, and then withdrew, but without uttering, or attempting to utter, one word.

Mr. Brougham remained on his legs, and when Mr. O'Connell had withdrawn (Mr. O'Connell resumed his seat under the gallery) Mr. B. proceeded, and moved (the details will be found in the report) that Mr. O'Connell be heard at the table, to state his reasons why he refused to take the old oaths. After much discussion, Mr. Peel's suggestion to postpone the debate till Monday was adopted. It, of course, will then take precedence of all other business, the question being one of privilege.

Mr. O'Connell had prepared himself to commence his case instantly. He had ten or eleven volumes of the journals of the house, besides several volumes of law books, &c., which were all stationed in the door-way ready for use, had the house determined to hear the hon. member for Clare.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) June 18, 1829.

By a gentleman passenger in the *Lady Douglas*, from Ross, we have been politely favoured with the Dublin Evening Post of the 19th ultimo, containing London news to the 16th. It will be seen, by reference to extracts in another column, that Mr. O'CONNELL had proceeded to the House of Commons, on the 15th May, to take his seat for Clare, and upon refusing to take the old oaths, tendered to him by the Clerk, was ordered by the Speaker to withdraw, without being allowed to explain his reasons for so doing. We cannot refrain from expressing much surprise and astonishment at this extraordinary effort to reanimate the expiring embers of intolerance, and to revive penal enactments so repeatedly pronounced disgraceful to the Statute Book, which we had been led to suppose were rendered virtually inoperative by the passing of the late Catholic Relief Bill. It now appears evident, from the late proceedings in Parliament, that the clause in the Bill relating to the qualification oaths for Members,

was intended to have any other than a retrospective tendency, and had been introduced, specially, for the purpose of annoying Mr. O'Connell for his presumption in becoming an opposing candidate to a Cabinet Minister—and also to annul the act of the Clare electors, for the substantial proof they had given of their superior attachment to the "great agitator."

It is, we think, to be regretted that Ministers, after having acquired so much credit, and reaped such laurels from the general objects of the Bill, should afford any opportunity to detract from their merits, by an overweening adherence to points incompatible with the doctrine of Catholics, and to which no Catholic will ever subscribe. As the 18th May was set apart to take the subject of Mr. O'CONNELL'S eligibility to sit under the new act, without a re-election, into consideration, our anxiety, and that of our readers, must be suspended until the next quick arrival from Great Britain, which will, no doubt, inform us how the question has been disposed of.

Tuesday last, being the anniversary of the election of Mr. ROBINSON, (of the firm of Robinson & Brooking, of this town,) as Member of Parliament for Worcester, a splendid ball and supper was given by his partner, Mr. T. H. BROOKING, at his residence, to commemorate the event.—About 9 o'clock the company, to the number of about 90, comprising most of the Ladies and Gentlemen of rank, beauty, and fashion, in the town and garrison, with Sir RICHARD GRANT and the officers of H. M. S. *Tyne*, began to assemble;—soon afterwards quadrilling commenced, and continued with unabated spirit and glee until half-past 12 o'clock, when the supper-room was thrown open, presenting tables covered with a profusion of the richest viands, fruits, wines, and rarities of various kinds, all laid out with the utmost elegance and taste. After having partaken of this sumptuous entertainment, and toasted the healths of the KING—(to which Lieut. Miller, R. N., gave great effect, by his celebrated song, "Here's a health to the King—God bless Him")—the Hon. Member for Worcester, Mr. ROBINSON,—Mrs. T. H. BROOKING and family—with great enthusiasm, some of the company began to retire;—several, however, adjourned again to the ball-room, when dancing was resumed, and kept up with additional zest, "till jorund day stood tiptoe on the misty mountain top." During the whole evening the most delicious refreshments—ices, creams, iced-wines, &c.—were distributed in the greatest abundance, while the wonted urbanity and polite attentions of the gallant host, left nothing wanting to enhance the pleasures of one of the most delightful evenings our fashionables have enjoyed for some time past.

His Honour, Chief Justice TUCKER arrived in town yesterday evening, from Harbour-Grace, having closed the Court there on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Grand Turk*, from Bermuda; Mr. and Miss Lewes, Miss Tyson, and Mrs. Richardson.—In the *Frances Russell*, from Bermuda, Mr. Dunscomb, Mr. J. Dunscomb, jun., Mr. R. Trimmingham.—In the *Lady Douglas*, from Ross, Rev. Mr. Hearn, Rev. Mr. Morison, Rev. Mr. Cleary.—Yesterday evening, in the *Triton*, from London, Mrs. Stevens and son.—Last night, in the *Sarah*, 37 days from Liverpool, Mr. John Ryan, and the Misses Brine.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Norval*, for Liverpool, Mr. and Mrs. Black.—In the *Worcester*, for Oporto, Mr. Wm. J. Hervey.

Died on Saturday evening last, after a lingering illness, HANNAH CATHERINE, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Barnes, aged 16 years.—Her funeral took place yesterday, and was respectfully attended.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.

June 11.—Brig Helen, Gibbs, Viana; 600 hds. salt. Brig Susan, Hawk, Figueira; 420 hds. salt. Brig Mary & Eliza, Doe, St. Vincent; 32 puns. rum, 68 puns. molasses.

12.—Schooner Jane & Susan, Neabit, Miramichi; 15 M. staves, 15 M. shingles, 22 M. board. Schooner Tropic, Whitman, Arichat; 30 M. lumber, 30 M. shingles, 100 bushels oats, 34 sheep. Schooner Huskisson, Cosgrove, Hamburg; bread, pork, butter, &c.

Brig Fame, Pictou; 20 pieces timber, oas, shingles, 39 M. board, 23 spars. Schooner St. Patrick, Downes, Figueira; 102 moys salt, wine and fruit.

15.—Schooner Dart, Silly, Figueira; 280 hds. salt, nuts, and sweet meats. Brig Elizabeth & Esther, Stowe, Trinidad; 81 puns. molasses, 5 puns. rum, 10 hds. and 31 bls. sugar.

Schooner Harriet, Belfontaine; Bay Vert; 24 head cattle, 12 firkins butter. Brig Grand Turk, Simpson, Bermuda; 52 puns. rum, 62 puns. molasses, 26 bls. sugar, 2000 lbs. onions.

Brig Agenoria, Whiteway, Liverpool; 2 pieces brandy, and sundry merchandise. Schooner Courier, Girroax, Antigonish; 33 M. shingles, 20 M. board, 6 oxen.

Schooner Messenger, Lubert, Dalhousie; 20 M. board and plank, 4 M. clapboard. Schooner Mermaid, Boudrot, Bay Vert; 35 M. lumber, 10 M. staves.

16.—Brig Feronia, Healy, Liverpool; 2720 bushels salt, 5 tons coal. Brig Lady Douglas, Cullen, Ross; 54 tierces porter, 83 passengers.

Brig Frances Russel, Stowe, Bermuda; 56 puncheons rum, 90 puncheons molasses.

CLEARED. June 11.—Schooner Lively, Richards, Chimoque; 10 hds. coal, 1 ton iron, 1 crate ware. Schooner Grasshopper, Landris, Sydney; ballast. Schooner Maria, Young, Charlotte Town; 5 boxes raisins, 3 hds. wine.

Cutter Prince Leopold, Hart, Demerara; 780 qts. fish. Schooner Lord Nelson, Fougere, Bay Vert; 1 hbd. and 1 bl. sugar.

12.—Brig Eliza, Ward, Cadiz; ballast. Brig Maria, Lowery, Quebec; ballast. Brig Ann, Holywell, Miramichi; ballast. Brig Speculator, Le Fevre, Gaspé; 10 kegs tobacco, 8 puns. rum, 2 puns. mola-sea, 2 hds. sugar, 2 hds. vinegar, 3 hds. cider.

13.—Schooner Mary, Mermaid, Bay Vert; 14 bls. sugar, 6 dozen Peter's lines. Schooner Argyle, Sutherland, P. E. Island; 20 boxes, 50 half-boxes raisins.

Schooner Eliza, Boudrot, Arichat; ballast. Brig Harmony, Dixon, Richebucto; ballast. Schooner Active, Le Blanc, Bay Vert; 3 bls. sugar, and sundry merchandise.

Schooner Marie Catherine, Jurest, Quebec; 960 qts. fish. Schooner Fair Trader, Gardner, Halifax; 1 qr.-cask wine, 1 bl. pork, 170 ox hides, 150 calf-skins, 10 kegs lard. Schooner Mary & Ann, Cliff, Liverpool; 13307 gallons oil—8602 seal skins.

Brig Worcester, Thornton, Oporto; 2330 qts. fish. 16.—Brig Mary, Laird, Viana; 2052 qts. fish. Schooner Liberty, Spear, Figueira; 1320 qts. fish. Schooner Happy Return, Webster, P. E. Island; 2 puns. rum, 2 puns. molasses, 1 tierce and 3 bls. sugar, and sundry merchandise.

17.—Schooner Rival, Bliss, St. John's, (N. B.); ballast. Brig Sylph, Underhill, Liverpool; 30007 gallons oil, 7400 seal skins.

Brig Concord, Bedford, Waterford; 1750 qts. fish. Brig Mary & Betsey, Pitt, Richebucto; ballast. Schooner Hannah, Belfontaine, Arichat; ballast.

HARBOUR-GRACE.

ENTERED.

June 6.—Schooner Ann, Sanders, Hamburg; Snow Ariadne, Blackaller, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

June 6.—Brigantine Cleopatra, Hewitt, Quebec. 11.—Schooner Charlotte, Plunkham, Halifax.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

June 5.—Snow Bowes, Fawcett, Liverpool. 8.—Schooner Dolphin, Philp, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

June 8.—Brig Lark, Pynn, Liverpool. 9.—Brig Faith, Moores, Tobago.

Sales at Auction.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock, ON THE WHARF OF

Robinson & Brooking,

30 DRUMS Turkey pulled Figs, 10 Hds Turkey sultana Raisins, 5 Bags Pepper, 20 Boxes Lemons, 10 Bags Coffee, 5 Kegs negrohead Tobacco.

Also,

16 Firkins BUTTER, to be Sold without reserve.

June 18:

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

At the STORE of the Subscriber,

50 FIRKINS Butter, just received from Quebec,

100 Boxes Soap, 10 Hogsheads Vinegar, 1 Hogshead loaf Sugar, 200 Bushels Oats, 10 Crates assorted Earthenware, 50 Pair Blankets, 50 Pieces Bombasets, 100 Pieces printed Cottons, 50 Dozen Cotton Shirts, 10 Pieces Flushing, 20 Ditto Blanketing.

R. R. WAKEHAM.

June 18.

Peremptory Sale.

On TUESDAY next,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Wm. & Henry Thomas,

A TRUNK of well assorted RIBANDS, belonging to an Intestate Estate, and ordered by the Administrators to be Sold, without the least reserve.

Also,

A large quantity of SLOPS in a damaged state, consisting of Cloth and Flushing Jackets and Trowsers, and Pea Jackets; Check, Baize, and Flannel Shirts, 10 Pieces red, white, and yellow Flannel, 2 Pieces Baize, 3 Ditto white Plains, 100 Assorted Shawls, of good quality, and hand-some patterns.

These also being a Consignment, are ordered to be Sold, without reserve to close Sales. June 18.

BLANK Custom-House Reports, Bills of Lading, Indentures, Shipping Papers, and other Blanks for Sale at the Office of this paper.

Sales at Auction.

TO-MORROW,

At 12 o'clock,

At the CUSTOM-HOUSE,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

The same having been seized for illegal importation, and condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court of this Island,

VIZ.

- 1 CASE Champagne,
- 1 Case Sauterne Wine,
- 1 Case Claret ditto,
- 8 Kegs Tripe,
- 2 Ditto pearl Barley,
- 18 Foreign Hams,
- 1 Ditto Linen Table Cloth,
- 4 Chests Bohea Tea,
- 1 Box Imperial ditto,
- 1 Cr.-Chest } Hyson Tea,
- 1 Box
- 1 Hogshead Brandy,
- 2 Boxes Segars,
- 7 Demijohns Geneva,
- 2 Ditto foreign Vinegar,
- 25 Champagne Glasses,
- 13 Tumblers,
- 2 Wine Glasses,
- 3 Bags Nails,
- 2 Packages dried Beef.

A. H. BROOKING,
Collector.
GEORGE BAYLY,
Comptroller.

Custom-House, St. John's,
15th June, 1829.

On FRIDAY the 26th instant,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

In Princess-street,

THE Annual Rent, for a term of 30 years, renewable in 2 lots, as they at present stand divided between AMBROSE TIMEWELL on the one side, and PATRICK KENNEDY and WILLIAM M'GRATH on the other.—All that spot or space of ground late in the occupation of WILLIAM TAMLIN and his tenants, admeasuring 50 feet in front and rear, 48 feet on the East, and 49 feet on the West side, together with the buildings and erections thereon, which are to be put in complete tenantable repair, at the expense of the purchaser. No dwelling will be allowed to be built in the rear.

Also,

The Annual Rent, for a term of 30 years, renewable in 2 lots, equally divided.—All that space or spot of ground, late in the occupation of JOHN QUICK and his tenants, admeasuring 50 feet square, together with the buildings and erections thereon, which are entirely taken down, and rebuilt in front, at the expense of the purchaser.—No dwelling will be allowed to be built in the rear.

N. B.—Conditions will be made known at the time and place of Sale.

GEORGE HOLBROOK,
Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office,
June 17th, 1829.

Notices.

REQUIRED for the Service of the Royal Engineer Department,

- ROSEHEAD—4-inch—2 cwt,
- CLASP ditto—2½ ditto—2 ditto,
- BRADS } 1½ ditto—1 ditto,
- } Assorted—1 ditto,
- HINGES } Butt—3-inch—12 dozen,
- } Ditto—2 ditto—9 ditto.

Such persons as may be desirous of tendering are requested to send Sealed Tenders, in triplicate, addressed to the Subscriber, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at noon. Payment to be made in Sterling.

C. W. BEVERLEY,
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
June 11, 1829.

A Card.

THE Editor of the Harbour-Grace and Carboneur Weekly Journal, with feelings of deep regret, begs to announce to his Subscribers and Friends, his inability (through serious indisposition) to publish the Journal this week; for which he most earnestly begs their kind indulgence.

We know the foregoing to be correct,

J. ROCHFORD,
J. WALSH, M. D.

St. John's, 17th June, 1829.

THE Treasurer of the Orphan Asylum School acknowledges having received from the Managers of the Amateur Theatre, through the hands of JAMES CLIFT, Esq., the sum of 13l. 6s. in aid of its funds.
June 18.

Notices.

REQUIRED for Service Royal Engineer Department, the undermentioned materials, VIZ.

- BOARDS } 1-inch—feet, 22,000 (pine),
- } Clap " 14,250
- PLANK } 3-inch " 700 (Pine),
- } 2-inch " 10,750
- GUMHEADS } Spruce—22 feet long—6 inches in small end—No. 120,
- } Fir—22 ditto, 6 do., No. 90.
- SHINGLES—No. . . 77,000, (pine)
- GLASS—8 x 10—panes—No. . . 276.
- BRICKS—No. . . 10,500 (of good quality),
- } For a Flag Staff—(spruce)—1,
- SPARS } For a Ladder Piece—(spruce)—1,
- } 25 feet,
- SAND—Bushels—No. . . 1500,
- TIMBER—Cubic feet—500,
- LATHS—4 feet—No. . . 2000,
- SPRUCE KNEES (large)—No. . . 16,
- FIRE-WOOD STICKS—8 feet—No. . . 125,
- LONGERS—18 feet long—No. . . 20.

Such persons as may be desirous of tendering for the same, are requested to send sealed tenders, in triplicate, addressed to the Subscriber, on or before MONDAY the 22d instant, at noon. Payment to be made in Sterling, upon the articles being approved by the Commanding Engineer.

C. W. BEVERLEY,
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
15th June, 1829.

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.

Carboneur, 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.

RICHARD H. MARTIN,

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

HAVING commenced business on his own account, as TAILOR, PELIASE AND HAIT 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. MICHELL'S, will be thankfully and punctually attended to.

May 28.

Duggan & Birragan,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS AND HAIT-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 Cassimers,
An assortment of fancy silk and Marseilles Waistcoat Patterns,
Drills, &c. &c.
May 28.

For Liverpool.

The first-class, British-built
Brig HEBE,

(Copper fastened and coppered),

WM. FIELD, Master;

Has room for a few tons of Goods on Freight, and excellent accommodations for Passengers.—For further particulars, apply to the Master on board, or to
June 18. ROBERT ALSOP & Co.

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

PATRICK MORRIS.

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 purchase money, on approved security.

May 21.

FOR FOREIGN CHARTER,

Freight or Hire, coastways, for the season,

The good and substantial

Schooner RAMBLER,

Burthen per Register 112 tons.

Application to be made to

STEPHEN RYAN.

June 4.

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 300 hds. 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.

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.

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

PATRICK MORRIS.

March 5.

On Sale.

Salt afloat.

257 Tons of SALT,

Just received from Liverpool by the Brig Harriet, AND FOR SALE, by HENDERSON, BLAND & Co. June 18.

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.

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.

Robinson & Brooking

OFFER FOR SALE,

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES,

Most of which they have recently imported,

VIZ.

IRISH and prime American Pork,
Superfine Hamburg Flour,
Bread, Oatmeal, Pease,
Irish and Hamburg Butter, of excellent quality,
Rum, Molasses,
Brown Sugar, in barrels, tierces, and hogsheads,
Refined Sugar, by the hogshead or cwt.,
East India ditto, in bags,
India Crape Dresses, Shawls and Scarfs,
Bandannoes, Nankeens,
Long Cloths,
Hyson, Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas, direct from the East India-house,
Port Wine, in pipes, hds., thirds, and qr.-casks, 3, 2, and 1 alundes, and by the dozen,
Madeira, Bronte Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines, in wood, and in bottles,
Geneva Brandy,
Alo 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 twisted Cordage, of all sizes,
Lines and Twines,
Cod and Caplin Seines,
Cod Bags,
Mackerel and east 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.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

BRINE, MURCH & Co.

ALL 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,



Poets' Corner.

A NEW VERSION OF THE POPULAR SONG
"HOME, SWEET HOME."

We may wander 'mid regions more fair than our own,
Where the breezes blow softer, and earth is more bright;
But it is not the beauty of nature alone
That awakens the soul to the purest delight;
Home, home! sweet, sweet home!
A charm is still wanting,—th' enchantment of home.

We may gaze upon skies of a lovelier blue
Than the cloudier heaven that look'd o'er our birth,
And tread among flow'rs of more exquisite hue
Than the blossoms that droop on our own native earth;
Vainly, vainly we roam,
A charm is still wanting,—th' enchantment of home.

We may linger with eve in some far happy vale,
Where calmly the day melts away like a dream;
While the nightingale pours on the stillness her tale,
And silence, enraptured, listens her theme;
Home, home! sweet, sweet home!
Oh, a charm is still wanting,—th' enchantment of home.

And say why the deep throb of feeling is still?
And whence is the sigh, and the quick starting tear?
Alas! let the region be bright as it will,
The enchantment of home can alone make it dear;
Home, home! sweet, sweet home!
One charm is still wanting,—and that charm is home.

SONG.

(From an unpublished M.S. Drama.)

EMMA.

O'er the sky the lightning flashes,
'Gainst the shore the wild wave dashes,—
Hear'st thou the sea-mew's scream?
Clouds o'er clouds are slowly sailing,
Till o'er land and sea prevailing,
Shroud they Phœbus' setting beam.

HENRY.

What care we, tho' skies are darkling,
If but woman's eye be sparkling?—
All unheard is then the storm:
While on woman's breast reclining—
Round our neck her white arms twining—
Scarcely is feared o'er death's dark form.

EMMA.

Fly, yet fly—delay no longer—
Loudly blows the blast and stronger—
Sure destruction rides the gale!
Woman, when she soothes life's sorrows,
Love's serene smile but borrows—
Can that smile the light'ning quell?

HENRY.

Oh! if woman's soft persuasion—
Beauty's brightest emanation—
Can the pangs of death assuage;
Light thy smile with love's bright glances—
Love, that man's whole soul entrances—
Smile—and let the tempest rage.

(From the Liverpool Albion, April 20.)

MR. HUSKISSON AND THE FREE TRADE SYSTEM.

On Monday night, during the debate on the state of the silk trade, Mr. Huskisson addressed the House of Commons in defence of the principles of commercial policy which he had had the honour of bringing before the House and the country. We cannot, in justice to our Right Hon. Representative, withhold from our readers the following triumphant defence of his character and his principles:—

"One word," said the Right Hon. Gentleman, "in relation to the position in which I stand individually towards the changes that have been made within the last few years in our commercial policy. My Hon. Friend (Mr. Baring), the Member for Callington, has alluded to the vituperation, to the endless obloquy, to the calumny that has been heaped on me, as the organ of the government by which these changes were effected. I assure my Hon. Friend that, when I felt it to be my duty to recommend the alterations that have been so beneficially made in the commercial and navigation laws of the country, I clearly foresaw all the obloquy and vituperation that have been heaped on me. I knew that individuals and parties would visit on me the sufferings brought about by their own indiscretion, or by other causes, over which I could have no control. But, while I clearly foresaw all this, I did not the less clearly see, nor the less forcibly feel, that I owed it to myself, as a Member of this House, and as a Minister of the Crown, to recommend a particular line of policy, however distasteful that policy might be to interested individuals, and however likely it might be to give rise to misrepresentations of my motives and objects, when my conscience told me it was that most certain to promote the general welfare of my country. (Hear, hear.)—I felt that no man was fitted to preside over the commercial interests of a great country, who was not ready to sacrifice personal feelings to the public benefit—(hear)—that no man should be a British Minister who was not above all such individual consideration. (Hear.) Having felt this, I calmly and steadily persevered in what my conscience told me was my duty. Nor am I without my reward; for, when I am told of the disadvantages which individuals have experienced from the changes which I was an instrument in introducing into our commercial system, I say, in reply, that those changes have tended, more than all other events or measures, to impress the country and foreign states with just notions of the value of an

unrestricted commercial intercourse, and with a conviction of the mischievous absurdity of commercial jealousies and attempts at commercial monopoly. The present wise system of commercial policy has inculcated an important doctrine in the pacific relations of one country to another—in showing that state is not enriched by the impoverishment of another, but that mutual interchange of their respective produce is the only sure basis of mutual prosperity. By this it has tended, and will daily tend, more to prevent contests for objects of commercial selfishness—to avoid a recurrence of those naval wars which, in the end, injure the manufacturing greatness of all the parties engaged in it. It has given rise to just notions of commercial intercourse with colonies, by putting an end to those petty rivalries in which colonies hitherto had involved the mother countries. Was this mere assertion? Let the extraordinary fact in the history of the country, that for fifteen years we have enjoyed a commercial peace with the world; that, for the first time during so many years, Parliament has not been called upon by the Crown to protect with a naval and military force some colonial commercial right, or to resist some commercial outrage—answer the question. (Hear, hear.)—By the general principles of our present liberal system of commercial policy, we have disarmed other countries of their former usual resource of excluding our manufactures, by convincing them that they must, more than ourselves, suffer by a retaliation of their conduct. I will go farther and say, that, if we had not altered our prohibitive laws, we should since have been engaged in a mischievous war with some state like ourselves, equally blind to our own interests. The present repudiated free trade system, then, not only tends to allay irritation and preserve peace to the colonies, but to prevent war with other nations. The Hon. Member for Newark (Mr. Sadler) says, he will at a proper opportunity enter into a discussion on the principle of free trade. I shall not now, therefore, anticipate that discussion, and shall only say, that whenever it takes place he will find me ready to meet him. May I, without expatiating on the subject, ask another Hon. Member a question, which I have frequently asked the Hon. Member in vain, namely, what does he mean by the terms "free trade?" Will he tell me what object does he wish to see accomplished, what evils to be remedied, which the present system fails to accomplish, or fails to remedy? What would he permit, or what would he restrict, in our commercial system that it is not now permitted or restricted? Will the Hon. Member, instead of permitting himself to be run away with by vague words, give us a definite meaning of all the evils which he conceives to be rolled up in the phrase "free trade?" (Hear, hear.)—By acting on the principles of free trade, I understand that we ought to lessen or remove every restriction on our commerce that tends unnecessarily to cramp the energies of individual enterprise, without benefiting the revenue. Those principles I have long advocated, and will continue to uphold; for I am satisfied by experience, that gradual relaxation of our restrictive system has been invariably followed by gradual improvement in our manufactures, in our commerce, and in our revenue. (Hear, hear.)—In those principles, I trust my Right Hon. Friend (Mr. V. Fitzgerald) will persevere, despite of clamour, misrepresentation, and obloquy. He may count on my cordial assistance; for I will never cease to advocate the principles of the changes in our commercial system, of which I have been the official instrument, so long as I continue to be supported, as I have been, by the general sense of Parliament and the country. So long as I uphold those principles, I am satisfied so long shall I be enabling the country to support its burdens, and to advance in commercial and manufacturing prosperity. I feel proud in having had a share in establishing a system of commercial dealing, which I am convinced is the most advantageous to the general interest of the country that could have been adopted. By it the energies of the empire at large will be cultivated, its industry and capital most advantageously applied, and its resources placed in the most favourable condition for meeting the exigencies of those wars to which all great commercial nations are exposed, and which they should never be unprepared for. With respect to the motion before the House, I shall only add, that I entirely concur with my Right Hon. Friend (Mr. V. Fitzgerald), that the best mode to preserve, and increase, and improve silk manufactures in this country, is to persist in the present policy of the government."

THE RIOTS AT ROCHDALE, MANCHESTER, &c.

Twenty-five persons apprehended in the riot at Rochdale, mentioned in our last week's Chronicle, underwent an examination on Saturday last, which resulted in the discharge of seven out of custody, and the committal of twenty-three to Lancaster Castle for trial. At the close of the examination, the prisoners were placed under escort of a troop of the 1st Dragoon Guards, and conveyed to the lockups, where they were lodged under the safeguard of five soldiers of the 67th foot. When the dragoons had retired a mob collected round the lockups, and began to throw stones at the soldiers; a number of women among the crowd encouraged them to this outrage. One of the soldiers being struck on the head with a stone, by which he was severely cut, his comrades fired blank cartridges over the heads of the people for the purpose of intimidating them.—While this was going forward, a reinforcement of a sergeant and six soldiers arrived, making a force of twelve men. The mob still continuing to throw stones, the soldiers loaded their muskets with ball, and fired over the heads of the people. By this discharge a boy, about six years old, son of Mr. S. Stott, corn-dealer, who was standing at a window in the top story of his father's mill, at some distance

from the lockups, was unfortunately shot. He lingered until Wednesday morning, when he expired. As the mob kept still rushing on, throwing stones, and expressing a determination to rescue the prisoners, the soldiers again loaded, and, in their own defence and for the security of the prisoners, continued firing amongst the crowd, until they had discharged 85 shots, by which the following persons were killed on the spot:—Abraham Taylor, aged 35, (killed in the act of throwing stones, and after his death a stone was found in each of his hands,) Thomas Buckley, and two men named Scholefield and Walton. A party of the dragoons hearing the discharge of musketry, hastened to the spot, and, making a charge upon the people, soon dispersed them. The remainder of the foot soldiers in the town also went to the assistance of their comrades, and charged the mob with the bayonet. Besides those who were killed, about 25 persons were wounded, some with ball, and others with sabre and bayonet; of whom two are not expected to recover, namely, Isaac Turner, wounded by a musket-ball in the abdomen, and a person named Healy, the son of a widow, who was looking on, and was shot through the lungs. The prisoners on Thursday still remained in the lockups, under the protection of a strong guard, it being considered unsafe to send them off until the arrival of a further reinforcement of military, which was expected in the course of the day. The inquest was also expected to be held on that day. In Manchester, on Tuesday, considerable alarm was kept up, and some mischief done in the way of plundering provision-shops and robbing decent passengers, by gangs of known thieves, and by a mob of dissolute women and idle boys. On Wednesday the town remained free from any outrages which had been committed on the two days preceding. Parties of cavalry, four troops of the Enniskillen Dragoons, having arrived, patrolled the town in every direction, and a strong detachment of the 87th Fusiliers was expected from Chester; about 300 of the respectable inhabitants had been sworn in, and summoned to attend as special constables, and a number of gentlemen were also sworn in to patrol the streets on horseback. Fifty-seven persons in the whole were apprehended during the three days, five of whom were on Tuesday committed to Lancaster Castle for trial.—A trifling disturbance took place at Stockport on Thursday evening, originating in the populace booting and throwing stones at the military, but it was suppressed without much trouble.—In Spitalfields the silk-weavers have within the last week betaken themselves to a system of outrage, destroying work in the looms, and inflicting personal violence on people obnoxious to them, which will probably lead to consequences more seriously affecting themselves than they have hitherto imagined. We are not aware of any rioting in any other quarter.—Liverpool Chronicle, May 9.

UNPARALLELED PERFORMANCE—GRAND TROTTING MATCH FOR £400.

(From the Waterford Chronicle, May 2.)

The long talked-of trotting match between Rattler, the American horse, and Miss Turner, the Welsh mare, was decided on Saturday, over ten miles of ground, between Cambridge and Godmanchester, commencing at the second mile stone from Cambridge, and terminating at the twelfth. This was the first occasion on which the merits of Rattler had been brought into action in this country, although he had won all his matches in America. The fame of Tom Thumb, his brother traveller from New York, who recently trotted 100 miles in little more than ten hours, had placed Rattler so high in the scale of excellence, however, that few persons could be found to bet against him, and consequently the match produced but little speculation. By the articles it was stipulated that the mare should have a minute's start, which, upon calculation, was estimated at about 600 yards in distance. A meeting between the proprietors of each horse took place at the Hoop, in Cambridge, on Friday evening, when the time, place of trotting, and some other necessary preliminaries, were adjusted; but betting was still shy, and two to one on Rattler would be accepted only to a very trifling amount. Some small bets were made on time, the American being backed to do ten miles in 32 minutes. Twelve o'clock being the time appointed for starting, shortly before that hour both the animals and their proprietors were at the starting stone. Rattler was ridden by William Haggerty, the American groom; he rode with a common snaffle bit and martingale, without spurs. The mare was ridden by little Davy, boots and spurs. According to the terms of the match, the American groom was to weigh ten stone, while the mare was not confined to weight; and Davy, saddle and all, did not weigh more than seven stone. The colour of the horse was dark bay, and the mare a chestnut; both were about the same size, fifteen hands two inches, and in age, we believe, they were pretty much upon a par—between eight and nine years. The coat of the American was rough, while that of the mare was sleek, and indicative of fine training. The umpires chosen were Mr. Morton, junior, of Epsom, for the proprietor of the American, and Mr. Angles, for the proprietor of the mare. The former, of course, rode with the mare, and the latter with the horse, with the understanding, according to the terms of the articles, that should either break from the trot into a gallop, he or she should be turned round, according to the usual laws of trotting. Shortly after twelve, all being in readiness, the road was cleared, and at a given signal the mare was started at a spanking pace, or at least 20 miles an hour. A clear minute having elapsed, Rattler, who was all activity and impatience, as if perfectly conscious of the struggle he was about to be engaged in, was then let go, and almost instantaneously laid himself down to his work with extraor-

dinary speed. It was soon seen that he was gaining on the mare; and he was urged, we think rather unwisely, to increase his pace, and improve his advantage. Both soon broke out into a profuse perspiration; and, by the conclusion of the third mile, Rattler was fast closing on the mare, and in about half a mile further he was alongside of her. The mare was now urged to increased swiftness, and in consequence broke, and was turned twice. This accident gave Rattler, who kept on steadily to his work, an additional advantage, and by the fourth mile he headed her in grand style. Still the mare proceeded with unabated vigour, while Rattler, on passing the fifth mile-stone, was full sixty yards in advance, and his proprietor called to the groom to keep steady, an order which he obeyed, and kept pulling the horse with all his strength. Both horse and man were now in a complete bath of sweat, and, in the course of the sixth mile, in which there was a slight descent, the mare broke, and was turned no less than four times, a circumstance, in our opinion, attributable to one of her friends riding too close to her quarters, and urging her to increased exertion. In passing through the village of Fenny Stanton, the horse was full 200 yards in front, when a sharp trotter laid alongside of him, and produced such a degree of irritation, that it required all the physical strength of the groom to hold him in so as to prevent his breaking. Interference and remonstrance at last prevented the continuance of this unfair conduct; but the effect of it was, that the mare, who had been going in admirable style, although she broke four times afterwards, was fast gaining on the horse, and had approached within 90 yards of him at the commencement of the ninth mile. From the short distance which was yet to be completed, and from the difficulty of checking the progress of the horse, it was now clear that the mare had not a chance, and, in fact, at the close of the tenth mile, the horse was full sixty yards in front, having completed the distance in thirty minutes and forty seconds!—a feat unparalleled in the history of horse flesh in this country. The time of the mare was thirty-one minutes and forty-two seconds, and, making allowances for breaking and turning, the credit due to her was scarcely inferior to that given to the horse. In speed, the latter, however, had a decided advantage. Giving to Rattler all due praise, and he certainly must be pronounced a phenomenon, we must still say that the mare has proved herself the fastest trotter which has been yet bred in this country; and as a brood mare, for which her master intends her, must be highly valuable. The horse and mare were then walked gently back to Fenny Stanton, a distance of two miles and a half, where the American groom dismounted, and went to scale; his weight being then found, including the saddle, and without the bridle, upwards of 10st. 5lbs. With this the umpire of the mare expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and thus ended this extraordinary match, in a manner highly honourable to all parties, and without the most distant approach to wrangle on either side.—Such a match is unprecedented; and when it is considered that, in the short distance of four miles, the American, having given a full minute's start, overtook the mare going at the rate of twenty miles an hour, some estimate may be formed of his almost incredible speed; and when to this is added the fact of his carrying so much extra weight, the task becomes the more surprising. There was some talk of a fresh match, for a longer distance, but this was met by the owner of Rattler offering to back him against any thing living, for any distance in or out of harness, for any sum from 200l. to 5000l.

HALIFAX, MAY 27.

A conflagration has taken place in Prince Edward Island, attended with circumstances of a most painful and melancholy nature. On Wednesday evening a house occupied by the family of Captain Stewart, of the Royal Artillery, that gentleman having just left home for this garrison, where he is stationed, was discovered to be on fire.—The rapidity of the flames was such as to preclude the possibility of saving the building; and after ascertaining as was supposed that the children were safe, Mrs. Stewart retired in a state easily to be conceived, to a neighbouring house. She had previously we understand examined the bed in which a little daughter of 9 years of age usually slept, and finding it vacant, felt assured that she had been removed.—Unfortunately, however, the child had been placed in another room, and a terrific shriek when too late, announced to those who had assembled, the perilous situation of the infant. To save her at this period was impossible; but a brother named Hugh, about 12 years of age, immediately penetrated the blazing building, and was extricated by persons from without. Prompted by feelings of affection for a favourite sister, and actuated by a desperate heroism above his years, and which, had he been spared, would have rendered him an ornament to his country in after life, he evaded the watchfulness of his preservers, again dashed into the house, and the falling in of the roof terminated the existence of these interesting innocents. An attempt to administer consolation to the distressed parents of these ill-fated beings, would be premature and unavailing. Time alone can alleviate their woes, and soothe their sorrows, under the guidance of that being, who, in his inscrutable wisdom, has permitted this visitation; but who, in hours of deepest affliction, and in moments of the most cheerless despondence and intense gloom, can shed a ray of light and peace upon the disordered and distracted minds, and point to scenes of happiness hereafter.

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