



# Newfoundland.

No. 143.

THURSDAY, April 15, 1830.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

**NEWMAN & Co.**

OFFER FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

**500 BAGS** Bread,  
 200 Barrels American Pork,  
 50 Barrels Hamburg and Irish ditto,  
 200 Firkins Irish Butter,  
 A large quantity of assorted Cordage (cheap),  
 Pitch, Tar, Oakum,  
 Swanskin, Cottons, Slops,  
 Ravensducks, Canvass,  
 Sealing Guns, &c. &c.

March 4.

BY

**Daniel Codner & Co.**

**HAMBURGH** Pork, Butter,  
 Deck Boots,  
 Iron, Shot,  
 A large assortment of new Cordage and Canvass,  
 Pitch, Tar, Nails, Oakum,  
 12 Pieces Broad Cloth,  
 And a great variety of other Store and Shop Goods.  
 February 4.

BY

**SAMUEL CODNER,**

**PRIME** Hamburg Pork,  
 Ditto ditto Beef,  
 Good ditto Bread,  
 New Cordage, 1 1/2 to 3 inch,  
 Number and flat Canvass,  
 Shot, Flints,  
 Oakum, Pitch, Tar,  
 Black and bright Varnish,  
 Molasses, Rum, Brandy, and Ale.

Also,  
 A quantity of Shop Goods,  
 1 Boat, and 3 Sails,  
 2 Sealing Pumps.

January 21.

Notices.

**WANTS** a Situation in a Mercantile establishment, a Young Man acquainted with the mode of transacting business in this country.—For particulars apply at the office of this paper.  
 March 25.

**ELLIS HAYWARD,**  
 CLEANER AND STEAM-SCOURER  
 Of every description of Woollen Clothes.

**RESPECTFULLY** informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John's, that having, by the assistance of several liberal and charitably-disposed individuals, (to whom he takes this opportunity of tendering his grateful thanks) succeeded in establishing himself in the above business, he hopes, by punctuality and attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

Orders left at his residence, a few doors west of the Central School, in Duckworth-street, will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

☞ All kinds of Stains, Spots, &c., removed from black Silk.  
 March 25.

**THE** Proprietors of the Express Packet Boat beg to notify to the Public, that so long as the navigation across the Bay continues to be impracticable, a postman will be constantly employed in conveying the mail, to and from, overland.

The Proprietors further intimate, that in order to render less onerous the duties of their agents, and to facilitate the business of an Establishment which has been got up for public accommodation, and not as a source of private emolument, all postages for letters and parcels will hereafter be required to be paid on delivery of the same, without any distinction whatever; and it is earnestly hoped that this arrangement will be fully understood, and readily complied with.

**HENRY WINTON,**  
 Agent at St. John's,  
**ROBERT OKE,**  
 Agent at Harbour-Grace.

February 11.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9—17.

The Paris papers of Sunday last, state that active negotiations are going on between the Cabinets of London, Paris, and Madrid, the object of which is supposed to be the recognition of Don Miguel; but it is stated in an article from Brussels, in the *Messenger des Chambres*, of Sunday evening, that a strong rumour prevailed of the Austrian Cabinet having completely abandoned the cause of the usurper, and declared in favour of Don Pedro.

The advices from Madrid state that no less than nine thousand persons had died within three months in the Spanish capital. This frightful mortality was caused by the severity of the weather. Numbers of the sheep had died, and many shepherds had perished. In the districts of Roncal and Indela, no less than fourteen thousand oxen are said to have died through the inclemency of the weather. At Ordana, fourteen muleteers and thirty-six mules had been thus destroyed.

We have received Jamaica papers to the 17th of Dec. The proceedings of the House of Assembly are rather favourable. At length the members of that Assembly appear to comply with the instructions sent out from the Colonial Office, relative to the treatment of the slaves, and the other questions in dispute.

Sir Stratford Canning, immediately on his arrival from Constantinople, waited upon the King, by Royal command, when his Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon him, quite unexpectedly, the honour of Knight of the Bath, accompanied by the most kind and affectionate sentiments of personal regard and attachment to himself, and the memory of his deceased relative.

The Hon. James Abercrombie is appointed Lord Chief Baron for Scotland, in the room of Sir Samuel Shepherd, who has resigned in consequence of ill health.

Charles Knight Murray, Esq., Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, is appointed Secretary to the new Ecclesiastical Commission.

Lord Combermere, Commander of the Forces in India, has taken his passage home in the ship *Blund*, of Liverpool.

Mr. Adam is to succeed Mr. Justice Bosanquet as Council to the East India Company; and Mr. Sergeant Spink as Counsel to the Bank of England.

By an order of the House of Commons, no petitions for Private Bills will be received after Friday, the 10th instant, nor will any be read after the 8th of March.

The business of reforming the Law Courts is to be speedily attempted to a limited extent by the government. The Duke of Wellington has already examined the returns of the fees and salaries enjoyed by Law Officers of the Crown, and the nature of the service rendered; and it is said he will effect a considerable saving even in this department. The saving has, indeed, already been effected as it regards Masters in Chancery, who are also King's Counsel—three have had their salary as King's Counsel curtailed to the extent of nearly one-half. In this case, the saving is, indeed, very small, but the principle will, it is said, be generally applied.

Much interest is excited by the projected attempt at opening a regular communication with India by way of the Mediterranean. The *Meteor* steamer, Lieut. Symons, has sailed from Portsmouth for Falmouth, from whence it is fully expected she will take out the Malta and India mails. The letters for India will be conveyed across the isthmus of Suez to the Red Sea by well-guarded couriers, for which we understand, the Pacha of Egypt has offered every facility; and it is expected that on their arrival on the borders of the Arabian Gulf, the *Enterprise* steamer, which was appointed to leave Bombay with letters for England, will be ready to receive the bags, and return with them to India. It is calculated that, should no unexpected obstacle intervene, the communication with India, by this route may be effected in half the present time, which would be an important advantage to both countries.

It is remarkable that the Hon. E. R. P. Tre, who has just been elected Lord Mayor of York, has also been appointed High Sheriff of the county for the ensuing year. The union of these two offices in one individual is probably unprecedented, and that they should both be held by a Catholic, makes the coincidence still more remarkable.

Accounts from Cape Town communicate the news of the murder of Lieut. Farwell and Messrs. Thackeray and Walker. In the month of July last, Lieut. Farwell left the settlement with his unfortunate companions, and about thirty Hottentot servants, with the intention of penetrating to Port Natal.—They reached the missionary station in Farquhar's country without any impediment. After resting, they resumed their journey, and unfortunately accepting the invitation of a native chief, fell victims to his treachery; their companions escaped, and brought intelligence of the event.

Two more travellers are to be added to the list of the many enterprising men who have fallen victims to their love of science in Africa. Doctor Cowie and Mr. Green, who were engaged in endeavouring to trace a route from the eastern frontier to Natal, and thence to Delagoa Bay, and who left Graham's Town in the summer of 1828 for that purpose, died at Delagoa, of fever consequent on the dreadful fatigue they had encountered in April last.

Three valuable policies in the Equitable office, which had been effected on the lives of William and Joseph Fry, were sold at the Auction Mart, on Wednesday; and the sale was attended by a great many of the creditors of Messrs. Fry and Chapman. The first was 15,000*l.* It had been effected in 1800, on the life of Mr. William Fry, who is now 62. The accumulation on it amount to 4,500*l.*, subject to the premium of 130*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per year. It was sold for 5,100*l.* The three sold for 9,250*l.*

Several poor creatures have perished in London and the vicinity from the inclemency of the season. A gentleman was frozen to death outside the Holyhead mail on Friday evening.

The *Madagascar*, *Musquito*, and *Etna*, were struck by lightning in the channel of Corfu on the 5th of January; no person on board either ship was seriously hurt. The stores of lightning must have been tremendous, the *Madagascar* having been struck five different times in one hour and a half.

The French papers on Monday revive the report of an expedition to Algiers, which is said to have been at length resolved upon in the Council on Thursday evening. It is said that 25,000 men will compose the army, the chief command of which General Bourmont, the present Minister of War, has reserved to himself. Admiral Dupre is spoken of as commander of the fleet. A land force is, it seems, an indispensable accompaniment; the fortification of Algiers, on the sea-side, having been so greatly strengthened since Lord Exmouth's attack, as to make it quite inadvisable for an invading force to build its expectations of success on a fleet, particularly as, from the nature of the currents and the badness of the coast, it is dangerous for ships of war to cruise long in that quarter with northerly winds. It is expected that in two months the armament will be equipped, and will sail from Toulon, unless the Dey make a timely and satisfactory submission.

The new opposition in the House of Commons are determined to divide and re-divide the House on the momentous questions of Supply. In fact this department of the public business is to be conducted in quite a different manner. Instead of voting away millions of the public money in half a House, at one o'clock in the morning, Ministers will require, from the nature of the opposition, to exercise the greatest caution; and be more methodical than they have heretofore been. This must prove highly satisfactory to the country at large.—*Star*.

There is no change contemplated in the situation of Secretary of the Admiralty. It will continue to be filled by the same Right Hon. Gentleman who at present occupies it.—*Courier*.

The belief continues to prevail that it is the intention of Ministers to propose at an early period of the Session, the reduction of the interest on the 4 per cent. to 3 per cent. It was rumoured on Change yesterday that the Bank, at the meeting to-day, would reduce the rate of interest on their discounts to 3 per cent., and that this would be a measure preparatory to the great financial project of the Ministers.

The contemplated reduction in the army, it is stated, is not to extend either to companions or officers.

**COURT OF KING'S BENCH.**—Yesterday, Mr. Alexander, the Rev. Stephen Isaacson, and Mr. George Marsden, the proprietors and publishers of the *Morning Journal* attended to receive judgment

of the Court for the recent libels of which they had been convicted. Mr. Justice Bayley pronounced the Judgment of the Court on Mr. Alexander to be, that for each of the three libels of which he had been found guilty, he should be imprisoned in Newgate a period of four months, and also pay a fine for each of 100*l.*; and at the expiration of his imprisonment to enter into sureties for his good behaviour for the period of three years—himself in a sum of 500*l.*, and two others in 250*l.* each. Isaacson was sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.*, and to remain in custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea until such fine was paid. The defendant Marsden was ordered to find sureties for his good behaviour for a period of three years, himself in 100*l.*, and two others in 50*l.* each. The defendants were removed in custody. The Judgment of the Court with respect to Mr. Gutch, viz., that he should simply enter into his own recognizances to appear to receive judgment when called upon, was, as we mentioned in our last, pronounced on Thursday. The sentence on Mr. Gutch was received with great satisfaction; and the Attorney-General was heard to declare, that Mr. Gutch stood higher in the estimation of his friends and the Government than if the affair had not been prosecuted.

**DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR E. HARVEY, BART. M. P.**—We regret to state that this gallant officer expired between one and two o'clock on Saturday last, at his seat, Rolle-park, near Chigwell, Essex. The gallant Admiral's second daughter, Emma, was married only the Tuesday previous, so that the bridal apparel had not lost its freshness when it was exchanged for sable mourning. Three candidates have already been mentioned as likely to contest the honour of representing the county,—viz. Colonel Branson, of Skreens; Robert Westley Hall Dare, Esq., of Craubrook, near Ilford; and Mr. Conters, the gentleman who played so prominent a character at the late county meeting. At present we do not think fit to hazard an opinion on the relative claims of these gentlemen; many well-informed persons assert that Mr. Dare's success admits of no doubt, if he chooses to start. However, it is probable that we may be able to speak with more confidence on the subject in our next number.—*Kent and Essex Mercury*.

**DESTRUCTION OF THE ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE BY FIRE.**

Between one and two o'clock on Monday morning, a tremendous fire broke out at the above theatre.

In a few minutes after the first alarm of fire was given, every part of the English Opera House was in a blaze, and all hope of saving that building was at once abandoned. The flames had now approached the roof of the Courier office, which was not more than 10 or 12 feet distant from that of the English Opera House. The glass in the upper room of our establishment was cracked by the heat; every instant seemed to threaten that the fire would fasten on some part of the roof; the apprehensions of the persons on the premises at this period may be well conceived, when we state that a single engine had not yet arrived on the spot; in fact, more than an hour elapsed between the discovery of the fire and the arrival of the first engine, and a further delay of half an hour was occasioned by the difficulty of procuring water. In the interval, every exertion was made by the persons connected with the Courier office to preserve the roof from taking fire; some of them ascended the roof, buckets of water were passed on to them, and the parts most in danger were constantly wetted, although the heat was now so intense as to make it a work of the utmost difficulty to endure it. A most seasonable relief was now afforded by a party of gentlemen, who, having heard the alarm of fire, hurried to the scene from a club house near Charing-cross, and immediately applied themselves to rendering the most effectual assistance. They also ascended the roof, and worked without intermission until all danger was removed. We need hardly add, that to these gentlemen we offer our grateful thanks. Whilst they were thus employed, the roof of the English Opera House fell in with a loud crash, and for some moments all was involved in smoke. Upon its clearing away the appearance of the burning mass was magnificent. The large area of the theatre was one bright body of flame.

The Alliance fire-engine and other engines were by this time enabled to procure a supply of water, and the hose having been passed through the Courier office, the firemen took their stations on the roof

of a small warehouse which connects the rear wall of this building with the front wall of the English Opera House. All connexion was soon cut off between the fire and the adjoining buildings. Whilst the engines were at work in the Strand, every facility was secured for the persons connected with them, through the exertions of that most excellent officer, Mr. Lee, the Chief Constable of Westminster. The steam-engine of Messrs. Braithwaite was in attendance; but owing to the shortness of its hose, it was not so effective as it otherwise might have been.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, Feb. 9.

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.**—Mr. Alderman *Waithman* brought forward his motion for a comparative account of the declared and official value of various exports and imports since 1798. The Hon. Member proceeded to show that the present mode of estimating our exports and their official value was extremely erroneous, and calculated to mislead the public as to the real condition of our foreign trade. Under the operation of the present system, our export trade, as he could prove, had been long falling off at the rate of eight millions and a half annually. This enormous deficiency had now actually existed for years upon years, notwithstanding the sacrifices which had been made so unscrupulously by Parliament to the interest of that trade.—Mr. *Hume* could not agree with the Hon. Member. According to the best of his belief and experience, active industry, so far from suffering the alleged depression within the period referred to, had, on the contrary, doubled and trebled in its results. (*Hear, hear.*) He wished, therefore, to dispel the delusion which such misrepresentations were calculated to produce. Free trade had done us no injury whatever, and ought to be still further extended, instead of being in any way contracted.

Mr. *Robinson*, Member for Worcester, said, the advocates of the present system of free trade dwell much on the apparent increase in the amount of our exports as a proof of our increasing wealth and commerce; but they seemed to forget that there were but two elements in those exports—namely, capital and labour; and that when the imports not only did not replace this capital and labour, and leave an income profit and high wages to the capitalist and the labourer, but actually were less, the nation must be deteriorating, however numerically great might be those exports. They also seemed to forget, that, however unobjectionable free trade might be in the abstract, to be advantageous it should be general; and that if this country acted on it, while other countries pursued a different policy, they would be the gainers, and we so far the losers. It was an argument urged by Lord *Goderich*, when a member of that House; that all we had to do was to lead the way in acting upon the anti-restrictive system, and that other nations would immediately follow the beneficent example. But what was the fact? Did France or America imitate our conduct? By no means. France had lately asserted the advantages of the prohibitive system, and America had re-enacted the tariff. (*Hear, hear.*) Those, therefore, who questioned the policy of free trade, had the example of other countries to appeal to, and surely were worthy of attention when they asked the House not to abandon its free trade enactments, but merely to revise them. The distress was too general, too all-pervading, to be longer passed over without a minute investigation of its causes, in order to get at the proper remedies. Those causes were numerous; one was the expense of the maintenance of labour, for which reason he agreed with the hon. member for Aberdeen that a reduction of the taxes which press more immediately on the necessities of life would be a great relief to the operative, and thence to the consumer of our domestic produce. The introduction of machinery was, as a noble Duke had elsewhere justly asserted, among the concurrent causes. The hon. member for Aberdeen had said much of the free-trade principles making the world tributary on England for her manufacture; but the hon. member had forgotten that France and America, acting on the restrictive system, had both extended their trade last year. The increase, for example, of the value of imports into the port of Havre (the Liverpool of France), amounted last year to 20,000,000 of francs over those of the preceding year, and the exports of the United States were 5,000,000 of dollars more last year than in 1828. Was it not evident, then, that other nations were benefited while this was injured by the present system? Why should we take the silk of France, unless she reciprocally bound herself by treaty to take our cotton and hardware-manufactures in return? In a word, why should not the system be made one of *bona fide* reciprocity, or be revised and amended?

Mr. *Courtenay* defended the system of free trade. With respect to France, he observed, it was a fact that our exports to that country had increased considerably last year, notwithstanding the so much-objectioned-to free-trade system. When last Session he addressed the House on the subject, he contended that the silk trade, the then subject of complaint, would be extended by the very measures which Hon. Members declared would be its ruin: and he appealed to the candour of every honourable man if the fact was not as he had predicted.—After some further discussion, the motion was agreed to.

(From *Waterford Papers*, March 8-17.)

London, Saturday, March 6.

MR. O'CONNELL.—The parliamentary conduct of Mr. O'Connell has been lauded by all parties—even by the *Morning Journal*, from which the following singular panegyric is extracted:—

"It gives us infinite pleasure to speak of Mr. O'Connell in a far different strain. His conduct since

he entered on his parliamentary duties has won for him the esteem of his enemies and the respect of all parties. Mr. O'Connell is a fortunate man. Had a millionth part of the *Scarlet Moderation* been directed against him which has been directed against us, he would at this moment have been either in gaol or in Botany Bay. His attacks on the Government were passed over in silence. His seditious and even treasonable invectives were allowed to find their level in the expansive sympathies of the finest peasantry in the world. Do we blame Ministers for this? No. Do we make these acts matter of accusation against Mr. O'Connell? No. He performed his part well, for he has attained his object. He has accomplished more for his countrymen than all the Irishmen who ever existed; and from the bottom of our hearts we congratulate him on his triumph. He bade defiance to a weak, irresolute, abject, and hypocritical Government—trampled their laws in the dust—turned their coercive measures into ridicule—and with his single arm, fought his way into the very centre of the 'noblest assembly of Freemen' on whom the sun has ever yet shone!—Mr. O'Connell having accomplished this, will, we trust, long wear his laurels untarnished, and by his moderation, consistency, and attachment to the liberty of the subject, put to the blush the whole treacherous race of English mock patriots."

**Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford.**—The Bulls appointing the Very Rev. Dr. Abraham to the vacant see of Waterford and Lismore, have arrived from Rome. The consecration, it is expected, will take place on next Sunday fortnight.—*Waterford Chronicle*, March 6.

**CLOSE OF THE WATERFORD ELECTION.**—This election concluded yesterday (Tuesday). The assessor was occupied during the early part of Monday in deciding the disputed votes of the past week. We believe that there was no polling in any of the booths. About two o'clock the booths were closed. Immediately the County-court filled, and Mr. John Barron, the candidate, addressed the court, and was followed by Messrs. Henry Winston Barton, Steele, Lawless, and Kenny.

Yesterday morning the Under-Sheriff made the requisite proclamation, and declared the Right Hon. Lord George Thomas Beresford duly elected. The court was not crowded; it was occupied almost entirely by the friends and supporters of the noble lord. The announcement was received with great cheering.

Lord George Beresford returned thanks at some length. He considered it a contest not between Mr. Barron and himself, but between the constituency of the county and intimidation, democracy, and mob rule. He returned his thanks to his committee—to his counsel, and particularly to Mr. Sheil and Mr. Holwell Walshe—to the county authorities—to the mayor and civic authorities of Waterford, but for whose protection the freeholders could not have freely exercised their rights. He assured his friends that they had nothing to fear on the head of the petition with which they had been threatened. He then offered his best wishes, and promised his most strenuous exertions, for the good of the county.

The court then broke up. The joy bells of the cathedral rang merry peals both Monday evening and yesterday.—*Waterford Mirror*, March 3.

London, March 8.—We understand that Prince Leopold, accompanied by the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, proceeded to Windsor this morning, to wait upon the King. The visit of the Prince is for the purpose of taking leave of his Majesty previous to his final departure for the Continent.—*Courier*.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

**REMSSION OF TAXES.**—At length we have the gratifying duty of announcing to the public a remission of taxes—not, indeed, to the extent which we think the country has a right to expect, but still, as we are to have a reduction, and caused in a manner which we have no doubt will be of great benefit to the community, we are disposed to praise the Ministers who have so far yielded to the voice of the people, and to hail their present work as the promise of still greater effort to ease the burdens of the country at no very distant period.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget, at Tuesday, agreed to reduce our taxation about three millions and a half. He repeals the Beer duty from the 6th October next; and as that will be the time when heretofore licenses were renewable, he plans to abolish that practice, and, in point of fact, to throw open the trade. The Leather tax, he likewise repeals from next July; and the Cider duty he also abolishes, no doubt, to the great satisfaction of our friends in Devonshire.

He puts on a duty of one shilling a gallon upon English spirits, and twopence a gallon upon Irish and Scotch whiskey. He looks forward also to the possibility, within a year, of converting the 4 per cent. stock into one of 3, and thereby diminish very considerably the interest of the national debt.

Mr. O'CONNELL is about to leave town for Dublin, for a few days, having been specially retained in the case of *Blackwood v. Blackwood*, at a fee of EIGHT HUNDRED GUINEAS!

FATAL DUEL.

Dublin, March 18.

A duel, which will be attended with fatal consequences, took place this morning at the rear of Richmond Barrack, a short distance from town. The cause of quarrel, as I have heard it, is as follows:—Mr. Standish O'Grady, son of Mr. Edward O'Grady, chairman of the county of Waterford, and nephew of the Chief Baron, was riding on horseback yesterday, when, on turning the corner of Dawson-street, at Morrison's hotel, his horse came in contact with a cabriolet, in which Captain Smith,

of the 32d regiment, was driving; and, in order to disengage himself, he struck the cabriolet-horse with a stick, when Capt. Smith, it is said, turned round, and struck Mr. O'Grady violently several times with a whip, and immediately drove off. Mr. O'Grady followed and demanded the address of his assailant, who replied—"If you wish to know the name of the gentleman who flogged you, it is Captain Smith." Mr. O'Grady, in a short time afterwards, sent a message by Lieut. Macnamara, and a meeting was appointed for this morning. The parties were on the ground at six o'clock, and on the first fire Mr. O'Grady was mortally wounded in the groin. He instantly fell, and was removed into Richmond Barracks, where the Surgeon-General attended, but upon examining the wound, pronounced that it was fatal. Mr. William O'Grady, brother to the unfortunate gentleman, was arrested yesterday evening, at his house in Stephen's-green, in mistake for him, and was kept in custody all night at College-street Police-office, where the Surgeon-General called this morning, after returning from Richmond Barracks, and acquainted him with the disastrous result of the duel. Mr. Standish O'Grady, who was a Commissioner of Bankrupts, was, I have heard, a young gentleman of inoffensive habits.—Captain Smith's family reside at Ballintra, in the Queen's County.

The calamitous event has excited a great sensation throughout the city. A police magistrate, it is said, has gone to Richmond Barracks, in order, if possible, to obtain from Mr. O'Grady such information as may forward the ends of justice.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) April 15, 1830.

Several vessels have arrived since our last from England and Ireland, with remarkably quick passages, furnishing us with London dates to the 25th March. We have occupied our columns to their utmost extent with several interesting extracts from various papers, to which we refer our readers.

We beg to correct a mistake which crept into a paragraph, in our last, upon the firing of fog guns at Fort Amherst. We have since been informed, upon undoubted authority, that the orders to that effect were issued by the direction of His Excellency the Governor, and that the largest gun at the Fort, (a 42 pounder) will in future be fired—and always in the same direction—whenever Cape Spear becomes enveloped in fog.

We are enabled, through the kindness of a mercantile friend in Waterford, to lay before our readers the following letter from one of the Under Secretaries of State for the Colonies, in reply to a communication from GEORGE R. ROBINSON, Esq., M. P., upon subjects particularly interesting to this country:—In the fall of the year 1828, the Commercial Society of this town transmitted memorials to Government—which were renewed last year—relative to the right of British subjects to fish on the French shore—and also recommending some alterations and amendments in the Newfoundland Judicature and Fishery Acts; but we believe that up to this period, no official reply to these documents has been received from His Majesty's Government:—  
"Downing-street, 23d Feb., 1830.

"G. R. ROBINSON, Esq.  
"Sir—I have laid before Secretary Sir George Murray, your letter of the 18th instant, relative to the claims of His Majesty's subjects to a concurrent right of Fishery on that part of the coast of Newfoundland restored to the French by the treaty of Paris, of 1814; and I am directed to acquaint you, that the subject has been for some time under the consideration of His Majesty's Government, but as it is one of considerable difficulty, Sir George Murray is not yet prepared to issue decisive instructions as to the right claimed in the memorial.

"With regard to the renewal of the laws affecting the Island of Newfoundland, I am directed to acquaint you, that Sir George Murray was, subsequently to the last session of Parliament, renewed the call which had been before made upon the Governor and the Judges of the Colony, to report upon the improvements which it may be possible to introduce on a review of the judicial and commercial system existing there. The report called for has, however, not yet been received, and Sir G. Murray is therefore unable at present to say, whether he will have it in his power to bring the subject before Parliament in the present session.

"With regard to the facility of Grants of Land in the Island of Newfoundland, Sir George Murray directs me to state to you, that he is disposed to give every facility in his power in that respect, and that corresponding instructions have been sent to the Governor.

"I am, Sir,  
"Your most obedient humble servant,  
"(Signed) R. W. HAY."

Among the notices of motions in the House of Commons during the present Session, is one for the appointment of a "Select Committee to inquire into the state of Newfoundland and Labrador, with a view to amend the laws relative to those settlements." The following important motion of Mr. G. R. ROBINSON, stood for discussion on the 10th March:—"That it is expedient to relieve the labouring classes, and invigorate the productive industry of the country, by a reduction of the duty on sugar—by a repeal of the tax on beer, soap, candles, hides, skins, and of the *Assessed Taxes*; and after effecting every practicable retrenchment in the public expenditure, and in collecting the revenue, to supply the deficiency by an *Equitable Assessment of Property*."

The case of Mr. MICHAEL M'LEAN LITTLE against Mr. SIMON SOLOMON, postmaster, of this town, the issue of which has been anticipated by the public, with some considerable curiosity, came on to be heard yesterday in the Central Circuit Court, before the Hon. Judge BREXTON, and a petit jury.

Mr. EMERSON, for the plaintiff, stated the case to the jury, which was to the effect, briefly, that during some part of last fall, two sealed bundles of newspapers, addressed to the plaintiff, came into the possession of the postmaster, who under colour of his office refused to deliver up the said bundles without the exaction of a fee, and that the sum of seven shillings and sixpence was therefore paid to the defendant as a consideration for receiving those papers. This action was therefore brought for money had and received, not in an unfriendly manner, but to try what legal right the defendant had to make such exactions in virtue of his office.

Mr. SOLOMON stated that the usual fee for such parcels as those referred to, is about 15s.; but admitted that he compounded with the plaintiff, and received just half that sum.

Mr. ROBINSON, for the defendant, took some objections to the form of action, spoke of the services performed by the postmaster, and of the necessity of a suitable remuneration. There were no specific fees, but certain charges were made which were thought reasonable. Mr. R. was proceeding to state that the original document conferring the office upon Mr. Solomon had been destroyed by fire, but that copies of it had been obtained from Captain Buchan, at the time when that gentleman had the temporary government of this colony; upon which

The Hon. Judge BREXTON stated his own knowledge of the fact, that the office of postmaster had been conferred upon the defendant, whose right to it had been acknowledged both here and at home; it was, therefore, for defendant to show that he was entitled to the charge which had been made.

WILLIAM SOLOMON, son of the defendant, deposed that the usual fee received for the delivery of letters is sixpence, and for newspapers two-pence; those had been the charges so far back as he could remember.

Other testimony was called to the same effect.

His Lordship stated to the Jury that this was a question of some considerable importance, which out to be decided, and not left to float about on public opinion; and it was creditable to the plaintiff that he had taken the course he had. The sole question was whether, on the part of the defence, any usage had been established to warrant the Jury in saying that the defendant ought to have demanded and received 7s. 6d. for the two parcels which had been referred to. It was now too late to question the situation which he held; he had been recognised for years past, and he (the Hon. Judge) had seen the documents which conferred upon him the office. As to the duties of his office, that was another thing; there was no salary attached to it, and he must therefore be remunerated in some shape or other; there was some trouble and responsibility incurred, for which it was proper there should be a reasonable compensation. No scale of fees had ever been established; these, therefore, rested upon custom, and the custom of charging sixpence for letters had been invariable ever since the defendant's possession of his office. The question as to newspapers was, however, different, and there had been no evidence to show that he was entitled to charge twopence for them—there was no warrant or authority to do so, as for newspapers only. The defendant having admitted that the two sealed parcels contained newspapers, he was entitled to charge sixpence each, as for two letters.

The Jury retired, and found a verdict for the plaintiff.—*Lodger*, April 9.

An application was made to the Court, on Tuesday last, on behalf of the above defendant, for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was contrary to law and evidence; but after hearing the arguments adduced in its support, the Hon. Judge BREXTON dismissed the application, remarking, at the same time, that it did not prevent Mr. Solomon from making a fair and reasonable charge in future for such parcels as might go through his office.

PASSENGERS.—In the *Commodore*, from Teignmouth, Mr. George Morgan.—In the *Rover*, from Teignmouth, Mr. Rowell, Jun.

THE RELIEF BILL.—NEWFOUNDLAND.

(From the *Dublin Weekly Register*, Feb. 12.)

There are two arrivals in Waterford from St John's.—The papers and letters are to the 2d ult. Commercial accounts and prospects continue to be somewhat discouraging. Much uneasiness was excited in consequence of the local law authorities having decided that the Catholic Relief Bill does not grant eligibility to colonial Catholics. A meeting of Catholics took place on the 17th December at St. John's, and another on the 28th, supposed to be the most numerous meeting ever held there. An application was made to the governor, who promised to consult the government at home, and expected a favourable reply by the first arrival in spring. The exclusive opinion was founded upon a notion that seems fanciful enough. It occurred to the Solons of Newfoundland that the penal law was never applied directly to the colonies, but was merely a guide to the Sovereign in the appointment of officers, and that, of course, the ineligibility could not be taken away by a law repealing the restrictions, but must abide the particular pleasure of the King. As the Royal will was not declared, it was deemed advisable to pass the winter in *status quo*.

On Sunday last, PATRICK MORRIS and WM. JOHN O'CONNELL, Esqrs., left this city to spend a few days with that patriotic gentleman James Esmonde, Esq., of Kilmannock-house, County Wexford, brother of Sir Thomas Esmonde.—They were cheered by great numbers of the country people as they passed along, but particularly at Springfield, the country seat of Mr. Morris, where they were met by a great concourse, preceded by a band, playing national airs. A bonfire was lit on the occasion in honour of these patriotic gentlemen. Mr. O'Connell has rendered himself as popular here as in Clare or Limerick.—*Waterford Chronicle*, March 11.

The *Courier Francais* states, on the authority of private letters from Leghorn, dated on the 8th of this month, that Lord Cochrane was on the point of embarking for Terceira, where he was to take the command of an expedition meditated by the Emperor Don Pedro against Portugal.

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Doyle, Mr. JOHN GRACE to Miss MARY RIBBLEY, both of this town. Lately, at Bonavista, by the Venerable George Coster, Archdeacon of Newfoundland, H. J. HANNA, Esq., (son of the late Major H. J. Hanna) to MARGARET, third daughter of the late Wm. Bell, Esq.

Died, on Thursday morning last, after a painful and lingering illness, HENRY, infant son of Mr. Thomas Beck, merchant, of this town, aged 7 years.

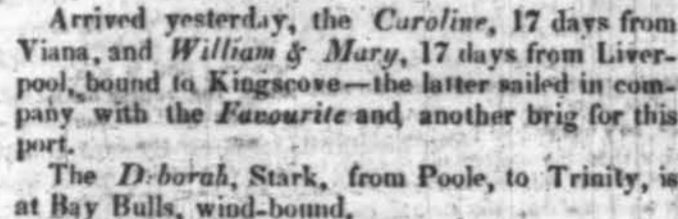
On Sunday last, at the residence of Mr. John Dicks, Water-street, Mr. ROBERT HOAR, joiner, a native of Charmouth, Dorset, England, aged 40.—His funeral took place on Tuesday, and was respectfully attended.

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

ENTERED.  
APRIL 8.—Brig Unity, Wisner, Bristol; 63 tons coal, 25 barrels pork, 50 cwt. bread, 26 boxes soap, 2 chain cables, and sundry British merchandise.  
13.—Schooner Fancy, Tucker, Dartmouth; 20 casks cider, 16 barrels pork, 64 boxes candles, 58 anchors, 100 bushels lime, 178 cwt. cordage, 30 barrels potatoes, and sundry bales and packages merchandise.  
Schooner Commodore, Bond, Teignmouth; 69 casks beer, 40 casks cider, 23 boxes candles, 65 bags potatoes, 3158 lbs. sail cloth, 152 cwt. cordage, 8 bales leather, and sundries.  
Brigantine Britannia, Shedden, Waterford; 245 barrels pork, 200 firkins butter, 400 bags bread, 6 barrels beef, 60 casks beer, 21 bales leather, 1 bale shirts.  
14.—Schooner Rover, Harris, Teignmouth; 4 bales leather, 40 casks beer, 24 casks cider, 700 cwt. potatoes, 1000 brick, 98 cwt. cordage, &c. &c.  
Brig Triunvirate, Green, Lisbon; 900 lbs. salt.

CLEARED.  
APRIL 14.—Schooner Billow, Hatchings, Oporto; 1840 qtls. fish.

Arrived yesterday, the *Caroline*, 17 days from Viana, and *William & Mary*, 17 days from Liverpool, bound to Kingscove—the latter sailed in company with the *Favourite* and another brig for this port.  
The *D-barah*, Stark, from Poole, to Trinity, is at Bay Bulls, wind-bound.



**NOTICE.**

HIS Majesty's Government having determined that the following form and conditions of Grant shall be established in this Island in all cases where Grants of Waste or Forest Lands are given, the same is published for general information:—

“George the Fourth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith

“To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting Know ye that We of our special grace certain knowledge and mere motion have given and granted and by these presents do for Us our heirs and successors give and grant unto \_\_\_\_\_ his heirs and assigns all that piece and parcel of land situate and being at \_\_\_\_\_ in our Island of Newfoundland bounded as the same is delineated and described in the diagram hereunto annexed and containing \_\_\_\_\_ Acres with the appurtenances except and reserved nevertheless out of this present Grant to Us our heirs and successors all Gold and Silver and all Coals and other Mines and Minerals in or under the said piece or parcel of land To have and to hold (except as before excepted) unto the said \_\_\_\_\_ his heirs and assigns for ever be the said \_\_\_\_\_ his heirs or assigns yielding and paying therefore yearly and every year for ever unto us our heirs and successors at the Office of \_\_\_\_\_ in the town of \_\_\_\_\_ in our said Island of Newfoundland or to such other person as shall be appointed to receive the same the yearly rent or sum of \_\_\_\_\_ for each and every acre of the said land hereby granted to commence on the 24th day of June which shall be next after the expiration of two years from the day of the date hereof and to be paid yearly and every year on the 24th day of June forever And in default of the said payment or if it shall happen that the aforesaid yearly rent shall be at any time behind and unpaid in the whole or in part by the space of thirty days next after any day whereon the same ought to be paid as aforesaid then and from thenceforth this Grant shall immediately cease and determine and be void and of non effect and the said land and appurtenances shall revert to and revert in Us our heirs and successors PROVIDED always and this present Grant is upon condition that \_\_\_\_\_ part or portion of the land hereby granted shall be properly cleared cleansed and cultivated within the period of \_\_\_\_\_ years next ensuing after the day on which rent shall first become due and payable under the provisions of this Grant PROVIDED also and this present Grant is upon condition that the same Grant be registered in the Office of Registry of our Supreme Court of Newfoundland within three months next after the day of the date hereof or otherwise that the same shall be void and of non effect PROVIDED also and this present Grant

is upon condition that the said Lands shall be holden upon under and subject to such regulations as may at any time hereafter be made by Law for the improvement and cultivation of lands within our said Island of Newfoundland and subject to all such regulations as may at any time hereafter be made by law for making Roads Sewers Drains Canals Bridges or other Public Works or improvements within our said Island of Newfoundland or any part thereof and for subjecting any lands therein situate or the owners or occupiers of such Lands to rates and assessments or other duties or services for the purposes aforesaid or for any of them And that the said \_\_\_\_\_ his heirs and assigns shall at all times peaceably quit and deliver up possession to us our heirs and successors of all such parts of the Lands aforesaid as may be required for the purposes aforesaid or any of them upon receiving such compensation (if any) as by any law hereafter to be made in that respect may be provided Given under the Great Seal of our Island of Newfoundland this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and \_\_\_\_\_ and in the \_\_\_\_\_ year of our Reign.”

Parties wishing for Grants of Land must send in a Petition in the following form—VIZ.

Whether any person has any claim, legal or equitable, on the land petitioned for, and that I have not bargained for the sale or transfer of any land that may be granted to me, nor do I intend to do so, and that I truly and fully intend to settle and cultivate the same.—Sworn before	Whether Married or Single, if the former, the date to his having suffered there to be a petition, in or out of Court, and the date of the said petition, and whether the same be a petition for a right to be petitioned for, or a petition for a right to be petitioned for, or a petition for a right to be petitioned for.	Whether any person has any claim, legal or equitable, on the land petitioned for, and that I have not bargained for the sale or transfer of any land that may be granted to me, nor do I intend to do so, and that I truly and fully intend to settle and cultivate the same.—Sworn before
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Should the request of the petitioner be approved of, a notification of it will be put into the *Gazette*; and if no legal or equitable opposition shall be made to his petition within Two months, an Order for the survey of the same will be issued, when a written permission will be given to enclose; but should any persons take possession of or enclose any lands without such written permission, they will not only be dispossessed, but their doing so will operate as a bar to the same being subsequently granted to them.  
N. B.—The above has reference only to Lands above four miles from St. John's—Government reserving, as has already been stated, such grounds as are still held by the Crown within that boundary, to be disposed of in such way as from time to time may be judged proper.  
GEORGE HOLBROOK,  
Surveyor-General's Office, }  
St. John's, 5th April, 1830. }

Notices.  
**PUBLIC MEETING.**  
THE Committee appointed by the Roman Catholics of this Town, in December last, request a Public Meeting of their Constituents in the Chapel, on MONDAY next, the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of submitting to them certain communications from PATRICK MORRIS, Esq., on the subject of their Petitions to Parliament.  
JOSEPH SHEA,  
Secretary to the Roman Catholics of St. John's.  
April 15.  
AS a Division of the Assets of the Insolvent Estate of Mr. JOHN BOYD will shortly be made, Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted thereto, that unless their respective balances are liquidated immediately, Writs will be taken against them at the opening of the ensuing Central Circuit Court; and all persons to whom the said Estate is indebted, are requested to furnish their Accounts, duly attested, forthwith.  
B. SCOTT,  
Agent.  
March 18.  
**For Freight or Charter.**  
To any Port in Europe,  
The well-known, Copper-bottomed  
**Brig HAZARD,**  
Wm. Churchward, Master;  
Will carry about 2000 quintals Fish in bulk.—Apply to  
WISE, BAKER & HOWARD,  
South-Side.  
April 8.

\* When the Grant does not exceed 20 Acres, one third part is to be cleared and cultivated within three years; and when the Grant exceeds 20 Acres in quantity, then one fifth part is to be cleared and cultivated within the same period—by which the Grantee will have nearly five years in which to comply with the foregoing conditions—and having cultivated the one third, or one fifth, as the case may be, the Grantee is, with respect to the remainder of his Grant, left to the exercise of his own discretion as to the time and extent of its cultivation.

is upon condition that the said Lands shall be holden upon under and subject to such regulations as may at any time hereafter be made by Law for the improvement and cultivation of lands within our said Island of Newfoundland and subject to all such regulations as may at any time hereafter be made by law for making Roads Sewers Drains Canals Bridges or other Public Works or improvements within our said Island of Newfoundland or any part thereof and for subjecting any lands therein situate or the owners or occupiers of such Lands to rates and assessments or other duties or services for the purposes aforesaid or for any of them And that the said \_\_\_\_\_ his heirs and assigns shall at all times peaceably quit and deliver up possession to us our heirs and successors of all such parts of the Lands aforesaid as may be required for the purposes aforesaid or any of them upon receiving such compensation (if any) as by any law hereafter to be made in that respect may be provided Given under the Great Seal of our Island of Newfoundland this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and \_\_\_\_\_ and in the \_\_\_\_\_ year of our Reign.”

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B. SCOTT,  
Agent.  
March 18.  
**For Freight or Charter.**  
To any Port in Europe,  
The well-known, Copper-bottomed  
**Brig HAZARD,**  
Wm. Churchward, Master;  
Will carry about 2000 quintals Fish in bulk.—Apply to  
WISE, BAKER & HOWARD,  
South-Side.  
April 8.

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GEORGE HOLBROOK,  
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St. John's, 5th April, 1830. }

**Sales at Auction.**  
**THIS DAY,**  
At 11 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF  
**Samuel Codner,**

Now landing from the Schooner *Commodore*, from Teignmouth,  
**30 H HDS.** Devonshire Ale,  
10 Ditto ditto Porter,  
20 Ditto ditto Cider,  
10 Ditto ditto Lime.  
ALSO,  
600 Quintals West India Shore Fish,  
80 Ditto Labrador Talqual ditto.  
April 15.

**THIS DAY,**  
At 12 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF  
**Rendell & Mortimer,**  
**7 BALES** Butt Leather,  
30 Dozen Mens cotton Shirts,  
4 Firkins Neats' Tongues,  
Just imported.  
ALSO,  
80 Barrels prime Hamburg Pork,  
50 Firkins ditto Butter,  
20 Tierces Davis & Strangman's Porter,  
3 Sacks Coffee,  
15 Westphalia Hams,  
2 Barrels Tapioca,  
10 Boxes Soap.  
April 15.

**TO-MORROW,**  
At 11 o'clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF  
**Mr. John Kent,**  
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,  
Just imported in the *Britannia*, from Waterford,  
**60 TIERCES** Cherry's Porter,  
15 Barrels prime mess Pork,  
10 Firkins Lard,  
3 Hides Sole Leather,  
5 Dozen Calf Skins,  
5 Dms Veal ditto,  
4 Casks basket Salt,  
100 Pair Shoes,  
20 Reams Wrapping Paper.  
HENRY SHEA,  
Auctioneer.  
April 15.

**Notices.**  
THE Assistant Commissary-General hereby gives notice, that he will receive Tenders, in triplicate, on MONDAY, the 17th May, until 1 o'clock, P. M., for the Supply of  
**FRESH BEER,**  
For the use of His Majesty's troops and others victualled in this Island, for Twelve Months certain, commencing the 25th July, 1830, and ending the 24th July, 1831.  
Each tender must specify the price in Sterling, in figures and in words, at length, per pound; and to be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the party tendering, in the penal sum of 800l. Sterling, for the due performance of the contract.  
Payment will be made monthly at the office, between the 25th of every month, in British Silver—with a reservation of a power on the part of this Department, to pay in Bills on His Majesty's Treasury at 30 days sight, at the rate of 100l. for every 101l. 10s. Sterling due upon the contract.  
The conditions of the Contract, with further particulars, may be known by application at this office.  
Commissariat, Newfoundland, }  
31st March, 1830. }

At a Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held this day, it was resolved that REWARDS be given to the Masters of the three best Schooners sailing from this port, who may bring in the greatest number of Seals, in proportion to the number of their Crews respectively, this spring.  
That the Reward for the best Schooner be a Silver Medal, with a suitable inscription, value 4l.  
That the Reward for the second best Schooner be a Silver Medal, with an appropriate inscription, value 3l.  
That the Reward for the third Schooner be a Silver Medal, with an appropriate inscription, value 2l.  
HENRY HAWSON, Secretary.

**To be Let.**  
For a term of years, and possession given on the 5th December next,  
ALL that commodious Dwelling-house, together with Garden in front; a good back ledge, Coach-house, Stabling, and Offices attached to the same; pleasantly situated on the East side of the King's Road, and at present occupied by Doctor CARSON.—Apply to  
April 1. ROBINSON & BROOKING.

**On Sale.**  
BY  
**Robert Alsop & Co.**  
A Few Hogsheads prime *Devonshire ALE*, received per *Commodore* and *Rover*, from Teignmouth.  
ALSO,  
400 Hogsheads SALT, ex *Caroline*, from Viana, which will be Sold low, if taken from the Vessel.  
April 15.  
BY  
**Patrick Morris,**  
**1200 H HDS.** Liverpool SALT,  
A few Hhds. and Quarter-Casks Cheap WHITE WINE,  
Irish PORTER, in Tierces.  
April 15.  
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,  
THE Subscribers' Interest, (for the unexpired Term of 9½ years) in a DWELLING-HOUSE, occupied by him; to which is attached, a fire-proof Cellar, and in the Cellar is an excellent spring of Water.—Apply to  
ROBERT PEARCE.  
April 15.  
BY  
**Samuel Codner,**  
600 Quintals  
**West-India Fish.**  
April 8.  
Just Received,  
Per Schooner *Nymph*, from Guernsey,  
AND  
ON SALE,  
BY  
**Daniel Codner & Co.**  
**600 BAGS BREAD,**  
100 Barrels Flour,  
44 Barrels Pork,  
35 Coils Cordage,  
8 M. Bricks.  
April 8.

**Robinson & Brooking**  
OFFER FOR SALE,  
The Cargo of the Brig *Atlantic*, William Bell, Master, from Demerary,  
CONSISTING OF  
**199 PUNS** and } High-proof Demerary  
26 Hhds. } RUM,  
33 Puncheons MOLASSES.  
They have also for Sale,  
A QUANTITY OF  
1 inch, 1½ inch, and 3 inch  
**HARDWOOD PLANK.**  
April 1.  
At St. Peter's, (Cape Breton),  
A NEW  
**VESSEL**  
About 100 tons, built expressly for the trade of this Country, and was ready for launching in January last.—For further particulars apply to  
HUNTERS & Co.  
April 1.  
BY  
**Benjamin I. Williams,**  
JUST RECEIVED,  
Per Commerce,  
48 Puncheons High-proof Demerary  
**RUM.**  
March 25.  
JUST RECEIVED,  
Per Schr. *Elizabeth*, Capt. Nowlan, from Halifax,  
AND  
FOR SALE,  
BY  
**John Dunscomb & Co.**  
A few Barrels Prime  
**SUGAR,**  
Which will be Sold reasonable, for Cash,  
ALSO,  
OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,  
New York prime Pork,  
Ditto Superfine Flour,  
Ditto Corned Beef,  
First-quality Hamburg Butter,  
March 15.

