



Newfoundlander.

No. 152.

THURSDAY, June 17, 1830.

Sixpence.

Notices.

JAMES H. PUTLOCK, Professor of Music.

WILL teach the Piano Forte, Flute, Single and Double Flagelets, French Horn, and Kent Bugle.

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Apply to Mr. STENTAFORD, Water-street, May 6.

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.
Steage 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.

DART PACKET BOAT.

JAMES DOYLE begs to inform the Public generally, that he has recommenced plying between Carbonar and Portugal Cove, leaving the former place on Monday and Thursday, and St. John's on Tuesday evening and Saturday morning, in each week, (weather permitting.)

Terms of Conveyance:—Ladies and Gentlemen, 10s. each; Servants and Children, 5s.; Letters, 1s.; and Parcels in proportion, which DOYLE will deliver in person.

Letters left at the *Newfoundlander* Office will be carefully forwarded.
April 20.

DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE

TO AND FROM

Port-de-Grave, Brigus, and Bay Roberts.

THE *Arrow* Packet Boat THOMAS BUTLER, Master, will ply between PORT-DE-GRAVE and PORTUGAL COVE, weekly, throughout this season.

She will be at Cubits at 8 o'clock every WEDNESDAY morning, to receive on board Passengers, Letters and Parcels from Brigus. She will then call at Port-de-Grave, and there wait half an hour to receive Passengers, &c. from that place and Bay Roberts, and from thence proceed to Portugal Cove direct.

The Letter Carrier will deliver the Letters and Parcels in St. John's, immediately on his arrival there, and call on the following morning (Thursday) at 7 o'clock precisely, at the Office of the Public Ledger, for Letters and Parcels directed to the aforesaid places.

The *Arrow* will leave Portugal Cove (on her return) at 11 o'clock every THURSDAY morning, weather permitting. She will land Passengers, Letters, and Parcels for Port-de-Grave and Bay Roberts at Port-de-Grave, and then proceed immediately to Cubits.

TERMS OF CONVEYANCE:

Ladies and Gentlemen 10s.
Servants and Children 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double ditto and Parcels in proportion.

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

Miscellaneous.

MR. BROUGHAM.—As the House of Commons is at present filled, I have little hesitation in saying, that Mr. Brougham stands completely without a rival. It is impossible to imagine any such thing as a struggle for the superiority between him and any of the present Ministers, who, whatever may be thought of their ability in other respects, certainly do not hold any very lofty place as public speakers. Mr. Peel is no more than a fluent debater, who never utters a striking sentence, or even by accident, hits upon original expression—for such a man as Brougham to exert his oratorical powers against Mr. Peel, would be like hurling his arrows against a wool-pack; they would neither rebound or pass through, but would fall ineffectual, by reason of the softness of the body against which they were directed. Yet, it is to be remarked, that Mr. Brougham is by no means perfect as an orator. In the power and even fierceness of energy, he is scarcely to be surpassed; in sarcasm he strikes with harsh, but irresistible violence, and he uniformly grasps the most sonorous and expressive terms, with the facility of a perfect master of his language; but there is scarcely a touch of tender feeling, of simple pathos, or of perception of goodness, in all that he has ever spoken. The lofty excellence of knowledge, the stern nobleness of virtue, the majesty of freedom, and the glory of resistance to oppression, have all been sent forth by him with matchless eloquence and force; but for all that he has ever said, there might be no such thing as the power of affection, the solicitude of love, the sympathies of charity, or the tenderness of feeling which subdues the heart by softening it. To those who have studied the best models of eloquence, who know that there is a something in almost the worst of human breasts, which responds to well directed appeals to the feelings, and that these appeals may be delicately wrought up with the most energetic expositions of wrong, or demonstrations of right, it will not be necessary to say, that the orator who retires upon force or energy alone, uses but a part of the armour which his art affords. Mr. Plunkett, whose oratorical powers were similar in many respects, and equal in all, to those of Mr. Brougham, possessed also a feeling in his eloquence of which the latter gentleman seems utterly destitute. It is with no light sentiment of national pride, that I name the name of my Lord Plunkett, in speaking of the eloquence of the House of Commons, of which he was so long the brightest ornament, even when it boasted the presence of men, of whom, alas! we are doomed to see no adequate successors. While he felt and used the gentler, but not less effective instruments of oratory, he governed his energy with more prudence and discretion than belonged to Mr. Brougham, but those who have heard or read his speeches in the Irish House of Commons, and recollect how he lashed, as with a scourge of fire, the manager of the Government business in that House, will scarcely doubt that the will, and not the power, was wanting to put forth speeches of even more appalling force than those with which Mr. Brougham almost terrified the members of the English Legislature. There was a calm consciousness of strength about Mr. Plunkett, on important occasions, where some courageous step seemed necessary, that was very admirable. Upon one of the occasions just referred to, he undertook, what, perhaps, no other man in the House (except under the influence of personal feeling, which overleaps all thought of consequences,) would have ventured to attempt. He coolly, but peremptorily, interrupted the fiery orator, and in the very tempest and whirlwind of his passion, stopped him by an appeal to order. Mr. Brougham glared at him with a blaze of fury and astonishment streaming from his eyes, as a tiger may be supposed to do upon a lion, when the forest monarch comes between him and the prey upon which he is about to spring. There was a taunting bitterness of expression, which loudness could not reach, in the low conversational tone, in which he said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman seemed to have forgotten where he was—that, perhaps, he might have been accustomed to such interference in the Irish House of Commons, but in that House he should recollect that gentlemen were not to be interrupted. Who is there that cannot imagine how this bitterness of speech, and the sneering allusion to the scene of his youthful prowess, coming together, roused the indignation of Mr. Plunkett, and stirred, as with a sword, all the slumbering fire of his youth? He started up to battle with his adversary; but the Speaker, fearing, as he well might fear, the consequences that were likely to

ensue, interposed, and the belligerents were pacified. —*Dublin Literary Gazette.*

MR. BROUGHAM.—It appears from a statement made by Mr. Brougham in the course of his able and argumentative speech on the proposed reforms in the law, yesterday se'nnight, that he was offered the highest legal situation in the gift of the King, the Lord Chancellorship of course, about the time of the late Queen's trial, and refused it. In speaking of the calumnies with which he has been assailed, he said, in a very impressive manner, "I have lived to be reproached with being leagued with abuse; I have lived to be accused with being in a corrupt league with those who fatten by abuse; and the motive for that league is the more infamous as it is the more unfounded—namely, that I have formed that base and corrupt league for the purpose of obtaining high professional advancement and station. What! I who have been offered and have refused the highest judicial situation in the gift of the Sovereign! I, who at that very period engaged myself in doing that act, which, above all other acts, was calculated to prevent the possibility of such a proposition being made to me again; and this on grounds both personal and political! Was I affected by this slander? Did I hesitate or falter in the object I was in (in the exercise of a conscious feeling of duty) at that moment engaged in? Did those calumnies quicken or accelerate my efforts for the public welfare? No, I pursued that course I had marked out to myself, regardless of imputation or calumny.

Execution.—On the 58th ultimo, at Ennis, Mr. Cornyn, a gentleman of respectable family and connections was executed for setting fire to his own house, with which he conceived he had a right to do what he liked.

American Parliament.—The sittings of the Senate and House of Representatives are held in the forenoon;—through the means of some of Mr. Hamilton's friends, the Speaker did me the honor to order a chair for me within the bar.—The hall of the Representatives is handsome, and ornamented with a gentlemanly portrait of General Washington, behind the Speaker's chair; and the appearance of the members was quite as respectable as those of the House of Commons—which, however is not saying a great deal for them, the curmudgeon air being conspicuous in both. This is no fancy. I recollect being once in the lobby of the House of Commons with a friend from the country, who undertook to discriminate the Whigs and Tories by their appearance, and really it is surprising how accurate he was. The Elder Tories were, in general, gouty, and the young ones dandies; and all the Whigs were so far Mr. Gregors, that if they had not the red hair, they had the fierce look of that proscribed race. Perhaps you may be able to account for these distinctive characteristics. The proceedings of the House seem to be conducted pretty much like those of the House of Commons. The observations made on the bill then before it were judiciously expressed, with far less of speech-making than I had previously imagined would be the case; the subject was however not exciting, and yet upwards of one hundred and twenty members were present; but I should mention that a majority of all the members is, I was told, sufficient to constitute a House.—The appearance of the hall is very different from that of St. Stephen's Chapel. Instead of benches for close packing, the members occupy chairs, and each has an article like a pedestal at his elbow, with materials for writing on it. Every thing is highly respectable; but the old simplicity and picturesque features of the House of Commons, are more congenial with my notions of a legislative chamber.—The members are paid—not a whit purer, of course on that account.—*Letter in the New Monthly.*

(From ANGELO'S Reminiscences.)

Weltje, the Prince's cook at Carlton-house, was renowned for his eccentricities, and the capital feeds he gave his friends at his own house. He was a blunt man, with mighty little "respect for persons." Alderman Newham was one day dining at Carlton-house, when the Prince said, "Newham, don't you think there is a strange taste in the soup?" "It appears so to me, your Highness." "Send for Weltje." When Weltje made his appearance, the Prince observed, that the soup had a strange taste. Weltje called to one of the pages—"Give me de spoon," and putting it in the tureen, after tasting it several times, said, "Boh, boh, fish very goote," and immediately left the room, leaving the spoon on the table.

At Weltje's own house, after a splendid feast, and when all seemed over, came on a boar's head, of which he insisted on every person's partaking, exclaiming, while mixing up an elaborate sauce piquante—"By Gode, I vil make you all hungry again; two heads gomed to dis gonty, von for me, toder for de Queen, dat de Prince of Bronswick sent." To it the whole party went, as if appetite grew by what it fed on. It was a most jovial day—wines and fruits in abundance and all variety—comic songs from Munden, and Banti kissing him in ecstasy, &c., which Angelo concludes with calling the "feast of reason and the flow of soul."

Delpini, of comic memory, was a good deal employed at the Carlton-house fetes. The Prince, it seems, on one occasion, did not patronise Delpini's benefit, and the first opportunity that presented itself, he addressed the Prince, sans ceremonie—"Mistaro Prattice, you no come to my benefice, by gar me go to your papa's banche."

Old Grimaldi lodged in Holborn at the time of the riots in 1780. The mob passing, and hearing Grimaldi's name, and supposing him to be a papist, raised the cry of no popery, and were proceeding to violence, when Grimaldi, putting his head out of the window, and making his comical grimaces, cried out—"Gentlemen, in dis hose dere be no religion at all!" The mob were delighted, gave him three cheers, and left him undisturbed.

Old Slaughter's coffee-house was Angelo's usual resort to read the papers. "I once sat," he says, "near Sir William Chere, who had a very long nose, and was playing at backgammon with old General Brown; during this time, Sir William, who was a snuff-taker, was continually using his snuff-box, seldom making the application necessary to keep pace with his indulgence. Observing him leaning continually over the table, and being at the same time in a very bad humour with the game, the General said "Sir William, blow your nose." "Blow it yourself, 'tis as near you as me."

Angelo records one of Theodore Hook's best.—*Being fond of the arts*, and particularly of caricatures, I had by me a great number of Rowlandson's, to one of which I was puzzled to give a name. The subject was an old man at breakfast, seated near the fire; his gouty leg on a stool, and the kettle boiling over; the water is falling on his leg, and he is ringing the bell. The room door is open behind him, and a black servant is kissing the maid, who is bringing in the toast. I requested Theodore Hook to write a title to it, and he put, "chacun a son gout."

HOW TO CURE THE DISTRESS OF IRELAND.—Catch three or four hundred abscesses; bruise them in a mortar manufactured at St. Stephen's; and, if any thing can be squeezed from their pockets, apply it to the part affected; or take the same number, make it their interest to stay at home, and when they cool, (for they will be, at first, a little warm,) prove to them what may be done by benevolence and exertion.

QUICK RETORT.—The society of Prince is hazardous to their inferiors, from the difficulty of plying them either too little deference or too much. To flatter, without the appearance of intending to flatter, is the delicate point. "Zimmerman," said Frederick the Great, sourly, to the celebrated physician, "I suppose you have in your time helped many a man into the other world!" Zimmerman turned with the quick retort, "Not so many as your Majesty." The King stared at this freedom—"nor with so much honour to myself," happily continued the bowing physician.

BOSSUET.—The expression of Bossuet, to one who found him preparing one of his famous orations, with the head open on his table, is finely characteristic of the lofty and magnificent genius of the man. "I always have Homer beside me, when I make my sermons. I love to light my lamp at the sun!"

On the marriage of Lord Thynne with Miss Baring; presented by Sir Charles to the bride on the morning of her marriage:—

When scarce nine months have past, and folks begin
To stare and cry "how stout is Lady Thynne,"
This reason may be given for their staring—
That Ladies thin (Thynne) are always stout when bearing (Baring).

Arrangements are now making to form a railway between Liverpool and Birmingham, distance about 80 miles.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 11.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr. ROBINSON rose to bring forward his motion with respect to this colony. There was no colony possessing such advantages that had attained so little improvement. The policy of the Government seemed to have been to treat this island as a mere moveable fishery, and thus all that had a tendency to internal improvement was neglected. In support of his views the Hon. Member read a letter from Mr. Forbes, who had been formerly settled there, but was now Chief Justice of New South Wales. The trade of the island occupied from 8,000 to 10,000 seamen, and that was not to be disparaged or neglected. It should also be recollected that the colony was not a burden on the mother country, as it was able to support its own establishments. The fish caught was generally sent to the markets of the South of Europe, and the inferior quality to the West Indies—all in British vessels, and this also was to be taken into consideration. Another cause of complaint arose from the interruption given, and the exclusive privilege claimed by the French to the fishery, on the northern shores, from Cape John. The French enjoyed a right to fish there as early as the treaty of Utrecht, and that was confirmed by the treaty of Paris, in 1814. Now, from the migratory character of the piscatory species, the fish had abandoned what were formerly the best fishing stations, and the French would not permit our people to fish within their limits, although, as he contended, the right they had was only a permissive one. The Government had been applied to in 1829 on the subject, but had returned no answer; and upon his having applied, he learned the reason, which was, that they did not know how the article in the treaty of Paris, referring to this subject, was to be construed. Sir Thomas Cochrane, the Governor, had, however, told him that he thought, if proper inquiry were made, it would be found that the French could have no more than a permissive right, and his opinion coincided in this, which was material; for it would be strange if any nation could have an exclusive right to fish in seas and on shores, the dominion of which was in the Crown of Great Britain. He hoped that Ministers would at length determine to pay more attention to this unfortunate and neglected colony; that they would show the same zeal for the advancement of their fisheries which had been manifested both by the French and the Americans, both of whom had acted extensively on the principle of giving liberal bounties for the furtherance of that object. This appeared the more necessary now as a new rival to our fisheries had sprung up in the Danes and Norwegians, the former of whom had pushed this trade so far, and with such vigour, as to drive us out of the markets of the north of Spain. It should be borne in mind how little burdensome the Newfoundland colony had been to the mother country—it had fully supported its own civil establishment, and we had only been obliged to furnish its military defence. But, notwithstanding the increasing population and resources of this settlement, it had no domestic legislature; it had not within itself a competent authority to direct the formation even of a new road. It therefore, on these various grounds, became the duty of Government and that House to inquire into its interests, and study to promote its prosperity. He should, therefore, move that a Select Committee of that House be appointed to inquire into the state of Newfoundland.

Sir GEORGE MURRAY said that he should not detain the House long in alluding to the speech of the Hon. Member who had just sat down. While he felt most strongly the claims of the colony of Newfoundland to the consideration of Government and that House, he did not think it was necessary, in order to evince that feeling, to follow the Hon. Gentleman through the various topics to which he had addressed himself. The only question to consider was, whether such a case had been made as would induce that House to concede to the desires of the Hon. Member. It was idle to allude to the former condition of the fisheries, as derogatory to the national policy. They had been established, not for the purposes of colonization, but in order that they might be a nursery for the supply of seamen to the British Navy. In fact, for the more certain attainment of this object, any regular system of settlement had been discouraged. In spite of that policy, colonization had taken place until the population had arrived to the number of 80 or 90,000. Under these circumstances the old system had been abandoned—it would have been absurd to have persevered in it. He (Sir G. Murray) thought that the legislative measures of 1824, and which he had last year continued by a short Bill, could not be fairly impeached at present. If any new information respecting their operation should prove them in any respect defective, he should pledge himself to adopt proper expedients for their correction. Again, he most assuredly admitted that it was for the advantage of Newfoundland, as well as for any of our other colonies, that its productions should be permitted to enter foreign ports under as light a duty as possible. But was not that a constant subject of anxiety with Government? And could it be in any way promoted by a Committee such as the Hon. Member asked for? He thought not. If also there had been any misunderstanding respecting the Treaty of Paris, and the rights which it secured to France to fish off Newfoundland, that was a matter for arrangement between the two Governments. Could a Committee of that House enter into a discussion with the French Ministry respecting it? The same observation applied to the Treaty of Ghent. He (Sir G. M.) certainly saw no solid and sufficient grounds for establishing a Committee in accordance with the motion of the Hon. Member, but this he would say, that if that

Hon. Member, or any other in that House, would suggest any mode of dealing with the colonies, more consistent with their true interests than the one now pursued, he should be most happy to adopt it. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the agricultural interests of Newfoundland, it was part of the old system to discourage it also, but that, as he had remarked, had been abandoned, and it would now be fostered with as much attention as had been shown in any other part of our territories. While he felt, therefore, the most anxious desire to promote the welfare of the island of Newfoundland, he could not accede to the motion of the Hon. Member, as he could not make up his mind as to its utility or expediency.

Mr. BERNAL thought that the Colonial Department of Government was bound to provide a plan for the improvement of the colony, and not throw the responsibility of its welfare upon the House. For his part, he gave the Right Hon. Secretary credit for the best intentions, and if Government would give a pledge that they would settle the misunderstandings respecting the French treaty, and make the other subjects, introduced to their attention, the object of their special consideration, he should recommend his Hon. Friend to withdraw his motion.

Mr. LABOUCHERE considered that Government had shown great apathy and procrastination respecting the interests of Newfoundland; he should, therefore, recommend the Hon. Member to persevere in his motion.

Mr. PONSONBY supported the motion. Mr. HUME thought that a Committee could institute most useful inquiries in this case. The time came when some of the colonists ought to be appointed as Council to the Governor, which would be a relief. He dissented from the opinion expressed by the Hon. Mover, that the House had no sympathy with the colonies. No—but if we were to have colonies, we ought to put them in the situation of governing themselves. They should not be kept up to benefit this or that individual. They ought to be enabled to govern themselves, and to pay their own expenses. This was the third time the Hon. Gentleman had brought on this question for a Committee—let him persist in his motion, if he had only six in the House to join him. It was by pressing a good case upon the Government that any good could be got of them. He did not see why the Right Hon. Gentleman could not give the Committee.

Sir GEORGE MURRAY said that the Governor of the colony had been put in possession of the fullest information by his own predecessor.

Mr. WARBURTON said the encouragement of this branch of fishing would give benefit not only to the colony, but the various manufactures in this country, even in the very-tackling required by the fisheries.

Mr. ROBINSON, in reply, said the objection of the Right Hon. Gentleman to his motion was only to a point of form; but he gave no answer to the case made out. There was now the best means of getting evidence for a Committee, if the Right Hon. Gentleman would accede to the appointment of one; the Chief Justice of the colony, and other intelligent persons officially employed in the colony, being at present in Scotland, and from these a body of evidence could be got with the greatest ease, and laid before the House in a few days. Notwithstanding the recommendation of the Hon. Member for Roches, he would press his motion, unless he got an assuance from Government that they would take this subject up early next Session.

The gallery was then cleared for a division, and the numbers, we understood, were—

For the motion..... 29
Against it..... 82
Majority against the motion... 53

List of the Minority of 29, who voted for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the State of the Island of Newfoundland.

Althorp, Lord	Graham, Sir James	Stewart, Sir M. S.
Baring, Francis	Hume, Joseph	Thomson, C. P.
Barnard, Thomas	Jephson, C. D. O.	Uxbridge, Lord
Bernal, R.	Lamb, Hon. G.	Warburton, Henry
Bright, Henry	Lester, Benjamin	Ward, John
Brougham, Henry	Marshall, John	Whitmore, W. W.
Clements, Lord	O'Connell, Dan.	Wyvil, Mark
Dawson, Alex.	Peasey, General	Tellers.
Dennisson, E.	Ponsonby, Hon. W.	Labouchere, Henry
Ebrington, Lord	Protheroe, E.	Robinson, G. R.
Gordon, Robert	Rice, T. S.	

The Newfoundlanders.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) June 17, 1830.

We have had, on more than one occasion, to complain of the neglect with which our important colony has been treated by the Parent Government, and, unfortunately, another proof is now furnished us corroborative of this opinion. In our columns to-day will be found the report of the debate in the House of Commons, on the 11th May last, upon Mr. ROBINSON'S motion for a Committee to inquire into the state of Newfoundland, which, as usual, was negatived by a large majority. It gives us, however, sincere satisfaction to remark, that the minority on the question is composed of some of the most celebrated and talented men in the House—whose hosts in themselves—from whose powerful advocacy much good may, in future, be augured.—That there exists a determined resolution, on the part of our rulers, to oppose all inquiry into Newfoundland affairs, is, we think, but too apparent; and it therefore now remains with the people, whether they will longer continue to be passive spectators of the lumbag and insulting drama represented every session at St. Stephens, or whether they will shake off the unaccountable apathy that has stolen over them, and loudly and firmly demand the only remedy applica-

ble as a panacea for our existing grievances. When any attempt is made to investigate into our affairs, we are told—and by those, too, from whom we should have least expected it—that further time must elapse before the merits or defects of the present system can be pointed out—that four or five years' experience is insufficient for the Judges of our Courts to come to a just conclusion on so important a matter;—aye, and we will affirm, that precisely in the same situation will things remain for ever, unless the people of Newfoundland assume an attitude of determination, and unanimously resolve to be no longer trifled with. As long as we, ourselves, continue inactive, and bear our yoke without murmur or complaint, so long, certainly, have Ministers some reason to infer that we live satisfied and contented under our present anomalous Government;—but when we have so many examples before us of the good effects resulting from Constitutional agitation, and petitioning Parliament, again and again, until redress was obtained, are they not great inducements for us to adopt similar modes of proceeding, with every prospect of success? It is at least worth the trial.—While we admire and feel grateful to Mr. ROBINSON for his exertions on behalf of this country, surely it is due to him to second his efforts and strengthen his statements by such documents and facts as we should have in our power to furnish him with; otherwise, it is most unreasonable to suppose he will continue the same strenuous advocate he has hitherto been for the people of Newfoundland, unless a corresponding anxious feeling for inquiry and reform be equally displayed on their part.—It would appear from the correspondence between His Excellency the Governor and the Colonial Office, relative to the Judicature and Fishery acts—ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. ROBINSON—that the opposition to agitating the question in the House had its origin in this country; and it is also remarkable that His Excellency's first letter is dated only a few days previous to the public meeting held in this town, at which petitions against further taxation by the Imperial Parliament, and for a local legislature, were adopted with scarcely a dissentient.—Notwithstanding all this, we are firmly of opinion, that His Excellency would never think of frustrating the wishes of the people, or throwing the slightest obstacle in the way of their obtaining whatever they should, upon mature deliberation, unanimously determine to be the most effectual remedy for their wants and necessities;—and, we are confident, that at no former period did less difference of opinion prevail in the community upon this important subject. It is every day becoming more and more obvious that all our political distinctions must at last merge in a local legislature. Our most strenuous efforts therefore should be directed to its attainment—for, without such an establishment—without a local power—without giving the people a control in the distribution of our ample revenue—little good can be expected to be done here—we shall remain as we are, "neither at sea or on shore." We have more to say on this subject at another time.

The Commercial Society of this town have resolved to entertain their President, THOMAS HOLDSWORTH BROOKING, Esq., who intends, shortly, to proceed for England, at a dinner, on the 1st July.—We understand, also, that Mr. BROOKING has accepted an invitation to a public dinner on the 8th July.

A mercantile friend has kindly handed us the following extract from the London Globe, of the 17th May, received by Mr. Drawbridge, of Trinity, who passed this port yesterday evening, in the Brig *Dolphin*, 27 days from Poole, bound to Trinity:—

We have very great pleasure in stating that the favourable accounts of the King's health, which have circulated for the last two days, are fully confirmed, and that the physicians are at length enabled to announce an alteration in the symptoms of his Majesty's disorder. Our private information does not allow us to indulge sanguine hopes; but it is quite certain that the change which has taken place is of a decisive nature, as regards the cause of alarm which existed on Friday. We have heard that the punctures have exhibited a disposition to heal; and if this be true, the fact may be considered of a very gratifying nature, as it shows the power of his Majesty's constitution. The following is this day's bulletin:—

"Windsor Castle, May 17.
"The King has passed a good night. His Majesty's symptoms are alleviated."—Signed as usual.

Arrived on Sunday last, H. M. S. *Champion*, Capt. SCOTT; and, yesterday, H. M. B. *Manly*, Lieut. BISHOP;—both from Halifax.

ARRIVALS.—In H. M. S. *Champion*, from Halifax, Charles D. Archibald, Esq., Clerk of the Supreme Court, Mr. James Tobin, Jun., and Mr. Jackson, Medical Staff.—In the *Cabinet*, from Waterford, Mrs. Dillon and Mr. John O'Mara.

DEPARTURE.—In the *Sylph*, for Cork, Mr. Jennings.

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. F. H. Cartwright, Mr. JOHN WYATT, to Miss CATHERINE WYSE, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Peter Wyse, shipwright;—all of this place.

At Crocker's Cove, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, by the Rev. N. Devereux, Mr. EDWARD HANRAHAN, of Monquitto, to MARY, daughter of Mr. Felix McCarthy, of the former place.—*Conception-Bay Mercury*, June 11.

Died, in this town on Monday evening last, NICHOLAS JOHN, the infant son of Mr. William Dalton, of Carbonear. The death of this child was remarkably sudden and extraordinary. He was seized with a convulsive fit, on the above evening, and expired, in his nurse's arms, in a few minutes afterwards. He had been, previously, in apparent good health.

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

ENTERED.
JUNE 10.—Schooner *Lively*, Roddam, Sydney; 78 M. shingles, 5 M. lumber, 17 chaldrons coal, 15 tubs butter. Schooner *Youngest*, Hurreau, Chamoque; 25 M. board, 7 M. shingles.
12.—Schooner *Perseverance*, Henderson, Miramichi; 40 M. board and plank, 4 M. staves, 10 M. shingles.
14.—Brig *Agencia*, Darrell, Bermuda; 83 punchs rum, 22 punchs molasses, 3 hhd. 30 tierces 13 bris. sugar. Brig *Kate*, Figgitt, Antigua; 105 punchs molasses, 55 punchs rum, 10 tierces 17 bris. sugar.
Brig *Herald*, Tatem, Demerara; 17 hhd. 1 brl. sugar, 5 punchs rum, 73 punchs molasses.
Brig *Mary* and *Betty*, Pitts, Ross; 34 casks porter, 2 cases hats, 66 passengers.
Brig *Balclutha*, George, Oporto; 400 hhd. salt, 50 boxes lemons and oranges, 7 hhd. 16 qr. casks 49 small casks 150 cases port wine.
15.—Brig *Cabinet*, Plan, Waterford; 34 bris. 211 half bris. pork, 1 cask ham, 80 casks beer, 49 boxes soap and candles, 100 passengers.
Schooner *Stag*, Champion, Bristol; 30 tons coals, 16 kegs powder, 100 boxes raisins, 24 drums figs, 1 hhd. hams, 1000 bricks, and sundry merchandise.
Schooner *Champion*, Blackaller, Liverpool; 12 tons coals, 92 tons salt, 50 boxes soap, and sundries.
Schooner *Five Sisters*, M'Donald, Antigonish; 30 M. lumber, 60 M. shingles, 4 head of cattle.
Schooner *Augusta Ann*, Williams, Bermuda; 16 punchs rum, 16 hhd. sugar, 5 casks shrub.
16.—Schooner *Courier*, Girroir, Antigonish; 8 head of oxen, 12 M. board, 50 M. shingles, 3 bris. beef.
Schooner *Loon*, Cann, Sydney; 1300 bushels potatoes, 32 sheep.
Schooner *Abeona*, Neal, St. Andrew's; 34 M. board, 30 M. shingles, 6 brl. glass.
Brig *Piscator*, Parker, Oporto; 360 hhd. salt, 3 boxes oranges, 2 bags corks.

CLEARED.
JUNE 10.—Schooner *Esperance*, Lubert, Arichat; ballast.
11.—Schooner *Christy*, Campbell, P. E. Island; 3 punchs rum, 3 punchs molasses, and sundry merchandise.
Ship *Dove*, Lemonard, Miramichi; ballast.
12.—Brig *Vittoria*, Elder, Greenock; 28,166 gallons seal oil, 1500 seal skins.
Schooner *Jane* and *Sarah*, White, Barbados; 1000 qtls. fish.
Schooner *Reliance*, Elmes, Greenock; 1,887 gallons oil, 350 qtls. fish.
14.—Brig *Sylph*, Underhill, Cork; 26,436 gallons seal oil, 5000 seal skins.
Schooner *Felix*, Mermaid, Quebec; 1859 qtls. fish.
Schooner *Albion*, Lowton, Figueria; 1600 qtls. fish.
16.—Schooner *Honora*, Richardson, Quebec; 76 punchs rum, 3 pipes 8 hds. wine, 8 hhd. 5 tierces sugar.
Brig *Mars*, Gibson, Quebec; 2 pipes brandy.
Brig *Nile*, Westray, Buctush; ballast.
Brig *Frances Russell*, Dill, Grenada; 1260 qtls. fish, 20 bundles hoops.
Schooner *Maria Catherine*, Gurest, Quebec; 60 punchs rum, 2602 seal skins, &c.
Brig *Eliza*, Ward, St. Andrew's; 400 hhd. salt.

Arrived, last night, the Brig *Lady Douglas*, 34 days from Ross.

The barque *Mansfield*, Thomas Brown, master, from Bristol, bound to Quebec, with a general cargo, was lost at Flint Island, Cape Breton, on the 31st May;—crew saved. It was expected that part of the cargo would be saved.

Captain Barnaby, of the *Idas*, at Halifax from Demerara, reports that on the 28th May lat. 33 3, long. 63 34, he fell in with 3 boats containing crew and passengers, (24 in number,) of Ship *Boston*, of Boston, from Charleston, bound to Liverpool, G. B. with a load of cotton, which Ship, on the night of the 26th was set on fire by lightning, and totally destroyed. Among the passengers was Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin.—A young Lady, (a Miss Boag,) had died 4 hours after leaving the wreck.—On the 30th the *Idas* fell in with a Brig bound to Boston, which relieved Captain B. of his charge.

SHIPWRECK.—The Brig *Kelton*, Captain Revelly, 35 days from Cork, for St. John N. B. with 175 passengers, was wrecked at little Fort Le Bear, on the morning of the 1st inst. in a fog, and 12 persons including the Doctor, and 1st and 2nd mate, unfortunately lost, by the swamping of the boat.—*Halifax Journal*, June 7.

The Brig *Nelly*, of South Shields, bound to Quebec, ran on shore, lately, in a fog, about five miles to the Westward of Cape Chapeau Rouge, and became a total wreck.—The master and crew were saved, and brought to this port yesterday.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

JOHN KENT,

20 BARRELS Irish Pork,
10 Barrels Pigs' Heads,
A quantity of Hams,
70 Tierces Strangman's Porter,
10 Feather Beds,
2 Boxes Mould Candles,
40 Ditto Dipt Ditto,
5 Casks assorted Glass Ware,
5 Boxes long-tipt Pipes,
5 Ditto short Ditto,
5 Ditto Tin,
10 Pieces Irish Linen, warranted unmix'd with Cotton, and grass bleached,
4 Boxes Window Glass,
2 Cases Hats,
6 Boxes Raisins,
1 Pipe Cognac Brandy,
1 Ditto Holland Gin,
5 Hampers superior Cheshire Cheese,
5 Bales, containing 50 Reams Writing Paper,
4 Ditto, containing 40 Ditto Wrapping Ditto.
Credit given until October to Solvent Purchasers above-15l.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
Abraham Le Messurier,
10 HOGSHEADS Excellent Quebec Ale,
5 Half-hogsheads Ditto Ditto,
13 Half-barrels Quebec Corned Beef, made up
for family use,
5 Barrels prime and Cargo Beef,
4 Kegs Souff,
1 Cwt. Cheese. June 17.

THE SALE

OF THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE
Lieut.-Colonel Vigoreux,
WILL BE CONTINUED
THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,
And will be Sold as near as possible in the following order—

1 SLEIGH and Harness,
2 Side Saddles,
Hacking Saddles and Bridles,
Bear Skins, &c. &c.
3 Sofas, 11 Chairs,
2 Carpets, 1 Hearth Rug,
1 Pier Glass,
Fenders, Fire Irons, Plate Warmer,
2 Bedsteads and Curtains,
2 Sets Window Curtains,
1 Feather Bed, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses, Pal-
liasses, and Bedding,
1 Set Dish Covers,
And all the Kitchen Utensils.

N. B.—Purchasers at Tuesday's Sale are re-
quested to take the Articles away before the Sale
commences this day.

J. BRINE, } Administrators.
J. CLIFT, }

June 17.

Notices.

THE
Schooner SAMUEL
WILL SAIL FOR
LIVERPOOL,
On MONDAY, the 21st June.

She has room for about 10 tons of Oil, on
Freight.—Apply to
June 17. **SAMUEL CODNER.**

ALL Persons having demands upon the Estate
of the Right Rev. Doctor THOMAS SCAL-
LAN, of the County Wexford, in Ireland, but late
Roman Catholic Bishop, of St. John's, Newfound-
land, deceased, are requested to present the same
duly attested, within six months from the date here-
of; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are
hereby required to make immediate payment to
THOS. H. BROOKING,
Sole Executor.

St. John's, June 10, 1830.

To be Let.

For such number of years as may be agreed on,
and immediate possession given.

A Commodious STORE, 28 feet long by 19 feet
wide, with the use of a WHARF, adjoining
the Premises of Messrs. John Dunscomb & Co.
Apply to
May 6. **WILLIAM HOGAN.**

For WATERFORD.

To Sail about the 12th instant,

The
Brig Invulnerable,
M. PHELAN, Master;
She has room for a few tons on FREIGHT, and has
excellent accommodations for PASSENGERS.
The above vessel, with the Maria and the new
first-class Brig Cabinet, will sail as early as possi-
ble the ensuing Summer from the ports of CORK
and WATERFORD; and every facility will be
afforded to persons wishing to secure Passages for
their friends from Ireland by
June 3. **PATRICK MORRIS.**

On Sale.

SEED POTATOES.

Now Landing,

AND
FOR SALE
AT THE WHARF OF
William & Henry Thomas,
150 Barrels
POTATOES.

June 17.

Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY

The 1st July next,
The undermentioned valuable
Landed Property,

In Fee Simple,

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF **GEORGE
GADEN, Esq.,** LATE OF ST. JOHN'S, MER-
CHANT, DECEASED—

The SALE to commence at 11 o'clock in the
forenoon, at Lot No. 1; and the several other
Lots will be Sold in succession upon the respec-
tive Premises, with the exception of Lot 4,
which will be Sold at the Office of the Subscri-
ber, immediately after the Sale of Lot 3.

LOT 1.—Those several pieces of GARDEN
GROUND situate on the East side of the road
leading from the town towards King's Bridge,
leased to MICHAEL ALLEN and WM. QUIN, for
the term of 21 years, from the 20th October,
1819, at the yearly rent of 20l. Sterling, payable
half yearly.

LOT 2.—One fourth-part share and interest in those
Water-side PREMISES situate on the South side
of Water-street, (bounded on the East by Mr.
PATRICK MORRIS's premises, and on the West
by Mr. TIMOTHY HOGAN's premises,) leased to
GEORGE D. RYAN, for the term of 21 years,
from the 10th October, 1818, at the yearly rent,
for the whole of the said Premises, 50l. Sterling.
These premises are now occupied by Mr. KENT.

LOT 3.—All that DWELLING-HOUSE and
GROUND situate on the North side of Water-
street, and immediately to the Eastward of Mr.
JAMES STEWART's Dwelling-house, leased to
WM. DEARIN for the term of 20 years, from the
25th October, 1819, at the yearly rent, for the
first 14 years, 20l., and for the remaining 6 years,
28l. Sterling. These premises are at present
occupied by Mrs. DEARIN.

LOT 4.—All that FISHING-ROOM situate on the
South side of the harbour of St. John's, and im-
mediately to the West of BULLEY & JOB's pre-
mises, leased to THOMAS DOLLARD for the term of
21 years, from the 20th October, 1821, at the
yearly rent, for the first 10 years, 10l.; the next
5 years, 15l.; and for the remaining 6 years, 20l.
Sterling.

LOT 5.—All those Water-side PREMISES, consist-
ing of a Dwelling-house, Shop, Counting-house,
Cellars, Stores, and Wharf, situate on the South
side of Water-street, near the premises of REN-
NIE, STUART & Co., leased to WM. HART
GADEN, for 21 years, from the 25th October,
1828, at the yearly rent of 80l. Sterling, optional
to the Lessee to surrender to the Lessor the
said Premises, on giving, previous to the deter-
mination of each and every year, Six Month's
Notice, in writing, of his intention so to do.—
Rent payable half yearly.

LOT 6.—All those DWELLING-HOUSES, with
the GARDENS in front and rear thereof, situate
on the North side of Duckworth-street, and im-
mediately West of the Dwelling-house in which
Mrs. EMMA GADEN resides, leased to JAMES
FITZGERALD, for 21 years, from the 20th Oct.
1811, at the yearly rent of 12l. 10s. Sterling.

LOT 7.—All that DWELLING-HOUSE and GAR-
DEN GROUND, situate on the East side of the
road leading from Duckworth-street to Casey's
Farm, at present occupied by WILLIAM WOODS,
under a memorandum of agreement for Lease for
21 years from 26th, March, 1820. Rent for first
8 years 8l., next 8 years 16l., and remainder of
term 21l. currency.

LOT 8.—All that PLANTATION, or FARM, on
which there is a Dwelling-house, situate on the
South-west of the road leading from Duckworth-
street to Monday's Pond, near Casey's Farm, at
present occupied by THOMAS BURKE, a tenant at
will, at a rent of 25l. Sterling, from the 21st Octo-
ber, 1828.

LOT 9.—The HOUSE in which Mrs. GADEN now
resides, with the GARDENS and GROUNDS
in front and rear thereof, the same being under
lease to JAMES BLAIKIE, Esq. for the term of 10
years, from the 1st day of May, 1826, at the an-
nual rent of 30l. currency; certain parts of the
said House being reserved for the use and occu-
pation of the said Mrs. Gaden.

LOT 10.—That piece of unoccupied Ground on the
South side of Duckworth-street, immediately in
front of the last mentioned Lot, measuring in front
by the said street 60 feet, and 8 feet wide.

Particulars may be known on application to
GEORGE LILLY,
Attorney of EMMA GADEN,
Administratrix to the Es-
tate of the late GEORGE
GADEN.

June 10.

On Sale.

Now Landing

ON THE WHARF OF THE SUBSCRIBER,
From the Brig Experiment, from St. Vincent
and Bermuda;

100 Puncheons fine-flavoured RUM,
20 Puncheons Ditto MOLASSES,
12 Hogsheads good quality SUGAR.

Which will be Sold at reasonable prices in barter,
and on a credit for Cullage Fish.

BENJAMIN I WILLIAMS.

June 17.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE BRITISH-BUILT

Brig MINERVA,

Burthen 184 Tons.

Apply to
WISE, BAKER & HOWARD.

June 10.

On Sale.

BY

Benjamin I. Williams,

Received per Brigs Agnorina, Herald and Ex-
periment from St. Vincent, Demerara and Ber-
muda,

234 PUNCHEONS RUM,

175 Puncheons MOLASSES,

32 Hogsheads, } SUGARS.
30 Tierces, }
13 Barrels. }

June 17.

NOW LANDING

From the Schooners Felix and Marie Catherine,
from Quebec,

AND FOR SALE BY

Robinson & Brooking,

900 Barrels prime PORK,

178 Bags good BISCUIT,

3,120 Pieces STAVES.

June 3.

JUST IMPORTED,

Per Frances Mary from Waterford, and Junius
from Liverpool,

AND FOR SALE BY

Doyle and Lawler,

PRIME Mess PORK, in barrels and half-bl.,
made up for family use,
English HAMS, of most delicious flavour,
Cured by Hamilton, Rawlinson & Co.

May 27.

The Subscriber

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

In addition to other late importations,
Per Brig Grand Turk, Schooners Jane & Sarah
and Warwick and Sloop Devonshire from Dem-
erara, Trinidad, St. Vincent, and Bermuda,

AND FOR SALE,

ON MODERATE TERMS,

229 PUNS. MOLASSES,

92 Ditto RUM,

16 Hogsheads } SUGARS.
89 Barrels }

BENJAMIN I. WILLIAMS.

May 27.

BY

Rendell & Mortimer,

IMPORTED THIS SPRING,

HAMBURG Pork, Butter,
Lancashire and Westphalia Hams,
Devonshire Ale and Cider,
Irish Porter, in tierces and half-tierces,
Port Wine, in barrels of three dozen each,
Cognac Brandy, Sicilian and Fayal Wine,
New Hemp Cordage, of all sizes,
Oakum, Pitch, and Stockholm Tar,
Varnish, Paints, Linseed Oil, and Spirits Turpentine,
Cod and Caplin Seines, of various dimensions,
Mackerel and Herring Nets,
No. and Flat Canvass,
Lines and Twines, of different sorts,
Earthenware in crates,
Soap, Candles, Nails,
Hide and Butt Leather, Calf Skins, Bazils, Crops,
and Kid Leather,
Several Casks well-assorted Shoes,
Hake, Bank, Large and Middle-quarter, and Squid
Hooks,
Flushings, Blanketings, Swanskins, Serges,
Broad and Narrow Cloths,
Carpeting, Blankets, and Cotton Goods,
Tin Wares, Window Glass,
Anchors and Grapnels,
And a variety of other articles.

Also,

Lisbon and Liverpool SALT.

June 3.

BY

Henderson, Bland & Co.

SUPERFINE fine, and middlings Flour,

Indian Meal,

Caroline Rice in tierces,

25 Puncheons Rum in bond,

Negrohead Tobacco in kegs and half-kegs,

Soap, Candles,

Salmon Nets, 50 fathoms long, 42 meshes deep, 6
inch mesh,

Cordage, Hausline, Marline, Hambro' Line,

Oakum, Flat and No. Canvass,

Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Ochre, Blue Paint,

Sheathing Paper, Lead,

An Iron Octagon Grating, for a Ship's Skylight,

A Ship's Long Boat and Four-oared Gig,

290 Very choice Yorkshire Hams,

150 Dozen Men's, Women's, and Children's strong
Shoes, of Scotch manufacture, which will be Sold
low to wholesale purchasers.

May 27.

On Sale.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

The

Brig CONCORD,

Of Waterford,

Now lying at the Upper Wharf of Messrs. JAMES
STEWART & Co.—The mode of payment will be
made easy to a good purchaser.—Apply to
June 10. **HUNTERS & Co.**

JUST LANDED,

From the Brig Arno,

AND

FOR SALE

BY

JOHN CUSACK,

PRIME Pork, in barrels,
Davis & Strangman's Porter,

Ale in half-tierces,

Soap in boxes,

Glassware in small packages,

Prime Hams,

Pigs' Heads in barrels,

Pipes in boxes,

Sole Leather, Calf Skins,

Cork old Whiskey, by the gallon,

2 Casks Shoes, sold cheap by the dozen pair,

Bottled Porter, in packages containing from 3 to 4
dozen each,

2d Quality Butter,

Fish and Oil taken in payment.

June 10.—3+

RICHARD HOWLEY

HAS RECENTLY IMPORTED,

Per Arrow, from LONDON, Quebec Packet, Pilot,
and Junius, from LIVERPOOL,

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT
OF FASHIONABLE AND USEFUL

GOODS,

WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE

On Moderate Terms—Viz. :—

PRINTED Cottons, Muslins, Calicoes,

Linen and Cotton Bedtick, White Drill,

Indigo and Logwood, Whitney Flushings,

Swanskin Flannels, Serges, and Green Baize,

Cotton and Linen Check,

Striped Shirt Cottons, Cotton Shirts,

White and Spotted Guernsey Frocks,

Patent, Steam Power-loom and Sovereign Shirtings,

Whitney Blankets, Counterpanes,

Imperial, Wilton, and Mottled Hearth Rugs,

Ladies' Corsets, Black Silk Velvet,

Black and Fancy Bandanoes, Turban Checks,

Plain and Twilled Bombazets,

Black Bombasins, Striped Mitts,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's white, black, and coloured
Kid Gloves,

Gentlemen's London fashionable Waterproof Hats,

Ladies' Imperial Tortoise-shell, Braid, and Side
Combs,

A variety of Ribbons, Stay and Boot Laces,

Clothes, Hair, Sweeping, Hearth, Shoe, and Scrub-
bing Brushes,

Chinese Parasols, Cotton and Gingham Umbrellas,

Seamen's Covered Hats and South-westerns,

Single and Double Gloucester Cheese,

Assorted Earthenware in Crates,

Long tipped and short Pipes in Boxes,

Mould and dipped Candles,

Best Coaker double-thread Canvass and Russia Flats,

A variety of Charts, Quadrants, Telescopes, Paral-
lel Rules, Gunter Scales, Dividers, Ships' Brass,

Azimuth, and Amplitude Compasses, Ships' and
Boats' Wood Ditto, Green and Red Ensigns,

Union Jacks, Bunting of various colours, and
various other Nautical Apparatus.

An extensive and useful assortment of Hardware,

viz.—Nails from 1 to 7 inch, Pumtpacks, Scup-
pernails, Sparrowbills, Sprigs and Brass Truck-
nails, Sheet Copper, Composition Nails, Caststeel,
Whip, Cross-cut and Hand Saws, Sealing Guns,
Gun Flints, Fish Beams, Small Beams, Scales
and Weights, Brass and Wire Fenders, Polished
Fire Irons, Brass Knockers, Patent, Bottling and
Common Beer Cocks, Metal Fountains, Boilers,
Kettles and Saucepans, Camp Ovens, Bake Pots,
Toasting Forks, Cooks' Ladles, Flesh Forks,
Clasp Knives, Knives and Forks, Carvers, Cork-
screws, Nutcrackers, Butchers' Steels, Scythes,
Grass Hooks, assorted Tinware, Japan Trays and
Waiters, and a general assortment of Carpenters'
and Coopers' Tools, warranted of the best manu-
facture.

1 Handsome Plated Set of Castors, and Liquor
Stand to match,

1 Superb Ditto Ditto, and Ditto Silver gadrooned,

2 Pair of elegant Plated Candlesticks, with Snuffers,
&c., to match.

With a variety of other Goods.

N. B.—Fish, Oil, or Cash, taken in payment.

ALSO, ON HAND,

Prime Hamburgh Pork,

Rum, Molasses, and Sugar,

12 a 14 Tons Pale Seal Oil,

400 Quintals Labrador Fish,

20 Tons Fir Oil Casks,

600 Bundles Trinity-bay Hoops.

June 10.



Boris' Corner.

SONG.

"SHE OF PEERLESS GREEN;"
Sung at a dinner given on St. Patrick's Day, in Kingston, U. C.

(Composed by THOMAS DALTON, Esq.)

Studded with gems of richest hues,
Europa's seas are seen;
But none their splendour more diffuse
Than she of peerless green.

Her sons so brave! her daughters fair!
None fairer e'er were seen;
If any gem's beyond compare,
'Tis she of peerless green.

As Star that glimmer'd in the East,
With radiance serene,
With sacred fire illumed each breast,
So she of peerless green.

Has warned each heart in freedom's cause,
Whose torch aloft's now seen;
That man returns to nature's laws,
Is due to her in green.

May Rose and Thistle ne'er be found,
Without Shamrock between;
They'd droop and wither if not bound,
With her of peerless green.

Now fill the glass with sparkling wine,
The brightest ever seen;
In Nectar, as we toast the Nine,
We'll toast the Isle so green.

A VISIT TO LORD BYRON IN ITALY.

FROM A COMMUNICATION IN THE COURT JOURNAL BY A LADY OF RANK.

Some persons have spoken highly of Lord Byron's powers of conversation, whilst others have maintained that they were nothing extraordinary. Without adopting either of these opinions, I may be permitted to observe, that the Noble Poet might not in an hour or a minute be able to ingratiate himself, nor would he prove either amiable or amusing to the ordinary routine of dialogists. For my own part, I found Lord Byron very unequal at times, in familiar rejoinders, and frequently off his guard. I regret only being able to describe so inadequately what, in my own mind, excited the greatest admiration; and in reading over what remains of these fugitive conversations, I have curtailed or effaced many passages, because they represent too feebly, and in some cases, even disfigure the expressions which so much charmed me. It is quite impossible even to guess at his style of conversation by such scraps of questions and answers, without the look and without the action which gave them life and light.

LORD BYRON'S "MONKS" OF THE SKULL.

I frankly confessed to Lord Byron what ridiculous ideas had been awakened in my mind by Madame Giuciol's blood, which he had brought into his library, and we laughed together heartily at the many extraordinary reports gone abroad about his Lordship, to which just such trifling circumstances had given rise.

"These reports," said he, "come principally from England; they will make the success of my 'Memoirs,' as I shall attach to each of them the signification of every separate enigma of my life.—You have, for instance, perhaps heard that I drank human blood from the skulls of the dead, in imitation of my Danish ancestors in the palace of Odin. I will tell you the origin of this absurd story:—A skull, in a perfect state of conservation, had been found by the gardener of Newstead Abbey in one of the cellars of the old chapel. I had the top sawn ingeniously off, without leaving any thing which can be considered as at all disgusting or hideous in a skull, or, I would rather say, in this human face, to which Milton has applied the term 'divine,' but which, when stripped of its frail covering, will, I fear, no longer bear comparison with the image of the Divinity. A handsome silver rim and handle completed this goblet, which, but for the inscription I had had engraved on it, might have passed for ivory. When I entertained my friends at Newstead Abbey, this goblet was introduced at dessert, and we passed it round filled with excellent claret, which diffused its spirit amongst all of us. The workman, however, whom I employed to fashion and finish this skull, was summoned before the clergyman of the parish, who read him a severe lecture upon the subject of the profanation of which he had been guilty. Afterwards I invited this pious pastor to one of our banquets. Like a true prebendary of the Church of England, he was punctual to the hour appointed, and when thirsty, we offered him wine out of this profane goblet. I declare to you that he drank freely, without making any faces, more than a bottle of my very best wine; indeed, if we had pressed him, he would have made one of our most holy order of the skull."

"What was this order, then?" I asked Lord Byron.

The noble poet answered that "it was an order founded by himself, and composed of twelve members, admitted to the privilege of drinking out of this famous cup. I was the President and Grand Master," continued his Lordship, "and I regulated the statutes and the costume, which latter consisted simply of a black gown. My 'Memoirs' will disclose the statutes, amongst which it will be seen that

the vow of chastity was not required of the knights of this sable order.

LORD BYRON'S PAGE.

It was about this time that I was a successful man with women; but I was in this even sometimes unfortunate; for although the women were all mad for me, yet they made me pay dearly for my easy conquests, by endeavouring to get the upper hand of me. As Lady _____ has told you her secrets, you must have heard that tyranny makes me as rebellious in love as in politics. But I have been acquainted with other despots in petticoats besides her Ladyship. I became latterly as much frightened at the petticoat of a woman as a school-boy is at the rod of the schoolmaster; and once the beautiful Miss G_____ having fallen desperately in love with me, I declared I would only attach myself to her, and gratify her caprice upon condition that she would accompany me every where in the dress of a page. She accepted the terms; Miss G_____ passed nearly a year with me in this disguise. Poor Miss G_____! the remembrance of her tragical death still haunts me."

I earnestly requested Lord Byron to gratify my curiosity, and relate to me this adventure of his youth; and he consented. As I am not sufficiently certain to be able to remember his own exact expressions, so as to make him the narrator, I regret being obliged to speak of his Lordship here in the third person.

Miss G_____ lived with Lord Byron nearly a year—page in the day, woman at night. Attentive, tender, and sincere in her love and attachment, she, perhaps, hoped that wedlock might some day restore her to the world. This secretly-entertained illusion, combined with a character naturally gay, completely blinded this young lady to the real state of her case. She had left in London a father in but middling circumstances, and to whom every fortnight she afforded pecuniary assistance. At length some indiscreet friend wrote to her to say that this forsaken father, in a moment of despair, had shot himself.—Could it be the consequence of his embarrassed affairs, or on account of his dishonoured daughter? Miss G_____ unfortunately harboured this latter idea, but she said nothing to Lord Byron, who, remarking that she now often avoided him, and occupying herself in writing, at length succeeded in surprising her, and discovering her secret.

Miss G_____ had determined to poison herself, and had written her declaration to that effect, in order that after her death no one might be accused or implicated therein. Lord Byron now caused her to be watched, and having possessed himself of the poisonous powder she had procured, substituted in its place one of completely an innocent nature. One evening Miss G_____ affected more than usual gaiety, and pretended to go sleep calmly by the side of her lover, who, being aware that she thought she had swallowed that very day the draught which was to consign her to the other world, was hoping to laugh the next morning at her unexpected awakening after a sleep which she fully expected would be her last. Lord Byron, however, had no reason for not indulging in sleep himself; but what was his anxiety and distress of mind at dawn of morning, to be able no where to find Miss G_____! The letter which announced her fatal determination was upon the table. Doubtless, thought his Lordship, convinced that the fatal fluid is circulating in her veins, she must have absented herself to avoid shocking me with the first sight of her as a corpse—but she will return restored even by her own attempt; and with this hope, Lord Byron became more composed. Nevertheless, Miss G_____ returned no more, and every possible inquiry proved useless. It was not until after the lapse of a whole week that this misguided and unfortunate lady was found, in the last agonies of death, in the sepulchral tomb of the Byron's, where she had shut herself in so as to be quite unable to get out again. What must have been her anguish of mind during eight long days of agony, suffering the tortures of hunger instead of those of poison!

"This melancholy catastrophe," said Lord Byron, "has worked more upon my mind and imagination than any of the vain motives to which persons have wished to attribute the caprice of my disposition; my natural gaiety of mind being dried up at its fountain spring. I henceforward sought the reputation of an assumed gaiety to drive away intrusive melancholy. You may now understand whence arises the bitterness of my smile."

As if to relieve himself from thinking upon this gloomy subject, and without taking any sort of trouble gradually to change the conversation, Lord Byron had recourse to the remembrance of circumstances of quite a different nature. "Do you know that in France," said his Lordship, "I have heard the most singular and absurd ideas respecting the prudery of our English women? You know what was Fox's answer when his father said to him—'Take a wife, my son.'—'Whose wife shall I take, father?' was the facetious son's reply; and, in fact, there is so much choice in London amongst other people's wives, especially amongst our aristocracy, that one really has not occasion for one of his own. I have described all that fearlessly in 'Don Juan,' and without mincing matters; for this they do not forgive me—truth only is offensive. I am excluded from the shelves of the library, but I am mysteriously hidden under the bolster of the bed, with my friend, Tommy Moore. You may easily imagine, when there, that like the serpent of Milton crouching close to the ear of Eve, I make those dream of me who have invoked the drowsy god in turning over my leaves—but there also am I in a good position to discover new secrets, and perhaps I shall sing more than twenty cantos more."

Lord Byron, passing alternately from "Don Juan" to his own personal adventures, related to me also the mystification to which he subjected two la-

dies who came to pay a visit to his wife, each with the intention of denouncing him as an inconstant husband, and each to denounce the other as his paramour.

"I managed," said he, "that both the accusers should find themselves together in the drawing-room, whilst waiting for her Ladyship—and each suspecting the other of the same intention of denunciation, for the security of the mutual enjoyment, they made terms between themselves of quite a different tendency, and settled that they should extol my conjugal fidelity beyond all parallel. With such recommendations I should have been quite a little family saint."

It is time that I should close the history of my intimacy with Lord Byron; for I hope Mr. Thomas Moore has only feigned to burn the Memoirs of the Noble Poet.

On Sale.

RECENTLY IMPORTED,

AND
FOR SALE
BY

Robinson & Brooking,

HAMBURGH Bread,
Superfine States' and Hamburg fine Flour,
Irish, Copenhagen, and American Pork,
Irish and Hamburg Butter,
Lard, Beef,
Rum, Molasses, Treacle,
Sugar, in hogsheads, tierces, and barrels,
Siam Sugar in bags,
Jamaica and Java Coffee,
Liverpool and Foreign Salt,
Earthenware in crates, well assorted for retailers,
Bloom, Muscatel, Valencia, Lexia, Denia, and Sul-tana Raisins, in boxes, half-boxes, frails, and kegs,
Broad Figs, Prunes, Imperial Plums, Currants,
Hazel-Nuts in bags,
Brandy in pipes and hogsheads,
Geneva, Sicilian Red Wine,
Port Wine, in pipes, hogsheads, thirds, qr.-casks, 3, 2, and 1 altitudes, and in cases of 1, 2, and 3 dozen each,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Fayal Wines, in pipes, hlds., and qr.-casks,
Bottled Porter and Ale,
Halifax Porter in hogsheads,
Fine Westphalia and Cumberland Hams,
Pence in half-barrels,
Oatmeal, Rice, Olive Oil,
New and twice-laid Cordage, Oakum,
Pitch, Tar, Rosin,
Iron, Anchors of all sizes,
Nails, Tin in boxes,
Chain Cables, assorted sizes, with apparatus,
No. and Flat Canvass, Lines, Twines,
Hooks, Lead in bars,
Cod and Caplin Seines, Cod Bags,
Herring, Mackerel, and Cast Nets,
Gunpowder in 25lb. kegs,
B. B. and S. S. G. Shot,
Window Glass in crates, and boxes of all sizes,
Hyson, Twankey, Souchong, and Congo Teas,
Canton Crape Dresses, Shawls, and Scarfs,
Bandannoes, India Nankeen,
Printed Cottons of the newest patterns,
Superfine and fine Broad and Half Cloths,
Swanskins, Flannels, Flushings,
Serges, Blankets,
And a general assortment of Shop Goods,
Irish Linen at remarkably low prices,
Brown Holland,
Soap, London and Liverpool mould and dipt Candles,
Bottle Corks, Bottles,
White-Lead, Linseed Oil, and Spirits Turpentine,
And a variety of other articles.

May 27.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND
FOR SALE,
BY

John Eales, Jun.

AT THE STORES OF
Mr. NICHOLAS GILL,
On moderate terms.

PORK, utter, Earthenware,
Patent Cordage,
Pitch, Oakum, Tar,
No. and Flat Canvass,
Lines, Twines, Hooks,
Fishing Leads, Bar Lead,
Nails—assorted sizes,
Caplin Seines,
Herring, Mackerel, and Cast Nets,
Soap, Candles,
Swanskins, Flannels, Serges, Blankets,
Tinware,
Yarn Hose,
And an assortment of Shop Goods,
A few small packages of assorted Leatherware,
Hide and Butt Leather,
A few Ladies Bonnets and Dress Caps,
English Lime,
Devonshire Ale, of an excellent quality,
And a variety of other articles.

May 27.—6 †

BY

Garland C. Gaden,
8 Boxes PIPES,

Containing six gross each.

May 27.

On Sale.

BY

Whiteway, Muges & Co.
(SOUTH SIDE)

IRISH Pork,
Ditto Butter, 1st., 2d., and 3d. qualities,
Devonshire Sweet Cider,
Ditto Potatoes,
Cauvass, double and single, bleached and half-bleached,
Leather Wares,
Lines, Herring and Mackerel Nets,
Lance Bunt Leaves, 33 feet deep.

Also,

Hamburg BREAD,
800 Hogsheads SALT.

Patrick Morris

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per Ship *Frances Mary*, from Waterford,
A quantity of Strangman's

PORTER.

It is of superior quality, and will be Sold low for Cash.

May 20.

BY

Brown, Hoyles & Co.

SALT, Butter,
Cognac Brandy in pipes and hogsheads,
Sherry Wine in pipes and hogsheads,
Sicilian and Figueira Red Wine in ditto,
Prime old London Particular Madeira in hogsheads and quarter-casks,
Figueira White Wine in pipes,
Sauterne in hogsheads,
Number and flat Cauvass,
Duck and Shirting,
Assorted Cordage (new and twice-laid),
Cod and Caplin Seines (second hand),
Cod Bags (ditto),
Salmon, Mackerel, and Herring Nets,
Lines, Twines, Hooks, &c.
Serges, Duffles, Fearnought, and Flushings,
Paints, Spirits Turpentine, Nails,
Vinegar in hogsheads,
Stationary,
Shops, viz.—Jackets, Trousers; Shirts, Cotton and Baize, and a variety of Shop Goods,
Lead in bars,
Stockholm Tar, Tobacco,
Warren's Blacking (assorted-sized jars in casks),
Parlour Grates, Kitchen Ranges,
Winches, Palls, &c.
Cambouses and Cabin Stoves,
Wine outtles in crates or by the gross.

ALSO, THE

Brigantine EMILY,

Burthen per Register 100 tons; completely fitted for the ice this spring. A liberal credit will be given on approved security.

Lots of GROUND on Building Leases.
Apply as above.

BY

Patrick Morris,

1200 H HDS. Liverpool SALT,

A few Hds. and Quarter-Casks
Cheap WHITE WINE,
Irish PORTER, in Tierces.

April 15.

Notices.

Martin and Malone,

TAILORS, PELISSE AND HABIT MAKERS,

BE G leave, most respectfully, to intimate to their Friends and the Public in general, that they have commenced business in the above line, in part of the Shop occupied by Mr. STEPHEN MALONE, Boot and Shoemaker, and nearly opposite the premises of Messrs. WILLIAM & HENRY THOMAS; and hope, by assiduity and strict attention, to obtain a share of patronage and support.—They have on hand, a neat assortment of CLOTHS, WAIST-COAT PATTERNS, &c.

Naval and Military Uniforms, and Ladies Fancy Work, executed in a style not to be excelled in the Island.

May 20.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHOPKEEPERS.

A YOUNG MAN, who writes a good and quick hand, and perfectly understands the business of this country, wishes to obtain a Situation in a Counting-house, Shop, or Store. He can produce satisfactory testimonials as to character, and would have no objection to go to an Out-harbour, if a situation offered. For particulars apply at the *Newfoundlander* Office.

May 27.

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