



Newfoundlander.

No. III.

THURSDAY, September 3, 1829.

Sirpence.

On Sale.

BY

Henderson, Bland & Co.

SALT and Coals, afloat, Stockholm and Coal Tar, Pitch, Varnish, Linseed Oil, White and Black Paint, Mould and Dipped Candles, Bolt and bar Iron, Together with an assortment of Cotton and Woollen Goods, Hats, Hosiery, and Ironmongery.

Also, on Consignment,

6 Bags Cocoa, Cloths, Cassimeres, Daffels and Frieze, assorted and of various colours, Womens' and Girls' plaid and cloth Cloaks, Ribbon, Frills, Scarfs and Gloves,

Which will be Sold very low by wholesale. July 30.

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 Fishes Duff,
50 Barrels Quebec prime Beef,
10 Hogsheds leaf Tobacco,
100 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco,
20 Ditto Cavendish ditto,
20 Boxes fresh Chocolate,
150 Qt. chests assorted Teas,
100 Bushels Oats,
50 Ditto Indian Corn in bags,
50 Siles Neats' Leather,
50 M. Shingles.

N. B.—They have a few barrels of superfine Flour, of a very superior quality, which they can strongly recommend to Families. June 4.

JUST IMPORTED,

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

AND FOR SALE, BY

Brown, Hoyles & Co.

PRIME Irish Pork, Ditto Beef, Irish and Hamburg Butter, Westphalia Hams, Bread, Flour, Oatmeal, Lexia Raisins in barrels, Rum, Molasses, Soap, Tobacco, Cordage of all sizes, Nails ditto, Cod and Caplin Seines, Mackerel and Herring Nets, Lines, Twines, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Flat and No. Canvass, of all descriptions, Cognac Brandy, Cotton and red Shirts, in bales, Flushings and Duffells, in ditto, Tinware, Stationary, London White-lead, Bar Lead, London Particular Madeira Wine, Sicilian and Charet 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.

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

On Sale.

BY

Benjamin J. Williams,

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schooners *St. Joseph* and *Speedwell* from Quebec, and which to suit Purchasers, will be sold at reasonable rates, on a Credit for Cullage Fish.

89 Barrels prime Pork,
45 Barrels prime Mess and Cargo Beef,
50 Kegs good quality Butter,
100 Barrels superfine Flour,
100 Ditto fine Ditto.
July 30.

FRESH TEAS,

Just arrived from Halifax, per Schooner *SHELBURN PACKET*.

Bulley, Job & Cross

OFFER FOR SALE,

On very moderate terms,

33 Quarter-chests Bohea TEA,
18 Boxes ditto ditto,
17 Quarter-chests Congou ditto,
4 Boxes Twankey ditto.

Also,
460 Nova-Scotia DRUM SHOOKS.
July 16.

NOTICES.

A Grand Circus

IS now about being erected on the premises adjoining the FRIENDLY HOTEL, at the top of the King's Road, and will Open in the course of a fortnight, where Mr. STEWART, Mr. ADAMS, and Master BYRNES will have the honour of Exhibiting to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town and neighbourhood, their extraordinary Feats of HORSEMANSHIP, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. STEWART also intends opening a RIDING SCHOOL, of which due notice will be given.

In the fitting up of the Circus, every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of those who it is expected will patronise this novel and expensive undertaking.

GEORGE GARRATT, Proprietor.

August 13.

THERE is now on board the Brig *Junius*, from Liverpool—

1 CHAIN CABLE,
1 HAWSE PIPE, and
1 BAG, marked "I. B.;"

Shipped by W. D. and W. E. ACRAMAN, and consigned to Mr. JOHN BRAUD or BRAND.—For which the Consignee is requested to apply to

JOHN COAKER, Master.

August 6.

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.

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 Outports, Masters of Vessels, &c. &c.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES

(From the Scotsman, June 10.)

The important subject of colonial government was touched upon in the House of Commons on Friday night. Mr. Labouchere, a native of Canada, and now a member of parliament, adverted to what he called, perhaps without exaggeration, "the tremendous state" of the colony; and called for some declaration of the intentions of Ministers respecting the manner in which they meant to treat its complaints. Sir George Murray's reply was not very explicit, but so far as it went, it indicated an anxiety on the part of government to adopt conciliatory measures. We were glad to observe that he admitted the necessity of acting upon a principle for which we have long contended as indispensable to the peace of the colony—dealing equally with all religious sects. The attempt to render the Episcopal Church predominant in the upper province, has been the cause of more ill blood in Canada than any other grievance. And what advantage has government reaped from this invasion of religious liberty? It has provided places for some fifteen or twenty cormorants; many of whom were seduced from the ranks of Presbytery by the love of lucre, and whose power to serve the government ceased the moment they received its money. This we learn from the evidence of our townsman, Dr. Lee, before the committee of parliament. Last year it was proposed, by way of remedy, to divide the produce of the church lands equally between the Episcopalians and Presbyterians; but this plan is as objectionable as the existing one, because it would offend the other sects, one of which—that of the Methodists—is more numerous than either of these two. Sir George Murray observed, that "the best arrangement for the colony under existing circumstances would be, to endeavour to promote the interests of religion generally, without any reference to the predominance of one peculiar denomination." We give great credit to the hon. baronet for this candid admission of a principle which government has been so slow to acknowledge, and in the face, too, of so many high-church men, who smell heresy or atheism in the slightest allusion to an equality of pay or privilege among different sects. Sir George's proposition was too much for the nerves of Sir Robert Inglis, who "considered it the duty of England to provide for religious worship in her colonies, by establishing her own church among them,"—of course whether the people prefer it or not! Oxford, in this instance, spoke through the voice of her representative. Happily there are not very many men in the country who regard the state as a mere engine for supporting the church and extending its dominion, or whose zeal in its service is so blind, that they would sacrifice a populous colony, not to serve its interest, but to satisfy its pride.

We have a large body of information respecting Canada in a parliamentary report published in July last, which we intend to bring under the notice of our readers in a few days. In the meantime we take this opportunity to communicate a few details, which we received through a private channel, respecting another colony which is entitled to a larger share of public attention than it has hitherto received. We mean Nova Scotia.

This colony, which is about half as large as Scotland, contains about 140,000 inhabitants, but could easily support a million. It has an extensive sea coast, good natural harbours, and is admirably situated for the Newfoundland fishery. Its progress, however, in opulence and improvement, has been slow; and though it had a liberal and excellent governor for many years in Sir James Kempt, public discontent has been rapidly increasing. The grievances complained of in Nova Scotia are exactly similar to those of the Canadians. They spring from efforts made to establish a government of influence, and a predominant church.

Of 140,000 inhabitants in the colony, the Episcopalians form, according to the last census, 28,000, or one-fifth. This estimate, however, is formed on an approved method of classifying, by which the established church claims as her adherents all who do not belong to some other denomination, and of course it includes all the unbelievers and non-professors. Striking off these, it is supposed that the followers of the established church do not exceed 20,000 souls, or one-seventh of the population. There are no lands reserved for the church as in Canada; but the "Society for Propagating the Gospel in foreign parts," which receives grants, we believe, from government, transmits about 16,000*l.* per annum to

the colony, the whole of which goes to the professors of Episcopacy. This forms a very ample fund for endowing an establishment for 20,000 persons; and these, though comparatively rich, have religion supplied to them in the primitive style, without money and without price, while the Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists, are compelled to salary their own ministers. The ordinary clergy of the Episcopalian persuasion receive 200*l.* per annum, to which 100*l.* is added in the case of those who are denominated Missionaries; and no less than 2,400*l.* goes to pamper some sacerdotalist who is named a Bishop.—Paley defends the princely revenues of the English bishops, on the ground that clergymen should be stationed in the ranks of the nobility, as well as in those of the lower classes; but when we consider the humble scale of living in Nova Scotia, the entire absence of a class of rich proprietors or merchants, and the scanty number of those who profess the Episcopalian faith, we can scarcely figure to ourselves a more shameful misapplication of funds, raised ostensibly for a laudable object. The Dissenting clergymen, who are chiefly independent Presbyterians, or Baptists, receive from 100*l.* to 150*l.*, each from their flocks.

John Bull, however, has his hobbies; and since he is immensely rich, free of debt, and has bought but happiness within his borders, as every body knows! we should not quarrel with him for equipping a parson in the style of a nabob, and sending him abroad to astonish the back woodmen of Nova Scotia. But the wealth of the Bishop and Episcopal clergy helps to support their pretensions, which are at war with the freedom and rights of the Dissenters. The bishop is a member of the Legislative Council, and he and his clergy claim a right of interfering in various secular matters, which gives offence to persons of other persuasions. There is a college, near Halifax we believe, called Windsor College, established long ago, and enriched with many grants from the local or general government.—This seminary admits only Episcopal professors, who are of course attended only by Episcopal pupils; and thus six-sevenths of the population are excluded from what was till recently the only institution in the colony for the higher branches of education.—With a revenue of 2000*l.* per annum, Windsor College supplies instruction to about twenty students! This is John Bull's way of doing things; and it is by such sagacious arrangements, continued for centuries, that he has made Ireland

"The first flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea!"

The Presbyterians, Baptists, and other persons "without the pale," were wroth to send their sons to England, or the United States of America, for the higher branches of education, till about twelve years ago, when some spirited individuals got an academy erected in Pictou. The Episcopalians made the most determined efforts to stifle this seminary in its birth.—They failed, but, by influence and manoeuvring, they succeeded in restricting the office of teacher to Episcopalians or Presbyterians; and and this was done in opposition to the wishes of the great body of the Presbyterians themselves, with the view of exciting the jealousy of the other dissenters, and detaching them from the institution. The stratagem, however, was unsuccessful. The seminary has thriven under the superintendance of Dr. McCulloch, a man of character and talent. For some years it has got 400*l.* per annum from the Colonial Legislature, but not without great difficulty, and all the attempts of the House of Assembly to make the grant permanent have been defeated by the Legislative Council, where Episcopacy predominates.

This Legislative Council is one of the main grievances of the colony. It consists of twelve persons, nominated by the Crown, and removable at pleasure, of whom nine are placemen, including the Bishop, the Collector of the Customs, &c. Such is the body which has been established in Nova Scotia to perform the functions of a House of Peers, and pronounce an independent judgment on the measures of the Government, and the acts of public men. It is, of course, the mere mouth-piece of those who appoint and pay its members, the sworn foe of popular principles, and a ready instrument to extinguish any measure which the Governor might not choose to incur the odium of opposing. It does, in fact, render the House of Assembly a nullity for all its most useful purposes; and we need not be surprised at the load of obloquy which its acts have drawn upon it.

The House of Assembly is composed of 41 members, who are chosen by the 40*s.* freeholders, or by persons possessing a house of their own, with any bit

of land, however small. The wide basis on which the scheme of representation rests, renders it decidedly popular; yet it is by no means beyond the influence of the government, which has diffused its patronage so ingeniously through the population, that there is scarcely an elector to whom it has not something to offer. First, there are about 3000 road commissioners appointed at the pleasure of the Governor, who receive 15s. a day each when employed, and have the direction and disbursement of considerable sums of money. But some men are more easily gained through their vanity than their love of money, and for such the Governor has baits of two kinds. He appoints crowds of militia officers and justices of peace. The one office gratifies the young, the other the old; both give consequence; the latter also gives some power, and a right to the designation of esquire, which in a country without nobility, must raise the Hector Homespuns to a very elevated rank in their own eyes.

New colonies are easily ruled. The people, who are generally raised above want, being at the same time lightly taxed, feel few of the real grievances which create discontent; and they are kept too busy, and live too much dispersed, to be excited by imaginary evils. We may rest assured, then, that the complaints of the Nova Scotians have a real foundation, and that they can only be quieted by correcting the evils from which they spring. It will, too, be wise in our statesmen to consider, that if we turn a deaf ear to the grievances of the colonists, they will be listened to by another party. Those politicians are widely mistaken who think that the American Republic covets our West India Island. She would not have them in a gift, but she would be glad to get possession of Canada and Nova Scotia; and, to use Mr. Labouchere's phrase, it will be bad policy in us to let America out-bid us in the people's affections.

RETURN OF MR. O'CONNELL.

CLARE ELECTION.

(From the Star of Brunswick, August 1.)

On Thursday the streets of Ennis, up to nine o'clock, were tranquil and empty, presenting but their every-day appearance. After that hour the peasantry began to pour in from all the roads leading to the town.

It was settled by the High Sheriff that the Court should be opened to the public at eleven o'clock, and long before that time a large multitude of persons had assembled in front of the building, desirous to obtain admission. A party of police were stationed there to keep the approaches clear, and the whole arrangements, under the superintendence of Mr. Kenny, the Sub-Sheriff, and Major O'Donohue, the newly appointed Police Magistrate, were of the most excellent description. The reporters from the London, Dublin, and provincial papers, were admitted an hour earlier than the opening of the doors to the people, and were thus enabled to accommodate themselves with seats apart from the places likely to be inconveniently crowded.

Several of the friends of Mr. O'Connell were admitted shortly after; one of the most prominent of whom was Mr. Curran, of Dundrum. The first of the agitators who came into the Court was Mr. Purcell O'Gorman, the Secretary of the Catholics of Ireland. When he entered there was a cheer, but on his holding up his hand, and beckoning in something of a menacing attitude, so high was the state of discipline among the populace in the hall, that they were instantly hushed into silence. The same impulse was developed on the arrival of O'Connell, who also prohibited any indication of applause. Mr. Steele came in, wearing the green ribbon of the Liberator.

Immediately on the appearance of the Sheriff, O'Connell, with that humility of demeanor which he can assume with so much readiness when he has an object in view, called out to those in the Court—"hats off!" himself setting the example.

The writ, which was very special and carefully worded, so as to include all the circumstances connected with the late exclusion of Mr. O'Connell, having been read by the Sub-Sheriff, Mr. O'Gorman Mahon made his first appearance in the side gallery, dressed in a complete suit of green, with green neckerchief and the Liberator's ribbon.

The High Sheriff then addressed the electors:—"In obedience to the writ which has just been read, I am now prepared to hear any person who thinks fit to name a discreet and proper person to be the representative of this county."

Mr. O'Gorman Mahon said, it devolved upon him, on a former occasion, to perform the same pleasing duty he had that day meant to discharge toward his friend, Daniel O'Connell; and he arose for the purpose of obtaining from a different constituency, which he lamented that the Legislature had deemed it necessary to create—(hear)—the same honour for that distinguished man, which had been already conferred upon him at the hands of the lately-deceased—but ever-to-be-lamented—forty-shilling-freeholders of this county. But before he sought that confirmation by the ten-pound-freeholders, he begged to ask thus openly, if it were the intention of any person to propose a candidate in opposition to Mr. O'Connell, in order that he might be guided in the line of conduct which he meant to adopt by the answer that should be returned to that query?

The Sheriff, to whom the speaker had apparently directed his attention, said, I hope it is not expected from me that I should answer that question.

Mr. O'Gorman (the Secretary).—No, no, not from you.

After a pause, in which no answer was given—Mr. O'Gorman Mahon proceeded. He thought

himself perfectly warranted by this silence in concluding that no such intention existed—(loud cheers)—an event upon which he congratulated the independent electors of the county of Clare. He concluded by proposing his friend, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., as a very proper person in his opinion, to be girded with the sword as one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Clare. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Steele, in a long speech, seconded the nomination. He concluded as follows:—"They had read in that Scripture which he had, he trusted, perused for the purposes of Christian charity, not for persecution, that the clouds of the glory of God had filled the circle round the Ark of the Covenant. From the time that that glory had circumscribed the space round the Ark till the present moment, there never was a sanctuary more worthy of being filled with the ethereal glory of God than the very Court in which they were—in which the people, by a splendid effort of moral power, after listening to the bloody instigations of their enemies, returned to Parliament the Liberator of this country, who had brought to it healing and peace, and achieved that great emancipation, which was not until this day wholly accomplished. He concluded by seconding the nomination made by his friend, Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, and sat down amid repeated applause.

After several other speeches, the second proclamation was made, and the Sheriff asked, was it the intention of the electors of Clare to put a second candidate in nomination? No answer being returned, the populace commenced a loud cheering, which was checked by the Secretary calling aloud—"boys, be quiet; this is the most important part of the whole proceedings." The third proclamation was also read, and no person coming forward to propose a second candidate.

The High Sheriff addressed the Court thus:—"A reasonable time having been given for a second candidate to appear, and none appearing, I ask the electors of the county of Clare, are they willing that Daniel O'Connell, Esq. shall be returned as their representative to Parliament? (Loud and continued cheering for some minutes.) As such is your unanimous wish, I now declare Daniel O'Connell, Esq. duly elected a Knight of the Shire to serve for this county in Parliament."

Mr. O'Connell addressed the Court at considerable length. He folded his hands in apparently a clasp of devotion, to which the upturning of his eyes, as if in tumult of gratitude and delight gave the appearance of sincerity. He was received with great and continued cheering. He then spoke nearly as follows:—

Mr. Sheriff, and Men of Clare.—That I should say that I am overpowered by the state of my feelings, would be only using the ordinary phraseology of men in my situation. I feel that I am addressing the independent freeholders of Clare. Last year I promised you emancipation, which was to do away with all those evil distinctions which existed between man and man. Those distinctions have been done away with, but still a rancorous feeling is kept up, which it shall be my duty to obliterate. Mr. O'Connell here complained of the injustice done him by the members of his own profession, and said, that those only who opposed him were rewarded by place and pension by the present Ministry. He alluded to Lord Justice Tenterden, Mr. Sugden, and Sir James Scarlett—for the last of whom he said he entertained sentiments of abhorrence and contempt for political inconsistency. He then alluded to the motives which induced him to refrain from offering himself to the Parliament at the period he went to England; he thought it more advisable to hold the stout shillelagh over their heads, than to go off like a bad musket at half-cock. (Laughter.) He then commenced upon the different enactments contained in the Relief Bill, and the disfranchisement of the 40s. freeholders, which was an infringement of the Act of Union; for that act declared that the representatives should be the 40s. freeholders. He remarked that the British Ministry should not be surprised if agitation should continue; for although emancipation had been granted, the people were still deprived of any participation in its benefits. He alluded to the late display of Orange feeling in the north, and said, that in a conversation he had with Lord Leveson Gower, some days before the disturbances had taken place, he (Mr. O'Connell) said, from the apparent manifestation of party feeling at both sides, that a loss of 60 lives might be anticipated. No notice appeared to have been taken of his warning observations; but a proclamation was issued some days after lives had been lost. The issuing of this proclamation reminded him of the careful servant, who cautiously locked the stable-door after the steed had been stolen. Mr. O'Connell noticed an opposition he met with from a Magistrate, Mr. G. Lloyd, in Killaloe, who in consequence of the issuing of the proclamation, prevented him from addressing a number of the freeholders he met with. In speaking of himself, it occurred to him with pleasure, to speak of the conduct of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, a gentleman whom he characterised as one of the most exalted honour and fine feeling—a man who in his place in Parliament forgot private pique in the effort to establish a public good—and who, were it not for a modesty which is the characteristic of genius, would now be in possession of the highest honour of the State, which is in the power of the Sovereign to confer. He then alluded to those pledges which he promised to lay before Parliament; amongst them, the Clare people should never be lost sight of, the navigation of the Fergus, the building of a safety harbour in the west of this county, and the opening of the borough of Ennis. The Suffrage Act, and that odious enactment, the Vestry Bill, which allowed a few Protestants to tax thousands of their fellow-Christians, he pledged himself not to leave one stone unturned to obtain the abolition of. Reform in Parliament, and the repeal of the Union, should be the object of his dearest solic-

itude. Another evil should also come under his system of improvement—the law should be made open to every man, and he hoped he should live to see the attainment of this, the warmest wish of his heart. He here made mention of the scandalous conduct of a portion of the public press in England, which dared to calumniate the Duke of Cumberland—the brother of his King. He (Mr. O'Connell) when he went into Parliament would, believing the Duke to be innocent, move for an investigation into the circumstance of the Garth affair. In conclusion, he warmly eulogized the constitutional conduct and gentlemanlike deportment of the High Sheriff.

The member sat down amid a loud peal of cheers, which continued for some time. After several speeches, there was a complete hiatus, as the cries for adjournment became so great, and it was so apparent that no effectual resistance could be made to the pressure from behind, that the High Sheriff, amid the confusion which prevailed, ordered the Crier to dissolve the Court. This was accordingly done.

Thus ended this extraordinary scene within the doors of the building. Several persons crowded upon the new Member, shaking him by the hand, and congratulating him on the event of the day—there was a general demand for autographs in the way of franks, and he immediately resumed his suspended power as "franking Member for Clare"—a title which he is likely to retain even after the sitting of the next Session of Parliament. It was mentioned as an instance of his attention to the members of his family in Dublin, that his maiden frank on this occasion was, as on the former return, directed to Mrs. O'Connell in town.

The greater part of the multitude followed Mr. Mahon to the northern extremity of the town, where he briefly harangued them, desiring them to leave the town for their homes early and quietly. On Mr. O'Connell's departure from the Court, he was followed by the remainder of the multitude to Carmody's Inn.

At four o'clock he was chaired through the streets by the mob, shouting and huzzing as he proceeded; and as our reporters left the town, the ceremony had not concluded. We have since learned that it passed off quietly, and without any tendency to the slightest tumult; and that in the evening he presided at a dinner given at the Liberals' Inn.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) September 3, 1829.

PRODIGALITY IN THE COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

(From Mr. Cobbett's Letter to the Duke of Wellington.)

You say that you have no funds wherewith to transport a part of the Spitalfields weavers; and, of course, no funds to relieve them with. "A penny saved is a penny got," it said, and I can tell you how to save some millions of pounds every year. There are some countries called the two Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island. The civil and military expenses of these amount, in the whole, to more than three millions a year. Now, all these colonies put together, contain a population of 873,450 souls. The United States of America contain twelve millions of souls; and the Government of the United States, civil, military, naval, and diplomatic, cost \$2,202,158 a year; though the United States have a great and increasing navy; and though they have to support soldiers, to garrison innumerable forts on its frontiers; and though they have ten ambassadors to foreign states, and nearly a hundred consuls in foreign ports. They have judges, sheriffs, and every officer necessary; and adding the expense of the different state governments, the whole makes the sum of \$3,460,246 a year.

Such is the difference between the expenses of that country and the expenses of our colonies. I am sure you do not know the capers that the gentlemen cut in those colonies. At the town of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, there is an Admiral's house which cost \$245,000, a Governor's house which cost not much less, a dock-yard Commissioner's house of a very splendid description, the Commander of the Forces another elegant house, and a state-house for the "Legislature" to sit in, which cost \$75,000, while \$115,000 was voted in the year 1827, to fortify a little island opposite the town, all paid out of taxes raised in England. The state-house is an immense building of stone, the architecture of the Corinthian order, and the room in which the assembly meet far surpasses in size, loftiness, convenience, and elegance, the room in which you sit when you meet your brother Peers. And while this erection rises at the expense in part of half-starved Englishmen, we have the shame to know that this Legislature, as it is called, has to pass laws for a less number of persons than is contained in the town of Liverpool alone, and a very few more than is contained in Birmingham or Bristol! Liverpool contains 118,000 people, and Nova Scotia, reckoning soldiers, blacks, and all, contains only 104,000 people! The clergy of Nova Scotia cost this country more than £30,000 a year, besides the building of colleges, schools, and churches, though not an eighth part of the people profess the established religion; and though in fact very few belong to it, except those who are paid out of English taxes.

At Newfoundland, that miserable place with a population of 63,000 people, nearly one half of whom are temporary residents, for the purpose of fishing; in that miserable place there has been a new house built for the Governor, Sir Thomas Cochrane, son of Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, and a relation of Lord Melville; which Governor, besides his palace in the town, has actually got a "Cottage and a Virginia Water;" and even in the reports of the Society for the propagation of the gospel, it is stated with what elegance this Governor entertained the Bishop of Nova Scotia at his "Cottage at Virginia Water!" And, observe, that while this is going on, and while the Bishop and the Governor of Nova Scotia drive each his coach-and-four, and while those colonial nobles have races and regattas, the people of England, who pay for all this, are petitioning to be transported!

The maintenance of soldiers and sailors in those countries, I mean Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward's Island, is enormous. Those countries produce a very small proportion of the flour, and the meat, the butter, the rice, and the peas, which form the rations of the soldiers and sailors. All these are, for the greater part, brought from the United States: even the greater part of the fresh meat, poultry, and a part of the vegetables, come from the United States, which supplies Newfoundland; which supplies the palace and the cottage there, and which supplies the nobility of Nova Scotia with green peas, asparagus, squashes, pears, apples, plums, and cherries. Without the aid of the United States, "Jack Logis," as we used to call him, now "the Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia," without the United States, never would this noble person and the Sovereign of "Virginia Water" see a green pea before August, at any rate, and

never a single bud of asparagus at all, and never taste apple, pear, plum, or cherry.

Now, my Lord Duke, of what use are these miserable colonies to us, except as pasturage for placemen and pensioners? It is said that they are "great outlets to our manufactures." Do you know how great they are, my Lord Duke? In the year 1825, they, altogether, the two Canadas and all, took from the United Kingdom goods of all sorts to the amount of £1,859,211! That is to say, if it were all the whole of it, profit, would only amount to about one half as much as we expend in the preservation of those colonies, which are thus a dead loss of a million and a half annually, even if we reckon the whole amount profit! Reckon it as we ought to do, and we have a clear loss of upwards of two millions a year, a great part of which goes to enrich the United States, while whatever remains only serves to prepare the colonists for revolt and independence.

This sum, then, might be saved. Send for the ships and the military stores, and the army and the sailors, and leave the "flourishing colonies" to flourish for themselves: leave the people of Nova Scotia to pay for coaches-and-four, and green peas and asparagus; and leave those of Newfoundland to make Virginia Waters as many and as pretty as they please. If the parties chose it, we might leave the several armies and the barracks, of which there are no less than seven, to hold soldiers to protect the 104,000 people of Nova Scotia alone: if they chose it, the soldiers might remain, and then the country would be set up with kings, legislators, judges, bishops, and priests, army, and every thing else, ready to make a fair start in the world. I do seriously pray you, my Lord Duke, to take this matter into your consideration. To pay three millions a year to countries for leave to send goods to them, to the amount of a million and a half, is being like the farmer's wife, who, to get a good price for her eggs, sent a neighbour before her to market with money wherewith to purchase them. And so (as the farmer's wife would have said) no more at present from

WM COBBETT.

There are two, if not three Governors in Canada, one in New Brunswick, one in Nova Scotia, one in Newfoundland, and one in Prince Edward's Island. These are all Scottish, except the last, who has only about 25,000 men to govern. The Governor of Nova Scotia, who has 104,000 people to govern, has a greater salary than the President of the United States, who has 12,000,000 of men to govern.

We had intended to reserve the above article for our next publication, in order to afford ourselves an opportunity of noticing it at greater length than our limited space will now permit us;—however, at the solicitation of many of our friends, we have waived this determination, and now present it to our readers, who must, for the present, judge of Mr. COBBETT for themselves. It is written with all the plausibility, mixed up with a great portion of the scurrility, peculiarly belonging to this venal writer; but his statements respecting this country, cannot be substantiated by facts. In the first place, the people of England have not been taxed to support Newfoundland;—and if an honest debit and credit account *Le non* made up, with the cost of the "palace" included, we are persuaded the mother country will find herself largely indebted to this Island. Neither is the agricultural condition of the country at so low an ebb as Mr. COBBETT would wish to insinuate;—for, though not essentially as suited for agricultural pursuits as some of our neighbouring colonies, the cultivation of land is increasing to an extraordinary degree round the different harbours; and, at the present moment, we raise nearly a sufficient supply, for consumption, of the most useful and necessary vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbages, turnips, carrots, peas &c. &c., all far superior in quality to any that are ever imported. With regard to a "coach-and-four," to which Mr. COBBETT alludes, we have never yet seen or heard any thing of it. It is unworthy of a man of such undoubted talents, to calumniate either the governing or the governed, from information derived, perhaps, from tainted sources, or from persons who may have personal and private pique to gratify.—We must resume this subject at the earliest opportunity.

Our friends have, with their usual civility and politeness, handed us London by the 7th, and Greenock papers to the 11th August, by the Scotia, 10 days from the latter place.—Mr. O'CONNELL, as was generally expected, has been returned, without opposition, for the County of Clare. The particulars of the election will be found in another column.—There has been little or no further intelligence received from the seat of war in the East. General DIEBITSCH, with an army of 40,000 men, was making preparations for passing the Balkan; and some accounts state that he had actually done so.—There are so many contradictory statements in the different papers, of changes in the Ministry, that we scarcely know what degree of credit to attach to them. We can, however, gather, that a new administration is expected. The Duke of WELLINGTON and Mr. PEEL, it is said, will retire before the next session of parliament;—the latter is to be raised to the Peerage. Respecting these rumours, the *Edinburgh Evening Post*, of the 8th August, says:—"The changes in the ministry are still enveloped in mystery; and it is amusing to see with what bitterness the London journals are wrangling about an event, which, though certain in fact, is yet obscure and incomplete in detail. Much ink has been shed in laughing at each other's ignorance, and in contradicting each other's lies; and after all, the country is very little wiser. Cabinets have been constructed on paper, by one party, and demolished like a pack of cards by the other."

We are informed that Archdeacon COSTER and family may be expected daily at Carbonear, by the Brig. *Triumvirate*, which would leave Poole on the 15th ultimo.

ARRIVALS.—In the Scotia, from Greenock, Cap. BRUCE, R. N., Colonial Secretary—and Lieut. STEELE, R. N., to assume the command of His Excellency the Governor's Yacht.

On Monday evening last, between the hours of 8 and 9, as Mr. JOHN ANGELL and three men were returning in a boat, after mooring a Schooner in Petty Harbour, (owned by Mr. Chafe) the night being very dark, and the wind blowing excessively strong, she struck upon Anchor Rock, and instantly turned over. The three men were providentially thrown upon the rock, and taken off by a boat which was

accompanying them; but, we are sorry to say, Mr. ANGELL was unfortunately drowned. He was almost immediately rescued from the water, and every assistance rendered to restore animation, but without effect—the vital spark had fled.—This young man, aged 28 years, was son of the late Mr. Edward Angell, (an old and respectable inhabitant of this town,) and is deservedly lamented by his acquaintances. His remains, we learn, will be interred at Petty Harbour to-day (Thursday).—[Communicated.]

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

ENTERED.
AUGUST 29.—Brig Sylph, Underhill, Liverpool; 100 tons coal, 30 barrels tar and pitch, 300 boxes soap, 334 boxes raisins, 200 drums, 1 pun. geneva, 1 pun. brandy, and sundries.
Schooner Messenger, Siteman, Halifax; 276 barrels pork.
Brig St. Vincent, Hatchard, Jamaica; 10 puns. rum, 1 tierce coffee, 11 tierces sugar.
Brig Brothers, Patters-on, Hamburg; 3118 bags bread, 100 barrels flour, 100 barrels pork.
31.—Schooner Wellington, Hartery, Quebec; 420 barrels flour, 30 barrels pork, 13 casks butter, 30 barrels beef, and sundries.
Brig Mémion, Mathers, Newcastle; 229 chaldrons coal.
Schooner Argyle, Sutherland, P. E. Island; 25 head cattle, 1 horse, 60 sheep, 300 bushels oats.
Schooner Greyhound, Boudrot, Antigonish; 107 firkins butter.
SEPTEMBER 1.—Brig Unity, Winsor, Bristol; 75 cwt. bread, 80 tons coal, 55 casks butter, and sundries.
2.—Brig Scotia, Curdy, Greenock; 10 casks Sicilian wine, 1 hhd. brandy, 70 tons coal, 3 casks refined sugar, 115 coils cordage, and sundries.
CLEARED.
AUGUST 26.—Brig Funchal, Picken, Naples; 4000 qtls. fish.
Brig Meridian, Silly, Rio Janeiro; 1497 qtls. fish.
Schooner Friend, Anderson, P. E. Island; sundry merchandise.
29.—Brig Diana, Ferguson, Naples; 4000 qtls. fish.
31.—Schooner Jane & Sarah, White, Madeira; 1220 quintals fish.
Schooner Assistance, Chesson, Margaree; 1 puncheon rum, 1 pun. molasses, and sundry merchandise.
SEPTEMBER 1.—Brig Polygon, Williams, St. Vincents; 1900 qtls. fish.
2.—Schooner Despatch, M'Grath, St. Peter's; 19 tierces salmon.
Schooner Courier, Girroir, Antigonish; ballast.
Schooner Swift, Moore, P. E. Island; 1 pun. molasses, 1 hhd. port wine, and sundries.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—ENTERED.
AUGUST 25.—Schooner Despatch, Metherell, Hamburg; 100 bls. pork, 150 bls. flour, 30 barrels oatmeal, 19 barrels pease, 653 bags bread, 100 firkins butter.

CARBONEAR.—ENTERED.
AUGUST 26.—Schooner John & William, Stanley, Oporto; 60 tons salt, 500 apples, 5000 onions, 1 qr.—cask port wine.
CLEARED.
AUGUST 24.—Brig Lark, Pyno, Portugal; 1800 qtls. fish.
26.—Brig Mercury, Roe, Poole; 149 tons oil, 2 tons rubber, 207 gallons dress, 60 qtls. fish.

Regatta.

A Meeting of the Subscribers to the Regatta, held at the Commercial Room, it was Resolved—That the Rowing Matches shall take place upon *Quidi Vidi Lake*, on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, to commence at 11 o'clock. That the following Gentlemen be appointed Stewards: Mr. T. H. BROOKING, Mr. JENNINGS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. MOORE, Mr. BULLEY.

That the Stewards shall be authorized to make such Rules and Regulations as they may deem necessary to conduct the Regatta; and that they shall likewise be empowered to apportion the Prizes to each class of boats.

In conformity to the foregoing resolutions, the Stewards have arranged that the Rowing Matches shall consist of four classes of boats—viz.

- First—Six-oared boats of all descriptions,
- Second—Four-oared Whale boats,
- Third—Four-oared Gigs,
- Fourth—Boats of all descriptions built in this Island, except Gigs and Whale boats, to be rowed with four oars, and steered with oars.

PRIZES:

- First class, 36 dollars,
 - Second ditto, 24 ditto,
 - Third ditto, 20 ditto,
- For the first boat in;

And if six or more boats start of the fourth class, there shall be three Prizes—viz.

- First boat in 25 dollars,
- Second ditto 16 ditto,
- Third ditto 5 ditto.

All boats to be entered with the Secretary on or before SATURDAY next, the 5th instant.

J. JENNINGS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

September 2.

Sale at Auction.

THIS DAY,
At 12 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

James Stewart & Co.

- 34 BARRELS Irish Pork,
- 1 Half-barrel Pigs' Chops,
- 40 Firkins Butter,
- 40 Pieces Flat Canvass,
- 31 Barrels Tar,
- 17 Bags Nails.

The above are on Consignment, and ordered to be Sold off.

September 3.

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

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
AT THE STORES OF

Oehlschlager & Co.

To Close Sales, without the least Reserve,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TOYS.

Immediately after which,

- 7 FIRKINS Butter,
- 5 Bags Bread,
- 5 Kegs Honey,
- 100 Barrels Shot,
- 10 Bags Shot,
- 4 Cwt. Currants,
- 1 Cask Cloverseed,
- Flushings, Coatings, Flushing Trousers, White and printed Calicoes,
- Cotton Shirts,
- Cotton and silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls and Scarfs,
- 20 Gross Molds and Buttons, Jewsharps,
- 12 Dozen Watch Keys and Seals,
- 6 Dozen Hones,
- Wafers, Sealing Wax, 10,000 Quills, Chimney Ornaments,
- And a variety of other articles.

The above Sale will be continued every day at the same hour, until all the goods are disposed of.
September 3.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SALE.

TO-MORROW,
(FRIDAY) At 11 o'clock,

AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE,
149 PIECES OF PAPER HANGINGS,
the same having been seized and condemned for a breach of the Revenue Laws.

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

Custom-House, St. John's, 2d Sept.

To-Morrow,

At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

Wm. & Henry Thomas,

- 25 HEAD very prime fat OXEN and COWS;
 - And 30 Firkins new Cumberland BUTTER, put up for family use.
- September 3.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

Bulley, Job & Cross,

- 60 BARRELS Bahimore, Howard-street, superfine Flour,
 - 460 Drum Shooks,
 - 11 Qr.-chests Congou Tea,
 - 23 Ditto ditto Bohea ditto,
 - 13 Boxes ditto ditto,
 - 50 Bags Rice,
 - 40 Barrels } Irish Pork,
 - 18 Half-barrels }
 - 60 Firkins Butter,
 - 20 Firkins and kegs Lard,
 - 50 Boxes mould and dipt Candles,
 - 30 Boxes bottled London Porter,
 - 14 Hogsheads dry Malaga Wine.
- September 3.

For Bristol.

To be despatched forthwith,
THE GOOD



Schooner MARY,

Nathaniel Ryder, Master;

Has room for a few tons of FREIGHT, if early application is made to

ROBINSON & BROOKING.

September 3.

For Freight or Charter.

To any port in Spain, Portugal, Italy, the West Indies, or Brazil,



The fine, first-class, British-built
Brig LAVINIA,

D. COWAN, master;

Will carry about 4000 qtls. fish in bulk; has always delivered her cargo in good order; has an attentive and experienced Master; and is, altogether, a very desirable vessel for a fish cargo. She is daily expected to arrive; and if employment offers, will sail without delay.—For further particulars, apply to

JAMES STEWART & Co.

September 3.

Notices.

SATCHWELL & MARTIN,
TAILORS AND HABIT-MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their numerous friends and the public in general, that they have taken the House and Shop adjoining the premises of Mr. JOHN HARDING, (King's Place,) and commenced business in the above lines; where those who honour them with their patronage and support, may be assured of having their Clothes cut and finished in a style of fashion and elegance, such as will scarcely be equalled elsewhere in this Island.

Naval and Military Uniforms executed in a superior manner.

September 3.

Mr. CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY informs those Parents that honour him with the tuition of their Children, that his School hours shall be, on Monday the 31st instant, and thenceforward, from 9 to 3 o'clock.—As the afternoon attendance has not at all been equal to that of the forenoon, it is evident that many feel an inconvenience in it; and Mr. C., solicitous for the advancement of his pupils, (the only means by which he expects the public patronage) hopes this change shall suit the convenience of all; and he trusts and requests that no Parent will, on trifling occasions, absent his child from the School.

In consequence of an engagement entered into previous to his succeeding Mr. MARSHALL in the superintendance of the School, and to which honour obliges him to adhere, Mr. C. is, until this engagement terminates, obliged to close on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 1 o'clock.

August 27.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Administrator to the Estate of the late Dr. WILLIAM WARNER, deceased, hereby gives notice, that he is ready to pay a Dividend of Eight Shillings and Ninepence in the pound, to such Creditors as have proved their debts.

By order of the Hon. the Judges of the Supreme Court,

HENRY HAWSON,
Administrator.

August 20.

Notice to the Newfoundland Creditors of the late Mr. William Pitt Butt.

A Considerable length of time having elapsed since the date of the Commission of Bankruptcy which was awarded and issued against WILLIAM PITT BUTT, late of *Wimborne Minster*, in the County of Dorset, in the Kingdom of England, Grocer and Linen-draper, deceased; and several of the Creditors of the said WILLIAM PITT BUTT, who are resident in the Island of Newfoundland, not having yet proved their Debts under the said Commission:—Notice is hereby given, that unless such Creditors of the said WILLIAM PITT BUTT, who are resident in the Island of Newfoundland, shall immediately forward the necessary Affidavits of their Debts, together with proper Powers of Attorney, to some person in England, on or before the 1st day of January next, so as to enable them to prove their said Debts under the said Commission, a final division and distribution of the property and effects of the said WM. PITT BUTT will immediately after that day be declared and made; and such Creditors resident in Newfoundland, who shall not then have proved their said Debts, will be excluded the benefit of any dividend under the said Commission.

By order of the Assignees of the said WILLIAM PITT BUTT,

ISAAC FRYER,

Solicitor under the said Commission.

Wimborne, Dorset, England, }
27th April, 1829. }

To be Let.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

ALL those desirable Water-side PREMISES, lately in the occupancy of Mr. W. Vallance, consisting of a large Dwelling-house, with a frost-proof Cellar, and a never-failing Spring of Water. Two large Stores; in which are fitted up 3 Fish Screws, together with two Coopers' Shops. The Water-side is very extensive, on which are built two large Wharves, and an extended Platform.—Should a tenant not offer for the whole, it will be Let in two parts.—For further particulars, apply to

JAMES STEWART & Co.

August 13.

On Sale.

BY

HUNTERS & Co.

- 50 PUNCHEONS MOLASSES,
- 30 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO,
- 30 Tierces SALMON.

September 3.

BY

PATRICK MORRIS,
1500 Hogsheads best Newcastle
COALS,

Just received per *Memnon*.

September 3.

On Sale.

JUST IMPORTED,
AND
FOR SALE,

BY
Michael Scanlan,

- 100 BOXES Soap,
- 200 Half-boxes ditto,
- 100 Half-boxes Raisins,
- 48 Boxes Tobacco Pipes,
- 30 Boxes mould and dipped Candles,
- 20 Kegs Mustard,
- 24 Ditto Basket Salt,
- 200 Stone Bottles,
- Starch, Blue, Earthenware,
- Lustre Ware, China,
- Superior Hollands Gin,
- Cognac Brandy,
- Fancy coloured Printed Cottons and Chintzes,
- Silk and cotton Handkerchiefs,
- Silk, cotton, and cassimere Shawls,
- Plain and figured Stuffs,
- Assorted coloured Book Muslin,
- Checks, Flannels, Serges, Counterpanes,
- Cotton Shirts, Calicoes, Sheeting,
- Blankets and Blanketing,
- Pea Jackets, Watch Coats,
- Monkey Jackets, Flushing Trousers,
- Hats, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

ALSO,

By Wholesale or Retail,

- 24 Puncheons Rum,
- 15 Ditto Molasses,
- 10 Qr.-casks Red Wine,
- Cognac Brandy, Teneriffe Wine,
- Gin, Porter, Cider, Ale,
- Pork, Butter, Oatmeal,
- Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Rice,
- And sundry other articles.

September 3.

Just Received, per *Schr. Wellington*, from *Quebec*,
AND FOR SALE,

BY

NICHOLAS GILL,

PRIME Pork, Beef,
And superfine States' Flour.

ALSO, ON HAND,
Of former importations,

Sugar in hogsheads, tierces, and barrels,
Puncheons Molasses.

September 3.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

A Quantity of HARDWOOD, imported per Schooner *Hunter*, from P. E. Island, consisting of the following dimensions—viz.

- A few Rudder Pieces,
- 1 1/2-Inch Plank,
- 2-Inch ditto,
- 2 1/2-Inch ditto,
- 3-Inch ditto,
- 4-Inch ditto.

August 27. JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

Daniel Codner & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

In barter for Fish and Oil, or for Cash,

- 300 BLS. Hamburg Pork, lately imported and warranted of excellent quality,
- 30 Barrels prime New-York Pork,
- 200 Firkins Holstein and Irish Butter,
- Bread, Flour, Beef,
- A few hogsheads and barrels Porter and Cider,
- Brandy, Rum, Molasses,
- A large assortment of Cordage,
- A large assortment of Iron,
- A large assortment of Bridport Manufactures; consisting of No. Canvass, Twines, Lines, Seines, Nets, &c.
- Iron and copper Nails, Sheet Copper,
- Corkwood, Oakum, Pitch, Tar,
- Soap and Candles in boxes,
- Paints, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine,
- Strong and fine Shoes, Boots, Sole Leather,
- 16 Pieces Broad Cloth (assorted colours),
- Superfine and coarse Hats,
- India Bandannoes,
- Nankeen, Crape Shawls,
- A large quantity of Serges, Hosiery, Flannels,
- And a general supply of Shop Goods.

Also,

A great variety of STATIONARY,
CONSISTING OF
Ledgers, Journals; Day, Letter, and Memorandum Books; Post, Cap, and Wrapping Paper—which will be Sold very low.

And, also,

3 Bales Hosiery and Knitting Yarn,
(Cheap by the Package.)

August 13.

JOHN KENT

OFFERS for SALE,

- 50 TIERCES Strangman's PORTER,
- 100 Flitches BACON, fit for family use,
- And 50 Bags BREAD,

(Just Imported.)

August 13.



Poets' Corner.

TO WILLIAM ROSCOT, ESQ.

(By the Rev. W. Shepherd.)

Friend of my youth! Thou, whose approving smile
Cheer'd me whilst toiling up the steep ascent
Of Knowledge—from whose breast I caught the glow
Of mental Independence, and whose hand
Led me through Virtue's peaceful path—to Thee
I consecrate these tributary lays.
What though thy setting sun, bedimm'd with clouds,
Nears the horizon, and the hour draws on
When it must sink beneath the western wave?
Yet, in high missive, faithful Memory dwells
With transport on the time when erst it shone.
In noon-day lustre; and in steadfast faith
In Him who died on Calvary, we await
The advent of that morning, when its beams
Shall be relumed; and, never more obscured,
In ever-growing splendour shall advance
Nearer and nearer to the empyreal light
That blazes, ceaseless, from the throne of God.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

(From the London Atlas.)

"There are two kinds of representation," says Burke, "actual and virtual: virtual representation is that in which there is a communion of interests, and a sympathy in feelings and desires between those who act in the name of any description of people, and the people in whose name they act, though the Trustees are not actually chosen by them. This is virtual representation." The Catholic Association was a virtual representative body. Any man could have purchased a seat for a guinea; and it was that facility of admission that constituted its popular character, and guaranteed its democracy. Once established, it could not, if it would, have become aristocratical. Had it been more costly in its qualification, and more select in its arrangements, it never could have acquired an influence over the people. Its power sprung not out of its own body, but out of the people from which the body emanated; and every exercise of that power was received as a reflection of the might of the "seven millions." When it failed, the millions felt the defeat; when it succeeded, the millions partook the triumph. It was thus identifying the people with its acts that it controlled them: by flattering their strength it subdued it.—The violence and folly of some of its members were urged as proofs of the impolicy of its conduct; the charge was founded upon misconception; that very violence and folly were the best attributes it put forth; all popular assemblies must present a mixture of qualities, good and bad intrinsically; they would not represent the people unless they were made up of all the moral elements; besides, the violence and folly provoked discussion, and discussion impressed the name of the Association, and the purposes for which it was convened, more effectually and permanently on the public mind. That was the object it desired to achieve. Such a body entrusted with legislative powers would have enacted a ruinous and absurd code of laws—but destitute of legitimate authority, and existing only by opinion, it might, in such a crisis, have done good, while its evil results must have been but transitory.

The Association was planned by O'Connell. Its first convocation consisted of three members, who met in a small room in a bookseller's house. O'Connell took the chair, handed in the first subscription, and announced his project. From this obscure beginning the great agitation spread; but O'Connell was the only man who could have conquered the difficulties of its progress. The *rente* was the grand feature of his scheme; every man who subscribed his penny became an agitator in little; the pennies were but the symbols of co-operation, money was not the end, it was but the means of unity of action and identity of interests. The *rente* gathered the peasantry more effectually than ten thousand of Clan Alpine's torches could have done. The moral bond was the parent of physical clanship—the combustible train communicated from heart to heart—a spark would have set the passions of the country in a flame.

The exertions of O'Connell, while his political club was in its infancy, were almost incredible. The Catholic aristocracy hang back from the wild theory of regeneration—still O'Connell persevered. The priesthood considered the whole plan a burlesque—still O'Connell indefatigably pursued his purpose, amidst the jeers of one party, and ridicule and opprobrium of the other. No man ever committed within so short a period so many errors; yet, convinced of the ultimate utility of the object in view, he pushed on extravagantly, but successfully. We have no doubt he committed error sometimes to excite clamour and inquiry. The room in which the meetings of the association were then held was in the vicinity of the law courts—an appropriate neighbourhood for O'Connell; concentrating within a convenient space the focus of his passions and his interests. In the morning he was to be seen surrounded by clients and solicitors in the hall of the Courts—in the afternoon in the forum, debating every question of Irish politics in detail—and in the evening, perhaps he took the chair at a public dinner, where he again appealed to the popular feeling with unabated energy and extraordinary vigour.—His life was an unbroken series of commotions; the restlessness of his temperament at last triumphed over the embarrassments thrown in his way by coldness and distrust, and he never ceased until, by continual efforts, he forced public attention into his favourite channel. Agitation was his object. The

agitator was often accused and frequently abandoned; but opposition produced debate, and agitation prospered. Some of his expedients for procuring notoriety were not a little curious. At one period he held political *soirees* at his house. The temperance of his own habits did not interfere with the social enthusiasm of his guests, and he fed the growing patriotism with capons and claret. He never failed to make a parade of the most insignificant circumstances. Thus his own subscription to the *rente*, and that of his family, was pompously announced in the papers—Miss Ellen O'Connell, 11; Miss Louisa O'Connell, 11; Master Maurice O'Connell, 11; Master Daniel O'Connell, jun., 11; &c. The public laughed and sneered at his vanity; but O'Connell felt that agitation was prospering. It seemed to be a maxim with him that the representative of a public sentiment should become public himself, and that it was immaterial what degree of credit or favour his reputation stood in, provided, as Cobbett says, he set the people thinking. Certainly few men respected his judgment, but all men admitted that for the rough, vulgar, coarse, and sometimes diplomatic offices of agitation, there was no individual in existence so admirably qualified.

The Association removed its sittings to the Corn Exchange, where a more commodious chamber received its members. There Mr. Sheil distinguished himself. This gentleman is small in stature, exceedingly slovenly in appearance, with a yellow face and a shrill voice. Having commenced life a dramatist, he never entirely abandoned his early taste for postures and stage intonation. In delivering a public speech, his attitudes are highly theatrical; and, although we are accustomed to associate with the existence of intellectual power, a capacity of physical frame, a breadth of chest and forehead, and the external image of strength, it is surprising how soon he dissipates the theory of mortal and corporal resemblance. He combats his opponents like a gladiator. His twinkling eye flash fire—his pigmy arms wave and threaten—his brow darkens, and his whole air becomes deranged and fierce. What O'Connell effects through the passions of the people, Sheil performs through their imagination. The one might have shaken their allegiance—the other could only operate on their metaphysics. Half of Sheil's worship is the muse—the other half popularity. He is half made up of political system—half of classical recollections; hence his speeches are garlands in which strange flowers are blended together. The great peculiarity of his style, which indeed distinguishes it from the written or spoken language of any other man, is the frequency of long, unfamiliar, but expressive words. He delights in exhibiting every aspect of a metaphor, and his taste or habit forces him into the appropriation of all the synonyms within reach, whether his invention supplies them from the resources of other languages, or his memory from the forgotten treasures of his own. Psephology is not always forfeited by this raking up of cumbrous terms, but simplicity is invariably sacrificed to sound. Sheil was the holiday orator of the Association. His entrance was cheered like the appearance of a favoured actor; and, when he spoke, his auditors listened to catch his points rather than to imbibe his wisdom. Yet Sheil is wiser than he seems. He is better grounded in the abstract principles of polity than O'Connell, and commits fewer mistakes; but his rhetoric, like meretricious ornaments, induces the world to believe that it is put on to conceal deficiencies. He possesses shrewdness above his showing. On one occasion he differed from O'Connell on the *ceto*, or some minor question connected with it. A warm controversy was for some time carried on between them in the newspapers. But O'Connell was the popular idol, and Sheil began to feel the effects of his hardy trial of skill; the briefs disappeared from his bag—he gradually sunk in the general estimation. The warning was not given in vain—he relented—fell in with the current—the briefs returned—and he has followed in O'Connell's wake ever since.

The speeches delivered at the Association were too long and monotonous in print—they were worse in the delivery. The speakers were men sucked by their proximity into the whirlpool of agitation; nature never intended them from public purposes.—They have, now that the doors of the Association are closed, retired into private life to talk of the history of their country and their own exploits. Every man is an Alexander in his way, and no doubt the patriots of the Corn Exchange point to the monument of their deeds, and long for another world of trouble to conquer. We are quite sure that the editors and the loungers lament the legislative measure that has *burked* their national loquacity for ever!

THE BOLD AND BEAUTIFUL CONVICT.

[This singular story is actually true.]

Rose Mac Orne was a rare sample of Scottish beauty. Her eyes deeply blue, as Loch Lomond; glowing cheeks, hair light and glossy, parted over her broad forehead, like folds of flax-coloured satin; features, which a shrewd and active mind had strongly developed; a tall, muscular frame of stately proportions, and a firm, elastic, rapid tread, which she had acquired in early days, when

"Down the rocks she leaped along,
Like rivulets in May."

Her youth was unfortunate, for her mother had died during her infancy, and her profligate and selfish father had abandoned her before she reached the dangerous age of fifteen.

Many were anxious to take Rose into their service, for she was neat and thrifty as a brownie, and had the obsequious manner of their countrywomen, united with their proverbial knowledge of the most direct road to favour and to fortune. Her greatest misfortune was her beauty. Often after the most

unremitting efforts to please, poor Rose was accused of a thousand faults, and dismissed by prudent wives and mothers, lest she should become too dear a servant. Scotch discrimination soon discovered the source of the difficulty, and Scotch ambition resolved to make the most of it. To lovers of her own rank she was alternately winning and disdainful—determined that none should break her chains, yet dealing out her scorn to each as their characters would bear. With her superiors she played a deep and insidious game. Trusting to her own strength of pride, she resisted their arts, while she almost invariably made them the victims of their own. In all this Rose was actuated by something more than mere girlish love of flirtation and triumph; she was ambitious, and had formed high hopes of an opulent marriage.—Many a Cantab and Oxonian, many a testy bachelor and gouty widower, had got entangled in her coils, and been extricated only by the early interference of some proud or prudent relations. At length, notwithstanding her modest manner and apparent artlessness, the intrigues of Rose Mac Orne became as proverbial as her beauty; and she could obtain no service in any family where there was youth to be fascinated, or wealthy old age to be cajoled.

Hearing an East Indiaman was about to sail, with many ladies on board, Rose resolved to seek employment among them, and succeeded in being appointed dressing maid to an elderly lady, who was going out to Calcutta, to reside with an invalid son. India, match-making India! opened glorious prospects to Scotch ambition. Rose took unexampled means to please her new mistress, and in a few days she was a decided favourite. No wonder the gipsy began to feel proud of her power, for she never attempted to please without effecting her purpose. But when was inordinate ambition known to be a safeguard either to talent or beauty? In two days Rose was to leave England, and her mistress having granted her permission to attend the races, she, as a last act of her kindness to one of her earliest and most favoured lovers, consented to accompany him. Rose was very fond of ornaments; and it chanced that her heart was particularly set on a large pearl pin, which her mistress had said she seldom wore on account of its antique fashion. Rose had more than once signified how pretty she thought it, and wondered if she were rich enough to buy pearls, whether they would become her full and snowy neck. She dared not ask for it outright, and she never in her life had thought of taking anything dishonestly. But vanity, vanity,—that foolish and contemptible passion which has "slain its tens of thousands," and that too among the fairest and brightest of God's works, prevailed over the better feelings of Rose Mac Orne. She took the envious pin—wore it to the races—heard James Mac Intire praise it—told him her new mistress had given it to her—and then, dreading the discovery of the fact, began to devise schemes for exchanging the bauble. The path of sin is steep, and every step presses on forward with accumulated power. Rose had already committed a second crime to conceal the first; and now the hopes of secrecy urged her to commit others. She sold the breast-pin, and bought a ring with the money, in hopes the pearl would never be inquired for: this side of India—but in this she was mistaken; that very day her lady missed the jewel; and Rose went down deeper in falsehood than was necessary to keep up appearances.

I will not follow her through every step of this shameful struggle. It is sufficient to say the theft was discovered; and Rose, instead of sailing for glorious match-making India, was in a few weeks hurried on board of a vessel, in which 62 other convicts were destined for Botany Bay. This was a painful reverse for so young, so beautiful, so inordinately ambitious. She looked back upon England with mingled feelings of grief and burning indignation—contempt of herself, and hatred of the laws by which she suffered. And for what had she endured this terrible conflict, which first and last had given her more unhappiness than had been crowded into the whole of her previous existence? Why nothing but the foolish vanity of wearing a cast-off pearl!

But Rose Mac Orne had a mind elastic and vigorous; it soon rebounded from depression, and began to think of new schemes of conquest. She looked around among her companions—most of them tall and robust—some of them very handsome women. She counted them and counted the crew. There were 62 convicts and 15 men. Before they were half across the Atlantic, Rose Mac Orne had laid a plan daring enough for the helmeted Joan of Arc, in the full tide of her inspiration. She communicated the plan to the women, which they entered into heartily and warmly. Rose might have found lovers enough on board, notwithstanding the strict orders given by the officers; but she chose but one—and that was the pilot! Glances and tender notes soon passed between them unperceived by others, for the artful Rose was like a glazier, when the eye of the officer was upon her, and her lover was capable of playing as deep a game as she.

At length the important hour arrived—every precaution had been taken—all things were in readiness. The vessel stood for the La Plata, to exchange cargoes and take in refreshments. They entered the huge arms of the silvery river, and cut its waters with the arrow flight of a bird. At length Buenos Ayres lay before them in the distance, with the broad, clear bright moon-light spread over it like a heavenly robe. The wind died away, and the vessel lay gently moving on the bosom of that majestic river, like a child playing itself into slumber. Midnight came—Rose had an eye like a burning glass—the crisis was at hand—and all looked to it for direction. Her lover, according to promise, had taken his turn to be pilot, and all slept save him and his convicts. He sat at the helm looking out upon the waters, and listening to the "silence audible." There was a slight motion of the sails announced by

a low whistle from the pilot. In twenty minutes every man was bound fast and gagged—the convicts were armed, and the vessel was in full sweep for the port of Buenos Ayres! There it arrived a prize to the prisoners! Great noise was made about the vessel being seized by a woman, and brought triumphantly into port. The *Lady Shore* (for that was the vessel's name) was crowded with South Americans.—The bravery of woman was loudly applauded, and in three days the richest young Spaniard offered himself to the bold and beautiful Rose Mac Orne. Her promise to the pilot was forgotten. The ambitious Scotch woman now wears pearls in plenty; and most of her sister convicts are at the head of respectable families in Buenos Ayres.

(From the Liverpool Chronicle, July 25.)

Extraordinary Wagers.—Wagers have been laid at Maestricht, between some respectable merchants there, to a considerable amount, that pigeons taken from thence to London would, when let loose here, reach Maestricht in six hours. Forty-two pigeons were brought over in the *Attwood* steam-packet on Thursday last, about noon, and marked in the course of that day by a person connected with the Dutch embassy in London, and on Friday morning, at 26 minutes past eight o'clock, the time agreed upon, they were let loose, and proceeded on their aerial voyage. The principal wager is for 10,000 guilders; and if any one of these pigeons arrives in six hours, the wager is won. They belong to different persons forming a society at Maestricht. The first bird that arrives, even after the six hours, obtains for its owner a prize of a small gold pigeon; the second, a silver ditto; the third, a dozen silver knives and forks; besides other prizes. The distance is about 260 English miles, in a direct line over Ramsgate and Ostend. The man who came over with the pigeons offered to bet the value of a tank of wine, that one of them would be at Maestricht by half-past twelve on Friday; the rain was against the performance, but the wind was favourable. The result cannot be known for a day or two.—*London paper.*

British and American Shipping.—It appears from the *New York Shipping List*, that the total number of losses and accidents to American vessels, including foreign vessels bound to and from America, the West Indies, or British Colonies in America, and not including the vessels missing, or wrecks not identified, has amounted, in the 1828, to 933. *Lloyd's List* for the same year presents a total number of losses of, and accidents to, British vessels, including coasters, colliers, steam-boats, vessels missing, &c., 951; difference in favour of *Lloyd's List*, 42.

Mount Etna.—The volcano of Etna has recently burst forth with amazing fury. A letter written by a gentleman of Boston to his friends, dated Messina, May 1, in noticing the circumstance says—"Two days back we had an eruption at Mount Etna; two other craters are opened on the north side of the mountain. During the phenomena we suffered here very much from an extraordinary heat for nearly two days, and the eruptions supposed to have done much damage to the produce in general. No lives were lost."

Amazing Courage!—An old man, aged 120, between 60 and 70 years of age, has been committed for trial at Devizes for marrying six wives, three of whom are now living in different parts of the country.

The following singular instance of sleep-walking occurred on board of a ship lately returned from a foreign voyage. The Captain, besides taking in a general cargo, forgot not to store his cabin with a good sea stock of excellent brandy, for the use of himself and crew. Now it so happened, that in whatever state the case bottle was left at night, it was always minus an inch or two in the morning. The Captain complained of this, telling the men, that if they were not satisfied with their daily allowance, to state it and they would get more. The crew, however, to a man denied having touched the cabin bottle at all. No more notice was taken of the affair for a day or two, till the Captain, convinced all was not right, filled the bottle quite full before going to bed, and in the morning found it at least two tumblers down! Here was a mystery differing entirely from the story of *tapping the Admiral*, for there some one was always drunk and no grog away; while here every one was sober and lots of grog missing. The crew, finding their honour and character thus at stake, determined on watching the tipping *invisible*; and accordingly when the Capt. "turned in," two of them took their station near the cabin door. Nothing occurred for the first 2 hours; the steersman was sitting on deck, and the Captain snoring in the cabin, all else was silence. At length about mid-watch, a noise was heard in the cabin—the men seized a light, and entered, half in terror—when lo! the Captain was stalking through the cabin in his sleep, steering fair, however, to the haunted bottle, when, just as he was about swallowing a huge *catwaker*, the men awakened him, to his no small amazement and wonder. The thief having been discovered in the unfortunate Captain, who professed total ignorance of his nocturnal tipping, by way of curing himself from the habit, he piped all hands and made them finish the bottle, declaring that if he rose again, he should find nothing but a *dead marine* (empty bottle) for his trouble.—*Scotsman.*

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