

THE
Newfoundland
of Newfoundland.

THURSDAY, April 22, 1830.

Sixpence.

METROPOLITAN POLITICAL UNION.
PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

(From the Waterford Chronicle, March 13.)

At twelve o'clock on Monday last, which was the hour announced for this meeting, the gardens of the Eagle Tavern, City-road, London, displayed a vast concourse of people, anxious to witness the proceedings of the day. There might have been about three or four thousand persons present at twelve, but they kept pouring in a continued stream until one o'clock, when there might have been, as nearly as we could estimate the number, about eight or ten thousand in the gardens.

At one o'clock, the grand party entered the Bowling-green. Mr. Hunt led the way. He was followed by Mr. O'Connell, a party of friends, the Committee, &c. They were greeted with loud applause. Mr. O'Connell was dressed in a green frock coat, and a large blue mantle, carrying in his hand a blue travelling cap, with gold and green band. Mr. Hunt was true blue, both with coat and trousers. Having ascended the stairs, Mr. Hunt introduced Mr. O'Connell, who was hailed by renewed rounds of applause, followed by three rounds of cheers on the proposition of Mr. Hunt.

Mr. Hunt then stepped forward. He begged to premise that all would endeavour to preserve silence and order—that none would make a noise by crying out "silence!" nor create disorder by calling out "order!" (Cheers and laughter.) He now had merely to propose that Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., do take the chair. (Loud applause.) Carried unanimously, and with immense cheering, amidst which—

Mr. O'Connell stepped forward. He was truly proud of the high honour they had just conferred on him—the honour of presiding over a meeting of honest British subjects, who were too good to suffer themselves to be ruled by an oligarchy—too intellectual not to see the wrongs inflicted on them—and too patriotic not to look for constitutional redress. (Cheers.) This was not the first time he had to address a meeting in the open air; on the contrary, as they might have heard, he had often had so to address his countrymen; and on all those occasions, his countrymen had permitted him to address them with a cap on. He had the self-same cap with him, (holding up the aforesaid-described cap,) and with their permission, he would do in England as he had done in Ireland. Cries of "Do, do." He would wear his cap; but if it should be deemed a mark of disrespect, he certainly would not wear the cap, great as would be to him the convenience of wearing it—renewed cries of "Do, do." "Wear the cap." Mr. O'Connell (having mounted his comfortable cap, amidst mingled applause and merriment of the immense meeting,) proceeded.—He said he held in his hand the requisition to the Lord Mayor, to allow this meeting to be held in the Guild-hall, but it seemed his Lordship had declined to allow the meeting to be held, though he had permitted the meeting about the Spaniards; his Lordship seemed to prefer the Spanish to the English, and in that he thought his Lordship showed very bad taste. (Cheers.) He could not sympathise with any man whose tender mercies could see foreign calamities without being alive to those at home, and who could not be animated by the distresses and calls of those who had been deprived of the benefit of the freest Constitution in the world by the efforts of an oligarchy—an authority who had usurped to the few those powers and benefits which were intended for, and of right belonged to, the many. (Hear.)—He must again say, that having been called to the chair of this meeting, it was the proudest circumstance of his political life. He had not been more gratified since he had escaped from that political degradation to which he was once subjected, since the breaking of those chains, which, with the blessing of God, they had destroyed for ever. He differed from them somewhat in accent—his language had a touch of the Irish mountains, and therefore, perhaps, he might not be all they could wish; but the selection they had made, in desiring him to take the chair, was to him a source of consolation, comfort, and triumph. He also thanked them for the honour they had conferred on him, because it afforded him the opportunity of vindicating his principles as a Radical Reformer. (Cheers.) He was, in the first place, a Radical Reformer of the abuses of the law—of the chicanery, expense, and delay, in what were called the Law Courts of the country. He wished the law to be

clear and intelligible, and the administration of it cheap, expeditious, and un vexatious. He would open the Courts to the poor as well as the rich, for the poor wanted law as well as the rich—perhaps much more. It was a saying that the Courts were open to all—they ought to be; but, as Horne Tooke said, the London Tavern was open to all as well as the Courts, but what was the use of that to the poor? (Loud cheers.) He wanted to see open to the poor Courts of Law where they would not be fleeced, and taxed, and shorn, as they now were. He wanted to see those tolls broken down which blocked the roads to the Courts of Law. He would say, and say it holdly, that no government was a just government that did not pay the costs of the people obtaining justice. The government paid the Judges, the Army, the Navy, and for collecting the taxes, and for Heaven knew what; and, he would add, that the government ought also to pay all the officers and costs, so that the people might obtain justice free of expense. He wished to see a very Radical Reform in those Courts. As to the House of Commons, as it was called, he wanted to see a Radical Reform there also. What the people wanted, and what he wanted too, was a "people's House." (Cheers.) What they had now was an instalment of the House of Lords, sitting in another chamber. This was the first time, and it was a cause of gratitude with him, that he had this opportunity of speaking—that he could make a public profession of his principles on the English stage of politics; and all would admit, he trusted, that his first appearance was characterised by all becoming modesty and diffidence. (A laugh.) When he first appealed to his native county of Clare for their votes—and where he obtained such triumphant numbers of fearless, unpurchaseable votes, in spite of the frown of landlords and the proffers of money—he promised the honest, independent, and bold men of Clare that, if elected, he would still take every opportunity to obtain a people's House of Parliament. And he made the like promise to the women of Clare. (A laugh.) He was now in a country where the women were famed for their beauty and angelic loveliness, and who deserved all the admiration we could bestow on them. But they were not more lovely, nor more deserving of the admiration of man than were the women of Clare; and to them he had promised that he would go back and tell them what efforts he had made to promote the cause which he had so near at heart. He should have the opportunity of telling them that he had realised his promise—that the opportunity which presented itself he had not suffered to go by. He would now tell the meeting what were the objects of his pursuit. When young—when his blood flowed rapidly in his course—he raised his voice in the cause of liberty; and now, when he might be said, as far as years were concerned, to be sinking into the "sear and yellow leaf"—when the blood was receding from his cheek, his heart beat as warmly as ever for liberty. (Cheers.) Not from feelings of personal ambition—not from mean and mercenary motives, for the sake of lucre—no, no, so help him God! to achieve unadulterated human liberty—to procure the largest sum of human happiness, and to put an end to a monstrous oligarchy—(loud cheers.)—to procure a just equality of just laws for all, which could not be obtained till the oligarchy was destroyed—that oligarchy which was the cause of heaping sufferings on millions who did not deserve to suffer. He vowed that while he lived he would not cease his exertions to obtain such liberty, and he would urge it by means of peaceable and rational agitation. (Continued cheers.) That had been his vow in Ireland, and Ireland had triumphed; he had joined in the exertions for Ireland, and that country was now as free as they were. He felt that oppression endured for centuries was monstrous, and that the interference between man and his God was blasphemous. He considered the act criminal.—He felt too sincerely in his own person the value of having opinions respected, not to respect the opinions of men who sincerely differed from him; but he always set that man down as a hypocrite who professed to be sincere in his religious opinions, and yet maintained that the force of the law was required to protect those opinions. Well, then, he had succeeded in emancipating his country from that degradation; and now—as was the case of Mr. Paine, as regarded the "St. Leger," having won one stake, Englishmen beheld him ready to start for another. (Loud and continued cheers.) And what was the prize for which he would now contend? He would tell them in one word, three times repeated—(a laugh)—it was "The Constitution, the whole Constitution,

and nothing but the Constitution." (Great cheering.) To gain it, he would have them adopt measures similar to those which succeeded in Ireland, the object being the end of the oligarchy.—Should he ask them whether the House of Commons represented the people? why they would laugh at him for putting the question, and he should not be able to refrain from laughing while he was asking the question. (Cheering.) Two thousand persons—two thousand persons, be it known—returned a majority of Members in the Commons House of Parliament, to represent the interests, and feelings, and rights—what remained—of 30,000,000 of people! (Great cheering.) Oh! eternal shame on those who had done those things; and, oh! more eternal shame on those who bore them—who suffered such a system to last. If a man stole a sheep, he was hurried off to the Old Bailey, and justly; but those who deprived them of their rights, who thus afflicted millions, why they could—go home and pray. But the people of England were too good, and he would say, too proud to submit to such a state of things any longer. Impossible! What! England, who had set the example to all Europe of having a limited monarchy, submit to the present state of government! Courtiers, it was true, sometimes appeared to be strong as well as proud; but they were weakness itself when opposed. That great Charter which was their just boast was obtained by the Nobility, aided by the Bishops—and he wished they had a few Bishops to co-operate with them just now. (A laugh.) That great Charter was not only obtained by the Barons and Bishops forcing it from the Monarch and the timid Courtiers. Eternal justice sanctioned the deed; the hand of Heaven sanctioned it, though many were not able to sanction it by their hand-writing. At that period, in 1215, the people were supported by the Nobility, and the Nobility sided with the people. He would give honour where honour was due. The Nobility aided the people, and the great Charter was obtained without the spilling of blood. He had always thought that no good was to be obtained where they were obliged to resort to the shedding of blood. It only tended to strengthen power—to call forth some military chieftain, and make him master who had before been a people's champion. Regal tyranny and Royal despotism had been successfully resisted, and a guard established in safe prerogative—well defined prerogative, giving a principle of "sixty" to the Constitution, and securing the people, if they had an honest House of Commons. But what did those Barons—what did the Nobility when the contest was over? Why, they turned off the people, and began to share the profits amongst themselves. They took the prerogatives to themselves—the House of Lords to themselves; and they usurped the House of Commons. Thus an odious oligarchy have taken from the people their just rights, and those advantages secured under the great charter. That oligarchy now nominated a majority of the Commons; and it was against the odious monopoly of power that he warred and would war. It seemed as if the hon. House were disposed to laugh at themselves. At the beginning of the session they passed what they called one of their Sessional Standing Orders, declaring that it was a high breach of privilege for any Peer to interfere in or influence the return of members to the House of Commons.—About half an hour afterwards one member was avowing that he had purchased a seat from a Peer; and soon afterwards another member, the son of a Peer, was spoken of as having walked across the House, followed by eight or nine Peers, all of whom were returned by one and the same influence, and that influence said to be a Peer. (Hear, hear.)—What, then, became of the Standing Order about the breach of privilege? He was for restoring the House of Commons—for having it what it was intended to be. He desired that the House of Commons should be no longer a dead letter;—and he would have those punished even worse than sheep-stealers, who should deprive the people of their inalienable rights. Only think of the modesty of the 2000 people, who returned so many members to the House of Commons! They were more capable of choosing proper representatives for the twenty millions; they had more good sense, more discrimination—yes, virtual representation was better than real representation. Insolent proposition! But the people, to use a familiar adage, knew where the shoe pinched. How were those occupied who returned were returned by such means? How did they think they were occupied? Why, in getting one brother

[For remainder, see last page.]

OFFER FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

500 BAGS Bread,
200 Barrels American Pork,
50 Barrels Hamburg and Irish dito,
200 Firkins Irish Butter,
A large quantity of assorted Cordage (cheap),
Pitch, Tar, Oakum,
Swanskin, Cottons, Slaps,
Ravensducks, Cauvass,
Sealing Guns, &c. &c.
March 4.

Notices.

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.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

RELIEF BILL—PETITION FROM GALWAY.

Mr. SPRING RICE said he had a petition to present of a very peculiar character from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the town of Galway. This was the only place, since the passing of the great measure of last session, in which such disabilities still existed, by reason of difference of religion. In the reign of George the 1st, an act of Parliament was passed, giving to all Protestant merchants who should reside in Galway for the space of seven years, the right of claiming the freedom of the town. Protestants, and Protestants only, had the right of sending representatives to Parliament. As the Relief Bill of last Session did not do away with this particular Act, the Roman Catholic merchants and traders of Galway were excluded from the right enjoyed by their Protestant townsmen. The petitioners were distinguished for their loyalty, the Roman Catholics of Galway having never connected themselves with any rebellion, having taken no part either in the rebellion of 1645 or in 1798. They conceived that a law of this kind must prove highly injurious to a town which was rising rapidly in commercial importance, having contributed to the revenue in the last year no less a sum than 114,000*l.* If the petition were received by the House, he would, on Wednesday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill founded upon it, and which would have the effect of placing the Protestants and Catholics of Galway on the same footing.

Mr. PROTHEROE supported the petition. He hoped the claims of the petitioners would meet with the support of his Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. PEEL said that in his apprehension of the measure of the last session, the intention of it was that Roman Catholics should not remain under any disabilities, either as to eligibility to civil offices, or as to municipal privileges, from which Protestants were exempt. He was prepared to maintain that principle, either in Galway or any where else. He should, however, in this particular case, reserve for the present his opinion as to the way in which it might be most convenient and desirable to carry the principle into effect.

Lord F. L. GOWER said as the bill proposed to be brought in was a public, and not a private one, he should follow the example of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Peel), and reserve his opinions until the bill was brought in.

Mr. PEEL, in answer to an observation from Mr. H. Inglis, said the Hon. Member had misunderstood him. He (Mr. Peel) apprehended that Protestants, after residing seven years in Galway, had a right to insist upon the freedom of the town as the law now stood. Protestants, therefore, and Catholics in this particular instance, might be put upon the same footing, either by depriving Protestants of the right, or by extending it to Roman Catholics. The object of the measure of last session was that all municipal situations, and civil offices, with the exceptions mentioned, should be open alike to Catholics and Protestants.

Several other members made some observations upon the subject, and the petition was then ordered to be printed.

MONDAY, MARCH 22.

Repeal of the Union.—Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition praying for a repeal of the Union between this country and Ireland. Several Members gave their opinion that the petition ought not to be received. Sir Charles Wetherell and Mr. Trant thought it was unconstitutional. Mr. Peel said "he had not in view the petition, but its purpose, and that he could not find language strong enough to express his dissent or his reprobation of it." Mr. O'Connell would give no opinion, — he had done his duty in presenting the petition. The petition was laid upon the table.

MARCH 23.—Fourth resumed debate on the Distress of the Country.—Mr. O'CONNELL complained of the distress of the middling classes in Ireland, and called upon the House to give the inquiry, if it were only with a view to shew the people that their Representatives entertained some sympathy with their sufferings.

Lord F. GOWER adduced several returns to prove the increasing prosperity of Ireland.

Mr. BEAUMONT hoped the House would agree to a Select Committee, because if they did not, the people would come to the conclusion, not that Parliament refused inquiry, but that Parliament was under the control of government: there ought to be a still greater reduction of taxation, and the fundholders should share with the landed interest in the diminution of income.

GENERAL GASCOYNE would never vote against inquiry, and he would look upon the Committee as a jury impanelled to inquire "into the murder of the labour of this country."

SIR F. BURDETT and other Members addressed the House, but impatience was so strongly manifested during the last two hours, that no speaker could obtain a hearing. The original motion was withdrawn, and a division took place on the amendment (for a Select Committee), which was negatived by a majority of 255 against 57.

SPEECH OF G. R. ROBINSON, ESQ., IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON THE FREE-TRADE SYSTEM.

(From the Morning Journal.)

Mr. ROBINSON said that he did not intend to occupy the time of the House at any length, but he thought that he could show that the data upon which the honourable member for Aberdeen had reasoned was erroneous. It was obvious that, if the profits of the capitalist were greatly reduced, the time would come when it was no longer worth his while to employ his capital. Again, that the rate of wages might be reduced to so low an ebb that barely the means of subsistence was afforded to the labourer. Such appeared to be the state to which this country was rapidly approaching. (Hear, hear.) Now, the price of commodities had been so greatly reduced throughout the country, that hardly any profit was afforded to the producer. (Hear, hear.) He, therefore, thought that a return of the quantities of commodities exported would not be any better guarantee of the state of the country than the present system. No doubt there had been an increase in the amount of the articles exported, but this had not been attended with even the same rate of profit. He, as a commercial man, did not understand how we could be said to have increased in prosperity while the country was in its present situation. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member here read a report made by a committee of the French legislature in the last year, and which recommended that the commercial policy of that country should proceed upon the principle of affording a reasonable protection to the manufacture and commerce of the nation. Acting upon this principle France had refused to co-operate with England in adopting the system of what was called a free trade. The same principle of self-protection and restriction upon importation was adopted in America since the year 1828, and that country had since that time adopted so hostile a character in her commercial restrictions as made it extremely difficult for English goods to enter the ports of America except by a method very tedious and inconvenient, and a committee of Congress, having been appointed in the present session to consider the propriety of revising the tariff, agreed to recommend its continuance. Neither France, therefore, nor America were ready to come into the system of free trade, and he (Mr. Robinson) was of opinion, when this system was first introduced, that the mistake which the author and supporters of that system made was, that, without being previously sure of the co-operation of other states, they introduced into this country a system which, if it could be generally imposed, would undoubtedly be preferable to the system of restriction which, in mere reasoning, it was difficult to justify. However, as other countries had not followed the example of England upon the subject, it was perfectly fair that he (Mr. R.) and the gentlemen who agreed in opinion with him, should call upon the government not to repeal the system of free trade altogether, but certainly to revise it, and if in investigation it should prove beneficial to the country to continue it in its present form, but otherwise to retrace the steps which had been taken upon the subject. With regard to the subject of the distress, he should only say that there was on all hands a sufficiently general admission of its existence to impress upon the government and upon the legislature the necessity of an inquiry. He should then observe that what had induced him to vote for the amendment the other night was, that the government having, during the last session of Parliament, refused to attend to the numerous petitions which were presented upon the distresses of the country, now came forward, and in the speech from the throne intimated in ominous language that they had no remedy to propose for the calamities which oppressed every class of the community. But, he would ask, would this country be contented to go through another session without inquiry. If it were at all possible for the country by its own unassisted efforts to emerge from its present distresses, then the inquiry could not possibly do any harm. Whilst, on the other hand, the situation of affairs should go on growing worse, then any inquiry which might be entered into would be made in circumstances much more unfavourable than at present. Nobody was found to deny the existence of the distress, and some persons attributed it to one cause, and some to another. He (Mr. R.) thought that it had been produced by several causes. But, whatever were the causes of the distress, it was certain that the distress itself pressed most heavily upon the labouring classes, who were entitled to a valuable consideration for their labour, but who were now, to a great extent, destitute of employment. It was his opinion that if the present condition of the labouring classes should continue much longer, it would become impossible ever to restore this country to the state of prosperity which it formerly enjoyed. Of the distress that existed he thought three causes ought to be assigned; first, the unequal pressure of taxation, of which the greatest part at present fell upon the labouring classes, and he agreed with Mr. Hume that the burthen of taxation ought to be shifted from them and put upon shoulders better able to bear it;—the second cause of the distress was the general introduction of machinery; and the third was the corn laws, which taxed so highly the bread which was at present the chief support of the labourers of England, although he did not mean to say that agriculture could do without protection. A great deal had been said of the impolicy of allowing desponding views of the state of the country to go forth to the world from that house. But, he thought, that nothing could produce so much despondency amongst the people as their being told by that house that the state of the country was so bad that the house was frightened at the proposal for taking it into consideration. Upon what ground, he should ask, was the inquiry into the cause of the present distress resisted? Did the

house not recollect the quantity of time and money which had been expended upon inquiries into the distresses which affected the landed interest of the country? With such a fact in their recollection, the parties who were now suffering under so much distress had a right to demand an inquiry into their case, and to complain that inquiry had been refused. The hon. member for Montrose had spoken of England laying the world under tribute. The phrase was very fine and figurative; but before we could make other nations tributary to us we must induce them to consent to pay the tribute; and the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) seemed to forget that all the nations in the world were now in active competition with England. The imports of the port of Havre in France had increased by twenty millions of francs during the past year, and the exports of the United States of North America had, in the same time, increased five millions of dollars. These circumstances induced him to hesitate before he admitted the policy of bringing into this country the produce of countries which did not take our produce in return. If France should relax from her restrictive system, and take our cotton and iron in exchange for her manufactured silk, there would then be a sufficient reason for our acting upon what were called liberal principles and a free trade. He had thought it his duty to say this much on the subject in consequence of the challenge which had been thrown out by the hon. member for Montrose, and lest he (Mr. R.) should be supposed either to have adopted the principles laid down by that hon. gentleman, or to be ignorant of the subject matter in discussion. (Cheers.)

LONDON, MARCH 25.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FRANCE.

The contents of the Paris papers, which have come to hand in the course of the week, are of the highest importance. The French Ministers having been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 40, the King, by his answer to the Address from the Chamber, which we subjoin, appears determined to meet the consequences of a dissolution. The following is his Majesty's indignant reply:—

"Sir,—I have listened to the Address which you present to me in the name of the Chamber of Deputies. I had a right to reckon on the concurrence of the Chambers to do all the good that I intended. I am unhappy to hear the Deputies of the departments declare that this concurrence on their part does not exist.

"Gentlemen, I have already announced my intentions in my speech at the opening of the Session; they are immutable: the interests of my people do not allow me to deviate from them.

"My Ministers will communicate my intentions to you."

The private letters state, that Paris is in very considerable agitation, the more so as the King has been publicly heard say, that he would rather mount his war-horse than risk the mounting of the scaffold. Troops were marching on the city from various quarters, particularly from St. Omer; and scarcely a diligence arrived that was not filled with military. The general belief in the French capital is, that the expedition to Algiers was a mere ruse, to enable the Ministers to overawe the city with an armed force.

(From the Dublin Weekly Register, March 20.)

A county meeting, on the distresses of the country, was held on Friday, on Peneaden Heath, the high sheriff presided. There were about 3000 persons present. After Lords Stanhope, Teynham, and Winchelsea, Sirs E. Knatchbull and Wm. Crosbie, and Messrs. Larkin, Bradley, Gipps, Hodges, Bentley, Waite, Honeywood, and Ellis, had addressed the assemblage, and different resolutions and petitions had been moved, those proposed by Mr. Bradley were carried. They spoke of the great distress, the heavy taxation, the poor-rates, the altered currency, and prayed for relief, and that Parliament would not separate without taking into consideration the necessity of a Reform in the Commons House. In his speech, Lord Winchelsea advocated reform. A resolution against the tithe system was also carried, proposed by Mr. Bentley.

The proceedings of the Hertfordshire meeting, a brief report of which we have copied from the *Sunday Observer*, afford a striking proof of the convulsed state of public feeling in England—of the growing opinion, even amongst the higher orders, in favour of retrenchment and reform, and of the disposition which prevails to interfere with the tithe system, and to pare down the church revenues to something like Christian dimensions.—The meeting, like that in Kent, was most respectably attended.—Amongst those present were Lords Salisbury, Verulam, Melbourne, Sir J. Sebright, Mr. Duncombe, M. P., Mr. N. Calvert, M. P., &c.

The final decision of the Wexford Election Committee has at length been pronounced, and was on Monday reported to the House of Commons. The election of Sir Robert Wigram has been declared to be void, and Sir Edward Deering is now the sitting member. On account of some strange matters which came to light respecting the borough of Wexford, the Committee have deemed it indispensably necessary that the evidence should be printed. The decision is a most important one in favour of popular representation; and may justly be regarded as a death blow to the close borough system in Ireland.

MR. SHEIL AND THE CLONMEL BOOT MAKER.

WATERFORD ELECTION.

I should not omit to mention in the narrative of the incidents of this day, a very odd and ludicrous

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) April 22, 1830.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Friend to Temperance" has been received, and is under consideration.

We feel pleasure in having it in our power to retract part of a statement in our number of the 1st inst., relative to the disgraceful and unfeeling treatment experienced by the crews of the Schooners *Felicity*, of this port, and *John*, of Crocker's Cove, wrecked at Witless Bay on the night of the 27th March. We have since been credibly informed, that, although the severe terms in which we felt it our duty to notice the subject were, generally speaking, not unmeritedly bestowed, there were some of the inhabitants of the Bay, whose conduct on the melancholy occasion alluded to, in saving the materials from the wrecks, and contributing to the necessities and comforts of the poor sufferers, could not be too highly spoken of. The following are among the individuals who particularly distinguished themselves by their humanity and kindness:—Thomas Mallowney, Patrick Mallowney, James Norris, William Lash, Mathew Power, and Michael Carew.

Arrived, yesterday evening, the *Argosie*, from London, 28 days, and *Leah*, Cois, from Figueira, 24 days.

The *Oporto Packet*, from Cork, is arrived at Brigus.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Leander*, from Greenock, Mrs. M'Calman, and Mr. M'William.—Yesterday evening, in the *Arrow*, from London, Mrs. Ward.

Lieutenant MILLER, late of the Yacht, has been appointed to H. M. S. *Hyperion*, under the command of Capt. Mingaye.

The following extract of a letter, addressed by a mercantile house at Cadiz, to another at Oporto, has been handed to us by ROBERT PACK, Esq., of Carbonear. We insert it for the information of the trade, as we apprehend that any prospect of a reduction of the Spanish duties on fish will be agreeable intelligence:—

"Friends in Poole inform me the British Government has taken up the claims of the fish trade, for a reduction of the duties in Spain, and that Mr. Adington has instructions to bring the subject to the notice of his Government. I have drawn up a memorial praying the duty to be lowered to *rs.* 20 per *qtl.*, which, with several signatures, is given in to

our Board of Trade, entreating the petition to be strengthened, and laid before the King. I hope our exertions, in conjunction with Mr. Addington's endeavours, may be successful, otherwise the trade will be good for nothing. An additional duty of rvs. 4 per qtl, has been lately imposed on importations by foreign vessels; the duties now amount to rvs. 70 or 80 hard dollars per qtl.—*Conception-Bay Mercury, April 16.*

We cannot omit expressing the gratification we feel in having also to announce the arrival at Carbonear, of the Brig *Experiment*, Capt. F. Taylor, belonging to Messrs. Gosse, Pack and Fryer. Our readers will recollect that we fully informed them at the time of her departure for Lisbon, of the circumstances connected with the route she was designed to take, of her outfit, and the ultimate objects for which the enterprise was undertaken, it will also be remembered that at the time, a diversity of opinion existed relative thereto, her return however, with a cargo of 4,302 seals, (by the master's tally) has we are happy to say confirmed the expectations of the owners, and fully demonstrated that such a voyage although novel, and a departure from previous usage, may be performed with the accomplishment of all the objects sought to be effected, and moreover, crowned with complete success. The *Experiment* sailed from Carbonear, with a cargo of fish, on the 29th Dec. last, and arrived at Lisbon on the 22d Jan.—She left that port for the ice on the 14th Feb. fell in with it on the 4th March, and finally arrived at Carbonear yesterday, so that the whole time occupied in the return voyage from Lisbon, including that spent in taking the trip of seals, was less by one day, than a passage direct from Liverpool, performed during the same period. This vessel may be said to bear an appellation strictly cognominal with the expeditions she has been chiefly engaged in, in her several voyages, and it is encouraging to remark the coincidence, that the latter have been uniformly successful, as the former has proved to be appropriate.—*Conception-Bay Mercury, April 2.*

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

APRIL 16.—Schooner *Mary*, Willis, Figueira; 350 hhds. salt, 17—Brig *Berzin K. Reece*, Tuzo, Demarara; 80 puns. rum, 55 puns. molasses, 26 bls. sugar.
19.—Brig *Leander*, M' Ausland, Greenock; 150 bls. pork, 200 bags bread, 40 bls. gunpowder, 50 boxes soap and candles, 209 coils cordage, 30 bls. pitch and tar, 650 cwt. potatoes, and sundry merchandise.
Brig *Quebec Packet*, Ditchburn, Liverpool; 20 tons coal, 5 pieces brandy and geneva, 1 hhd. tobacco, 103 boxes candles, 200 bls. flour, and sundry merchandise.
Brig *Kover*, Ingham, Demarara; 178 puns. rum, 20 puns. molasses, 10 bls. sugar.

CLEARED.
APRIL 17.—Brig *Arichat*, Peton, Jersey; 300 qtls. fish.
Brig *Atlantic*, Eell, Demarara; 2,163 qtls. fish.
Brigantine *Britannia*, Shedden, Vienna; 2000 qtls. fish.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—ENTERED.
APRIL 7.—Schooner *Salvage*, Willis, Bristol; 20 tons salt, 30 bls. flour, 6 cases and 1 box hats, 80 bags biscuit, 30 bls. pork, 30 firkins butter.

CARBONEAR.—ENTERED.
APRIL 2.—Brig *Experiment*, Taylor, Lisbon and the seal fishery; 4,500 seals.
S.—Brig *Docthick*, Hearder, Lisbon; 153 meys salt, 60 bags bread, 10 boxes oranges, 6 bags feathers, 3 bags nuts, 1 cask white wine.

CLEARED.
APRIL 10.—Brig *Eagle*, Hunt, Tobago; 1,820 qtls. fish.

Sale at Auction.
THIS DAY,
At 12 o'clock,
AT THE SHOP OF
James Brine,
(Water-Street.)
A QUANTITY OF
EMPTY Rum Punchons,
Pipes, Hogsheads, and Tierces.
April 22.

For Liverpool.
THE FINE, FAST-SAILING, COPPERED AND COPPER-FASTENED A. 1 BRIG
QUEBEC PACKET,
JOHN DITCHBURN, Commander;
Has room for 50 tons on FREIGHT.—Apply to
WILLIAM HART GADEN.
Who offers for Sale,
200 Boxes Soap,
50 Ditto Candles,
2 Pipes Brandy.
April 22.

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.

Notice.
I WILL NOT be accountable for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the Brig *Leander*, under my command.
GEORGE M' AUSLAND.
April 22.

Notices.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate that it is his intention to establish himself in this Town as a GENERAL ACCOUNTANT, AGENT, and BROKER; and to solicit a share of the public favour.

His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to commission him to act as PUBLIC NOTARY, it will afford him pleasure to be useful to his friends in that capacity, the duties of which, from early professional study, and subsequent attention to forms and practice, he considers himself qualified to discharge.

His long residence in this Town, and the opportunities it has afforded him to inform himself respecting the customs and usages of the Trade and Fisheries of the Island, lead him to believe that in matters of Arbitration and Submission he can be serviceable.

As a General Accountant, Agent, and Broker, his best efforts will be used to afford satisfaction in any business entrusted to his management, whether in the arrangement of Accounts, or the Sale or Purchase of Property, either publicly or privately.

It is hoped that unremitting attention to business, accuracy, despatch, and moderation in charge, will obtain for him the object he has in view.

Attendance at the Commercial Rooms from 10 till 4 o'clock daily. Sealed communications left at the Underwriters' Table will also be punctually attended to.

JOHN BOYD.

April 22.

HUGH R. DOUGLAS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in general, that he has just received his usual extensive assortment of—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Waistcoatings, White, union, and fancy Drills, Drab Corduroy, Buff, black, fancy, and white Velveteens, of the finest texture and quality, Moleskins and Barrygan, Rich black and green Genoa Velvet, Drab Morino, Valencia Quilting, Cassenet and Kersey, Fancy and blue Pilot Cloths, of superior quality, Trimmings of every description, Gentlemen's dress Hats, And various other articles in his line,

Which he can warrant to be of the newest fashions, and of the best qualities, having selected the whole of them himself.—He proposes, selling on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisfaction to his customers, particularly as his usual neatness and despatch, in making up every article, will be strictly attended to.

April 22.

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 BEET,

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 at this office, between the 25th and end 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. }

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.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
10th 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.

Notices.

Lottery for JEWELLERY, &c.

THE following Articles will be disposed of by Lottery, to be drawn as soon as the Tickets are disposed of.

Lot No.	Description	£	s.	d.
1.—1	Brilliant Crescent and Sprig Brooch, and Ear Rings to match	14	0	0
2.—1	Red Cornelean Necklace and Bracelets (cut)	6	0	0
3.—6	Silver Dessert Spoons 15s.	4	10	0
4.—1	Pair Emerald Ear Rings, set with pearl	4	4	0
5.—1	Ditto Topaz Ear Rings and Drops, set with pearl	4	4	0
6.—1	Gold Chain and Topaz Ornament	3	10	0
7.—1	Large Scotch Pebble Brooch	3	3	0
8.—1	Demi Wreath, consisting of 4 Precious Stones and Gold Leaves	3	3	0
9.—1	Silver Wine Strainer	3	0	0
10.—1	Pair Ear Rings and Drops set in Virgin gold	2	10	0
11.—1	Pair Gold Embossed Ear Rings	2	10	0
12.—1	Emerald Brooch set with Brilliants	2	10	0
13.—1	Pair Bracelet Clasps set with Pearl	2	10	0
14.—1	Amber Necklace and Bracelets	2	10	0
15.—1	Ruby Ring set with Pearl	2	8	0
16.—1	Gold Chain	2	5	0
17.—1	Ditto	2	5	0
18.—1	Large Scotch Pebble Cross	2	2	9
19.—1	Hair Chain with Gold Clasps	2	0	0
20.—1	Brilliant Ring	0	16	0
21.—1	Red Cornelean Brooch	2	0	0
22.—1	Topaz Brooch set with Pearl	2	0	0
23.—1	Pearl Hoop	2	0	0
24.—1	Garnet Hoop	1	18	0
25.—1	Bunch Imitation Pearl	0	10	0
26.—1	Ditto ditto	1	0	0
27.—1	Ditto ditto	1	5	0
28.—1	Ditto ditto	1	5	0
29.—1	Pair Red Cornelean Ear Rings and Drops	1	0	0
30.—1	Sapphire Brooch	4	0	0
31.—1	Hair Chain with Gold Clasps	1	0	0
32.—1	Mahogany Dining Table 6 feet by 4 1/2 feet	6	2	0

94 Tickets at 20s. each 94 0 0
Apply to
April 22. JAMES CLIFT.

SITUATION WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER who has had long experience in this trade, would make himself generally useful, and will give satisfactory references as to character and ability.—Apply at the office of the *Newfoundlander*, April 1.

DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE To and from Harbour-Grace.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Packet-boat *Express*, having undergone a thorough and complete repair, has just commenced her usual trips 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, Sundays excepted, and weather permitting.

Cabin Passengers 10s.
Stowage ditto 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double ditto 1s.
Parcels (not containing Letters) in proportion to their weight.

The Public are also respectfully notified that no accounts can be kept for Passages or Postages; nor 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 transmitted.

AGENTS { HENRY WINTON, St. John's.
{ ROBERT OKE, Harbour-Grace.
April 22.

On Sale.

AT THE STORES OF
Bulley, Job & Co.

Highly approved PORT WINE, in Pipes, Hhds., Quarter Casks, and Kegs.

They have also Imported this Spring, Caplin Seines, Cod Ditto, Lines, Chain Cables, Sheathing Iron, Nails, Boots and Shoes.

The whole of which, they offer low for Cash.
April 22.

On Sale.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE Subscriber's Interest in the HOUSE occupied by him, situate in Water-street, opposite the Premises of Messrs. HUNTERS & Co.—held under Lease for 21 years—9 1/2 being unexpired from 10th instant—subject to a Ground Rent of 20l. sterling per annum. There is a good Shop, a fire-proof Cellar, and in the Cellar is an excellent spring of Water.—Apply to

ROBERT PEARCE.

Who has for Sale,
A large Iron Chest.
April 22.

Robert Alsop & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Quebec Packet, from Liverpool,

100 B BARRELS Baltimore Flour,
50 Boxes Soap,
20 Ditto Candles,
20 Ditto Raisins,
20 Barrels ditto,
2 Pieces Cognac Brandy,
2 Ditto Geneva,
Pitch, Tar,
Oakum, Lead,
And a variety of Shop Goods,
Which will be Sold low for Cash.

ALSO,
400 Hogsheads SALT,

Ex Caroline, from Portugal.
April 22.

Benjamin I. Williams,

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Brigs B. K. Reece and Rover from Demerara,

230 Puns. strong-proof Rum,
63 Ditto Molasses.
April 22.

Patrick Morris,

1200 H HDS. Liverpool SALT,
A few Hhds. and Quarter-Casks

Cheap WHITE WINE,
Irish PORTER, in Tierces.
April 15.

Just Received,

Per Schooner *Nymph*, from Guernsey,
AND
ON SALE,
BY

Daniel Codner & Co.

600 B 100 Barrels Flour,
44 Barrels Pork,
35 Coils Cordage,
3 M. Bricks.
April 8.

Robert Alsop & Co.

A Few Hogsheads prime Devonshire ALE, received per *Commodore* and *Rover*, from Teignmouth.

ALSO,
400 Hogsheads SALT, ex *Caroline*, from Vienna, which will be Sold low, if taken from the Vessel.
April 15.

Robinson & Brooking

OFFER FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the Brig *Atlantic*, William Bell, Master, from Demerary,

CONSISTING OF
199 PUNS, and 2 High-proof Demerary RUM,
33 Puncheons MOLASSES.

They have also for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF
1 inch, 1 1/2 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.



Poets' Corner.

TO MY SON.—(By Lord Byron.)

Those hazel locks, those eyes of blue,
Bright as thy mother's in their hue;
Those rosy lips, whose dimples play
And smile to steal the heart away,
Recall a scene of former joy,
And touch thy father's heart, my boy!
And thou canst lip a father's name—
Ah, William, were thine own the same,
No self-reproach—but let me cease—
My care for thee shall purchase peace;
Thy mother's shade shall smile in joy,
And pardon all the past, my boy!
Her lowly grave, the turf has prest,
And thou hast known a stranger's breast.
Derision sneers upon thy birth,
And yields thee scarce a name on earth;
Yet shall not thee one hope destroy—
A father's heart is thine, my boy!
Why, let the world unfeeling frown,
Must I fond Nature's claim disown?
Ah, no! though moralists reprove,
I hail thee, dearest child of love,
Fair cherub, pledge of youth and joy—
A father guards thy birth, my boy!
Oh! 'twill be sweet in thee to trace—
Ere age has wrinkled o'er my face—
Ere half my glass of life is run—
At once a brother and a son;
And all my wane of years employ
In justice done to thee, my boy!
Although so young thy heedless air,
Youth will not damp parental care;
And, wert thou still less dear to me,
While Helen's form resides in thee,
The breast which beat to former joy,
Will ne'er desert its pledge, my boy!

[Continued from first page.]

made a Bishop—the husband of so and so's cousin made a General—others made Lords of the bedchamber, or "grooms of the stool?" (Loud and long-continued laughter.) All places were occupied, no matter what they were, so long as salaries were attached to them; nothing appeared too degrading for noblemen, as they were called, and their nominees and dependents to accept, so that salary was attached; the cash was accepted, the degradation was unnoticed. Ah! but the system "worked well."—So said Canning and other humbugs of that description. But how did it work well? Why, as the gravedigger in *Hamlet* said by the gallows, "It did well for those who did ill." (Cheers and laughter.) But how had the Parliament worked for the people? (Hear.) Why, it had loaded the country with a debt of 800,000,000! Who before had ever even thought of such a debt—a debt of 800,000,000!—(hear)—a debt so enormous that it would take a man 52 years to count out the money to pay it—a debt larger than all the money that was ever coined in the world. He would turn to the oligarchy. They might have grown rich while that debt was contracting—they might have raised fine palaces, and had rare merry nights and days, while they were fastening that millstone around the neck of Old England. That debt might have worked well for them, but at last what had it done for the people; to what state had it reduced them? (Hear.)—Go from land's end to John o' Groat's tavern, as far as the Giant's Causeway. Go from one end of the country to the other, and they would find that the people were plunged into deep, dire, crushing, affliction, universal distress. (Hear, hear.) Who imposed that distress on the country, or the industrious people of England? Was it the fault of Englishmen that they were in distress? Cries of "No, no." Were they not as industrious as ever?—(Hear.) Were they not as intelligent as ever?—(Hear.) Had they not continued to make vast improvements in manufactures and machinery?—(Hear, hear, with some noise at the gate leading into the grounds, owing to the people pressing forward to get in. There was consequently a momentary interruption.) Mr. O'Connell resumed. He would take up his address where he had left off. He was telling them, indeed he was "thinking aloud," that the industry and the ability of Englishmen had remained the same—they were as economical and intelligent as ever, and there were masses of capital in the country if they could only be used. All the mischief was attributable to the people not having proper organs in the House to represent their interests and feelings. He would have that defect corrected; he would cut down the sinecures and useless places, and he would have those reduced who reduced unjustly sixpence too much, and not only make them return the 6d., but a halfpenny for the interest thereof. (A laugh.) This country would never have known its present distress, if there had been fair play between man and man; all had arisen because the people were subjected to the afflicting scourge of an oligarchy. He would say, and he would say it openly, though he hated regal tyranny with all a freeman's hate, he would prefer it to the rule of an odious oligarchy. Such tyranny would be easier to be borne than the grinding rule of an oligarchy that fattened on the miseries of a people. The oligarchy met them at

every turn. Whatever they saw, tasted, or touched, was poisoned with taxation. In the shoes that they wore they trampled on it; and the hat that surmounted them was likewise the subject of tax. During their lives they were taxed in every way, and in every direction; and when they died they could not go to their graves without being taxed. Would any body tell him that if the representation were in the state in which it ought to be—that if they had an adequate House of Commons—the people ever could have been brought into such a state. If such a House had done such things; he thought they would pretty soon have been kicked out. (A laugh.) But the oligarchy taxed them and squeezed them; they had realized the fable of the dogs and the wolves; they had destroyed the people's guardians, so that the "wolves" had been able to do what they pleased. They were in the situation of hungry wolves descending from the Apennines, when the dogs were gone, and the watchmen asleep. If the food of the people were taxed, why was it? To put money into the pockets of the rich. He hated the cant about the free trade; it gave cheap silks to the higher orders, while another law existed taxing food. He hated cant of every sort; but the cant about free trade was to him peculiarly disgusting—a free trade for the luxuries of the rich, and a secure tax on the necessities of the poor. Then, what was the remedy for all this mass of mischief and evil? He thought there was too much good sense in the country to put up with such evils much longer; he would repeat the English were too proud to endure them. What! had the iron so entered their souls that they would permit themselves to be branded as slaves? (Loud cries of "No, no.") Then what was the remedy? Parliamentary Reform—Radical Reform. (Loud cheers.) What he meant by Radical Reform was, that every man should vote for his Representative, and that no man should be deprived of his vote but by the verdict of a Jury, on being proved to be a lunatic, at somewhat less expense, too, than 30,000*l.* (A laugh; and hear.) He had ever insisted, and would ever insist, against the principle of property deciding the representation; and yet they who talked about property being represented, maintained the rights of the boroughs where there was no property. (Hear, hear, hear.) Was this not an insult to their common sense? The property in the borough was a fiction—in plain English a lie. (A laugh.) It was a lie that was put upon two legs and made to walk.—He maintained that it was not property but men that were to be represented; not sheep, bullocks, &c., but men; not fundholders or landowners, but human beings who wanted to be represented. (Cheers.) What was the use of 20,000 inhabitants of Westminster, supposing they returned two honest men, having the two votes, if they were to be neutralised by two votes sent from the ploughed fields of Gattol or Old Sarum? All admitted the English to possess common sense; some said they were not quite so acute as the Scotch—the matter was a sort of disputable point; others said they had not so much Latin as the Irish, and could not live so sparingly as a Frenchman, who could make a good breakfast upon a frog; but all admitted that the English had common sense: then could anything be so insulting to that common sense as such a system of voting, or such principles of defence? There was not common sense in it, no, nor common honesty. Why had it lasted? Because they had never had public men adequately to espouse their cause. Those who had appeared had either got confounded amongst the Whigs, or sold the cause they professed to support; but he thought better days and better prospects for the people were approaching.—He trusted that they should see the days of "merry old England" again. He also contended for universal suffrage. (Cheers.) Man, not property, was to be represented. All books laid it down as a principle that taxes were justly enforced, because they were assented to by the people through their representatives. And where was the man not subject to tax? He must be without his nose and eyes, and have his mouth sewed up; that was the only kind of Englishman not taxed; and when they found a fellow of that kind, he would consent that virtual representation should do for him. But if the assent of the people were required for a tax, to impose the tax without such assent would be a robbery. On the like principle the people were liable to be called out for the defence of the country—and that was just, but it was not right to call them out without the demand was made by their representatives. The principle of universal suffrage was the only rational, just, and honest principle. Of the grades of society in representation he knew nothing; he trampled upon the distinctions.—Man was a man every where—a lord was no more than a man, and often much less; but while he respected those distinctions which most arise in society from virtuous, intelligent, or industrious conduct, he must contend for the eternal equality of man and his equal right to be represented. He should contend for the vote by ballot—it was the most important of all. Without it, extension of suffrage would be an evil; voters would be conveyed in droves; but with the ballot, the bribe, the command, the frown of the landlords all would be powerless. He should stoutly contend for the ballot. He had been 30 years in achieving one object. His family had a trick of living to be about 66—so that he had about 42 years to perform the work which he was now undertaking. The ballot he wanted, and he never would be satisfied without it. The duration of Parliaments, too, must be shortened. As to the Septennial Act, as they who had been elected for three years, voted that they should sit seven years, they might as well have voted that they should sit for the terms of their natural lives. That Act was a great evil. As to the duration now to be proposed, he differed from some persons. The experiment of electing for two years had been tried in America, and had succeeded; and

he was, therefore, for adhering to what had been successfully tried, in preference to the proposition of annual Parliaments. But on this point he would not differ from those who honestly sought universal suffrage and vote by ballot. (Cheers.) Having these advantages, there were no benefits which the people might not expect to result. The Parliament would then be the people's servants, not their masters. The taxes would be taken off. Parliament would not expect 60,000,000*l.* of taxes to be collected in gold—8,000,000*l.* or 10,000,000*l.* would be cheerfully said; and that amount would be large enough. But to obtain the advantage now sought, he would not have them resort to brutal violence or physical force; that course would only increase the strength of their enemies; and would prevent good men from joining them. The Duke of Wellington had found the peaceable resistance of Ireland too strong for him. (Hear, hear.) He would ask of Englishmen to frown their enemies into submission—not to strike—to look them into annihilation. He would have them exert all Constitutional force—no more. But in law as in war, nothing was done without a treasury. If they paid a penny a week, or a shilling a month, where Ireland had raised 50,000*l.*, England would raise a million; and how such a sum would enable them to break down the aristocracy, and compel the boroughs to be defended by 20,000*l.* at a time, where little or nothing was now expended. He recommended them to continue petitioning, for every petition would cause discussion, and the sentiments would get into the newspapers, and cause conversation. The newspaper reports were things that no Attorney-General had yet the audacity to prosecute. (Hear.) To attack through the medium of Parliamentary debate was the safest way of attack. He, however, as long as he lived, would set his face against prosecutions for libel. He stood up the other night in the House of Commons in defence of the press of his enemies against prosecution. In conclusion, he would call on them with clear hearts and clear heads to support him in beating down the oligarchy; in obtaining legal reform, whereby he should rescue the people from the harpies of the law; and in procuring Constitutional Reform, whereby all might be represented. He contended for liberty! dear liberty! which first took its station in this country, and which was dear to Englishmen. And where liberty was oppressed, whether trampled on by the gilded spur of Nobility, or borne down by an oligarchy, those who crushed liberty were his foes. For a thousand years it had triumphed in England. Let all unite, and England would be what it ought to be—

Great, glorious, and free;
First flower of the earth, first gem of the sea!

(Loud and long continued cheering.)

Mr. Hunt said that he congratulated the meeting on the scene they had witnessed that day. It was the first time a member of Parliament had come forward at a public meeting and declared most unequivocally that he was an advocate for annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, and vote by ballot. They had now one man who would fight their battles in Parliament. There was now a specific plan by which Englishmen might obtain the possession of their rights, of which they had been robbed by their enemies and persecutors. By the union proposed, they would be able to effect a reform in the House of Commons. Mr. Hunt then proposed that the Hon. Secretary should read the resolutions which he proposed to the meeting. [They were read; and Mr. Hunt proceeded.] The Committee who had arranged the meeting, had drawn up resolutions which had undergone the revision of a constitutional lawyer; but he feared that at the first meeting of the union there was likely to be disunion. (No, no.) It was proposed that there should be a council of 30, with power to increase that number to 50. The names of the council would be proposed, and he understood that Mr. Carlile wished to propose two additional names. (Hisses, and cries of "No, no.") He wished Mr. Carlile to be heard, and to have fair play. He states in a letter that he shall propose Mr. Cobbett and Mr. Hone, as members of the council, and he gives the following reasons:—"Because the first is a strong bad man, and the second is a weak good man." (Hear, hisses, and cheers.)

Several other gentlemen then addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions, all of which were received with the greatest possible enthusiasm, and carried in the midst of continued cheering.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEBRUARY 9.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—The Marquis of Blandford said, I do confess, sir, that I did entertain the hope that some honourable member of older standing in this house than myself—some one of greater weight and of better judgment than any I can lay claim to—would have felt it his duty to oppose the motion that you do now leave the chair. Sir, the distress of the country is so severe and so certain to go on increasing, the sufferings of the working classes and of the industrious part of the community, are so universal and so agonising—the cries of the people are so loud and yet so unavailing, and the intentions of his Majesty's ministers are so vague and so unsatisfactory as regards the prospect of succour or relief—that I feel it my duty to oppose in *limine* the granting to his Majesty one shilling of the public money. I shall, therefore, by way of amendment to the motion before the house, move a resolution to this effect:—

"That this house will not vote any supplies on estimates until the grievances and distress of the people be taken into consideration, and redress be granted."

Mr. Hume supported the amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped that in the present state of the house, so few members being

present, the noble marquis would not press the house to a division, and that the proceedings should be stopped until Friday.

The Marquis of Blandford said that although several honourable members were not present, it was no fault of his. He came to this house for the purpose of discharging his duty towards his country, which, under every circumstance, and to the best of his ability, he was determined to do. He should, therefore, insist upon a division.

For the amendment..... 4
Against it..... 24
Majority.....—20

New writs were ordered for the counties of Waterford and Meath; the borough of Harwich, vacant by the appointment of Mr. Herries to the Presidency of the Board of Trade; for West Looe, in the room of C. Buller, Esq.; and for Leominster, who, since his election, had been declared an uncertified bankrupt.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

We learn from a sure source, that as the ministers of Don Miguel refuse to comply with the wish of the British and French governments, expressed to them through the Viscount d'Assaca, to recommend to their master the fulfilment of his obligations to Don Pedro, so far as regards the marriage with the young Queen, our government have resolved on sending to Lisbon an officer of rank, who has instructions to represent to Miguel himself the importance of complying with these wishes. This messenger will, it is said, be Sir John Campbell, who is also an officer in the Portuguese service, and is married to a Portuguese lady, the niece of a female who has had much celebrity in connection with the name of a British Peer who takes a prominent part in the discussion of Portuguese matters.—*Court Journal.*

THE ARMY.—It has been suggested that, in addition to the reduction of the second Majors of the Cavalry regiments, that the second Majors of Infantry, three Captains, three Lieutenants, and three Ensigns, may be dispensed with in each battalion of Infantry, without reducing their efficiency. Previously to the contemplated reduction, each battalion consisted of six Service Companies, of 90 men, and four of Reserve, of 60 men each. It is proposed to have only one reserve company of 90 men, with two regiments in the West Indies, and to form the depot into provisional regiments of eight companies with separate stalls. This would save the country the pay of about 75 Majors, 240 Captains, 240 Lieut., and 240 Ensigns—besides, it would limit the influence of the aristocracy, who take all they can get at the sole expense of the people.

GREECE.—No doubt is entertained of Prince Leopold's going to Greece, whether as actual King or as Protector, has not, we believe, as yet been decided upon. In reference to this subject, we copy the following from the *Court Journal*, a paper supposed to be authority upon such matters:—"It is quite certain that Prince Leopold has agreed to accept the sovereignty of Greece, and that all the arrangements for his entering upon the duties of that station, as far as this country and France are concerned, are completed; but we have authority to state that, as it respects Russia, although no difficulties are anticipated, something remains to be settled. Up to this hour the Prince has made no preparation for his departure, nor will he do so until further despatches on the subject shall have been received from our Ambassador at St. Petersburg. His Royal Highness intends to visit France and Germany before he proceeds to Greece."

JURIES IN IRELAND.—When Lord Lovson Gower asked leave, on Monday night, to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relative to Juries and Jurors in Ireland, Mr. O'Connell suggested that the balloting principle should be carried into operation in selecting juries in Ireland, as well as in England. Mr. Doherty expressed his assent, and stated that it was the intention of Government to give effect to that principle in the new bill. At this rate, it would appear that the time is soon to pass by, when a Dublin Alderman could be "sure of getting a jury to acquit him."

A son of Lord Spencer, a clergyman of the Church of England, has publicly renounced the errors of Protestantism. This he did in the Popish chapel in Leicester, on Saturday, the 30th ult., and he has officially resigned, before a notary public, the livings which he held in the Church of England. He is at present residing under the roof of the Roman Catholic priest at Leicester. It is reported that he will soon receive ordination from the Church of Rome, and likewise that it is intended he shall become minister of the chapel in the place already mentioned.—*The Record.*

A correspondent informs us that the Right Rev. Dr. Weld, formerly of Lulworth Castle, Dorset (which is still his property), has lately been raised to the dignity of a Cardinal. This, it is stated, is the only instance of an Englishman obtaining that rank since the time of Cardinal Howard, in the reign of Charles II.—*Bath Herald.*