



# Newfoundland.

No. 102.

THURSDAY, July 2, 1829.

Sixpence.

**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, con-  
sisting of Cod and Caplin Seines; Salmon, Mac-  
kerel, Herring, and Cast Nets; No. and flat Can-  
vass; St. Peter's Lines and Twines,  
Calum, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine,  
Boots, Shoes, Baryels, and Sole Leather,  
Soup and Candles, in boxes,  
Tinware and Earthenware,  
Anchors and Grappels,  
Paints, Paint-Oil, and Spirits Turpentine,  
India Bandannoes, Nanken, and Craps 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.-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 Lon-  
don; *Abeona* from Teignmouth; *Mayflower*  
from Waterford; and on hand of former importa-  
tions,

**AND**  
**FOR SALE,**  
BY  
**Brown, Hoyles & Co.**

**PRIME** Irish Pork,  
Ditto Beef,  
Irish and Hamburg Butter,  
Westphalia Hams,  
Bread, Flour, Oatmeal,  
Lexia Raisins in barrels,  
Rum, Molasses,  
Soap, Tobacco,  
Cordage of all sizes,  
Nails ditto,  
Cod and Caplin Seines,  
Mackerel and Herring Nets,  
Lines, Twines, Oakum,  
Pitch, Tar,  
Flat and No. Canvass, of all descriptions,  
Cognac Brandy,  
Cotton and red Shirts, in bales,  
Flinshings 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.

**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 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.

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

BY  
**HUNTERS**  
& Co.  
**2 CAPLIN** Seines, 18 feet, 30 fathoms,  
2 Ditto ditto, 20 ditto, 30 ditto,  
2 Ditto ditto, 22 ditto, 30 ditto,  
2 Ditto ditto, 22 ditto, 35 and 40 ditto,  
1 Cod ditto, 40 ditto, 60 ditto,  
1 Snipe-fish Bunt,  
Herring Nets,  
Mackerel ditto,  
And Fishing Lines.  
May 21.

*Imported in the Brig Arno, from Waterford,*  
**AND FOR SALE,**  
BY  
**JOHN CUSACK,**  
*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.

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

**Notices.**

**Genteel Lodgings.**  
MRS. TRAVERS having taken that excellent  
and commodious BRICK HOUSE in King's  
Place, belonging to the late Dr. WARNER, 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 Out-  
ports, Masters of Vessels, &c. &c.  
June 11.

**Take Notice.**  
JOHN BALL, of Carrick-on-Suir, having be-  
come the rightful heir to the Ballygriffin pro-  
perty, 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 Val-  
len, Placentia Bay, deceased, are requested to pre-  
sent them, duly attested, and those indebted to said  
Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Pay-  
ment to  
DAVID TASKER,  
Administrator.  
Per his Attorney, JOHN SINCLAIR.  
May 21.

**Duggan & Birragan,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILORS AND HABIT-  
MAKERS,  
BEG leave respectfully to inform their friends and  
the public generally, that they have commen-  
ced business in a house two doors South of the pre-  
mises 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 Waist-  
coat Patterns,  
Drills, &c. &c.  
May 28.

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

**STATE OF IRELAND.**

*(From the Dublin Weekly Register, May 2.)*  
The newspapers which so long traded upon our  
dissentions, which represented every outrage and  
crime in the old system as a reason why emancipa-  
tion ought to be withheld, have adapted their tactics  
to the circumstances of the times, and they now ac-  
scribe every crime and calamity to emancipation hav-  
ing been given. Public affairs will, for the future,  
be discussed in these organs of faction, as if there  
never were outrages until now, and as if every mis-  
fortune incidental to our condition proceeded from  
emancipation. We must put the public, we must  
put the British press, to whom we particularly ad-  
dress ourselves, upon their guard against this fraud  
about to be practised upon public credulity. This  
attempt to keep alive Protestant suspicion, protract  
the period of peace and union, by representing the  
remedy as the cause of the disorder.

We should neither underrate nor overvalue the  
benefits of emancipation. It will work, not by mi-  
racles, but by means. The effects of ages of mis-  
rule cannot pass away in an hour. As the sea con-  
tinues disturbed after the tempest which caused it  
has subsided, so our social system will continue to  
exhibit symptoms of past misgovernment, even after  
the misgovernment itself shall have ceased to be.—  
Emancipation is not magic, it is justice; and even  
Ireland, disorganised as she is by injustice, cannot  
long resist the ameliorating influence of justice upon  
unskilful. The warmest advocate of emancipation  
has not exaggerated the benefits of that measure.  
But its effects must be progressive, not instantaneous,  
in their operation. Before the natural relations of  
society are restored, many wrongs will be inflicted,  
many outrages committed, the consequences of past  
misgovernment. The public mind should be prepa-  
red for this, and for the factious and unprincipled use  
which will be made of it. We deem it a duty dis-  
tinctly to state our opinion, that, compared with the  
last three years, the next two or three will show an  
increase of outrage and crime, arising from a revien,  
not political or religious causes.

It is necessary to give our reasons why we think  
there will be a temporary increase of crime. The  
first is, the suppression of the Association. The  
withdrawal of the extraordinary influence of that bo-  
dy over the popular mind, before there has been time  
to substitute any other influence capable of control-  
ling the people. That the association had vast in-  
fluence, and exercised it in repressing popular out-  
rage, none but the most uncandid will deny. It  
produced tranquillity, but could not create content.  
It was that still, that torpid, that hollow tranquillity,  
which, in the moral as well as in the physical world,  
often precedes the most dreadful convulsions of na-  
ture. The legislature has wisely and humanely  
withdrawn the grievances by which these elements  
of national convulsion were collected. But the le-  
gislation has not been able to correct all the vices  
which that system engendered. The supercilious  
domination—the grasping and cruel rapacity of the  
ascendant caste over those whom they considered a  
degraded and conquered race; the consequent es-  
trangement, distrust, and hatred of the degraded,  
who regarded their superiors as oppressors, not pro-  
tectors. These evils still remain in full operation—  
these still find the landlord too often the unfeeling  
tyrant, the peasant the exasperated slave;—the for-  
mer incapable of viewing a Catholic as his fellow-  
man—the latter still the avenger of his own wrongs,  
without having now the countervailing influence of  
the association to control his exasperation.

Agrarian crimes will, from this cause, we fear, be  
prevalent for some time. There is also another rea-  
son—the disfranchisement of the forty-shilling  
freeholders. Before society has yet amalgamated,  
before the passions have had time to cool, this law is  
a premium to the landlord to dispossess his tenant,  
and an excitement to the tenant to commit reprisals  
upon his landlord. Here, then, is a fruitful source  
of popular outrage, not caused by emancipation, but  
caused by a collateral measure, which is immediate  
in mischief, while emancipation must, from its nature,  
be gradual and progressive in good.  
We throw out these observations, not alone as a  
warning to those who may be told that all future  
evils are caused by emancipation, but also to land-  
lords, that they may be induced not to act so as to  
provoke crimes, by which they themselves must suf-  
fer. Emancipation will, we repeat, do all the good  
which has been promised; but much of its celerity  
in conferring blessings must depend upon the gentry

LONDON, MAY 16.

of Ireland themselves. The Catholics have, and we say it with pleasure, met the legislature in a proper spirit. They are ready to bury the past in oblivion, to meet with good will and affection their fellow-men, they have already evinced the most kind and cordial feeling. It remains to be seen whether the ascendancy party will evince a kindred virtue. It remains to be seen whether their loyalty is but a name, their professions of religion but a mockery; or whether, as good subjects and good christians, they will aid the view of the legislature, meet their equals in rank with conciliation, and be the paternal guardians and protectors, not oppressors and rapacious destroyers of the poor. If the ascendancy party act in this way, peace, harmony, and prosperity will speedily follow emancipation. If otherwise, they may retard, but cannot prevent the final consummation of its inestimable blessings.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 11.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES.

Colonel SITHORPE said, that on Tuesday last he asked the Secretary for the Home Department respecting an advertisement which appeared in a Dublin paper, in which a Dr. Curtis was called the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, and a Dr. Murray the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. To that question the Right Hon. Gentleman was not so courteous as to return an answer. He now begged to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman under what sanction those two self-created beings were named in the advertisement?

MR. PEEL was sorry that there had been any appearance of discourtesy on his part on a former night, but he could assure the Hon. Member that he put no question on that occasion. He made several observations, but concluded without proposing a question. The Hon. Member now wished to know by what authority two self-created beings were named in a certain advertisement. It was not in his power to give the Hon. Member a satisfactory answer upon that point. He could only say that by the late Act of Parliament for affording relief to the Roman Catholics, certain powers devolved on the Attorney-General for Ireland, who had received instructions studiously to enforce the law. Whether the circumstances to which the Hon. Member had called his attention was an infraction of the law, was a point on which he thought it would be improper to pronounce an opinion. He could only repeat that the Attorney-General for Ireland had received general instructions to enforce the law, and that no doubt he would do so.

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

SILVER COINAGE.

On the question that the Committee of Supply be postponed on Monday,

Mr. HUME said, he wished to call the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the circumstance that some bills had been drawn on the public treasury of this country, at the almost incredible date of eight months. He had seen two bills, one for 3000l. and the other for 4000l., drawn on the public treasury by David Rothschild, of Paris, and made payable at the Bank of England eight months after date. It certainly appeared extraordinary that an individual should be allowed to draw on the treasury at such a date, unless there were specific reasons for it. Might he attribute it to the difficulty which he knew the treasury had experienced of obtaining money during the last twelve months?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the Hon. Member was right in supposing that there were peculiar circumstances attending the transaction in question. About the autumn of last year it was thought probable that the gradual withdrawal of the 1l. notes would render it necessary to increase the silver coinage of the larger pieces, namely, crowns and half-crowns. The silver for this purpose was procured abroad, and paid for in the manner mentioned by the Hon. Member for this reason—that the bills would not become payable until the coinage was in such a state as to enable the Government to meet them. It happened, however, that the demand for the coinage was not so great as had been expected, and therefore the remainder of the silver was sold at the price which was given for it to meet the bills.

Mr. HUME wished to know what interest was paid on the money borrowed?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, 4 per cent.; but the profit arising from the coinage paid the interest, and all other charges connected with the transaction.

Mr. BARING said, the profit arising from silver coinage was large. Therefore, he thought the transaction must have been attended with considerable loss, if it absorbed all the profit in this case. He wished this question of the coinage had been brought under the consideration of the House. The whole operation appeared to be an ill-judged one. It was impossible that any issue of silver coinage could have been called for by the suppression of the 1l. notes. If silver had been made a legal tender at a price more nearly reaching the value of gold, then, indeed, there would have been some utility in the proceedings; but as a mere article of change, he doubted whether the Mint had not already issued more silver than was kept in circulation.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the amount of the coinage was 250,000l. Of this, 150,000l. were sold without loss to the public. Of the remaining 100,000l. issued as coin, sufficient profit was derived to pay the interest, and to leave something to be carried to the public credit.—The question was then carried in the affirmative.

What passed in the House of Commons yesterday evening, respecting the extra coinage of silver, kept in readiness for the contingency of a scarcity of change in the country, on the removal of the small note circulation, has not escaped attention in the city, where some points in the transaction have also been much censured. A treasury bill at eight months, with interest at 4 per cent., when exchequer bills, depending exactly on the same security, were at a premium of 60, though the rate of interest was only 3 per cent., has created a degree of surprise among the monied interest, which the explanation given has by no means removed. The inferences we have heard drawn from it are also worthy of remark, for the circumstances seem to imply, that there was a period not very distant in point of time, when the Bank of England declined giving its usual assistance to the Government, inasmuch as the resorting to a private channel at all, and the terms submitted to, are to be explained on no other supposition. The terms themselves are, however, independently of the presumed difficulty on the part of the Bank, thought too high, and a little jealousy is felt, we think, in some quarters, at the preference given in the transaction to the house of Rothschild, which, it is observed, gets all the good things.

The defence set up in the city by those who are disposed to look with indulgence on all the acts of the ministry is, that this was an isolated transaction, which required to be carried into the period for which the issue of silver was meant to provide, when it might be otherwise disposed of, and the account wound up if not wanted; that it was an operation further which required great adroitness and an excellent continental connection to manage; that it was likely to be quicker as well as more quietly done, if entrusted to one commercial establishment, than if divided among several, and that no house was so well qualified as that in question, taking the transaction in all its parts to conduct it. These are the different views we have heard taken of the affair in the course of the day; those who derive benefit, or have hopes hereafter of doing so, by lending money to the Government, are not likely to quarrel seriously with the principle adopted, but coupled with the life funding of the exchequer bills, the terms of which were also liberal; the character of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as a man of business is a little shaken by them among the citizens. The credit of the country is always presumed to take precedence of that of private individuals, and most justly in regard to the terms on which money is obtained, and it results as a consequence to private merchants from impudent bargains, like these above described, that the persons from whom they seek accommodation may raise their terms, and contend that they still stand equally high in credit with the Government itself. Yet there are houses in the city who have almost invariably obtained discounts for their bills at 3 per cent., and occasionally at even a lower rate than that.

MASSACRE OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

(From the London Sun, May 12.)

The following, which we have received from a correspondent in Persia, will be found to be the first account of the causes which led to the massacre of the Russian Ambassador and his suite at the Court of Teheran:—

Tabreez, February 20.

I hasten to communicate to you some particulars of a most horrible outrage committed at Teheran, ten days ago, such as has never, perhaps, disgraced the history of this or any other country, viz. the massacre of the Russian Ambassador and his suite (three only excepted) by the populace. Mr. Grybydoff had been at the Court of Teheran for two months past, to carry into effect some articles of the late treaty between Russia and Persia respecting the Armenian and Georgian subjects of Russia, whom he claimed to return to their country. Amongst these claims was that of two Armenian women belonging to Al-luya Khan, which did not seek protection from the Russian Ambassador, since they were slaves from Turkey, and brought from Var during the last war between Persia and Turkey; but the Ambassador chose to consider them as belonging to Russia. The King ordered the women to be sent to him under the charge of his eunuch, in order that they might be questioned as to the fact alluded to. But the Ambassador refused to question them in the presence of the eunuch, whom he very ill-treated and sent away, detaining the women all night in his house by force. Here they were most barbarously used by the Russians. They made their escape in the morning, crying loudly through the streets for revenge. This instigated the populace to hasten towards the Ambassador's, from whence the Cossacks fired upon them, and killed six men. The bodies of those men were then taken to the mosques, and exposed by the Moolahs, calling aloud for vengeance on their murderers, which excited the most ungovernable fury in the minds of the people, thirty thousand of whom assembled and surrounded the residence of the Ambassador with the utmost fury. The King, in the meantime, hearing of the tumult, sent his guards to protect the Russians, who behaved nobly in their defence, and it is said that a hundred of them were destroyed by the populace; his son Ali Shah went to their assistance, and at the risk of his life was the means of saving one of the Ambassador's Secretaries and two Cossacks, but nothing could stem the violence of the enraged multitude, who massacred all the Russians (with these exceptions) estimated to be thirty people, including the Cossack Guard. This dreadful event has made great impression on the Persian Government. The King has sent to the Russian authorities, offering every indemnity which

might be required to expiate this gross outrage on their representatives, over which he had no control, and did his utmost to prevent. Numerous instances are mentioned of provocations on the part of the Ambassador offered to the Court of Teheran, to which the King submitted so quietly, in order that nothing should disturb the peace with Russia; that it is said had he shown himself amongst the populace he would have been sacrificed by them for thus tamely submitting to the Russians, who have brought upon themselves, no doubt, this horrid catastrophe, which no provocation can vindicate, as being barbarous and disgraceful in the annals of the world.—Messengers of the first distinction are going off to the Court of St. Petersburg, with every explanation and offer of indemnity. In a short time we shall know in what way the Emperor will be pacified for the gross attack on his people and dignity.

LONDON, May 14.

The patent for the new constitution of the Navy Board was received at that board last week, and the following are the appointments therein:—Sir Thomas Byam Martin, Comptroller; Hon. H. Legge, Deputy-Comptroller; Joseph Tucker, Esq., and Sir Robert Seppings, Surveyors; John Deas Thomson, Esq., Accountant-General; Robt. Gambier Middleton, Esq., Storekeeper-General; and Honourable Courtney Boyle, Superintendent of Transports.

Mr. Huskisson, M. P. for Liverpool, Mr. Hart Davis, M. P. for Bristol, Mr. Whitmore, M. P. for Bridgenorth, and about fifteen other gentlemen, forming a deputation from the principal mercantile towns, attended at the Treasury on Saturday morning, to have a conference with the Duke of Wellington and some of the Cabinet Ministers, respecting the opening the trade to China and India. The Deputation were met by the Duke of Wellington, the President of the Board of Control, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the President of the Board of Trade. The conference with the Ministers lasted near two hours.

The King, since his arrival at St. James's Palace, has been living in a very quiet and retired manner, without any additional dinner party beyond the usual cortege of the Court. In the domestic circle it is stated that his Majesty begins to be weary of the seclusion to which he is subject, and the comparatively inconvenient and confined space of his apartments at St. James's, and that he is anxious to return to Windsor. Nothing has yet been definitively arranged in regard to the balls and dinners usually given by his Majesty at this season of the year. By the King's commands, the landscape painted by Claude, purchased for his Majesty at Christie's Rooms on Saturday, was taken to him at the Palace three days before the sale.

CAPABILITIES OF IRELAND.—Land in Ireland is rising in value, public confidence has been restored, and the spirit of conciliation is rapidly advancing throughout every part of the country. The Protestant and Catholic nobility and gentry have set the example, and it is now hoped that all party irritation will finally subside, and that unanimity, industry, and good fellowship, will animate all ranks, and diffuse happiness throughout that long-distracted island. The capabilities of Ireland are immense.—The country has every thing within itself that mankind can require. Nature has done much for it and man but little. Ages of misgovernment have prevented the people from being either benefited by the fertility of the soil, or advancing in civilization; but there will be no excuse hereafter for the landed proprietors of that valuable part of the United Kingdom continuing to be absentees. It is both their interest and duty to remain among their tenantry, to encourage industry and promote concord among all classes, whether Protestants, Catholics, or Dissenters. In the city of Cork, and other parts of the south of Ireland, the most marked symptoms of conciliation are apparent, and must lead to the most beneficial results; while in the north, it is hoped, that the good sense of the people will induce them to follow the laudable example of their brethren in the south, and thus consolidate the interests and perpetuate the happiness of their native country.—Morning Advertiser.

THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA.—In the House of Lords, on Monday evening, the Marquis of Anglesea rose to explain the circumstances under which he had been recalled from the government of Ireland. The Noble Marquis said that he laboured under many disadvantages, for not only was he suffering from indisposition, but many insidious charges had been brought against him; and though he could have instantly repelled them if circumstances had not prevented him, yet he deferred the statement of his individual grievances for the sake of the public advantage. The Noble Marquis said that so conscious was he of not having acted wrongfully, that he was desirous that every paper and document, public or private, should be laid before their lordships. The Marquis of Anglesea then read extracts of various letters which he had addressed to government at the time, giving a description of the state of Ireland; his opinion of the Catholic association, &c. In speaking of that body, the Noble Marquis, in the course of the correspondence which he read, expressed his conviction that nothing could prevent it from triumphing; and that no coercive measures, unaccompanied with emancipation, would produce any good effect. He also stated in one of his letters that he would not consent to carry on the government any longer under the existing laws.

The house was much crowded, and the question seemed to excite a good deal of interest. The Duke of Sussex sat immediately under the Marquis of Anglesea, and was very attentive to his statement.—The Duke of Wellington several times referred to notes which he held in his hand.—Dublin Register, May 9.

By the arrival, on Thursday last, of H. M. S. *Mersey*, Capt. Courtney, eleven days from Nassau, we learn that H. M. S. *Barham*, (Vice Admiral the Hon. C. E. Fleming) when going at the rate of eight knots, at night, struck on a reef of rocks off the Isle of Buen Ayre; was got off by throwing 37 of her guns overboard, and a great quantity of heavy stores. She again went on shore, broadside on, in consequence of her cables parting; was assisted by two Dutch men-of-war, which came out and got her into Caracoa; but it is supposed she has received too much damage to be worth repairing.—Bermuda Gazette, June 16.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) July 2, 1820.

To Correspondents.—We hope, when we have next the pleasure of seeing "P. H.," to be able to give him satisfactory reasons for the non-appearance of his communication in this day's number.

By a communication from London to a gentleman in Conception Bay, under date the 1st of April, it is understood that the "American and Colonial Steam Navigation Company," of which the reader may remember to have seen some mention two or three years ago, are about to carry their projected scheme of a direct communication, by steam-packets, from Valentia, the south-west point of Ireland, and the most convenient point on this side of the Atlantic, into immediate effect. It is further understood that the first and last point of communication on this side of the water, is to be the port of St. John's, Newfoundland; and that an experimental voyage will be made in the course of the present summer; so that we may expect, in the lapse of another month or two, to find the steamer upon our coasts.—As important benefits may be expected to arise from so frequent and certain a communication with the parent State, it is earnestly to be hoped that the experiment will eventually succeed.—Ledger.

SHIPWRECK.—The brig *George Canning*, of Aberdeen, Alexander Stephen, master, on ten days from Bay Chaleur, bound to Aberdeen, ran ashore, supposed to be at St. Shots, on the night of the 17th instant, during the prevalence of an extremely dense fog, and became a total wreck. In the course of a few minutes after she had struck, she had five feet of water in the hold. The crew, having taken to the boats, pulled off shore, and remained in the boats thirty-six hours, when they made the land about Peter's River, whence they travelled overland to Trepassey, and there procured a boat to bring them to this port, where they arrived, 14 in number (including the captain) on the morning of Sunday last. *Ibid.*

Arrived, on Thursday last, H. M. B. *Munly*, from a cruise in search of the Virgin Rocks. She succeeded in anchoring in thirteen fathoms water, eighty miles from Cape Race, where she remained forty-eight hours;—in consequence of the continuance of dense fogs, they were unable to take any correct observation. Whilst returning to this port, off Bay Bulls, a sudden squall of wind struck the brig, and sprung her fore and main-top masts, which will necessarily occasion some little delay for repairs.—She will then proceed, if we are correctly informed, for the same destination.—Gazette.

His Majesty's brig *Manly*, Lieut. Bishop, on the 22d ultimo, off Cape Race, spoke the barque *Joku Thomas*, from Belfast bound to Quebec, with emigrants, on 23 days—had lost the master overboard, the previous day, at noon.—While at anchor near the Virgin Rocks, same day, boarded the barque *William Ashton*, from Newcastle bound to Quebec. On the 23d saw the ship *Bolivar*, of Belfast.

ARRIVAL.—From P. E. Island, Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Melantho*, for London, Lieut. Miller, R. N., and Lady—and Miss Buebad.

During a heavy squall of wind, on Friday last, two fishing boats were upset in beating into Petty Harbour, and before assistance could be rendered, two men belonging to this harbour, named Cuffill and Kenney, were unfortunately drowned.

LOSS OF THE BRIG TRAVELLER, NEAR TURKS' ISLAND.

(From the Bermuda Gazette, June 9.)

The brig *Traveller*, T. P. Burrows, master, belonging to Messrs. F. and D. Trimmingham and Co., merchants of these islands, sailed from Jamaica on the 10th April last for Quebec, with a cargo of 206 puns rum, 10 hds. and 107 tees, and his sugar, some pimento, and 5 tees, coffee. On the night of the 18th, judging themselves to be 10 leagues to the eastward of the Ambrolho Reef, she struck thereon, and remained stationary for about 10 minutes, when she was got off, and steered in an opposite direction, but soon after struck again, and, as before, she succeeded in floating her. On sounding the well three feet of water was reported to be in the hold: the pumps were instantly set to work, and notwithstanding every exertion was made, she settled fast in the water, and on the evening of the 19th, became completely water-logged, and fell over. During the interval, between the vessel striking and falling over, no expedient was left untried to keep her in an upright position, and to get her into Turks' Island. The decks were cleared of every article, save the anchors and cables, the top-gallant yards and sails sent

on deck, and the masts struck. Immediately on the vessel's falling over, the captain, passengers, and crew, took to the long-boat, (the gig having had her bows stove,) with their baggage, which they were afterwards obliged to throw overboard to lighten the boat. On Tuesday the 21st, at 3 p. m., after being 42 hours in the boat, were fallen in with by the schooner *Nelson*, of Annapolis, N. S., from Turks' Island, that island being then in sight, the captain of the *Nelson* kindly took the boat in tow, and conveyed them to within five miles of the land, when they parted company; the crew of the *Traveller* landed at Grand Key that evening. Captain Burrows, on the 22d, procured four vessels at that place, and went in search of the wreck, which they fell in with the same evening, distant from the land about 12 leagues, some persons having in the interim fallen in with and taken from her principal sails, opened both batches, and some of the rum either drifted or taken out of the hold. They towed the wreck to East Harbour, when they were enabled to save 175 puns. rum, and 15 sacks pimento, considerably damaged. The *Traveller* was a superior vessel, about 200 tons burthen. The vessel and cargo were estimated to be worth 30,000 dollars. No blame whatever can be attached to the captain for this unfortunate occurrence, it is wholly ascribed to an unusually strong current then prevailing. Captain Burrows is an experienced seaman and navigator, and a person on whom every reliance can be placed: he has been in the employ of the owners of the *Traveller*, and has sailed that vessel, for many years. Capt. Burrows, Mr. Prudden, passenger, and the crew, arrived here on Tuesday last.

Married, at Harbour-Grace, on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Burt, Mr. CHARLES WM. ST. JOHN, (son of Oliver St. John, Esq., Surrogate,) to Miss ELIZABETH S. SANNAN COMER, sister of Mr. Wm S. Comer, editor of the Conception-Bay Mercury; all of Harbour-Grace.

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

ENTERED.  
JUNE 26.—Schooner Elizabeth, Hubbard, Chimoque; 40 M. lumber, 6 M. shingles.  
Schooner Augusta Ann, Williams, Bermuda; 5 baskets and 9 barrels onions.  
27.—Schooner Hunter, Fougere, Bay Verte; 40 M. board, 100 M. shingles, 2 casks butter.  
29.—Brig Selma, Oldrey, Oporto; 600 lbs. salt, 30 boxes oranges and lemons.  
Schooner Actual, McDonald, P. E. Island; 25 M. board, 500 bushels potatoes, 4 cows, 1 horse, 2 pigs.  
30.—Schooner Esperance, Girroir, P. E. Island; 408 bushels potatoes, 20 M. board, 50 bushels oats, 5 M. shingles.  
CLEARED.  
JUNE 25.—Brig Alexander, Turi, bull, Liverpool; 32521 gallons seal oil, 5485 seal skins.  
Brig Caledonia, Kelo, Demerara; 1840 qtls. fish.  
26.—Brig Frances Russel, Stowe, Grenada; 1360 qtls. fish.  
Brig Grand Turk, Simpson, Demerara; 2157 qtls. fish.  
Brig St. Vincent, Hatchard, Demerara; 1030 qtls. fish.  
Schooner Mary, Ryder, Figueira; 757 qtls. fish.  
Schooner Melanthe, Price, London; 124 tons seal and cod oil, 9740 seal skins, and fur.  
27.—Brig Fame, Smith, Pictou; 600 qtls. fish, 23 bags bread, 12 casks wine.  
Schooner St. Patrick, Power, St. Andrews; 70 lbs. salt, 10 qr.-casks and 8 cases wine.  
July 1.—Schooner Avalon, Champion, Cape Breton; 1 hhd and 4 qr.-casks wine, 6 puns. molasses, 2 puns. rum, &c.  
Schooner Arion, Fowler, Annapolis; ballast.

**HARBOUR-GRACE.**

CLEARED.  
JUNE 20.—Snow Elizabeth, Hamoud, Bristol; Brig Wilberforce, Thorne, Bristol.  
24.—Snow Eolus, Cutlif, Bristol; Brig Swallow, Yetts, Liverpool.

**CARBONEAR.**

ENTERED.  
JUNE 24.—Brig Hope, Stroud, Hamburg.  
CLEARED.  
JUNE 19.—Brig Providence, Marden, Liverpool.  
22.—Schooner John & William, Stanley, Spain, Portugal, or Italy.

**BRIGUS.**

ENTERED.  
JUNE 22.—Brig Blandford, Colman, Liverpool.  
CLEARED.  
JUNE 13.—Brig James, Edwards, Halifax.  
16.—Schooner Jubilee, Percy, Miramichi.  
20.—Brig John, Jennings, London.

**For Quebec.**

The fine, first-class, British-built  
**Brig UNION,**  
JOSEPH RUSSELL, master;  
(To sail about the 6th instant.)  
For Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. RUSSELL, or to RENDELL & MORTIMER.  
July 2.

**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.

**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 *SHOP* of the Subscriber,  
5 **MACKEREL** Nets,  
2 Herring ditto,  
1 Cod Seine, 212 feet by 32 feet,  
1 Ditto, 380 ditto by 36 ditto,  
1 Ditto, 165 ditto by 46 ditto,  
1 Ditto, 172 ditto by 30 ditto,  
1 Caplin Seine, 120 by 15 ditto, 7 Leaves' Bunt,  
1 Ditto, 209 ditto by 17 ditto,  
1 Ditto, 114 ditto by 17 ditto,  
1 Lance Bunt, 7 yards.  
July 2. J. CLIFF.

On **SATURDAY** next,  
At 11 o'clock,  
IN FRONT OF  
**Mr. Patrick Shelly's**  
**SHOP,**

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY,  
Belonging to sundry Intestate Estates,  
12 **CHAIRS,**  
2 Dressing Glasses,  
1 Mahogany Table,  
6 Tables,  
4 Wash-hand Stands,  
3 Feather Beds, and 4 Pillows,  
4 Trays,  
4 Bedsteads,  
1 Warming Pan,  
5 Blankets,  
1 Set yellow Widow Curtains,  
3 Bed ditto,  
1 Green Window Curtain,  
2 Green Table Cloths,  
1 Hearth Rug,  
4 Bed-room Carpets,  
3 Counterpanes,  
2 Large Carpets,  
2 Silver Gravy Spoons,  
2 Silver Salts,  
3 Pair silver Sugar Tongs,  
2 Silver Forks,  
10 Ditto Table Spoons,  
8 Ditto Dessert ditto,  
9 Dish Covers,  
1 Dutch Oven,  
1 Iron Pot,  
1 Dripping Pan,  
1 Trunk, containing a variety of Books,  
1 Blue cloth Jacket and Trousers,  
1 Hat (new), 1 Old ditto,  
1 Black Waistcoat,  
1 Box,  
And sundry other articles.  
WILLIAM HAYWARD,  
Auctioneer.  
July 2.

A NEAT AND COMMODIOUS  
**COTTAGE,**  
With Forty Acres of Woodland,  
**FOR SALE.**

On **WEDNESDAY**, the 8th July next,  
At Noon,  
ON THE PREMISES,  
(If not previously disposed of by private Contract,) **THAT** well-known and beautifully-situated Cottage, on the Southern border of *Windsor Lake*, with Lawn opening out in front towards it, commanding an extensive view of that splendid sheet of water and the surrounding country; which, with Forty Acres of Woodland adjoining, capable of being laid out in delightful pleasure-grounds for a summer residence, or profitable farm, from its proximity to the New Road leading to the Lake, and continuing to Portugal Cove from St. John's, will form the most eligible and desirable possession this country can afford.  
GEORGE HOLBROOK,  
Surveyor-General.  
Surveyor-General's Office, }  
30th June, 1829. }

**On Sale.**

**Lawrence O'Brien**  
OFFERS FOR SALE,  
The Cargoes of the Schooners *Harriet*, *Mermaid*, and *Hunter* from New-Brunswick,  
Consisting of  
120 **M.** Board and Plank,  
80 M. Shingles,  
10 M. 3, 2, and 1 1/2 inch Hardwood,  
20 M. Barrel Staves;  
Also,  
Per the *Esperance* from P. E. Island,  
20 M. prime merchantable pine Board.  
July 2.

**Bills of Exchange**  
**FOR SALE.**

**ABOUT** 400l. Sterling, to be drawn in sets to suit purchasers.—Apply at the office of **NEWMAN & Co.**  
July 2.

**For Freight or Charter.**

To any port in Spain, Portugal, or Nova-Scotia,  
THE  
**Brigantine SALLY,**  
Burthen 106 tons;  
ROBERT COOPER, master.  
Apply to  
**BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.**  
Who have received, by the same vessel,  
AND OFFER FOR SALE,  
A few barrels and half-barrels Irish  
**PORK,**  
The latter particularly made up for family use.  
Also,  
500 Bags fine Hamburg  
**BREAD.**  
July 2.

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 hdds. 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.

**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.**

**Notice.**  
**TO THE PUBLIC.**

**VARIOUS** circumstances rendering it desirable for the undersigned to visit his native country this year, he respectfully notifies that it is his intention to depart for England by an early opportunity. He acknowledges, with sincere gratitude, the numerous favours he has received in this community during the long period of twenty years; and, if permitted by Providence to return to this island to resume his employment, he hopes he shall again enjoy a portion of the public support—which he will endeavour to deserve, by faithfully and assiduously discharging the duties of his station.  
During the advertiser's absence, the School will be conducted by Mr. CAMPBELL, who, having acted as an assistant in respectable Seminaries at Waterford, and travelled for improvement in France, is, perhaps, qualified to give that satisfaction which parents and guardians may require.  
**THOMAS MARSHALL.**  
St. John's, 2d July.

**On Sale.**

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.

**Salt afloat.**  
257 TONS of SALT,  
Just received from Liverpool by the Brig *Harriet*,  
AND FOR SALE, by  
**HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.**  
June 18.

**On Sale.**

**James Stewart & Co.**  
HAVE RECEIVED,  
Per *SALLY*, from Waterford,  
20 Barrels prime Mess **PORK,**  
Which will be Sold for *Shore Madeira Fish*, or *Oil*.  
June 25.

**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, hdds., 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 Canvass,  
Drills,  
Earthenware in crates (well assorted),  
A large assortment of Swanskins, Blankets, Serges, Cloths, and woollen goods, generally,  
Ditto ditto printed Cottons, Calicoes, Muslins, &c.  
Sole and Upper Leather,  
Barrels,  
Corkwood,  
Gunpowder, Shot,  
Fishing Leads,  
And numerous other articles, fit and necessary for the fishery.  
May 14.

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.

**JUST IMPORTED,**  
AND  
**FOR SALE,**

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

**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.



Poets' Corner.

STANZAS.

On hearing a Lady accompany her voice with the harp.

Above her harp the lady bent,  
And softly sung and sweetly smiled;  
Her looks bespoke a soul content—  
A heart that love had ne'er beguiled.  
The song she sung was one of youth,  
That time ere hopes come mixed with fears—  
Ere falsehood takes the name of truth,  
And laughing eyes are filled with tears.  
The lady rises, backward flings  
The dark locks from her snowy brow;  
Again she sweeps the silver strings,  
But, ah! the strain is alter'd now.  
A mournful look is in her eyes,  
With trembling haste her fingers move—  
Her words come mingled forth with sighs,  
For, oh! the song she sings is love.  
That song too truly, plainly told  
How early hopes had been deceived—  
How that warm heart I deemed so cold,  
Had known of love, and had believed.  
Alas! that love, though meant to bless,  
Sweet woman's bane so oft should be,  
That innocence and faithfulness  
Should be allied to misery.

MORNING DREAMS.

She has been dreaming! and her thoughts are still,  
On their far journey, in the land of dreams!  
The forms we call—but may not chase—at will,  
And soft, low voices—sweet as distant streams,  
Heard in the night-hush—linger round her heart!  
Oh! dark-eyed dreamer! must thy spirit sail  
Into the years when dreams of joy depart.  
With each bright morning—like the nightingale!  
When hope is only for the slumbering hours,  
A thing on which the waker thinks—and weeps!  
And pleasant fancies—like night-blowing flowers—  
Give out their perfume, but while memory sleeps!  
Thine is the precious privilege of youth,  
That paints all visions in the hues of truth!

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES ON THE EAST.

(From the Liverpool Mercury, April 24.)

On Friday evening last, Mr. Buckingham delivered his third lecture to an audience as numerous and respectable as those which had attended the preceding ones. The subjects were Persia and India. That part which referred to the former country, though highly interesting, we shall pass over very briefly, in order to treat at greater length of that all-important subject, the condition and resources of India.

Having described the geographical position of Persia, Mr. Buckingham stated that the country consists of elevated mountains and fertile valleys; it possesses great variety of climate, the temperature ranging from 105 degrees to that of extreme cold, the elevated parts of the country being covered with snow throughout the year. It produces the fruits and vegetables of almost all countries in abundance. The animals are—the horse, much inferior to that of Arabia; the camel; the ass, having none of the sluggishness, stupidity, or feebleness of that of Europe; the sheep, the dog, the cow, and the goat.—The minerals are—copper, in small quantity; lead, in great abundance, though little used, for want of the requisite skill; and the turquoise. The population consists of Turcomans, a people of habits similar to those of the Arabs, though much superior to them in person and condition; the Turks of Constantinople are of this tribe, and from it the throne of Persia is supplied with Kings; the Persians; the Sheehs, who, from their attachment to ceremonies, relics, shrines, &c., may be termed the Catholics of the East; the Armenians, a sect of Christians so called from their country, Armenia, being driven from which by persecution, they were most hospitably received by Schah Abbes the Great; and the Jews, who are few in number, and treated with great rigour; and such is the contempt in which they are held, that it is considered defilement to be touched even by their garments. Of the towns enumerated the chief is Ispahan, a city of great extent and splendour, having been formerly the residence of the Kings and chief men of Persia. Its palaces, houses, and gardens, occupy a space of sixty miles in circumference. It contains many splendid monuments, and has some large paintings, the works of European artists brought to Persia by Schah Abbes. The commerce now carried on is insignificant, though in former times such was its extent, that Ormuz, its chief commercial city, and India are mentioned by Milton as synonymous with all the wealth of the East; through the mismanagement of man, the climate and capabilities of the country remaining the same, commerce has died away, and Ormuz is now desolate, with not ten inhabitants, and not two habitable dwellings. In Persia the utmost avidity is displayed for articles of British manufactures. Except in dress the Persians do not differ materially from the Turks in their manners and customs; in-

stead of a turban they wear a conical cap made of sheepskin; they have a tight vest, and below their garments are very similar to petticoats. They are most excellent horsemen. The Persian language is so copious, sonorous, and poetical, in which last respect it somewhat resembles the Italian, that Sir William Jones gave it the preference to all others with which he was acquainted. Mr. Buckingham concluded his remarks on Persia by expressing his conviction that the present state of Persia is solely to be attributed to the mismanagement of its governors, and that a better system of government would restore it to all its former wealth and splendour.

INDIA.

Mr. Buckingham, in describing the geographical situation of this country, stated that it almost equalled in extent all the countries of which he had previously treated; but he lamented his inability to describe it so particularly, notwithstanding a residence of five years, as he had described those countries, since the title which elsewhere had been to him a passport, a claim to assistance and consideration, that of an Englishman, was, here the greatest curse, the worst brand that could have been fixed upon him. Whilst the people of other countries were permitted to range at will through India, Englishmen were regarded as spies and aliens, and treated as such; and by exposing the absurdity of such a system, he hoped to be instrumental in removing it. (Great applause.) Mr. Buckingham then described the position and different positions of India, in the course of his observations on which subject he remarked, that the name of Hindoostan, signifying the land or country of the Hindoos, is erroneously applied to the whole of India, it being only the name of a single province of that vast and populous country. Of the antiquities of the country he said little, the restrictions of the East India Company on the motions of Englishmen in India not permitting him to visit them. He then proceeded to describe the climate; of this India possesses every variety, from the extreme, and at times, almost insupportable heat of the plains, to extreme cold, in the more elevated parts of the country; and, with this variety, it is, of course, capable of producing almost every article of use or luxury peculiar to different temperatures. This country is singularly rich and fertile in its resources; the bounties of Providence have been lavishly bestowed upon it; but in consequence of the mismanagement of man, its resources are neglected, and its inhabitants are sunk in the lowest state of misery, poverty, ignorance, and degradation. The animals he described are the lion, in the hunting of which the ladies take a part; the tiger, abounding or decreasing in numbers according to the advance or retrocession of civilization; the leopard, trained in packs (like dogs in other countries,) for the purpose of hunting; the elephant, much used for military purposes, in the conveyance of baggage, artillery, &c.; the wild boar; the buffalo, not very numerous; snakes, which are very numerous and large; and some of them of the most venomous description; the stork, some of which are as high as man; the storks are very numerous in and about Calcutta, where they act the part of scavengers, in cleansing the streets of garbage, &c., and are treated with great consideration, on account of their services in that respect. The productions he enumerated were—wheat, rice, sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, coffee, and opium, most of which articles are of a very inferior description, and infinitely smaller in quantity than might be produced, in consequence of the native cultivators. Indigo is an exception, being under the management of Europeans; and coffee, which was only introduced about ten years ago, is another exception, for the same reason. The latter article is solely cultivated by Frenchmen, Englishmen not being allowed that privilege. With respect to opium, he stated that it was solely under the management of the East India Company, which pretends to be the guardians of the morals of the people; derives a considerable part of its revenues from the sale of a drug which is used for the purpose of an intoxication which excites those under its influence to the utmost violence and frenzy. This company too, which exacts such strict obedience to its own decrees, actually smuggles every pound of the opium they send to China in vast quantities, in contravention of those of the Chinese Emperor, whose proclamations against the "Barbarians," who thus demoralize his subjects, are incessant. The mineral productions, as far as is known, are limestone and coals, the latter of which were but recently discovered, though they might have been discovered long ago but for the absurd restrictions on the skill and enterprise of Europeans. The population consists of Hindoos, a gentle and docile race; the Half-castes, or offspring of Europeans and Indians, whom the Company most absurdly keep out of every place of honour and emolument; the Mahometans, being in number in the proportion of seven to ten compared to the Hindoos; and Europeans, who, and especially the British, are the subjects of a system of government more absurd and mischievous than ever cursed any country, a system so bad that it is condemned by the most intelligent and worthy of those who are compelled to uphold it. Mr. Buckingham stated his conviction that the majority of the servants of officers, civil and military, of the East India Company, were worthy and estimable men, and execrated the system. Mr. B. then detailed the measures by which the Company effected the ruin of the firm of Palmer and Co., who established a house at Hyderabad, for the alleged crime of usury, in lending money to a native Prince at the rate of 24 per cent. interest—and that the Company itself, at this very time, were charging interest at the rate of 96 per cent. Mr. B. then detailed the progress of the East India Company, from their first landing in India to the present time; when, though they pretend to act in the name of the Great Moguls, they are, in reality, the absolute Sovereigns of the country—the power of the Mogul

being nothing more than the shadow of a shade.—Under its former masters, the Great Moguls, India was, no doubt, much oppressed; the Moguls being very tyrannical, seizing upon the riches amassed by individuals, and occasionally chopping off the heads of the owners; but their successors, the East India Company, had arrived at the very perfection of fiscal ingenuity; for, by a steam-engine-like process, they contrived to extract the wealth of every individual in the country, as they actually took to themselves nine-tenths of the produce of the soil, and left the cultivator only one-tenth. Mr. Buckingham, in conclusion, expressed his gratification on receiving the countenance of so many eminent merchants and respectable individuals as were present; enforced the necessity of a zealous co-operation in order to obtain the desired object; and stated that London, Manchester, Birmingham, and all the manufacturing and commercial towns in the kingdom were waiting for Liverpool to lead the way in the measures necessary to oppose the renewal of the chartered monopoly of the East India Company.

FROM "THE ANGLO IRISH."

A NEW NOVEL—JUST PUBLISHED.

About this hour in the morning, Sir, said the head-waiter, a stranger in Dublin might be amused by having pointed out to him different remarkable gentlemen who pass this hotel going to the Four-Courts.

Then stand by my side, and catch a few of those great people for me, if you can; the man bowed and repaired to the window. Are you an Englishman? continued Gerald, hoping that he might find in his decorous attendant a man who had acquired respectable habits and demeanour out of Ireland; though much residence in Dublin, of late, would account for his accent.

My native place is Knockballobery, in the county Kerry, Sir.—Gerald wondered.

Well, can you see any body yet?

I think I can, Sir; please to look at that tall, lusty gentleman, with the Oxford-grey surtout, buttoned below, but wide open about the breast, and with the quaker-like hat, and the healthy, good-humoured face, and his eyes cast down, thinking, and the umbrella lying along his arm. He that walks so firm and stout.

I have him—he may be some famous priest.

A friend to them, Sir. That's Counsellor Dan.

Indeed! and now going to some of the Law Courts?

Yes, Sir; to the Four-Courts. See how all the people turn to look after him, Sir; and then smile at each other as they pass; they like to see him walking so bravely along, with his broad shoulders and his full breast; and 'tis thought he likes to be seen by them, stepping out over the flags of Dublin, through thick and thin, friends and foes, for he could go in his carriage to the Four-Courts every day if he thought fit, Sir;—look, Sir! here it comes close after him.

The green one, with the green coachman, and green harness-ribbons?

Yes, Sir; and he'd have the horses green if he could.

Pray assist me again; I have my eye, think upon some other popular character, for the people turn to look after him, too; though he is so different a figure from Mr. O'Connell. I mean the slow, slight, little gentleman, who walks so rapidly, jerking his arms, and pushing out his under lip so often, whose complexion is so bilious, and whose nose is rather short and cocked, and, now that he happens to look up, whose eyes are so dark, and fine, and expressive?

You're right, Sir; that's Mr. Sheil.

Ay! he is overtaken, now, by a very large person, who carries his head very high, and wears his clothes very loose, and has great whiskers, and has a profusion of collar, and bears a huge stick or club on his shoulder. Is he any one of note?

Indeed, and he is, Sir! Counsellor O'Connell, the Secretary—no less.

The Secretary! What Secretary?

Of the Catholic Board, Sir.

Well, and that other gigantic gentleman who now meets him and Mr. Sheil—who is he?

'Tis a lucky morning for you, Sir;—sure he is Mr. Eneas M'Donnell, that hunts the Biblicals over the whole country, and gives them no rest or peace; when he's on his legs it would be no easy thing to make him sit down, Sir, against his liking, as you may perceive, and he knows that well.

See! the three gentlemen are passed by another, who, by the expression of his brow to them, does not seem a friend.

Do you mean the gentleman with the broad, red face, Sir, black coat and waistcoat, yellow leather breeches, top boots, spurs, and a heavy whip in his hand?

The same.

Then you're right again, Sir; it's the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, that calls himself Commander-in-Chief of all the Orangemen, and offered himself yesterday, in the papers, as hangman to the same gentlemen you're after seeing pass by.

A precious set altogether! thought Gerald; what a state of society! what people! what a Baronet!

But no one minds poor little Sir Harcourt, Sir; he's only cracked a little, and hasn't a bit of harm in him, after all. Now, Sir, here's one worth looking at; the purple-faced old gentleman that gets such a shaking on the back of that little rough-coated horse, bending forward and dropping his jaw so much, and followed by his servant. If ever you heard of the pleasantest Judge in the Four-Courts, there he is, Sir—old, old Lord Norbury.

Pray glance the other way after Sir Harcourt Lees—he stops at the corner of a street, a good way

off, to shake hands with a gentleman;—quick, and tell me if you know his friend; tut! they both turn up the cross-street now.

LITERARY SKETCH.

PETER FINNERTY.—This individual was some years ago a reporter on the establishment of the *Morning Chronicle*, a paper that seems to have gathered together, from time to time, the choicest spirits that ever took note-book in hand. Finnerly was coarse, even gross, in his general habits; of a large and awkward frame; had a ludicrous cast in one eye that lightened his rich humour; and was possessed of a peculiarly mellifluous brogue, which he appeared to cultivate as a mark of distinction. Like his countryman, Barry, he loved Ireland to the last, and would overwhelm any man with a torrent of eloquent Billingsgate who would speak disrespectfully of the *sod*. He hated the word *talent*; he used to call it an "illegant humbug;" he considered it an Irish affectation, without meaning or purpose, and he used it as an insidious sarcasm. Few men possessed greater powers of retention. It is said that he seldom took notes, but reported from memory. In early life he was apprenticed to a printer. An upholsterer in Dublin, who was induced to patronize him, took him while a boy into his warehouse; but Finnerly was too fond of reading political pamphlets and attending public meetings to watch faithfully over the interests of the furniture. The upholsterer was determined to get rid of him, and recommended him to his friend the printer as a smart fellow, who would make himself useful. He was not long in the new concern until his master, on entering the composing-room one morning, discovered Finnerly mounted on one of the frames, haranguing the men on liberty and equality. Not having employed him to teach these doctrines, he sent him back to the upholsterer, who, in turn, made some excuse to evade him. Peter was next to be found in the office of the *Press*, a newspaper established about the period of the rebellion, to oppose the measures of Lord Castlereagh. Here he first distinguished himself. Dr. M'Nevin, Sampson, and others, many of whom are now living in America, were the principal writers, but they wanted a man who had firmness and intelligence enough to stand in the publishing office. Finnerly developed the requisite qualities by accident. A person employed by Government to purchase a copy of the *Press*, with a view to prosecute the authors, came in while Peter happened to be standing in the office. Peter suspected his purpose, and, being asked the price of the paper, replied—"We don't sell it at all, Sir; but I'll make you a present of one." This adroitness preserved them from the mediated prosecution; but their safety was of short continuance, for Finnerly's next *debut* was on the boards of a pillory. His cause was the public cause, and his martyrdom proved the source of his success. He left Ireland, and became attached to the London press in the capacity of reporter. Lord Castlereagh either dreaded or admired his boldness, which was of the vulgar and most uncompromising description; his Lordship always bowed to Peter in the lobby of the House; a condescension the latter used to acknowledge as a proof of the ascendancy of his own character. Peter was a rough satirist, spared no man's feelings, heeded no man's antipathies, and took more pleasure in provoking his enemies than conciliating his friends. He was essentially a man for the mob—his element was popular tumult—he had no sense of conventional refinements—depised etiquette—abhorred negus—and gloried in whiskey punch.

PRINTING.—We are informed that the Mentz printers, in order that the art might not be divulged, administered an oath of secrecy to all whom they employed; this appears to have been strictly adhered to until the year 1462, at which period the city was sacked and plundered by Archbishop Adolphus, its former rights and franchises were also abolished. Amid the consternation occasioned by this extraordinary event, the workmen of the Mentz press, considering their oath of fidelity no longer binding, now became free agents, and spread themselves in different directions; by this circumstance, the hitherto great mystery was rapidly carried through a considerable portion of Europe: the places which received it early, after some time, commenced a contention for the merits of the discovery, which has given rise to the disputes we are now endeavouring to reconcile.—*Johnson's Typographia.*

CURRAN AND FOX.—It was once observed in Mr. Curran's company, that the late Mr. Fox had no relish for broad humour; "I am not sure," said Mr. Curran, "that Fox disliked humour; sometimes when the hoyden rillery of my animal spirits has ruffled the plumage of my good manners, when my mirth has turned dancing master to my veneration, and made it, perhaps, a little too supple, I have sported playfully in the presence of this slumbering lion, and now and then he condescended to dandle the child. He laughed inwardly. It was not easy to say what Fox would call a *bon mot*, but when said, I thought I saw a smile rippling over the fogs Atlantic of his countenance."

Printed and Published every THURSDAY, by the Proprietor, JOHN SHEA, at his Office opposite the Custom-House, Water-Street, where Advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received and carefully attended to. Orders will also be transmitted by MR. THOMAS FOLEY, Merchant, Harbour-Grace.—ONE GUINEA per annum.