



Newfoundlander.

No. 121.

THURSDAY, November 12, 1829.

Sixpence.

Notices.

H. R. DOUGLAS,
BEING about to leave the island for a time, requests all those who have claims against him to furnish them for immediate payment; and all those who are indebted to him are respectfully, but earnestly, solicited to settle their accounts, on or before the 10th proximo.
 Old balances not paid forthwith, will be handed over to an Attorney, with instructions to take legal measures for their immediate recovery.
 H. R. D., having on hand a large stock of excellent Cloth, Cassimeres, Water-proof Pilot Cloths, Coating, Flushing, &c. &c., is determined to furnish articles of Clothing, finished in excellent style, and on such low terms as, by a fair inspection of the goods and the prices attached to them, cannot fail to ensure a continuation of the very liberal patronage he has so long enjoyed; and for which the public may be assured he feels grateful.
 October 29.

PROFILE MINIATURE LIKENESSES
 NEATLY PAINTED.
 In Colours 2 Dollars each.
 Bronze 1 Dollar,
 Plainblack, 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 principles; 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.

Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour-Grace.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Packet Boat *Express* will ply regularly from this date between Harbour-Grace and Portugal Cove, leaving the former place every **MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY** morning, at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove the succeeding days at noon.—The Letter Carrier leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock, Sundays and bad weather only excepted.
 Cabin Passengers 10s.
 Steerage ditto 5s.
 Letters 6d. each.
 Double ditto and parcels in proportion.
 The Public are respectfully noticed that no accounts will be kept for passage or postages, neither will the proprietors be accountable for any specie or other monies which may be put on board.
 Letters left at the offices of the Subscribers will be regularly forwarded.
 J. CLIFT, Agent, St. John's,
 T. RIDLEY, Agent, Harbour-Grace.

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

To be Let.

A Large and commodious House, with an excellent Shop, in *Water-street*, in a central part of the town.—Apply at the *Newfoundlander* Office. October 22.

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

On Sale.

Wm. & Henry Thomas
OFFER FOR SALE,
At very reduced prices,
 The Cargo of the *Schr. Edward*, from Halifax, CONSISTING OF
263 BLS. prime Pork,
 193 Barrels superfine and fine Flour,
 450 Bushels Indian Corn, in bags,
 53 Qr.-chests Congo Tea,
 32 Kegs Nigrohoad Tobacco,
 7 Cases fine Segars.
 October 15.

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.**

BY

M. Bride & Kerr,
 The Cargo of the Schooner *Morven*, just arrived from **HAMBURGH**, CONSISTING OF
750 BAGS Bread,
 150 Firkins Butter,
 350 Barrels Flour,
 50 Barrels best *Hamburgh Park*,
 8000 Bricks.
Of former Importations,
 200 Barrels prime *American Pork*,
 4 Hogsheds *Loaf Sugar*,
 4 Chain Cables,
 Soap, Candles, *Oatmeal*,
 Cordage, Leather,
 Molasses, *Canvass*,
 Blanketing, *Serges*,
 Flannels, *Cloths*,
 Nails,
 With a great variety of other Shop and Store Goods.
 Fish and Oil received in payment.
 October 8.

On Sale.

HUNTERS & Co.
A Few pipes and hogsheds superior *Catalonia WINE*, received per Schooner *William*, from *Gibraltar*.
 October 22.

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-bl.,
 Prime new Butter,
 Pigs' Tongues, in kegs,
 Sole Leather, by the hide or bale,
 Calf Skins (waxed) from 30 to 36 lb. per dozen,
 Veal 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.

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.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brigs Isabella and Equestrian, from London; Abena from Teignmouth; Mayflower from Waterford; and on hand of former importations,

AND
FOR SALE,
 BY
Brown, Hoyles & Co.
PRIME *Irish Pork*,
 Ditto *Beef*,
Irish and Hamburg Butter,
Westphalia Hams,
Bread, Flour, Oatmeal,
Lexia Raisins in barrels,
Rum, Molasses,
Soap, Tobacco,
Cordage of all sizes,
Nails ditto,
Cod and Caplin Seines,
Mackerel and Herring Nets,
Lines, Twines, Oakum,
Pitch, Tar,
Flat and No. Canvass, of all descriptions,
Cognac Brandy,
Cotton and red Shirts, in bales,
Flushings and Duffels, in ditto,
Tinware, Stationary,
London White-lead,
Bar Lead,
London Particular Madeira Wine,
Sicilian and Claret Wines,
Warren's Blacking,
Parlour and Cabin Stoves,
Patent Palls and wheels, for Windlasses,
Patent Ships' Winches,
 With a general assortment of articles for the fishery.
 May 28.

Latest London Fashions.

EVENING DRESS.—A dress of white *gros de Naples*, with a border beautifully painted in garlands, in bias, of natural flowers, richly grouped together, consisting of full-grown Provence roses, red and yellow, with blue convolvuluses. Above the border are three stripes of satin ribbon, pink edged with celestial blue. The body is made a *la Circassienne*, with full, short sleeves. The hair is elegantly arranged in the last new style of clustered curls and bows, but slightly elevated, and crowned with a wreath of full blown red roses, of the Provence kind. Broad bracelets are worn over the gloves, of small coral beads, fastened by a turquoise stone set in gold. The shoes and stockings are of fawn-coloured silk; the shoes are embroidered in front with a small bouquet of different coloured flowers.

HOME-COSTUME.—A dress of bright amber-coloured *Gros de Naples*, with a broad hem, headed by two narrow flounces; one falling over the other in *Vandyke points*, edged by a slight pattern of embroidery in white silk. The sleeves a *la Mameluke*, with double falling mancherons, edged with the same work as that on the flounces at the border of the skirt. The head-dress consists of a blond cap, with three borders of a *Vandyke* pattern; they are turned back from the face, and the cap is lightly ornamented with bows of corn-flower blue ribbon, with very long strings depending as low as the knees. Half-boots of blue satin, and blue kid gloves, complete the dress.—*La Belle Assemblée*.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES.—For evening dress, a chestnut brown coat, one of bronze-colour, or of oak-apple, are the colours most in favour; but what is reckoned the height of good taste, is a coat of *Naval-blue*, or of *Forresters'-green*. These coats have black velvet collars, and gilt metal buttons. They have no false pockets; they sit very easy on the breast, and at the hips; the flaps are longer and narrower than heretofore.

In *deshubille* costume, the collars of surtouts are still cut square; they have one row of buttons, are made very short, and strongly marking out the shape. Chestnut-brown, and the colour of the oak-apple, are most predominant in these coats; but, as in dress coats, *Naval-blue* is reckoned most elegant. Notwithstanding the coldness of the mornings, several surtouts are seen of ladies' cloth, or of others equally light in texture.

A PROMENADE DRESS.—A rich claret brown lappelled coat, rather short-waisted behind, but long in front; the collar is made without stiffening, and to fall gracefully back, and without flaps at the waist; the sleeves are worn small at the wrist. A horizontal pocket across the breast, on the left side, may be introduced with considerable effect. Silk waistcoat of a far pattern made with a rolling collar, and the collar faced with velvet for evening, with dead gold buttons; a small flap over the pockets. Mole-skin trousers, or fur, still continue to be worn, and to fit extremely tight at the hips; indeed the present style of trousers are the most elegant that has ever been worn; they continue still to be buttoned up in the front, and to have two raised seams at the sides.

Brighton, Oct. 1.—A notification from *Dieppe* has arrived at the *Royal York Hotel*, to have apartments in readiness for the Duke and Duchess of Clarence and Suite, as their Royal Highnesses purpose returning thither on Thursday next. In speaking of the *Royal Duke*, when here, a local print of this day observes, "His Royal Highness, we are sorry to say, looked far from well." The *Royal Duke*, when with us, was in the best apparent health, and in very excellent spirits. On Saturday, the day of embarkation, his Royal Highness rose as early as six o'clock, was on the *Steyne* soon after that hour, took breakfast at eight, and proceeded for the *Chain Pier* at nine o'clock. On their return hopes are entertained that their Royal Highnesses will remain a few days here, before they remove to *Bushy Park*.

It may not be uninteresting to mention that Capt. Dickenson served with Sir George Cockburn on the American coast at the taking of Washington, and was First Lieutenant on board the *Northumberland*, when Buonaparte was conveyed to *St. Helena*. From this period may be dated, we believe, his promotion to the rank of Commander. He has seen much service, and has fought his way to the post which he now fills in the Navy.—*Brighton Gazette*.

Gleanings from late English and Irish papers.

Libels on the Duke of Wellington.—The Grand Jury of Middlesex have returned two true bills against Messrs. Alexander, Isaacson, and Marsden, the registered proprietors of the *Morning Journal*, for a series of libels published in that paper, during the months of July and August, insinuating that "the Most Noble Arthur Duke of Wellington is proud, overbearing, grasping, dishonest, and unprincipled, and capable of a design to overturn the crown, and prostrate the laws and liberties of this country." The bills were immediately removed into the King's Bench by certiorari.—*Globe of Friday.*

The New Commander-in-Chief.—We know that this office has been recently more than once pressed upon his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland by the Premier; and we also know, that up to this time the Duke has steadily declined it. That his Majesty wishes his Royal Brother to accept it, is, we believe, the fact; and that Lord Hill is anxious to retire is generally credited. But there are at present political considerations which, we think, will prove insurmountable barriers to such an arrangement, however desirous the army may be of such appointment. The report, however, gains ground at the Horse Guards.—*Age.*

Sad News from Doncaster.—Every thing looks gloomy in this unhappy kingdom. The Catholics, horse and foot, as was well said when the bill passed, will never be satisfied with equality; they must be foremost! The Great St. Leger has been won by a Catholic colt! His *nom de guerre* is Row-on (not Rowton, as the lying reporters have given it); and it is truly indicative of the blood from which he is descended. The Catholics did row on, and they do row on, and they will row on to the end of the chapter. It is whispered that there were some strange doings at the races. The Duke of Wellington was down, and a person who passes as a Russian Envoy, but who is shrewdly suspected to be a Popish Legate in disguise. They were several times present when Row-on was exercised, and the beast was observed to prick up his ears the moment the Minister and the Envoy came in sight. We regret to say, that very many worthy Protestant gentlemen, who made it matter of conscience to bet against Row-on because of his religion and inferior place in the list, have lost heavy sums on the occasion.—*Spectator.*

The Duke of Wellington has returned to town, after having participated in the pleasures of Doncaster Races, which were numerously attended.

It is said that a Royal Duke, who generally takes all such things in good part, is highly offended at a recent caricature, representing him as the "Jockey wot gives the go-by to the man wot drives the Sovereign."

Piracy and Murder.—Mr. Charles Fayle, who came passenger in the *Ann*, from St. Thomas's to Jamaica, reports that he was a passenger in the brig *Irlam*, Capt. Campbell, from Liverpool, bound to St. Vincent's. On the 4th ult., about 500 miles S.W. of Madeira, the *Irlam* was boarded by a brigantine under French colours; she sent four boats alongside with nearly twenty men in each. The most insulting conduct was manifested to every person on board. A young lady, sister to Captain Campbell, about 16 years of age, was stabbed to the heart, and with her servant, a negro, tossed overboard. Three of the crew were murdered, and the cook and carpenter were taken out of the vessel on board of the pirate. He cut the main and fore shrouds, scuttled the vessel, took out 85 casks of flour, 40 or 50 casks of pork and beef, seven casks of water, and all the live stock, and stove in a cask and a half of water, the only remaining part of that commodity left on board. During part of this, the passenger was bound down to the sofa in his cabin. The Captain was stabbed in about four or five places of the body. He lay upon the deck for some time, and the surviving crew, besides the passenger, thought he was dead, as he was bleeding profusely; the pirates plundered the passenger of thirty-eight doubloons, with some other change he had, and all his wearing apparel, &c. From the state of drunkenness in which the pirates were, this passenger escaped with his life. They demanded wine as soon as they came on board. Next morning, falling in with the brig *Agenorina*, bound to St. Lucia, they found that the pirate had boarded her, and plundered her of provisions and water, but had not touched any part of the crew.—The pirate had a man on board who had belonged to the *Mary* of Bristol, whose crew he stated they had murdered off the Cape de Verd Islands, and who reported to the Captain that he was among them contrary to his consent, for the purpose of saving his own life. On the Sunday after this, the *Irlam* fell in with the *Ferret* sloop of war, which, after supplying them with water and provisions, as well as surgical assistance, with men to navigate the vessel, they took her into Barbadoes. Vessels were immediately despatched to St. Thomas's, the *Hayannah*, and to the north side of St. Domingo, as well as to Capt. Sartorius, stationed off Terceira, and a report was also forwarded to Sir G. Murray, the Colonial Secretary, in order to furnish some account of these merciless murderers on the high seas.

Gallant Naval Feat.—The *Aviso de la Mediterraene* has published a gallant naval feat done by a French vessel employed in the blockade of Algiers. It is thus related in a letter:—"The brig of war *Alerte*, sailing very close to the shore, was suddenly blown by a gust of wind so violent that it had no alternative but to throw itself on the coast, at the risk of the vessel perishing, and its crew being massacred by the Bedouins, or of taking refuge in the port of Algiers. The latter course was unanimously adopted by the Captain and crew; they firmly resolved, at the same time, not to surrender, but, on the contrary, to do all the mischief they could to the

enemy; and after exhausting their ammunition, to do like the brave *Bisson*. This resolution is soon carried into effect. The *Alerte*, obeying the wind, enters at full sail the port of Algiers, receives the fire of all the batteries, and replies, with continual discharges, both from above and below deck, sustaining for some time this unequal fight, and sinking several corsairs stationed in the port. A breeze springing up at this moment from the land, the *Alerte*, whose danger seemed not less than her audacity, took advantage of it skilfully to sail out of Algiers as rapidly as she had entered, having lost only 14 men in an action where all her crew seemed to be doomed to an almost inevitable death."

The French Ministry.—The war against Prince Polignac's Administration is still carried on by the liberal papers of Paris with undiminished violence, so much so, indeed, that several journals were stopped last week at the post-office, and their circulation in the provinces thus put a stop to. They now state that as the French Ministry find that they cannot command a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, it is intended to add, by a decree of the King, 200 additional members to that assembly. The 200 to be chosen by the councils-general of departments. Some go so far as to say that such a proposition was actually made by M. de la Bourdonnaye, but that Polignac was disinclined to adopt the suggestion. There is no doubt, however, that Paris is in great agitation, and that unless something be contrived either to please or awe the population, the Prince and his coadjutors will have enough to do when the Deputies assemble.—*Age.*

Hague, Sept. 10.—The curiosity of the inhabitants of this, and the other towns in the vicinity of the River Maas, has been excited by the departure from that river, on Monday last, of the *Monster*, steam-boat, which will, no doubt, soon make her appearance in some of our English harbours. This vessel was launched four years ago, and from her immense length, about 250 feet, she hung, when going off the slips, and was some days before she was fairly launched, which gave occasion to some of our witty neighbours, the French, to say, that the Dutch had surpassed all other nations in the size of their steam-boats, having built one so long that it was several days running off the stocks. Three or four days in launching have been followed by four years in fitting! About 100,000*l.* has been spent upon her, and before attempting the object she was built for, the opening of a speedy communication with Batavia, she is to make a trial of her powers on the coast of England, and will certainly surprise your naval architects, by the exhibition of a vessel with four masts, and a breadth of beam only one-eighth of her length, which latter configuration is, no doubt, calculated to disturb your English notions of Dutch proportions.

It seems that steam communication with India will speedily be realised, as the *Superb*, a first-class steamer, will leave London about the middle of October, and, after calling at Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Marseilles, and Malta, will proceed to Alexandria, which place it is expected the *Superb* will reach about the 8th of November. The *Enterprise*, a Calcutta steamer, is expected at Suez about the 15th of November, so that any passengers to India would be able to reach Suez by the way of Cairo from Alexandria in about four or five days, by which mode of travelling, the voyage is expected to be performed in eight or nine weeks.—*Sunday Times.*

It is confidently repeated that government contemplate reducing the 4 per cent. stock to 3 per cent. There are stated to be 114 appeals awaiting the decision of the House of Lords. Twenty-eight only were disposed of during the last Session.

The late inundations in Scotland have been productive of most extensive mischief. The Duke of Gordon's estate has suffered to the extent of more than 30,000*l.*

The account of the failure of Don Miguel at Terceira has been transmitted in all directions to Portugal, in omelettes, butter, &c. Where there is a wit there is a way!

NEW CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT MONTREAL.

The galleries are supported by seven massive columns on each side, surmounted by groined arches, with moulding and ornaments in fresco. The ceiling painted in fresco, resembling groins, and owing to the masterly manner in which the painting has been executed, it is scarcely possible to distinguish the difference between it and real stucco work, unless by a near approach. There are five altars: the grand one in the centre of the chancel, is almost finished, and will be a piece of exquisite workmanship. All the stalls, railing, and other wood works of the chancel, are made of black walnut, which has an appearance truly becoming the solemnity of the place. The appearance of the edifice, when viewed from the grand altar, is truly magnificent, and presents a *coup d'œil* at once grand and sublime. We believe it will be considered no exaggeration to say, this Church, when finished, will excel any house of worship in America, in architectural beauty, size and beauty of design.

Number of Pews on the ground floor	504
ditto on the first gallery	372
ditto on the second ditto	368
Whole number	1244
Length of the building inside	256 feet
Breadth ditto ditto	133 do.
Height from floor to ceiling	84 do.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(From the New Brunswick Courier, Oct. 10.)

The light-house lately erected on the N. E. point of Campo Bello, will be lit on the night of the 1st of November next. It is a fixed light, and the lantern is sixty feet above high-water mark;—it is placed between the Main Ship Channel, and the northern entrance into Head Harbour, and within 250 feet of the extreme point. Ships in entering into the Main Channel, or vessels bound into Head Harbour, may safely pass at a cable's length from the light-house. In sailing up the Main Channel, care should be taken not to keep far from the shores of Campo Bello, as the flood tide sets directly over from the point at the light-house, to the islands and ledges on the north side of the channel, which is here upwards of a mile in width; and at two hours flood the tide sets directly towards the Black Rock, which is a very dangerous ledge between Spruce and Canso Bay island, upon which several vessels have been wrecked. After passing up, and leaving the light a mile to the eastward, the tide becomes more regular, and sets along the direction of the Campo Bello shore.

- The light-house is in lat. 45 deg. 3' N., and long. 66 deg. 53' W., by the most approved charts—and the following bearings were taken from the top of it.
- To the east point of Grand Manan, (Fish Head) S. 18 deg. S. by E. 1/2 E.
- To the southernmost of the Wolves, S. 66 deg. 30' E. or E. S. E.
- To the northernmost ditto, S. 87 deg. E. or E. 1/2 S.
- To Point Lepreau, N. 84 deg. E. or E. 1/2 N.
- To entrance of Beaver Harbour, N. 70 deg. E. or E. N. E. 1/2 E.
- To the White Horse Island, the top of the Rock N. 45 deg. E. or N. E.
- Spruce Island, bearing from N. 6 deg. E. to N. 15 deg. W.
- To Black Rock, very dangerous, N. 61 deg. 30' W. or N. W. by W. 1/2 W.
- To Casco Bay Island, N. 83 deg. W. or W. 1/2 N.

CHARLES SIMONDS,
ALLAN OTTY, R. N.,
R. W. CROOKSHANK,
JAMES ALLANSHAW,
Commissioners.

Publishers of newspapers, it is expected, will copy the above into their respective journals, for the information of Ship Masters, and others whom it may concern.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) November 12, 1820.

The Central Circuit Court was opened yesterday morning, by the Hon. Judge DYS BARRIS, with the usual forms;—after which the Grand Jury were sworn in, and charged by his Lordship at some length. There were only a few cases, and those of a trivial character, to occupy the attention of the Jury. The number of civil cases is, we understand, unusually great.

SHIPWRECKS.—The schooner *Messenger*, belonging to Mr. JAMES MEEHAN, a respectable planter of Tilton Harbour, which left this on the 20th October, for home, with provisions, salt, &c., was fallen in with on Wednesday the 4th inst., a few miles off Ferryland, by the sloop *Clara*, of Heart's Content, water-logged and abandoned—her mainmast and fore-topmast, with several sails and part of the rigging, were floating alongside—and pieces of her boat (which appeared to have been beaten to pieces by the sea) were lashed by the ringbolts amidships.—The crew of the sloop succeeded in saving an anchor and cable; and also found, in a chest, a pocket-book containing several papers belonging to the unfortunate owner, with a few pounds in dollars. No other trace or vestige remained of the crew, consisting of Mr. MEEHAN, his two sons, and three other men;—but from the state in which the vessel was found, there can scarcely be a doubt of their melancholy fate.

The schooner *Resolution*, belonging to Messrs. C. F. BENNETT & Co., was lost in Trinity Bay, on the 31st ultimo.

ARRIVALS.—From England, via Brigus, Mrs. and Miss Warren, and Miss Tong.—In the *Wellington*, from Quebec, Mr. Nicholas Gill, jun.—In the *Rachel & Ellen*, from Sydney, Mr. John Broom, jun.

DEPARTURE.—In the *Commerce*, for Liverpool, Rev. Mr. Laugharne, on a few months leave of absence.

Died, on Friday last, returning from the Labrador, very sincerely regretted, Mr. LAWRENCE POWER, aged 63 years.—His remains were landed on Saturday, and conveyed to the grave on Tuesday evening, numerously and respectfully attended.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.

NOVEMBER 5.—Brig *Mayflower*, Martin, Waterford; 100 bags bread, 20 boxes candles, 50 kegs lard, 82 coils cordage, 39 bis. pork, 400 firkins butter, and 10 passengers.

Brig *Victoria*, Elder, Viana; 92 tons salt, and onions.

7.—Brig *Horatio*, Gotham, Lisbon; 900 hhd's salt, and 9 jars grapes.

9.—Schooner *Daniel O'Connell*, Beers, P. E. Island; 1800 bushels potatoes, 50 bushels oats, 12 sheep.

Brig *Britannia*, Shedden, Seville; 270 hhd's salt, 500 jars olives.

Schooner *Rachael & Ellen*, Ferris, Sydney; 92 chaldrons coal, 30 kegs, 20 M. shingles.

Brig *Commerce*, Wainright, St. Vincent; 13 puns molasses, 69 puns rum.

after
Schooner *Wellington*, Hartery, Quebec; 78 barrels and 20 half-bis. beef, 10 bis. onions, 7 bis. apples, 42 kegs butter, 268 bis. pork, 5 chests tea, &c. &c.

NOVEMBER 5.—Schooner *Lovely Sally*, Walters, Torquay; 600 qtls. fish, 160 qtls. corefish, sounds and tongues.

Brig *Concord*, Mortimer, Bristol; 170 qtls. corefish, 10459 gallons seal and cod oil, sounds and tongues.

9.—Schooner *Walker*, Tennant, Liverpool; 10 tons oil, 2 bis. caplin, 1 keg berries.

Schooner *Morven*, Brown, Demerara; 1832 qtls. fish.

10.—Schr. *Jerne*, Peters, P. E. Island; 30 hhd's salt, 2 puns rum, 2 puns molasses, 1 half-hhd. tobacco, 3 bis. sugar.

Brig *Dolphin*, Wakeham, Figueira; fish.

Schooner *Arion*, Fowler, Halifax; 2 pipes wine, and 1 crate bottles.

CARBONEAR.—ENTERED.

NOVEMBER 5.—Schooner *Hibernia*, Haarahan, Oporto; 47 tons salt.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
JOHN KENT,

- 40 BARRELS prime Mess Pork, } Just im-
- 35 Firkins May Butter, } ported,
- 20 Boxes Muscatel Raisins,
- 10 Boxes Pipes,
- 7 Crates Earthenware,
- 4 Boxes Window Glass,
- 6 Ditto Tin,
- 10 Reams Wrapping Paper,
- 20 Boxes Soap,
- 10 Ditto Mould Candles,
- 200 Baskets fine Salt,
- 16 Bushels loose ditto,
- 2 New Puncheons,
- 1 Dozen pair Gentlemen's strong walking Shoes,
- 1 Ditto Ladies' Shoes.

Immediately after which, will be Sold,
The fine new
Schooner TERESA,
Burthen per Register 71 tons; full timbered from forehead aft; only three months old;—with or without her materials, at the purchaser's option.
November 12.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,
At the STORE of the Subscriber,
(WITHOUT RESERVE)

- 1 PIECE blue Cloth,
- 1 Piece blue Flushing,
- 1 Ditto drab ditto,
- 1 Ditto Indigo-blue ditto,
- 1 Ditto olive ditto,
- 1 Ditto blue Coating,
- 1 Ditto green Baize,
- 2 Ditto Blanketing,
- 2 Ditto blue and brown Serge,
- 18 Pair Blankets,
- 20 Red baize Shirts,
- 18 Pair blanketing Drawers,
- 6 Olive flushing Jackets,
- 6 Canvas Frocks,
- 6 Ditto Trousers,
- 6 Flushing ditto,
- 6 Counterpanes,
- 3 Pieces twilled Stuff,
- 2 Ditto Bed-tick,
- 4 Ditto white Shirting,
- 1 Ditto Check,
- 3 Ditto 9-8ths blue Calico,
- 4 Ditto 4-4ths ditto ditto,
- 4 Ditto 7-8ths ditto ditto,
- 4 Ditto 3-4ths ditto ditto.

HENRY SHEA,
Auctioneer.
November 12.

On FRIDAY the 20th instant,

At 12 o'clock,
If not previously disposed of by Private Contract,

ON THE WHARF OF

Baine, Johnston & Co.
(WITHOUT RESERVE)

The fine, fast-sailing Schooner

SALLY ANN,

Burthen 78 tons.
Credit will be given until the 1st September next, when Merchantable Fish or Cash will be taken in payment.

November 12.

On Sale.

BY
BENJAMIN J. WILLIAMS,

100 PUNS. strong-proof Demerara Rum,
200 Puns. fine-flavoured Molasses.

Also
Pork, Beef, Butter, our, Coffee, &c.

Doubletons received 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
November 12.

Sale at Auction.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant,
At 12 o'clock,

AT THE HOUSE OF

LT.-COL. VIGOREUX, R. E.

(His Family being about to leave this Island);

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE ARTICLES, Viz.

- 1 SET Mahogany Dining Tables, (very complete.)
- 1 Elegant round Rosewood Pedestal Table, for 18,
- 1 Ditto Library Ditto,
- 1 Pair Card Ditto,
- 1 Superb Pier Glass,
- 36 Rosewood Chairs,
- Beautiful China Chimney Ornaments,
- 1 Set elegant Window Curtains, fitted complete,
- 1 Fine rich-toned Piano Forte,
- 2 Sofas,
- 3 Double Mahogany Chests Drawers,
- 2 Elegant Bronze Lamps,
- 1 Sideboard, and 1 Hall Ditto,
- 1 Double Set very handsome Dinner Ware,
- 1 Ditto Dessert ditto,
- 1 Ditto China Tea and Breakfast ditto,
- Elegant Cut Glass Pint and Quart Decanters, Claret Jugs, Wine Glasses and Tumblers, Water Bottles and Tumblers,
- Glass Coolers, Butter ditto, and Finger Glasses,
- 1 Beautiful Dessert Set,
- 4 Covered Plated Dishes, silver-edged,
- 1 Elegant Espergue, Cut Glass Dishes,
- 1 Pair very handsome Wine Coolers, plated and silver-edged,
- 6 Pair Plated Candlesticks,
- 1 Pair Branches,
- 1 Set Cut Glass plated and silver-edged Castors, Real Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,
- 1 Extra large-size superior Four-Post Mahogany Bedstead and Curtains, Mattress and Palliasses,
- 4 Four-Post Mahogany Bedsteads and Curtains, Feather Bed, Bolsters, Pillows, and Bedding, Dressing Glass and Tables, Fenders, Fire Irons,
- 1 Elegant Brussels Carpet,
- 2 Kidderminster Ditto,
- Stair and Bedside Carpeting, Stair Rods, &c.
- Kitchen Furniture, Utensils, &c.
- 1 Elegant town-built Landaulet,
- 1 Double Set Harness, (new),
- 2 Sleighs,
- 2 Very superior Side Saddles,
- 2 Hackney Saddles, Bridles, &c.
- Buffalo Skins,
- And numerous other articles.

JAMES CLIFT,
Auctioneer.

November 12.

Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received on THURSDAY, the 10th December, 1829, on or before 12 o'clock, for the supply of HAY and STRAW for the use of the horses of the Officers of Corps and Departments at this station, from the 25th February to the 2d December, 1830.

The Hay to be Housed Hay of the best quality, usually denominated Timothy Hay, not less than six months old. The Straw to be good clean Oaten Straw, and both to be subject to approval by a Board of Officers.

The Contractor will be required to have a supply in store, equal to the wants of the Garrison, for six weeks in advance. The deliveries to be made weekly to the Corps, and monthly to the Staff and Departments, upon checks to be issued by this Department.

The issues to be made in a convenient vicinity to the Garrison, and approved by the Officer commanding the troops.

The tender to be accompanied by a letter, signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound, with the party tendering, in the penal sum of One Hundred Pounds Sterling.

The tenders must specify the price in Sterling, (in figures, and in words at length) per 100 lbs. of Hay and Straw delivered agreeably to the above conditions.

Payment will be made monthly, at this Office, in dollars at 4s. 4d. sterling each.

JOHN LAIDLEY,
A. C. G.

Commissariat Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
November 5, 1829.

THE Treasurers of the St. John's Mechanics' Society, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of FIVE POUNDS FIVE SHILLINGS, from the Hon. Chief Justice TUCKER, in aid of the funds of that Institution.

November 12.

THE Passengers who came to Newfoundland, last Spring, in the Brigs Maria, Invulnerable, Eleanor, and Mary & Betsy, are requested to pay the amount of their passages, as the unpaid Bail Notes will be sent to Ireland, by one of the vessels now preparing to sail.

PATRICK MORRIS.

November 12.

Notices.

THE Assistant Commissary-General hereby gives notice, that he will receive Tenders, in duplicate, at this Office, on WEDNESDAY the 18th instant, on or before 12 o'clock, for a Supply of

COALS,

Not exceeding in the whole 100 Chaldrons, nor in quantities under 20 Chaldrons, to be subject to approval, and to be ready for delivery between the 23d and the end of the month.

The Assistant Commissary-General reserves to himself the power of accepting the whole supply, or separately, as he may judge most advantageous to the public service.

The Tenders must express the price in Sterling, in figures, and in words at full length, for each chaldron of Coals, to be delivered agreeably to the above conditions.

Payment will be made in cash, at 4s. 4d. per dollar. Commissariat Office, St. John's,
4th November, 1829.

NICHOLAS LATOUR

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends to Re-open his DANCING SCHOOL, on FRIDAY, the 20th November.—As several Gentlemen have applied who wish to obtain a knowledge of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, he will also commence his French Classes in a few days.—Those who intend to learn the polite and elegant accomplishment of FENCING, are requested to make early application, as but a limited number of Pupils can be received.

November 12.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he will not be accountable for any debts contracted in his name, by any person whatsoever, without a written order from himself.

MAURICE M'GRATH.

November 12.

In the Insolvency of Oehlschlager & Co. Of St. John's, Newfoundland, Merchants.

AT a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Insolvents, held in pursuance of due notice on the 16th day of this instant month October, at the Court-house, CHRISTIAN SCHWEIGER and G. H. FELDTMANN are appointed Trustees of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents, and are hereby authorized, under such orders as the Honourable the Supreme Court shall from time to time make herein, to discover, collect, realize, and distribute the Estate, Debts, and Effects of the said Insolvents;—and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or holding any property or effects belonging to them, or either of them, are hereby notified to pay or deliver the same over to the said Trustees.

By order,

JAMES BLAIKIE,
Acting C. C. S. C.

Court-house, 21st October, 1829.

ALL Persons having Demands upon the Estate of OEHLISCHLAGER & Co., of St. John's, Merchants, Insolvent, are requested to present them, duly attested, to the Subscriber, without delay; and all those who may be indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to

THOMAS H. BROOKING,
Agent to the Trustees.

November 5.

NOTICE UNTO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE Co-partnership trade lately subsisting between SAMUEL KOUGH, PETER HENDERSON (lately deceased), and JOHN BAYLY BLAND, and carried on at Merasheen, in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, in the name or firm of SAMUEL KOUGH, has this day been Dissolved, by mutual consent of the parties whose names are hereunder signed.—All debts and demands due by and owing to the said Co-partnership concern, will be respectively paid, received, and discharged by the said SAMUEL KOUGH; who, from the date hereof, will henceforth carry on the said Trade on his own sole account.—Witness the hands of the said parties, this 12th day of October, 1829, in St. John's, Newfoundland,

SAMUEL KOUGH,
JOHN HARDIE, Executor and Trustee of the Estate of PETER HENDERSON, deceased.

By his Attorney,
J. B. BLAND.

Witnesses to the signatures of all the parties.

BENJAMIN GREEN, jun.
CHARLES SIMMS.

On Sale.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Schooner Wellington, from QUEBEC, AND FOR SALE, BY

Nicholas Gill,

PORK, BEEF in barrels and half-barrels, particularly recommended for families, having been only made up last month,
BUTTER of an excellent quality.

November 12.

Notices.

MR. M'DONALD,

Teacher of Writing,

In Eight Lessons.

ONE HOUR EACH.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John's, that he purposes, for a short time, to give instruction in his System of PENMANSHIP, which he has taught for many years in the metropolis of Scotland, and many parts of North America. The systematic manner in which Mr. M'D. teaches, is particularly calculated to give to Ladies an easy, elegant, and expeditious mode of Writing, and to Gentlemen a bold hand for business; which may be obtained with but little sacrifice of time or labour, as the Lessons require but one hour each.

Ladies and Gentlemen instructed in separate classes, or attended at their own residences.

Persons who cannot write at all, will be taught a beautiful style in eight lessons.

1000 Specimens of Writing, by pupils at Halifax, may be seen at his Lodgings, at Mrs. PALMER'S.

Persons, individually..... 1l.

Parties exceeding three..... 15s. each.

An EVENING SCHOOL will be immediately opened for the convenience of those who cannot attend during the day; the terms for which will be moderate.

October 29.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the Brig Mary Russell, under my command.

November 5.

PETER NEWMAN.

For Bristol.

(Has a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, and will be despatched in all the present month.)

THE GOOD

Brig ARIADNE,

JOHN BLACKALLER, master;

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

ROBINSON & BROOKING.

November 12.

(To Sail about the 10th November.)

The fine, copper-bottomed,

Brig APOLLO,

(A. I.)

Burthen per Register 129 tons;

Has room for Freight, and very superior accommodations for Passengers.—For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM CODNER,
South Side.

October 22.

For WATERFORD.

(To Sail about the 25th of this month.)

The

Brig MARIA.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

PATRICK MORRIS.

November 12.

(To Sail about the 10th November.)

THE

Brig Invulnerable,

M. PHELAN, 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 CORK.

(To Sail on or about the 15th instant)

The very fine, fast-sailing

Brig Mary Russell,

(Coppered and copper-fastened)

PETER NEWMAN, master.

She can comfortably accommodate a few Cabin Passengers.—Apply to the Master on board, or to

November 5.

Mr. PATRICK MORRIS.

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.

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 PRIVATE CONTRACT,

The Brigantine

Rachael & Ellen,

(Lying at the Wharf of Mr. HENRY SHEA.)

Burthen per Register 100 tons. She was launched in August last, is full timbered, and well found.—Terms and other particulars may be known, on application to Mr. FERRIS, on board, or to

ROBERT R. WAKEHAM.

Who offers for Sale,

The Cargo of said Vessel—viz.

700 Hogsheads Sydney COALS.

November 12.

By private Contract,

THE

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. & H. Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms, if applied for immediately, The remarkably fine, fast-sailing Schooner

THE

JANE & SUSAN,

Burthen per register 80 tons; only one year old; built of the best materials, and completely equipped for sea.—She carries a very large Cargo for her tonnage; and is in every respect a most desirable vessel for a Stealer or Coaster, or for the general trade of this Island.

October 29.

BY

Rendell & Mortimer,

SHIPPING PAPER, Stockholm and Coal Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Cordage, Oakum, Canvas, Nails, Irish and Hamburg Pork, Butter, Soap and Candles, Sole Leather and Calf Skins, Whitney Flushings, Swanskin, Strangman's Porter, in tierces, Port Wine, in bottles, Cognac Brand, Geneva, &c.

November 12.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

100 Barrels fresh HAMBURGH FLOUR,

Imported per CHARLES.

ALSO,

200 Bags BREAD.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

November

BY

Patrick Morris,

A quantity of Strangman's PORTER, Just imported per Maria, from Waterford.

November 5.

William Hart Gaden

HAS RECEIVED

HIS WINTER SUPPLY OF Manufactured Goods,

WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE, At a moderate advance on prime cost to wholesale purchasers.

October 2

Wm. & Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 BBS. very superior Winter Turnips, 50 Ditto Swedish Turnips, warranted to keep till June next,

300 Barrels Potatoes, from Scotch seed.

N. B.—A quantity exceeding five barrels, will be delivered to the houses of the purchasers.

October 2

BY

Benjamin J. Williams,

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schooner St. Joseph and Speedwell from Quebec, a quantity which to suit Purchasers; will be sold at reasonable rates, on a Credit for Cul-lage Fish.

89 Barrels prime Pork,

45 Barrels prime Mess and Cargo Beer,

50 Kegs good quality Butter,

100 Barrels superfine Flour,

100 Ditto fine Ditto.

July 30.

(From the Plymouth Chronicle, Sept. 19.)

A meeting of the Plymouth Branch of this Society was held on Monday last at the Royal Hotel, Rear-Admiral Brooking, President, in the chair. Previous to the commencement of the business, the Rev. John Hatchard offered up an appropriate prayer for the success of the Society; after which Dr. Blackmore, the secretary, read the report. This Association was founded about forty years since, when upwards of 25*l.* was subscribed; but since that time the Parent Society has received no assistance from this town, for public education languished, and finally became extinct. The object of the meeting to-day was again to stimulate the charitable in behalf of a society which had for its object the amelioration of 100,000 souls in one of the oldest and most valuable of the British colonies. This colony took British manufactures to the amount of between two and three millions annually, and had been for three centuries one of the best nurseries for British seamen. Though education might have become somewhat general at St. John's, yet there were portions of the colony which were separated by creeks, and thus excluded from the benefits of instruction even in the elements of education. Free daily schools had been established on ground which had been granted for that purpose by his Majesty's Government, who had also given a grant of free passages to the teachers. The number of children in the already established schools had considerably increased, and the British and Foreign Bible Society had given them five thousand copies of the Holy Scriptures, forty thousand tracts, and eight thousand spelling books.

The Rev. John Hatchard then moved the first resolution—that the report be adopted, and in doing so, spoke at some length on the object of the society. This resolution was seconded by Mr. Samuel Codner, one of the Honorary Secretaries and founders of the Parent Society, who detailed the progress of the Institution from its establishment. He had lived in the colony, and had observed the deficiency of education among the inhabitants; he had drawn wealth from the Island, and he now felt it his bounden duty to spend a part of his time, and a portion of his money, for its benefit. His Majesty's Ministers were favourable to the Secretary, and rendered it every assistance in their power. The late Lord Liverpool was the first powerful friend of the undertaking; he subscribed to it, and procured the patronage of Lord Bathurst, then at the head of the Colonial Department; obtained for it the sum of 500*l.* from his Majesty's Government for the building of a central school at St. John's, an annual stipend of 100*l.* for its master, a free passage for the teachers to the colony, and the grants of lands for the schools. Several other resolutions were then put and carried, after which a collection was made in aid of the funds of the Society.

Great Pedestrian Performance.—West, the champion of English pedestrians, started on Friday last, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to walk the extraordinary distance of nine miles and a half in one hour and thirty minutes, on a quarter of a mile piece of ground, which was measured from the Olive Branch, East-street, Pa. One peculiar novelty in the match was that half the distance was to be performed backward, and as 9 o'clock was the time appointed, vast numbers of persons assembled before the pedestrian commenced his labours, but very little betting took place. Indeed, for the last six years, the pedestrian has increased his speed almost every task, until it is not exactly known what is the greatest distance he can perform. He went off at a very great pace which he continued without much apparent fatigue, and accomplished the distance in 1 hour, 28 minutes, and 10 seconds, winning the match by 1 minute and 50 seconds. One of his umpires, a gentleman at Kensington, afterwards made a match for him to pick up 200 stones with his mouth, 1 yard apart, the distance being upwards of 21 miles, in three and a half successive hours, to come off on Monday next, near Kensington-cross; 10*l.* a-side was posted on Saturday, and the remainder 10*l.* a-side on Saturday evening last, at the Rising Sun, Kensington.—*London paper.*

Extraordinary Velocity of a Shark.—When the present Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Heathcote commanded the *Galatea* in the West India station, he happened to be on board, as his own cook, a black man, who had the same capacity served Lord Nelson, Poor Sambo sickened and died, and was, with the usual hours of sepulture, committed to the bosom of the deep, encased in his hammock. In a day or two the *Galatea* sailed on a cruise, and after an absence of three months returned to Jamaica, and let go her anchor about the same spot she had before occupied. Soon after a large shark was taken by some of the ship's company, who, on ripping up the monster, discovered the remains of poor Sambo, the cook, encased in his maw, whose identity was proved beyond a doubt by the number of his hammock and a pair of silver shirt buttons which he was known to have worn. These shirt buttons were presented by Sir H. Heathcote to the hero of Acre, Sir Sidney Smith. The whole of it was recorded in the *Log-book of the Galatea.*

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

of such landlords as our distinguished guest, may be traced a principal cause of the miseries of the country; he sees that he has a common interest with his tenantry; that any measure calculated to promote their interest, must also promote his own; that if the tenant is miserably poor without agricultural knowledge or agricultural stock, the situation of the landlord cannot be much better; his enlightened mind clearly points out to him that an impoverished agricultural tenantry is a great evil, that it counteracts the advantages of soil and climate, and blights every improvement in the bud. Ireland exhibits a melancholy proof of the truth of this doctrine—a luxuriant soil, an active population—the one unimproved, the other unemployed. It was the opinion of an able writer, that if the lands throughout England were as highly cultivated as the lands in the neighbourhood of London, they would produce five times as much as they do at present. With perfect safety it may be stated, that if the lands of Ireland were cultivated with the same care, and under the same enlightened system of agriculture, and with the same outlay of capital as the lands of England or Scotland, they would produce many times more than they do at present. Why, then, I would ask, with all the natural advantages which Ireland possesses, do the people remain in misery? I answer, because the landlords do not give their tenantry a sufficient interest in their land; give a man an interest in a rock, he will make it a garden; without it a garden will become as barren as a rock. It is folly to expect that Ireland can advance in wealth until the landlord allows the tenantry of the country the means of creating capital. It is on the firm basis of agriculture the foundation of Ireland's greatness must be laid. If the landlords of Ireland wish to see the value of their property increased—if they wish to see commerce and manufactures rise and flourish, they must reverse their system—they must encourage the accumulation of capital amongst their tenantry; the surplus of this capital will find its way into other channels, and give birth to commerce and manufactures; the advantages will revert back on themselves. The interest of commerce and the interest of agriculture are the same; you cannot benefit or injure the one, without benefitting or injuring the other. The want of capital in Ireland is made the subject of loud complaints; to induce English capitalists to come over, is a favourite scheme with many.—We hear it spoken of both in and out of parliament; the complaint and the remedy, in my opinion, are equally false. Ireland will never be improved if she waits until capital comes from England—she may as well expect it from the moon! If English capital comes over, it will be to enrich the speculator and not the country. As soon as it increases into bulk it will again take its flight across the channel. Ireland has all the elements of capital—a rich soil, a fine climate, the most laborious and active population in the world. Nations, as well as individuals, to become rich and powerful, must depend upon their own native resources. Ireland requires no aid or assistance from any country in the world. Let the Lords of the soil treat the people as men—let them not forget that it is not the estate, but the labour expended on it, that pays them their rent. Hitherto the Irish landlords have ground the people to the dust—they have been worse than Egyptian taskmasters—they have had no feeling, no consideration for the people. The landlords of Ireland, hitherto, have not done their duty to the people—they have not followed the example of our Noble guest. How have they discharged their duties, as magistrates and grand jurors? Their character has been this evening truly depicted by the hon. gentleman Mr. Otway Cave; he has justly called them a "petty contemptible oligarchy;" he has justly denounced the bane of Ireland. [*Hear, hear, and cheers.*] I congratulate the country on having such a man as Mr. Otway Cave, who feels for the people, and who is both able and willing to protect them.—We are sadly in want of such men in parliament, who will have the courage to attack the hydra of local grievances in Ireland. The evidence given before the House of Commons and Lords in 1824 and 1825, fully proves the charge of the Hon. Gentleman. Mr. O'Driscoll, a highly respectable country gentleman and Magistrate of the county Cork, when asked if abuses existed in the part of the country he was acquainted with, said, "there have been several in that part of the country, who were of the class of trading magistrates who were understood to sell justice, who administer justice to those who pay them best, or rather to administer injustice"—another evidence states "that it was a breach of gentlemanly conduct for a magistrate to take information where gentlemen were concerned." Mr. Beecher, the late highly respectable member for Mallow, said, "that there were a sort of petty gentry who employed servants in their houses, and used never to pay them, and they thought it a most atrocious outrage for any magistrate to summon them to answer such complaints." Major Warburton states, that "when he was stipendiary magistrate in the county of Clare, that the people came a distance of thirty miles to make their complaints, passing the local magistrates on the way." Colonel Curry says, "that the people have been unused to fair dealings from the upper orders, and if they get it, they are astonished and gratified beyond measure." This is a strong evidence, and quite sufficient to prove the justice of the charges brought against the magistrates; but there is much stronger evidence in the deep-rooted feeling amongst the people, that justice is not to be obtained from them—the people have no confidence in the local magistrates—they have no right to have confidence in them. How have they acted towards them in their legislative capacity of Grand Jurors? The speculation and plunder under the sanction of Grand Juries, is notorious as the sun at noon. Judge Day, in his evidence before Parliament, said, "that the abuse of the civil and financial functions of Grand

Jurors, has been gross beyond expression; those who wish to get information of the gross frauds committed on the public, must refer to the evidence taken before Parliament; they will find that presentments were made and levied on the public for roads that were never made—that landlords have got presentments for their tenants to enable them to pay them their rents—that private roads, domains, and garden walls, have been made with the money wrung from the hard earnings of the wretched people. The local taxation of the country is a great cause of the wretchedness and misery that we see on every side—the power of Grand Jurors in levying taxes, violates every principle of the Constitution, even if the money raised was fairly expended; it is a power that should not be placed in such hands. Before a tax is laid on the community by the Legislature, it has to come through the fiery ordeal of the House of Commons—the thing is done in open day in the face of the empire—it comes before the mighty tribunal of the press—the expenditure is equally under the control of the Parliament and public opinion; and when we take into consideration the boundless extent of the empire, the vast machinery of the Government, we must admit the money raised on the people in the form of taxes, under the authority of the general government, is disbursed under more checks and control, with more economy, with less speculation, with more purity, than the public money of any State of half the extent that we know or read of in the whole range of ancient or modern history. The system of local taxation of this country is the reverse—it exhibits an example of local oppression, corruption, and plunder, without parallel: it would not be tolerated in the regions of Barbary. The Sheriffs for the time being create a local legislation for each county—the creatures of the corrupt corporations nominate them for the cities and towns—they have the power of King, Lords, and Commons—they levy taxes on the people to enrich themselves and their retainers—they hold their meetings in private—the public or the press have little control over them. This oppression of Grand Jurors is a crying evil, it is an incubus that preys on the vitals of the people, it calls on the government loudly for redress, until their monstrous power is broken down—neither peace, prosperity, or happiness can be expected in the country. Our noble guest has faithfully and honestly performed his duties as Landlord, as Magistrate, and Grand Juror. He has also performed the more important duty of Legislator: his high character as a Legislator is only estimated by his country; He has nobly supported the rights and privileges of the people—he has upheld the high constitutional character of his family—it was no easy task here. I cannot help glancing at some of the services rendered to this country by the illustrious family of our noble guest. The venerated name of Ponsonby is justly dear to every Irishman. Do not Ireland and the empire owe them a lasting debt of gratitude. It is not necessary to point to those heroic deeds of the gallant Ponsonby, to prove that when England's fight was to be fought, that the days of Irish chivalry were not gone by. It is not necessary to tell Irishmen how heroically they fought their constitutional battles. Need I tell them that in the last days of Ireland's independence, the Ponsonbys might be seen, night after night, in the Irish House of Commons, united with the Grattaps and the Plunketts, leading the faithful phalanx, who, to the last, remained faithful to their country. The name of a Ponsonby is not to be found in the majority of the House of Commons, who sold their country at the period of the Union. We find all the Ponsonbys in the glorious minority. What titles, what wealth, might they have commanded, if they followed in the tide of corruption—they flung the filthy bribe in the face of the Minister—they declined to raise themselves to wealth or titles by bartering the rights and liberties of their country. When enumerating some of the names of the glorious defenders of their country's rights, at the time of the Union, the Ponsonbys, the Grattaps, and the Plunketts, I must confess that it is a subject I have great doubts on, whether it would be for the benefit of Ireland to agitate the dissolution of that Union. I think it is not practicable—I think it would not promote the interest of the country. Two independent legislatures cannot exist in London and Dublin. The empire must have one great independent Legislature to direct her general interests; and if Ireland has not advanced in prosperity since the Union, it is owing to the local tyranny that has been exercised, that has blighted and blasted every germ of improvement in the bud. The Imperial Parliament has acted in all the general subjects of mercantile and colonial policy, agriculture and taxation, with the greatest justice and impartiality. A liberal policy has been infused into the minds of the British Statesmen. They have at length found out that the best way to promote the interests of England, is also to promote the interests of Ireland—that there are no conflicting interests. I am, therefore, opposed to a dissolution of the Union, but am anxious to have that Union made complete, which can only be done by having the Irish people fairly represented in the Imperial Parliament, proportionably to their wealth and their numbers. In speaking so much of the constitutional exertions of the family of the Ponsonbys, I should not forget the glorious stand made by our noble guest, when defending the rights of the forty-shilling freeholders. He had to fight the battle single-handed—he was not supported inside the doors of the House of Commons—he was not supported outside the doors of the House of Commons—he did as much as man could do to prevent that violent breach of the Constitution—he must ever feel a just pride in being the leader of the glorious minority of 17, who, to the last, opposed that ill-advised measure, the disfranchisement of the forty-shilling freeholders.

[Mr. Morris sat down amidst the rapturous applause of the company.]



Poets' Corner.

"FORGET ME NOT."

The very prudent—very wise—
Perhaps an easy part—
Perhaps thine image is not burnt
So deeply on my heart
That heart I have been soothing, dear,
Each moment since we met,
Till I have almost calm'd it down,
Its throbbing to forget.
The light that breaks from early morn,
Falls but on sleepless eyes;
And every star has seen me watch,
That walks in midnight's skies;
And though my flush'd and fever'd cheeks
With burning tears are wet,
I'm conning o'er thy lesson, love—
I'm learning to forget.
The flower that turns its glowing breast
To greet the sun's first ray,
And follows fondly as he winds
Through all his heavenly way,
Thus weeps when'er the orb it loves
Beneath the waves has set,
And folds its leaves, and droops its head—
'Tis trying to forget.
I can my spirit bind and will—
The mortal strife is o'er.
Ah, no! the fiery tide, tho' pent,
Rolls wildly as before;
But ne'er shall sob, or bursting vein,
Or brow's cold dewy sweat,
Unseal again thy fount of tears—
'Thou't think that I forget.

DINNER TO LORD DUNCANNON,
At Carrick-on-Suir.

Mr. PATRICK MORRIS'S SPEECH.

(From the Tipperary Free Press, October 7.)

Upon the Chairman having given the health of that long-tried and persevering friend of Ireland, Sir John Newport.
Mr. Patrick Morris, of St. John's, Newfoundland, was called on from all parts of the room, when he rose and stated, that he felt highly honoured at being called on to return thanks for the honour conferred on that patriotic and venerable statesman. I regret, he said, my incompetency to do any thing but justice to the splendid character of one whose long life has been one continued effort to promote the happiness and the liberties of his country, and of mankind; he has been a steady uncompromising advocate of the constitutional rights of the people; his course has been straight-forward and manly, his public life exhibits the most splendid example of political integrity; he can proudly say that his only object was the public good, and his only reward the public gratitude; how different from those "flaming patriots who scorch us in the meridian, but soon sink in the west, and are scarcely felt as they descend;" he has been noble in his rising, splendid in his meridian, and even more glorious in the mild rays of his setting sun; he states that his infirmities prevent him from appearing at this meeting. I hope we will never be so ungrateful as to forget that those infirmities have been much increased by his laborious efforts to promote the liberty, the prosperity, and the happiness of the people of Ireland. It is to be lamented that notwithstanding the exertions of Sir John Newport, and the other great men who along with him have devoted their lives to the service of Ireland, that we are obliged fully to concur in the feeling and melancholy description which my distinguished and eloquent friend Mr. O'Connell gave of the wretched state of the people of this country. I also fully agree with him that the primary cause was and is in the wretched system of misgovernment. However, I have little doubt when Mr. O'Connell takes his place in the imperial parliament, that he will exhibit the errors of that system to the contempt and execration of England and the empire; it cannot exist much longer; there is no living man so competent or so capable to level the corrupt fabric of Irish misgovernment as Mr. O'Connell. In common with Mr. O'Connell, I lament that Ireland has not advanced in wealth, commerce, or agriculture. Why she has not advanced with all her natural advantages, is an important inquiry. Mr. O'Connell stated the true cause; but it would appear that those who had the destiny of the country in their hands, have shut their eyes to the truth; they have been anxious to attribute it to any other cause than the right one; the disease has been visible to all; every political quack is ready with his infallible nostrum; they are equally prompt with their remedies; when the people ask for bread, they offer them bibles, testaments, and tracts; when they seek for justice, they give them bullets, bayonets, and insurrection acts. Will you allow me, Sir, in support of the general opinion given by Mr. O'Connell, to state what I consider to be the immediate cause of the miseries of the people. I shall do it in a few words. It is because we have had such landlords as our noble guest Lord Duncannon. (Applause.) It is because we have had not such inflexible legislators as my Lord Duncannon. (Applause.) To the want