



Newfoundlander.

No. 117.

THURSDAY, October 15, 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 Cocon,
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Duffels 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.

JOHN KENT

OFFERS for SALE,

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

(Just Imported.)

August 15.

JUST IMPORTED.

In the Brigs *Isabella* and *Equestrian*, from London;
Arena 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,
Cord and Caplin Seines,
Mackerel and Herring Nets,
Lines, Twines, Oakum,
Pitch, Tar,
Flat and No. Canvas, of all descriptions,
Cognac Brandy,
Cotton and red Shirts, in bales,
Flushings and Duffels, in ditto,
Tinware, Stationary,
London White-lead,
Bar Lead,
London Particular Madeira Wine,
Sicilian and Chret Wines,
Warron's Blacking,
Parlour and Cabin Stoves,
Patent Palls and wheels, for Windlasses,
Patent Ships' Winches,
With a general assortment of articles for the fishery.
May 28.

BY

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 Cul-
lidge 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.

Notices.

DESERTED, from the service of THOMAS
BYRNE, Shoemaker, MARTIN FITZ-
GERALD, a native of this country, an indentured ap-
prentice, about 18 years of age, light-brown hair,
and fair complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high.
Had on at the time of desertion, a blue jacket, blue
flashing trousers, and a yellow fur cap.—Any per-
son or persons harbouring or employing him after
this notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour
of the law.

St John's, September 17, 1829.

A MICHAEL GREEHAN,

WHIO had fished out of *King's Cove*, in the
year 1815, as Shareman, and belonging to
the late RICHARD HANDCOCK, of said place, by
his making application to the Subscribers, may re-
ceive a Sum of Money due him since the above period.

J. MACBRAIRE & Co.

King's Cove, 1st September, 1829.

A WILLIAM CUMMINGS,

WHIO has served in *King's Cove*, may learn,
by making application to the Subscribers, of
Money due to him.

J. MACBRAIRE & Co.

King's Cove, 1st September, 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.

Employment Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, tolerably well versed in the
general business of the Trade, as connected
with the Counting-house, Shop, and outside depart-
ment of a Concern, would be happy to engage as a
subordinate Accountant, or Storekeeper, in any re-
spectable establishment in this town. Satisfactory
testimonials of his probity, integrity, and sobriety,
will be adduced by applying at this Office.

September 10.

Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour-Grace.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the
Packet Boat Express will ply regularly from
this date between Harbour-Grace and Portugal Cove,
leaving the former place every MONDAY, WEDNES-
DAY, and FRIDAY morning, at 9 o'clock, and Por-
tugal Cove the succeeding days at noon.—The Let-
ter Carrier leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock, Sundays
and had weather only excepted.

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

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

Letters left at the offices of the Subscribers
will be regularly forwarded.

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

To be Let.

For such a term of years as may be agreed on, and
immediate possession given.—

TWO new Dwelling-houses, fit for the immediate
reception of families, situate in *Duckworth-
street*, two doors West of the Central School, each
containing one large Shop and Kitchen on the first
floor, one large Room and two Bed-rooms on the
second floor, and a spacious Garret.—Application
to be made to

October 8. JAMES HALLY.

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

From the Liverpool Chronicle, August 29.

The accounts from the seat of war in the East have
of late been little more than the recital of a succes-
sion of triumphs on the part of the Russians. They
have masked the most important fortresses; they
have triumphantly passed the Balkan; and whilst
we are waiting, in all probability, they have become
masters of Constantinople. The standard of the
prophet has been displayed in vain; all the energies
of the Sultan, and all the fanatic bravery of his peo-
ple, have been unavailingly opposed to the discipline
and bravery of the Russians.

The success of the Russians cannot be indifferent
to the powers of Europe. This gigantic empire, ac-
quiring new and favourable possessions in the Medi-
terranean, may bid defiance to any opponent, and
may possibly, one day, assume an attitude fatal to
the peace and, perhaps, to the independence of Eu-
rope. The negotiations of the British envoy do not
seem to have made any impression on the Sultan,
who appears to treat with the same indifference the
counsel of England and the successful approach of
his most formidable foe. It is said that the Turks
rely on the interference of the European powers with
Russia as well as with Turkey, and that the Sultan
feels secure, because he thinks the Russians will not
be permitted to retain their conquests. In this opi-
nion, founded on the former policy of England, the
Sultan may be mistaken. The whole of our con-
duct during the struggle which threatens the de-
struction of the Turkish power in Europe, sufficient-
ly shows that England at least is not prepared to
venture on a crusade for the safety of the Turks; or
in other words, England is not prepared for war.—
In the commencement of the struggle of the Greeks
for independence, Mr. Canning effected what he
then thought a valuable object; he obtained the as-
sent of Russia to the treaty of the 6th of July, and
supposed that he had bound the autocrat to terms
necessary for the safety of the Greeks and the main-
tenance of the balance of power in Europe.

History is prolific in instances of the weakness of
treaties, and of the expedients of ambition; and Rus-
sia has confirmed the old assestion, that "interest,
ambition, and convenience bind states, and not hon-
our." On a frivolous pretext of some infraction of
the treaty of Akermann, Russia neglected the stipu-
lations of the treaty of the 6th of July, declared war,
without the consent of the parties to that treaty, and
England became a quiet spectator of the success of
the Russian aggrandizement. To this Great Bri-
tain would never have submitted had she not been
paralyzed by her overwhelming debt, the burthen of
which has been cruelly aggravated by a series of
experiments, as disgraceful to the intellect of those
who have enforced them, as they have been destruc-
tive to the character, industry, and enterprise of her
people.

When hostilities commenced between Russia and
Turkey, it was declared that his Imperial Majesty
had waived his rights as a belligerent in the Medi-
terranean, and that England had secured the peace
of that great sea. It soon appeared, however, that
Russia neglected even this stipulation, and the Bri-
tish flag has not been a sufficient protection against
the projects of Russia. In fact, we have been com-
pelled to submit to the plans of the autocrat, to his
violation of treaties, and of stipulations, and that, too,
because we are not in a situation to go to war, or
even to assume a warlike position. The mere report
of the equipment of two or three sail of the line,
brings us to the verge of a panic; for the condition
of the Stock market is now of more importance to
the Minister of England, than the successful designs
of a powerful and dangerous rival.

These events abroad, and the ruinous state of af-
fairs at home, will shortly convince the most incre-
dulous that England must consent for ever to aban-
don the "high and palmy state" which she once
possessed, or she must resolutely submit to those
reforms which are imperatively demanded, as well
for her safety and peace at home as for the respect
and honour abroad.

VARIORUM.

(From a late English paper.)

It appears by letters from Toulon, of the 31st of
July, that a French brig had arrived in the port
from Algiers, which she left on the 26th, and brought
result of propositions for a negotiation. The flag of
truce was very well received by the Dey, who said
that he wished to re-establish the negotiations which

had been broken off, and that he would be very glad
to see all differences settled in a manner satisfactory
to all parties. The *Provence* was to enter Algiers
on the 27th July, for the purpose of immediately
commencing the negotiations.—Accounts from Lis-
bon, via Paris, give a melancholy picture of the state
of distress of the middling classes of the Portuguese.
In Lisbon the people are driven to despair, and openly
assail Miguel with loud complaints whenever he ap-
pears in public. The horrible state of the prisons
throughout Portugal is described as being almost be-
yond belief. Crowded to suffocation, and without
any provision from the state, the wretched prisoners
have even sent petitions to the despot, begging he
would put an end to their sufferings by ordering
them to suffer death.—The Spitalfields weavers
have got up a petition to the King, and have had an
interview with Mr. Peel. The Secretary treated
them courteously, and talked with them patiently on
emigration, wages, &c. A committee afterwards
proceeded to Windsor, where they were received
very kindly by the porter at the Castle, and the
Mayor. They saw no one connected with the Pa-
lace.—All the Scotch Banks have given notice that
after the 1st proximo, their rate of interest on depo-
sits will be reduced from 3 to 2 per cent. per annum.
Mr. O Gorman Mahon and Major Macnamara have
addressed the electors of Clare, announcing their in-
tention of offering themselves for the representation
of the county at the next election.—The Lord Chan-
cellor, under the powers of the late act, has appoint-
ed several Roman Catholic attorneys to be Masters
Extraordinary in Chancery.—Mr. Serjeant Bosan-
quet, Mr. Gurney, and Mr. Bolland, are severally
mentioned as likely to succeed Sir John Hullock on
the Bench.—Mark A. Saurin, Esq., Barrister-at-
Law, son to the ex-Attorney-General, has been ap-
pointed Solicitor to the Irish Excise. The salary
attached to the office is stated to be 1,750l. per an-
num.—Mr. Villiers, Barrister-at-Law, and nephew
to the Earl of Clarendon, has been appointed a Com-
missioner of Bankrupts by the Lord Chancellor, in
the place of the Hon. Charles Law, resigned.—A
Paymaster of the 94th foot, in garrison at Gibraltar,
has absconded with the money of the regiment into
Spain; forty soldiers who were going to follow him,
were taken, and sentenced to receive 600 lashes
each.—A bill was passed last Session of Parliament,
by which all servants setting houses on fire from
negligence or carelessness, are to forfeit 50l., and in
default of payment are liable to be committed to
gaol, and kept to hard labour for 18 months.—The
Brussels papers inform us that Russia means to en-
force a new levy of four men out of every 500 of the
population in the event of the Ottoman Porte refusing
to accede to the terms of peace lately proposed to it.
The French *Liberal Journals* express themselves
dissatisfied with the late change of Ministry, affect
to attribute it entirely to the influence of the Duke
of Wellington over the mind of the King of France.
The *Nassau Royal Gazette*, of the 2d ult., contains
an official order of the Lords of the Treasury to the
Commissioners of the Customs in the Bahamas, di-
recting that American vessels arriving at those
islands for the purpose of loading with fruit and salt,
which shall have on board goods not intended to be
landed there, may be considered as having arrived
in ballast, excepting as to the goods intended for a
further destination, which must be particularised, and
the port named for which they are destined.—Halifax
papers, to a late date, state, that the season had
been flattering to the agriculturist, particularly in
the vicinity of F. derick's Town, and promised
favourable to the surrounding country generally.—
The letters from Havannah mention, that great
trouble had been caused among the dry-good dealers
of that city, several of the principal ones having
stopped payment, and many more failures were ex-
pected. More than 2½ millions of dollars worth of
paper had by this time brought into disrepute, which
promised to cause great impediments to commerce.
There has been a public meeting at Waterford, at
which, upon the motion of Sir John Newport, se-
conded by Mr. Wyse, a petition was agreed to
against the renewal of the East India Company's
charter.—Emigration to America is taking place to
a considerable extent, from the manufacturing dis-
tricts. Within the last fortnight, five families have
gone from Halifax Bank to try their fortune in the
western hemisphere.—The accounts from Berlin
state, that England is generally expected to take
part with Turkey in the event of the Russians at-
tacking Constantinople: some Cabinet Councils are

said to have been held here on the subject; but there is good reason for believing, that the present disposition of the Cabinet, is decidedly opposed to any such interference.

LONDON, August 29.

LANDING AND BATTLE AT TERCEIRA, AND TOTAL DEFEAT OF DON MIGUEL'S EXPEDITION.

This day, at one o'clock, an express reached the North and South American Coffee-house, bringing the following most important intelligence:

"*EXETER, August 28.*
"The Chevalier Don Antonio de Mello, Aide-de-camp to General Villa Flor, Governor of Terceira, arrived in this city early this morning, from whence he proceeded immediately to Portsmouth with despatches for the Marquis de Palmella, announcing the complete defeat of the army of Don Miguel, who landed at Terceira on the 11th instant. The invading army lost 1200 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners; amongst the killed, is the General second in command of the Miguelite army."

In addition to the above, we have in our power to communicate the following authentic details of this interesting and glorious event.

On the morning of the 11th instant, the first division of the Miguelite expedition—fourteen hundred strong—effected its landing at Villa de Praya. It was opposed, at the first moment, by the Volunteers; the Conde Villa Flor coming up almost immediately afterwards, with the 5th Cacadores, and the Provisional Battalion. The whole division was destroyed; 570 men laying down their arms as prisoners of war, and the remainder covering the field of battle. The loss on the part of the loyal troops was three officers, nine rank and file, killed; and twenty-five, wounded. It appears that this ill-fated division was composed of many of the troops that served in the Oporto army; they have joined already the standard of the Queen, and have received arms. The number of killed and wounded on board the fleet must be considerable, as the fire from the batteries was constantly kept up, and the vessels—after having sustained great damage—were obliged to cut their cables. Twelve hundred muskets, two twenty-four pounders, and two gun-boats remain in possession of the Conde de Villa Flor. Among the killed in the Miguelite army, are Colonels Azeredo, and Don Gil Annes da Costa, brother of the Conde de Mesquitello, and Don Antonio da Silveira, a Nobleman of high consideration. These Officers harangued their soldiers before landing, and in speeches of great violence forbade them to give any quarter to the brave defenders of Terceira. The Miguelite Colonel, commanding the 1st Cacadores, was wounded, and received most kind assistance from Villa Flor. Colonel Douzel, is likewise among the prisoners.

A remarkable feature in this transaction is the confidence entertained by Don Miguel of an easy victory, and the use he intended to make of his successes: for he sent over a commission of Judges, picked from the most sanguinary spirits in Portugal, with strict orders to try Villa Flor for high treason, and execute him on the field of battle, and every soldier with him, who might survive the honourable struggle.

The intelligence of the events at Terceira was brought to England by Captain Thornton, and the Chevalier de Mello—attached to her Most Faithful Majesty's Embassy in London—who sailed from Angra on the 17th instant, and have arrived in this country just time enough to convey to Donna Maria—before she sails—the news of this glorious victory achieved by her Majesty's arms. It is the best answer which the brave Conde de Villa Flor could give to the heartless articles which have appeared lately in the *Courier*, and a Morning Paper once the advocate of better things.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) October 15, 1829.

It is both amusing and humiliating to ponder upon some of the incidents that occasionally chequer our colonial horizon. They force themselves upon our attention, less by their intrinsic importance than the principle of utter contempt for the wishes of the Colony, on the part of the parent government, which they seem to illustrate. There is one incident of this description of very recent occurrence, and we have reason to believe quite unexpected on the part of the local government, as well as by the persons more directly interested;—an incident which, while it displays in no ordinary degree the pecuniary practices upon Newfoundland patronage and appointments in the British Cabinet, affords, at the same time an incontestible, aye, and a degrading proof of the little weight which the people of Newfoundland, or its government, have in those councils from which the favours of the Colonial Office—the leaves and the fishes—yes, and the elaret and the champagne, emanate.—The circumstance to which we allude, is the appointment (which will be seen in another place) of a gentleman from Nova-Scotia, as Clerk of the Supreme Court in this island.—The Ministry, or Sir GEORGE MURRAY, it would appear, having lost the opportunity of trying upon a large scale, in Ireland, the system which Spain, with equal success, practised in her South American colonies—that of degrading the natives, by filling every situation of trust and confidence with greedy aliens to the soil,—have determined, it seems, to preserve Newfoundland, with its "cod-fishers," who have had the audacity "to sigh for a representative government," as a place in which to exercise, within smaller limits, that absurd and infamous system of patronage, by which men, with gray hairs, with heavy families—with years of faithful, acknow-

ledged, yet unrequited services to the public, standing in their favour—are suddenly superseded, absolutely cast away, without notice or intimation of the change. We may reasonably inquire, why is this? It is the question of common sense; but common sense cannot answer it.—Is it that we of Newfoundland are less gifted in besieging, in drawing lines of circumvallation round the Colonial Office, than our Nova-Scotia neighbours? Truly, the star of Nova-Scotia is in the ascendant. We have attempted a solution of the query, on astronomical principles, but we have utterly failed. We are nearer the mother country, by some hundreds of miles, than Nova-Scotia; but still she contrives to eclipse us.—she has all the sunshine of ministerial patronage, while we are in the shade. We must, therefore, be content to act the part of satellites, revolving round that fortunate province, and deriving our scanty portion of light and heat from the parent country through her.—We are, in fact, a Colony of Nova-Scotia.

Halifax is a depot of every thing necessary for consumption, comfort and justice in Newfoundland. Provisions for our fisheries come through that favoured port—the produce of China is also strained through it—our Bench and our Bar there find their principal recruits. All the minor offices, those which do, and those which do not, require any exertion of talent, seem, inanimate though they are, to have an itching, an inclination to be filled by our neighbours. There is, certainly, some fatality about those offices. Let them be in the actual possession of, or promised to, any individual among ourselves, gray and worn out though he may be in the service of the community—the Colonial Office takes a mischievous pleasure in showing its high and arbitrary power, by immediately exposing the precariousness of his tenure—he is superseded. Indeed, it appears to us the more successful a man is in demonstrating his fitness for a particular situation—the greater the regard in which he is held by all classes, from the Representative of His Majesty, down to the lowest individual, the less is his chance of being confirmed by the Government at home. There is nothing we understand more truly ludicrous than the idea which our neighbours (there are few exceptions), contiguous as they are to us, have of Newfoundland and its people. There was a time, we know, when the inhabitants of one portion of the British Empire were fabled to have wings and tails. Absurdity has, certainly, not invested us with such unnatural appendages to our bodies; but the British Cabinet would seem to labour under an extraordinary delusion with regard to the endowments of our minds, and our capability of sustaining a more respectable part in the business of life, than what might be expected from a "liberated negro of Sierra Leone."

Can there arise a greater cause for uniting all efforts—putting forth all our strength, for the purpose of enforcing some little attention to our wants and wishes on the other side of the water, than that in which we have been animadverted? From all that we have heard, and much that we know, similar appointments will take place, whenever vacancies shall occur to present the opportunities of doing so. A stranger, unacquainted with our anomalous situation, and hearing for the first time of such an appointment, would reasonably enough conclude that there was not an individual among us of experience enough of power to write his name—for talent is out of the question—to fill one, even the lowest place in our Courts; or that if there were such an individual—and there are many—no confidence could be safely reposed in him. He would not, perhaps, believe that it is found to be a misfortune to be a native, or to be recommended from Newfoundland; either of these circumstances appears to be fatal to the aspirant for office among us.

Let us not be misunderstood. We write without the slightest degree of personal hostility to the gentleman who has come among us, to take possession of that which, we understand, has been given without any solicitation. We cannot be supposed to have any such feeling. Placed in similar circumstances, we should, ourselves, act in a similar manner. But we cannot speak without indignation of the principle upon which Government acts with regard to our country. Not contented with deaving us all that we ask—and that all comprises nothing but to be put on a footing with our neighbours—its hired writers abuse us without mercy—the Colonial Secretary treats us with disdain and indifference, and our Governor is left without the power by any act of patronage or influence of rewarding merit, or protecting gray hairs from poverty. Happy is it for those who can say with Swift, "Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall never be disappointed."

The order in Council, declaring this port a Free Warehousing port, was received by his Excellency the Governor, in the August mail, on Sunday last, and published in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

His Excellency Sir THOMAS COCHRANE arrived here on Thursday last, after an absence of two months, having in that time circumnavigated the island in the Government Yacht *Forte*, Captain BONIFANT, R. N.—His Excellency was accompanied in this excursion by DAVID BUCHAN, Esq., (High-Sheriff), Colonel VIGOREUX, R. E., Rev. Mr. BULLOCK, and Major CAMPBELL.

The Hon. Judge PATERSON and suite arrived, on Friday last, in the *Belinda*, Captain FITS, from the Labrador Circuit.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint CHAS. D. ARCHBOLD, Esq., (Barrister of Nova-Scotia), Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Island of Newfoundland.

ARRIVALS.—From England, (via St. Lawrence), Mr. Robert Newman Hunt.—In the *Traveller*, from Liverpool, Mr. Francis.—In the *Edward*,

from Halifax, Charles D. Archibald, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court of this Island, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. James Kavanagh.—In the *Bæothick*, from London, Rev. Nathaniel Coster and Lady.

St. JOHN'S RACES.—Owing to the fineness of the morning on Thursday last, which was the day appointed for the Races on the *Avalon Course*, the attendance of spectators was as great as we ever recollect to have seen on any former occasion; and the admirable arrangement of the booths gave to the scene a most imposing appearance. About half an hour previous to the time for starting, it was announced that the horse *Blucher*, who was entered against the celebrated *Rufus*, would not, owing to lameness, start for the *Avalon* plate; and as the expected contest between these two animals had excited an unusual degree of interest, this announcement threw such a damp upon the sports of the day, as quite destroyed the anticipated enjoyment of the multitude. The consequence was that *Rufus* carried over the first prize.

Three horses were entered for the Ladies' plate of 60 dollars. The horses were very unequally matched, and the race, altogether, devoid of interest. Mr. Jas. Brine's *Bay Horse* 1
Mr. Garratt's *Fop* 2
Mr. Fleming's *Jack* 3

After the above race the sky became overcast, and a heavy rain came on, which soon obliged the crowds to retrace their steps towards town, much chagrined and disappointed at the result of the day's amusement.

Friday.—Three horses were entered to run on this day, for the *bride and saddle*, given by the proprietors of the Course—they came on as follows:—

Mr. Garratt's *Fop* 1
Mr. Coaker's *Rattler* 2
Mr. Fleming's *Jack* 3

This was a well-contested race. After the above, a purse was raised on the Course to be run for by two ponies belonging to Mr. Garratt and Mr. Horwood.

Mr. Horwood's *Maria* 2
Mr. Garratt's *Wellington* 1

Wellington came in by half a length the first round; but in consequence of jockeyship and unfair conduct on the part of the rider, the Steward's decided in favour of *Maria*.

The running on this day was exceedingly good, and made up in some measure for the failure of the two previous.

Saturday.—It having been announced that the owners of *Rufus* and *Blucher* had agreed to their running one heat, at 2 o'clock this day, for the purpose of deciding some bets, the utmost anxiety was manifested by the multitudes who poured out from town as the hour approached. Both horses appeared in good condition, but bets ran decidedly in favour of *Rufus*. Soon after 2 o'clock the horses started—*Rufus* soon took the lead, and came in the first round, about three lengths a-head—but on the second round, it was evident that *Blucher* had not the least chance, as *Rufus* won by three-fourths of a distance, without being at all pressed.

A bye-match was then got up between Mr. Garratt's *Fop* and Mr. Coaker's *Rattler*, which was the closest race we ever witnessed on the St. John's Course—*Fop* winning the first round by half a neck, and the next by a length.

The Brig *Swallow*, Yetts, for Harbour-Grace, Newfoundland, from this port, was driven on shore in Carnarvon Bay during Thursday night; part of the cargo and the vessel's materials will be saved.—*Liverpool Chronicle*, Sept. 5.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.
OCTOBER 12.—Brig *Mary*, Laird, Oporto; 150 tons salt. Schooner *Ceres*, Campbell, Trinidad; 21 hds. and 36 bls. sugar.
Brig *Atlantic*, Bell, Antigua; ballast.
Brig *Traveler*, Harvey, Liverpool; salt and sundry merchandise.
Schooner *Edward*, Seymour, Halifax; 413 barrels pork, 193 barrels flour, 32 kegs tobacco, 465 bushels Indian corn, 60 chests and 25 boxes tea, 24 hds. porter, 5 bls. bottled ale.
Brig *Hannah*, Culleton, Ross; 85 tierces porter, 25 tons coal, and sundries.
Brig *Arno*, Robinson, Waterford; 406 firkins butter, 76 casks porter, 260 barrels pork, 70 half-bl. pork, 40 boxes soap and sundries; 50 tons coal, and sundries.
13.—Brig *Worcester*, Thornton, Oporto; 360 hds. salt, 10 boxes grapes, &c.
Schooner *Youngest*, Harreau, Port Hood; 32 head oxen, 20 sheep, & sundries.
Schooner *Sarah*, —, Shediac; 85 M. board, 18 spars, 5 M. shingles, 100 bushels oysters.
Brig *Eliza*, Field, Cadiz; 280 hds. salt, 13 boxes raisins, 27 jars olives.
Brig *Mexican*, Blackstone, Dantzic; 902 barrels flour, 1455 bags bread, 34078 pieces staves and heading.
14.—Schooner *Mary*, Wills, Figueira; 45 tons salt, 20 pipes wine, 10 boxes grapes.
Schooner *Albion*, Murrish, Oporto; 200 hds. salt.
Brig *Joanna*, Henly, Lisbon; 110 tons salt, 3 jars grapes.
Brig *Bæothick*, Hearder, London; assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

OCTOBER 10.—Brig *Velocity*, Dargel, Jamaica; 2990 qts fish.
11.—Brig *Paget*, Bascomb, Jamaica; 1730 qts. fish.
Brig *Mary & Eliza*, Doe, St. Vincent; 1320 qts. fish.
Brig *Transfer*, Tickell, London; 35991 gallons seal and cod oil, 24 tierces, 13 barrels salmon, 350 seal skins.
Brig *Agenorina*, Whiteway, Cork; 2750 qts. fish.
Brig *Thomas Handford*, Sawyer, Brazil; 1360 qts. fish, and part of her inward cargo.
12.—Brig *Cousins*, McGrath, Pictou; ballast.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—ENTERED.

OCTOBER 5.—Brig *Wilberforce*, Thorne, Bristol; 50 tons coal, 136 firkins butter, 91 casks cordage, 79 bls. 22 half-bl. pork, 39 bags nails, 20 bags shot, and sundries.
Snow *Elizabeth*, Hamond, Bristol; 60 tons coal, 50 barrels pork, 50 firkins butter, 6250 bricks, 79 bags nails, and sundry merchandise.

CLEARED.
OCTOBER 6.—Brig *Dewsbury*, Blake, Halifax; 1563 quintals fish.

CARBONAR.—ENTERED.
OCTOBER 3.—Brig *Anne*, Williams, Hamburg; 450 barrels sugar, 1008 firkins butter, 519 bags bread, 90 barrels beef and pork, 84 hams, and sundries.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
Wm. & Henry Thomas,
10 BARRELS prime American Pork,
50 Barrels ditto ditto Beef,
50 Firkins Butter,
15 Boxes Chocolate,
40 Quarts Congo Tea,
3 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco,
15 Kegs Negrohead ditto,
10 Kegs Cavendish ditto,
10 M. fine Segars.
October 15.

TO-MORROW,
At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
John Howley,
TIERCES PORTER,
100 Pair Men's strong SHOES.
Imported in the Brigantine *Hannah*, from Ross.
October 15.

Valuable Collection of BOOKS.

TO-MORROW,
(FRIDAY) At 11 o'clock,
AT THE HOUSE OF
Patrick Muldowney,

The following well-selected assortment of the most standard and popular English Works,
Recently imported from Dublin.

HOWARD'S Beautie of Swift, Johnson, Chesterfield, Robertson, Pitt, Blair, Plutarch, Addison, Erskine, Paley, Fenelon, Fielding, Gibbon, Byron, Clarendon, Franklin, Thomson, Beattie, Pindar, Hervey, Kotzebue, Bacon, Locke, Goldsmith, Dryden,
Goldsmith's Histories of Rome, Greece, and England.
A la, Death of Abel, &c.
Dryden's Virgil, Beauties of Shakespeare,
Goldsmith's Citizen of the World,
Common Place Book of Epigrams,
Hannah More's Works, 4 vols.,
Lapin's Ecclesiastical History, 4 vols.,
Drumford and East's Reports, 5 vols.,
Holland's Cookery, Cook's Oracle,
Don Juan (by Lord Byron),
Crabbe's Tales, 2 vols.,
Byron's Child Harold, 2 vols.,
Works, 5 vols.,
Amelia and Joseph Andrews,
Hume and Smollett, 3 vols.,
Gillies' History of Greece,
The World,
British Poets, 4 vols.,
British Essayists, 5 vols.,
Robertson's Charles 5th,
Histories of America and Scotland,
The Holy Court, full of plates,
Butler's Lives of the Saints, 3 vols.,
Gaban's Sermons, 2 vols.,
Foster's Voyage to the North Pole,
Edwards' West Indies, 2 vols.,
Byron's Select Works,
Lord Valentia's Travels, 3 vols., and a large volume of Plates,
Paley's Moral Philosophy,
Bolton's British Birds, 2 vols., with coloured Plates,
Lingard's Controversy,
Waverly, 2 vols.,
The Abbott, 2 vols.,
The Monastery, 2 vols.,
Birman Empire, 2 vols.,
Illustration of British History, 2 vols.,
Converts from Infidelity, 2 vols.,
Mariner's Tonga Island, 2 vols.,
Robertson's Narrative, 1 vol.,
General Register, 1 vol.,
Rebellion in Scotland, 1638 to 1660, 2 vols.,
Schiller's Thirty Years War, 2 vols.

Also,
1 Handsome blue Dinner Set,
2 Set China,
10 Set Fire Irons.
October 15.

On TUESDAY next,
At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
Wm. & H. Thomas,
(Without the least Reserve.)
To close the concerns of an Intestate Estate,
500 PIECES of well assorted Muslins, and
Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Which will be Sold in lots to suit purchasers,
October 15.

Sale at Auction.

By order of the Trustees to the Insolvent Estate of
H. J. FURNEAUX,
Of Port-de-Grave.

On MONDAY,
The 2d November next, at 12 o'clock,
AT THE COMMERCIAL ROOM,
In Saint John's,

ALL the said Insolvent's right, title, and interest in and to the Premises lately occupied by him at Ship-Cove, in Port-de-Grave, consisting of a Water Front of about 125 feet, together with a Wharf, a Store 62 feet long, by 21 feet wide, a plank-ed Oil Vat, capable of holding about 80 tons oil; and, in the rear of the same, a Meadow and Potato Ground, on which stands a Dwelling-house.

The Premises can be viewed at any time previous to the Sale, on application to Mr. R. J. PINSENT, of Port-de-Grave.

At the same time and place will be Sold, a valuable Gold Lever WATCH, belonging to the same Estate.

October 15.

Notices.

CIRQUE.

THE Company most respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John's and its vicinity, that the following interesting Performances will take place at the Circus, adjoining the Friendly Hotel, THIS EVENING and TO-MORROW:

GRAND ENTRY,
By Wellington and Napoleon.

GROUND AND LOFTY TUMBLING,
By the Company.

Ring Master, Mr. Harris; Clown, Master Burns.

STILL-VAULTING, by the Company.

DWARF DANCE, by Mr. Stewart.

GOLDEN BALLS AND KNIVES,
By Master Burns.

Who will throw them forty different ways, in imitation of the Greek Rigas.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Mr. Stewart.

Grand Troupe, by Master Burns, who will throw Somersets over Garters and a Cauvaas twelve feet wide; and will conclude with a wonderful Leap over Six Horses through a Balloon on fire.

Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock; Performance to commence at 8.—Admission to the Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Children under 12 years of age, half price. Tickets to be had at the Friendly Hotel.
October 15.

Messrs. Harris & Stewart,
OF THE CIRCUS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John's and its vicinity, that it is their intention immediately to commence teaching a Course of **Practical Lessons** on the graceful and fashionable art of **RIDING and MANAGING Horses** with ease and elegance.

TERMS:

Twenty Lessons	2	10	0
Twelve ditto	1	15	0
Six ditto	1	0	0
Single ditto	0	5	0

Hours—from 10 till 2 o'clock, each day.
N. B.—Horses mouthed and broke to the Saddle.
October 15.

THOMAS SATCHWELL,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR AND HABIT-MAKER,

HAVING withdrawn from Co-partnership with Mr. RICHARD MARTIN, begs to intimate to his friends and the public, generally, that he means to continue the above business on his own account, at his residence, next door to Mr. JOHN HARDING'S. He will receive, regularly, the latest fashions from London;—and as his style and workmanship will be of the first description, he has no doubt of being able to give every satisfaction to those who may honour him with their patronage and support.
October 15.

On Sale.

For Sale by the Subscriber,

15 TIERCES Porter,
30 Fitches Bacon,
50 Boxes Muscatel Raisins,
10 Crates assorted Earthenware,
20 Boxes long tipped Pipes,
1 Pipe best Holland Geneva,
1 Ditto Cognac Brandy,
4 Cases Men's plaited Hats,
10 Feather Beds,
A variety of Shop Goods,
And about 5 M. Hardwood Sheathing.
October 15. JOHN KENT.

Notices.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT, to act as Cook, in a respectable Family.—Apply at the Newfoundland Office,
October 15.

PROFILE MINIATURE LIKENESSES
NEATLY PAINTED.

In Colours 2 Dollars each,
Bronze 1 Dollar,
Plumbblack, Shaded } Dollar.

William Eagar

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he will attend at his Rooms, (at the Old London Tavern), from 11 until 2 o'clock, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, to take the outline with a Machine constructed on the most unerring principle; and trusts to meet the approbation of those who may honour him with their commands.

N. B.—Young Ladies and Gentlemen instructed in the rudiments of Landscape Painting.
October 8.

To be Let.

TWO finished Rooms, with or without Furniture, in an eligible and central part of the town, in Water-street.—Apply at the Newfoundland Office.
October 15.

THAT neat COTTAGE, with Out-houses and Garden attached, now in the occupancy of Mr. DANIEL BREEN, opposite the Mall.—For particulars apply to
October 1. NEWMAN W. HOYLES.

THAT well-known HOUSE, at present in the occupancy of Mrs. MICHAEL MARA; to whom application must be made.
September 17.

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 Scraps, 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 be for the whole, it will be let in two parts.—For further particulars, apply to
JAMES STEWART & Co.
August 13.

For HALIFAX.

(To Sail in a few days.)

The fine, fast-sailing
Schooner JAMES,

THOMAS MEREDITH, master;
Has room for about 600 qtls. fish on Freight.
Apply to
October 15. W. & H. THOMAS.

For Liverpool.

(Has a considerable portion of her Cargo engaged, and will be despatched as early as practicable in next month.)



The first-class, coppered, and fast-sailing:

Brig Commerce,

(Of Poole)

Burthen per Register 127 tons,

JOHN PIMER, master;

Has comfortable accommodations for a few Passengers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, or to

ROBINSON & BROOKING.

September 24.

For Bristol.

(To be despatched in all the present Month.)

THE GOOD BRIG



BROTHERS,

ZEBULON POLAND, master;

Has the principal part of her Cargo engaged. For Freight or Passage, (having comfortable accommodations for Passengers,) apply to the Master on board, or to

ROBINSON & BROOKING.

October 8.

For WATERFORD.

(To Sail about the 25th instant.)



Brig Invulnerable,

M. PHILLAN, master;

For Freight or Passage, apply to

PATRICK MORRIS.

Every facility will be afforded by P. M. to persons wishing to secure Passages for their friends from Ireland the ensuing spring.

October 1.

For ROSS.

(To Sail early in November.)

The fine, fast-sailing

Brigantine Hannah,

(A. I.)

THOMAS CULLETON, master;

Has excellent accommodations for Cabin or Steerage Passengers, and room for 20 tons Freight, if application is immediately made to

October 15. JOHN HOWLEY.

For CHARTER, on arrival.

The fine, coppered

Brig AGNES,

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, master;

She will carry about 2500 qtls. of fish in bulk, and will sail.—This vessel and the Schr. DESPATCH are expected here daily, with Coals, from Sydney; and either, or both, may deliver their cargoes at an Out-port.—Apply to

October 15. HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.

On Sale.

By private Contract,

Brig CONCORD,

Burthen per register 106 tons; she carries a large cargo—sails well, and can be sent to sea at very little expense. For particulars of Sale and inventory of materials, apply to

October 8. HUNTERS & Co.

Wm. & Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

At very reduced prices,

The Cargo of the Schr. Edward, from Halifax,

CONSISTING OF

263 BLS. prime Pork,
103 Barrels superfine and fine Flour,
450 Bushels Indian Corn, in bags,
53 Qr. chests Congo-Tea,
32 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco,
7 Cases fine Segars.

October 15.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

The Cargo of the Schr. Sarah, from New-Brunswick,

CONSISTING OF

85 M. Pine Board and Plank,
10 Pieces Birch Timber,
18 Spars,
60 M. Pine Shingles, and

100 Bushels OYSTERS.

October 15. BRINE, MURCH & Co.

SUGAR.

RECEIVED per Ceres, from Trinidad, a small consignment of fine SUGARS, in barrels.

For Sale by

October 15. JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per ARNO, from Waterford,

A few half-barrels PORK—Also, a few kegs

BUTTER.—For Sale by

October 15. JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

JUST LANDED,

In the Brig ARNO, from Waterford,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

JOHN CUSACK,

46 TIERCES Davis and Strangman's Porter,

Prime Mess Pork, in bls. and half-blis.,

Prime new Butter,

Pigs' Tongues, in kegs,

Sole Leather, by the hide or bale,

Calf Skins (waxed) from 30 to 36 lb. per dozen,

Yea ditto ditto,

Seal Skins (dressed),

Glassware, in small packages,

Writing and Wrapping Paper, by the ream,

Feather Beds (60 to 70 lbs.),

Lard, in firkins,

A few pieces of very fine Irish Linen,

☞ Fish taken in payment.

ALSO,

2 Casks SHOES,

Which will be Sold by the dozen.

October 15.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig ARNO, from Waterford,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

ROBERT ROACH,

PRIME new May Butter,

Feather Beds, 60 to 70 lbs. each,

A lot of Davis and Strangman's superior Porter,

ordered out for bottling.

On Hand,

Prime new Mess Pork, in barrels and half-barrels,

Pigs' Under Jaws, with Tongues, in half-barrels,

☞ Which will be Sold low; for Cash, Cullage Fish, or Oil.

October 15.

300 BLS. 200 Barrels Flour,
300 Barrels Pork,
50 Ditto Beef,
6 Hhds. Devonshire Ale and Porter, of excellent quality,
Butter, Bacon, and Hams,
Brandy, Vinegar,
Black and Bright Varnish,
Spirits of Turpentine, Linseed Oil,
Cordage, Oakum,
Stockholm and Coal Tar,
An extensive assortment of Bridport Manufactures, consisting of Nets, Seines, Lines, and Twines, No. and Flat Canvas, &c. &c.
Candles and Soap in boxes,
Boots and Shoes,
Several bales of Slops,
Serges, Cloths,
Hats and Caps,
5,000 Bricks,
Sydney Coals,
And a few casks of Plastering Hair, which will be Sold cheap to close Sales.
☞ Fish and Oil taken in payment—or Cash in October.
September 10.

PATRICK MORRIS

Offers for Sale,

10 Hogsheads of RED WINE,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

September 10.

Daniel Codner & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

In barter for Fish and Oil, or for Cash,

300 BLS. Hamburgh 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 Nets, Seines, 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, Soles, Sole Leather,

16 Pieces Broad Cloth (assorted colours),

Superfine and coarse Hats,

India Bandannoes,

Nankeen, Cape 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,

(by the Package.)

pastoral care, with this single, this solitary exception of your neighbourhood and town. For this I rejoice; and you, I hope, will rejoice along with me—assisting me to render thanks for this, so great a blessing, to the Father of mercies, and God of all consolation, from whom is every best and perfect gift. But will you, my dearest brethren, unite with me in giving thanks for your brethren, and not also for yourselves; or not rather for yourselves and for them, that we may all, with one mind and one voice, glorify God, and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath united us in one hope, and driven from amongst us every spirit of dissension?

“But what, brethren, is the cause, that there should be divisions among you; or, what are those vain and silly things which trouble your peace, and almost array you in warfare against each other. ‘Whence,’ says the Apostle of God, ‘whence come wars and disputes?’ He answers himself, not by pointing out lands, or houses, or rights, or interests, or privileges—no! but he answers his own question, by referring to that fund of corruption which we all inherit from Adam—a corruption, however, which the grace of Christ is able and sufficient to remove or heal. Wars and disputes, he says, arise from our concupiscences, or those evil desires which war against the soul. Strife and dissensions among fellow-countrymen, fellow-parishioners, fellow-townsmen—among next-door neighbours, united to each other by a thousand interests and a thousand ties, such dissensions cannot spring from any pure source—they must, and do, arise from that corruption and those evil diseases which are opposed to reason and religion, and impede all the operations of the Grace of Christ.

“Without further inquiry, then, into the cause of your divisions, we might at once pronounce that they are criminal, and in open opposition to the will of God; and oh! how melancholy to see a Christian people contending against their Maker, and regardless of his will, who died for their justification. It is thus, brethren, you persecute, not one another, but Jesus Christ, and vainly kick against the good.

“But what is the cause of your divisions? It is the use of a sign or an emblem, and a certain outward parade, employed to commemorate those wars which once desolated our common country—and the existence and consequence of which, like the causes which produced them, it would be our interest, and almost our duty, to bury in eternal oblivion. Is not every war an evil; and the end and object of every just war is to obtain an honourable and lasting peace? If our fathers then contended, should not we be reconciled? If breathing the same air—feeding on the same soil—adoring the same God—and believing in the same Redeemer—they nevertheless were impelled by their passions to wage war upon each other, are we, my brethren, to perpetuate their misfortunes; or not rather seek to staunch the blood and heal the wounds which they inflicted on, or caused to flow from the bosom of their parent country? Are not six centuries a space sufficiently wide for the indulgence of national antipathies, and do we think three hundred years employed in religious strife too short a period for the exercise of our unholy zeal? Is it not time for us, beloved brethren, to amalgamate—to mix together—to know that we have a common country, and that country is Ireland? Is it not time for us to learn that God was in Christ reconciling the world to himself—that he openly triumphed over the spirit of dissension—killing in his own body the enmities which subsisted between God and man, and bringing peace through the blood of his cross to all those who would prove their faith in him by loving one another. Is it not time, brethren, for us to learn what the spirit is in which we are called, and to re-assert the true liberty of the children of God, not by keeping justice captive, under pains and penalties, but by walking in the ways of peace and charity and love? But you only use an emblem or employ a ceremony, indifferent or innocent in itself. Ah! but do you not recollect that whilst St. Paul decided that a man might eat whatever was exposed for sale in the shambles, without inquiring whether it had or not been previously offered in sacrifice to idols, he added, that if by doing so, he might scandalise a brother, he would never taste meat in his life-time; for, saith he, is it for meat I should scandalise a brother, for whom Christ died. Measure your forbearance and charity, brethren, not by your own pride or passions, but by the example of St. Paul; and see, that however indifferent—however innocent—however laudable, even your signs and processions may be, you never should use them—when, by doing so, you might offend the feelings, or the prejudices, or the errors of your brethren, for whom Christ died. But nothing can be indifferent, or innocent, or laudable, which is calculated to revive bitter recollections—to rekindle animosities—to renew the image of war and bloodshed—to retrace those passages of our history which the demon of religious fury has stained with blood.

“But it is the establishment of civil liberty and your escape from bondage you intend to commemorate? Be it so, brethren, but can you commemorate these great blessings, and not also retrace the evils out of which they spring? If you cannot, then, be contented to enjoy them, bless that Providence which bids order rise from confusion, which converts evil into good, and whose disposition you never can promote, unless by diffusing as widely as may be in your power the blessings of peace, harmony, union, fellowship, and love; for, once again, brethren, our God is a God not of dissensions but of peace.

“But if conscience were silent and that the law of God had not clearly pointed out your duties in this regard, are there not other considerations which of themselves alone should determine your judgment and influence your conduct? If you lift up your eyes and see and consider who they are who recommend to you to forget your dissensions and be reconciled, you will find that this recommendation or in-

junction proceeds from those whom you are bound by reason, by religion, and by worldly interest to respect or to obey. The king speaks to you—the law commands you—the ministers of religion exhort you, and the proprietors of your town and neighbourhood invite you by word and example to relinquish your party feuds, and live together in peace and concord. The Marquis of Downshire, the proprietor of your town—the Lord Trimlestown, the chief landlord-owner in your vicinity, are equally the advocates of religious peace. One of these Noblemen is a Catholic and the other a Protestant, but they are both elevated—both enlightened—both deeply interested in the prosperity of Ireland, and equally devoted to their king and country. Ought not their example to have some influence? and would it not accord better with your interests to follow their opinions, than the opinions of those who preach discord and menace war? I need not tell you that the Bishops who preside in this diocese, whilst they differ in opinion on religious matters, are both firmly agreed in thinking that such differences ought not to divide the subjects of the same state, and that Catholics and Protestants are bound by the law of God to exercise not only patience and forbearance, but all the offices of Christian charity towards one another. But the law, brethren, and the king who executes it, speaks to you on this subject with an authority which it is criminal to disobey. They tell you that the law no longer recognises any distinction of sects or classes among the people—that we are all alike subjects of the king—paying the same tribute, yielding the same service, enjoying the same rights and privileges. The ministers of the king have proclaimed this law to you, and they have commanded you in his name not to trouble the public peace by vain parade or party exhibition. If you resist this authority thus lawfully and laudably exercised, you resist the ordinance of God, and as the Apostle Paul declares, you by such resistance “ensure your own condemnation.” You are bound, therefore, to obey and to be subject to this ordinance of your sovereign, not only for the wrath or punishment which would await your transgression of it, but also for conscience sake.

“You might indeed offend and yet possibly escape punishment in this world, but it is the glory of the Christian religion that it extends its influence to the hearts of men, and tells the transgressor that if he escape punishment here below, it yet awaits him in the life to come. It is terrible, brethren, to fall into the hands of the living God, and he who does not honor the king and yield obedience to his just authority, will, without any doubt, suffer punishment from him who is the King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

“But you will tell me on the authority of one of the judges of the land, that your processions and exhibitions are not in themselves unlawful. Do not, beloved brethren, distort the meaning of the judge, or seek to place him in opposition to those who represent and exercise the kingly power. Justice is blind to all things but to the letter of the law, whilst the King is ever waking and watching over the public safety, the public repose, and all the interests of the people whom God entrusts to his care. But the judge has not deceived you—you deceive yourselves: he has said, and said truly, that processions are not in themselves unlawful, but that when they tend to excite commotion and to break the peace, then that they are unlawful. And if it be known and ascertained that these processions, from whatsoever cause, are attended in Ireland, and inseparably connected with public excitement or breaches of the peace, then it is clear that, though in themselves lawful, they are, when resorted to in practice, always unlawful. This is what has been proclaimed to you: and it is to this, and not to a distorted position of some judge, that you are bound to attend.

“When any thing is justly reputed good or lawful, not only the thing done must be good, but the end or object for which it is performed, and all the circumstances attending it, must also be good and lawful. If the thing done be bad or unlawful, the whole performance is evil, even though the object or end for which it was done, and the circumstances attending it, were ever so laudable. Again, if the thing done be good and lawful, but that it is done for a bad purpose, or attended with bad circumstances, then the whole performance is vitiated; so that in order that any thing be good or lawful, the thing done—the end for which it is done—and all the circumstances attending it, must also be good. For if the work itself, its end or circumstances be evil, then the whole performance is evil. Try your party processions in Ireland, by this immutable rule of morals, and you will find that they are always and in every place evil and unlawful.

“It is easy brethren to mistake the truth; it is still more easy to distort the meaning of words, but candour is the key which unlocks difficulties, and as the pure of heart see God, so those who impose silence on their passions will easily discover the ways of justice and truth.

“But then you Catholics will say to me ‘we have only combined for our own safety—to repel insult and injury, but not to inflict them.’ Far be it from me, beloved Brethren, to impose restrictions on the right of self-defence. I know the law of nature has conceded this right to men and nations, and though human laws may modify and regulate its exercise, the right itself can never be taken away. But whilst I admit your right of self-defence, how can you assure me that its exercise by you is lawful? Among your laws have not failed to afford redress to the injured. No judge among you has rendered himself liable to be reputed a partizan.—Your magistrates have not beard the law and despised the government. Justice in your Courts has not been clothed with a mantle of derision, nor juries impelled only to violate their oaths; you therefore are not compelled, nor in your opinion, jus-

tified in appealing to the right of self-defence, for the law will protect you from injury. But is there not found in the religion of Christ, which you profess, some substitute for those rights, which seldom or never in such cases as occur here, can be lawfully exercised. Are you not his followers, who when he was persecuted, did not persecute—when he was calumniated, did not threaten! Have you not heard the remonstrance of St. Paul? ‘Why do you not rather suffer injury?’ And again, ‘Do not be overcome by evil, but overcome evil by good.’ It is lawful to defend one’s self—but an Apostle says, that as CHRIST laid down his life for us, so ought we to lay down our lives for our brethren. These who are vain enough to insult or threaten you are your brethren, and, though the rule of justice does not require it, yet an exalted charity would teach you to suffer—not only to the loss of property, but even to the shedding of your blood, rather than repel injury by violent means. I am, indeed, exceedingly gratified by the assurance given to me, than no illegal combination whatever exist among you, and that of those whom I address, a few only of the young and inexperienced have been led into a design of combining under any pretence to resist even an unprovoked aggression upon your feelings or personal safety. But few and inexperienced as you may be, I warn you—nay, I require of you not to involve the character of yourselves, or of your town and neighbourhood, either in offences against the public peace, or in those imputations which are so frequently and so unfoundedly cast upon whole classes of our community. Know you not that your conduct, if at all liable to misapprehension, may furnish a pretext for defaming those among whom you reside? Are you so inexperienced as not to know that there are unhappily every where in Ireland, individuals—persons sometimes vested with local authority, whose office obliges them to preserve the peace, but whose occupation it is to slander their neighbours, and sow dissensions among the King’s subjects. Men who enjoy no consideration in the opinion of the public—who, without fortune, character, or education, but vested with an inordinate authority, employ their fancy in devising causes of alarm, and under the name of intelligence, communicate to Government only their own groundless fears or unmitigated prejudices. Do you not know that there are such men, and that you might, by the slightest indiscretion, minister to their folly or malignity, and bring not upon yourselves, but on a peaceable community, if not the censure, yet the suspicions of those whose favour and protection it is both your duty and your interest to conciliate and secure? Have you not lately seen your town filled with police, and as it were besieged by the military, whilst the most profound peace and the most orderly and well disposed people filled your habitations and composed your community? Put an end, then, I beseech you, to every pretext for maligning you. Evince by your entire conduct that you are good Christians and obedient subjects; that you repose on the laws; that you confide in the Government, and that neither the errors of those whom you might mistake for your adversaries, nor the malice of the unprincipled and vicious, if such there should be, can induce you to swerve from the path of rectitude, or belie that Christian profession which is, and always has been, more dear to you than life.

“Finally, brethren, both Catholics and Protestants, we exhort you in the words of St. Paul to the Romans—‘Love without dissimulation—hating that which is evil, adhering to that which is good—loving one another with brotherly love—in honour preferring one another. In solicitude not slothful—in spirit fervent, serving the Lord. Rejoicing in hope—patient in tribulation—instant in prayer—communicating to the necessities of the Saints—pursuing hospitality. Bless them that persecute you—bless and curse not—rejoice with them that rejoice—weep with them that weep—being of one mind one to another, not high-minded but condescending to the humble. Be not wise in your own conceits—render to no man evil for evil. Provide things good not only in the sight of God but also in the sight of all men. If it be possible, as much as in you, have peace with all men. Revenge not yourselves, my dearly beloved—but give place to wrath, for it is written—revenge is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord—but if thy enemy be hungry give him to eat—if he be thirsty give him to drink—for, doing this thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head. Be not overcome by evil, but overcome evil by good.’

“Follow this counsel of the Apostle, beloved brethren, and the Grace of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, who is the GOD above all, blessed for ever, present your souls unto everlasting life—Amen.”

DR. DOYLE'S PASTORAL ADDRESS.

(From the Dublin Weekly Register, August 29.)

[We request the attention of all men, high and low—the highest as well as the most humble—to the following abstract from an address with which we have been furnished, and delivered by the Catholic Bishop of Leighlin and Kildare, in the parish Chapel of Edenderry. Though addressed to the people of that place alone, it has a general application. It should be read, be studied, be distributed every where. Above all, we would recommend the government to cause thousands of this most Christian, most timely charge to be distributed in the County Tipperary, and particularly at Borrishookenane. We called on a former occasion on persons in authority, or rather on persons who possessed a well-earned influence on the popular mind to exert it, at this crisis, to allay the rising feuds, and to pour oil upon the angry waters. We have no doubt that our appeal will be answered. It has been anticipated by Bishop Doyle. He speaks to the people of Ireland with a voice of double authority, that which he has derived from his high rank, and still more distinguished virtues, as a Prelate of the Catholic Church in Ireland—and that which, as a high-minded man, a citizen, and a loyal subject, he has so often and so effectually lifted up in advocating the liberties and rights of his country. The address itself is beyond all praise—and the source from which it comes will give it a value and effect so absolutely needed at the present juncture.]

“BELOVED BRETHREN,—It is with extreme regret that I find myself called upon to notice, on the present occasion, some exhibitions of party zeal which have of late disturbed, in some degree, that tranquillity and social harmony which I expected to find firmly established among you.—In adverting to this painful subject I will not employ the language of reproof; for, besides that such language is seldom suited to the Minister of HIM, who is called by the prophet, the “Prince of peace,” it rarely happens that a multitude of men listen to it with docility. You will, however, attend whilst I expostulate at some length with you on those feelings and conduct lately manifested in this town, and endeavour to convince you that they tend to involve you in guilt before God and man, and that to renounce them altogether is a duty imposed on you by every interest of your own, whether such interest be temporal or eternal.

“I address myself to you all, Catholics and Protestants, without distinction; for as before the Apostle, the distinction of Jew and Gentile, Greek and barbarian, was merged in that of believer or brother, so all of you, upon whom the name of God is invoked, are equally the objects of my solicitude; for each and all of you has Christ died, and for each and all of you I would willingly offer up my own life, if by doing so I would insure your eternal welfare.

“But first of all, beloved brethren, I feel consoled, in making known to you, that throughout the extent of these vast dioceses, containing nearly half a million of inhabitants, there prevails a settled quiet—a profound peace; for though an occasional disturbance, or popular abuse may appear, it subsides as quickly as it arises. But exhibitions of party zeal, or mutinous feelings, proceeding from political or religious opinions, are no where heard of among those whom the providence of God has confided to my