



# Newfoundlander.

No. 153.

THURSDAY, June 24, 1830.

Sixpence.

**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.**

**Notices.**

**DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE  
 To and from Harbour-Grace**

**T**HE Public are respectfully informed that the Packet-boat *Express*, having undergone 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.  
 Steerage 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 Carbonear 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 29.

**DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE**

TO AND FROM  
 Port-de-Grave, Brigus, and Bay Roberts.

**T**HE 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.

**B**LANK 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.

**On Sale.**

**JUST IMPORTED,  
 AND  
 FOR SALE,**

**John Eales, Jun.**

AT THE STORES OF  
**Mr. NICHOLAS GILL,**

On moderate terms,

**P**ORK, Butter, 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 +

**JUST LANDED,**

From the Brig *Arno*,

AND  
**FOR SALE**

**JOHN CUSACK,**

**P**RIME 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 +

**The Subscriber**

**HAS JUST RECEIVED,**

In addition to other late importations,

Per Brig *Grand Turk*, Schooners *Jane & Sarah* and *Warwick* and Sloop *Devonshire* from Demerara, 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.

**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.

**On Sale.**

BY  
**Whiteway, Muges & Co.**  
 (SOUTH SIDE)

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

Also,

**Hamburgh BREAD,  
 800 Hogsheads SALT.**

BY

**Brown, Hoyles & Co.**

**S**ALT, 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 Canvass, Duck and Shirting, Assorted Cordage (new and twice-kid), 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, Slops, 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 Stores, Wine Bottles 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 Hhds. and Quarter-Casks Cheap WHITE WINE, Irish PORTER, in Tierces.  
 April 15.

**JUST IMPORTED,**

Per *Frances Mary* from Waterford, and *Junius* from Liverpool,

AND FOR SALE BY

**Doyle and Lawler,**

**P**RIME 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.

BY

**Garland C. Gaden,**

**8 Boxes PIPES,**

Containing six gross each.  
 May 27.

**NEWFOUNDLAND ACTS.**

Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1830, for Copies or Extracts of any Instructions sent to the Governor or Legal Authorities at Newfoundland, relative to the operation of the Acts of 5th Geo. IV., c. 51., and 5th Geo. IV., c. 67; and the answers received, if any.

R. W. HAY.

Colonial Department, 26th April, 1830.

To the Right Hon. Sir Geo. Murray, G. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }  
 13th December, 1828. }

**S**IR,—Understanding that it was probable the Judicatory Act for this Colony, which expires in the month of June next, would come under discussion in the approaching Session of Parliament, I addressed a letter; in the month of August, to each of the Judges of the Supreme Court, calling upon them to state how far their experience had enabled them to judge of the suitability of the present system of jurisprudence to the condition of the people, or in what respects they considered it defective; and to suggest to me, for the information of His Majesty's Government, such alterations as they conceived might with advantage be introduced into any new Bill that might be passed on the subject.

The accompanying letters from them, agreeing as they do in considering it impossible to come to any just conclusion in so important a matter, so as to enable a new Bill to be brought into Parliament during the approaching Session, and as they are united in thinking that the present Act has not been in operation a sufficient time to sanction a decided opinion as to its merits or defects, I conclude you will deem it proper to oppose the agitation of the question at present, and continue the existing Bill for one or two years longer; and, under that persuasion, I am induced to refrain from offering any observations that may have occurred to me on the same subject, until my own opinions may be more matured, and the question shall be brought forward for discussion.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) **THOS. COCHRANE.**

To Sir Thomas Cochrane, &c. &c. &c.

Downing-street, 12th Jan., 1829.

**S**IR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 13th December last. As it appears to be the unanimous opinion of yourself and Judges, that the present Judicature Act of Newfoundland has not been in operation a sufficient time to enable you to form a decided opinion as to its merits or defects, I concur in your opinion, that it will be inexpedient to introduce any new law in the ensuing Session of Parliament for the administration of justice in Newfoundland, and that the preferable course will be to continue the existing Act for one or two years longer.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) **G. MURRAY.**

To Sir Thomas Cochrane, &c. &c. &c.

Downing-street, 28th May, 1829.

**S**IR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of an Act which has been passed in the present Session of Parliament, intitled, "An Act to continue until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two certain Acts relating to the Island of Newfoundland, and the Fisheries carried on upon the Banks and Shores thereof."  
 I have, &c.  
 (Signed) **G. MURRAY.**

To Sir Thomas Cochrane, &c. &c. &c.

Downing-street, 3d August, 1829.

**S**IR,—With reference to my despatch of the 28th May last, in which I transmitted to you the Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament, for continuing until 31st December, 1832, certain Acts relating to the Island of Newfoundland, I think it necessary to acquaint you, in order to prevent any misconception on the subject, that it is by no means my intention to defer, until the expiration of the time limited in the Act of Parliament, the consideration of the judicial and other important affairs of the Colony. On the contrary, I shall be anxious to receive the report of yourself and the Judges on the improve

ments which may be introduced on a revision of the judicial and commercial system of the Colony, as soon as you are enabled to offer, with confidence, your suggestions for the consideration of His Majesty's Government. I have, &c.

(Signed) G. MURRAY.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, MAY 6.  
NATIONAL DEBT.—THE REVENUE.

Viscount Goderich, on the presentation of some petitions, spoke at great length on the subject of the national debt and the revenue. He denied that there was any such thing as a capital of the debt, for all that the public creditor could claim was the payment of an annuity, contracted for on certain terms with the state, beyond which he could not claim a single shilling of what he had advanced. These annuities were either temporary or permanent, and it was of them alone that the public debt consisted. In 1816, the total charge of these annuities, and for the management of the debt, funded and unfunded, was 32,038,751*l.* In 1829, the charge was 28,277,117*l.*; the interest on Exchequer Bills was 878,494*l.*, being less than the interest on Exchequer Bills in 1816, by 1,412,202*l.*; and in 1831, when the change in the 4 per cents, would be brought fully into operation, the saving, compared with 1816, would be, at least, 4,500,000*l.*, which would be equivalent to a reduction of 150 millions of the capital debt at 3 per cent. He then contended that the reduction in the charges on the debt were more than equivalent to any depreciation of the currency, which could not have been more than 20 per cent.; and he thus met the arguments of those who insisted on the injustice of paying in a metallic currency debts contracted in a depreciated one. He then contended that, though several millions of taxes had been taken off, the receipts from the customs and excise in 1829, were greater than those of any former year, and that, on an average of years, there had been no falling off in the revenue. He thought that an inquiry into taxation, with a view to lessen the pressure on productive industry, might be advantageously instituted; but he gave credit to the government for their vigorous economical measures, and only doubted whether they had already not proceeded too far to leave the establishments of the country in an effective state. He entertained the utmost confidence in the resource of the country.—The Duke of Wellington said that the government and the public were highly indebted to the Noble Lord, for his luminous and convincing statement, but denied that the debt had been increased, by the alteration in the currency, to the extent of 20 per cent.—Earl Stanhope said that, in case of war, the government must either resort to a bank restriction act, or an act of national insolvency.—and Lord Carnarvon expressed similar opinions.—Lord Bexley said that an issue of paper money would tend to cripple the resources of the country.—The motion was then agreed to, and the House adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, MAY 6.  
SHIPPING INTEREST.

Mr. Alderman Waltham said he had been requested to present to the House a petition signed by 260 shipowners of London, complaining of distress, and praying that the House would adopt measures to relieve them. The petitioners stated that their profits had materially decreased, in consequence of the free-trade measures adopted by government. During the last two years the number of British vessels which had passed the Sound had considerably decreased, whilst the number of foreign vessels had increased. At the present moment the number of British vessels employed was less by 674 than in the year 1826; and the diminution of tonnage since 1826 was 217,375. The generally distressed state of the country was proved by the lessened consumption of necessary articles. In the last year there was a diminution in the consumption of the undermentioned articles to the following extent—candles, 2,000,000 lbs.; soap, 5,000,000 lbs.; starch, 1,500,000 lbs.; leather, 2,000,000 lbs.; paper, 5,000,000 lbs.; and printed goods, 10,000,000 yards. In other articles which he would not enumerate there had been a proportionate reduction. In his opinion, the sudden departure from the prohibitory system was an act almost of insanity. The line of policy now pursued struck at the vital parts of the naval power, which was the bulwark of England's glory. He might, perhaps, be answered by an appeal to official returns; but it was impossible to form a correct opinion from those documents, for the difference between the real and official value of exports during the last three years was not less than 51,000,000*l.*

Mr. Sadler, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Protheroe, and Mr. Sykes, recommended inquiry.—Mr. Harries said that the fairest way was to take an average of years, and not to select isolated years, during which extraordinary circumstances might cause a diminution in the amount of shipping. Taking the average amount of British tonnage entered inwards in the three years ending in 1814, we should find it to be 1,290,000 tons; and of the ensuing three years, ending in 1820, to 1,787,800 tons. In the next three years, namely, 1821, 1822, and 1823, (and he called attention to this statement, because it referred to a period just before the alteration in our system of commercial policy,) the average tonnage inwards amounted to 1,668,106 tons. The three years immediately ensuing embraced the period during which our present system of policy was in course of adoption, and in that the average was 1,964,182

tons, showing a considerable increase on the former periods. But in the last three years, ending with 1829, when the new system was matured, and had come into full operation, the average tonnage amounted to 2,121,930 tons, infinitely exceeding the average of former years. Further, it was worthy of remark, that 1829, the last year of the three, exhibited by far the largest tonnage of the whole. In point of fact, it was the largest ever known in the course of our commercial history; there had been nothing like it previously or subsequently to the peace—nothing to be compared with 1829. He then entered into a variety of statements showing the great increase which had taken place in British shipping compared with foreign since the adoption of the reciprocity system.

Mr. E. Davenport, in the House of Commons last night, put some very interesting questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to the appointment of Prince Leopold to the sovereignty of Greece; which questions, however, the Right Hon. Gentleman did not think proper to answer. The Right Hon. Gentleman said, that "according to a Protocol which had been published, England, France, and Russia, had guaranteed a loan to the Greek Government; the amount of the loan being, as he understood, between two and three millions sterling, of which each of the Powers made itself responsible for one-third, or about 800,000*l.* Now, notwithstanding the silence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we have no doubt that the statement of Mr. Davenport is in the main perfectly correct. For our parts, we cannot see what England has to do with the sovereignty of Greece, and, least of all, how it can be to her interest to guarantee a loan on behalf of that country. Surely we have debts enough of our own to provide for, without embarrassing ourselves with the debts of other nations. It is easy to foresee what our guarantee will in the end come to. In all probability we shall have to pay both the principal and interest of the new debt, or, at least, of our share of it, for there is little chance of Greece either doing the one or the other. In addition to this, there is the pension of 50,000*l.* a year to the new King; so that England will have to pay pretty largely for her share in the glory of erecting Greece into a kingdom. But this is the least objectionable part of the affair. The arrangement, in the opinion of many persons, will lead to a war, or to a compromise of our interests perhaps more disastrous than a war. The French, even under the present Government, begin to talk of creating a new Sovereignty in Algiers under one of the Orleans family, as a sort of a set-off against a Prince of English "manufacture" reigning over Greece. As long as the Polignac Ministry exists there is not much, perhaps, to be apprehended; but its continuance for any length of time is, in the opinion of well-informed persons, exceedingly doubtful. Morning Herald, May 12.

THE TERCEIRA AFFAIR.

This harkened subject was again debated in the House of Commons on Thursday night, when a very long discussion took place, which was remarkable, if not for its interest, at least for the strange exhibition made by what are termed the third and fourth raters, who were thrust forward on the occasion to defend the policy pursued by the Government. Mr. Charles Grant introduced the motion of which he had given notice, in an able and statesman-like address, and was replied to by Lord Leveson Gower, in a speech which was thus commented upon by Dr. Phillimore. The learned civilian said that "After paying the utmost attention to what had fallen from the noble lord, he could not but feel convinced that he had declined the real argument in the case, and had confined his defence of the government to the merely petty technical parts of the subject. The noble lord had mis-apprehended the question." In order to help out his lordship, however, Mr. Courtenay the hon. member who once compared his mind to a blank sheet of paper) got up, but had not proceeded far when he was extinguished by a loud fit of laughter, upon calling the *Terceira* occurrence an "unhappy event." M. Horace Twiss next presented himself, but was soon called to order by Lord John Russell, who said that the honorable gentleman appeared to him to have been reading his speech, a practice totally opposed to the rules of the house. Mr. Twiss defended himself by saying that "he certainly had not been reading his speech. It was true that in the course of the day he had turned the matter over in his mind, and had made rather copious notes in the subject (*chers*); at the same time he begged to state, that he never was aware that he should have occasion to address the house without adopting a similar course." (*Chers*.)—Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Peel, Mr. Croker, and other hon. members subsequently appeared, and the performance ended by a division in which the numbers appeared as follows:—

For Mr. Charles Grant's motion.....78  
Against it.....191  
Majority.....113

Whatever may be the merits of the *Terceira* question, it is clear that it is regarded as much more important by the representatives of the people than questions deeply affecting their dearest interests; for it brought together on a Wednesday night no less than 269 members, whilst as the *Standard* justly remarks, "not more than eight or nine can be found to check post-midnight votes of millions of the people's money."

(From the London Globe, May 17.)

The agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, under the date of the 26th of April, writes as follows:—"Accounts from Algiers, by way of Oran, state that the Dey, far from being intimidated by the formidable pre-

parations of the French, is fully prepared to receive them. The Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli, it is said, have formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, against all aggressors. The Dey has promised a bounty of 20 dollars for every Frenchman slain or taken, and 200 for every gun taken."

The Duke of Wellington has promised to introduce into the House of Peers, a bill for legalising Catholic marriages. A deputation from the Catholic clergy waited on his Grace on Thursday, when he pledged himself to give immediate attention to the subject. This is but an extension of the principle of the relief bill, or rather, it is but its natural development. The few restrictions or impediments that remain to embarrass its clear operation will, by degrees, drop away; and at last all distinctions on the ground of religion between Roman Catholics and Protestants will fade into oblivion, if the madness of party do not rekindle the ashes of past feuds.—*Sunday paper.*

*Trieste, April 30.*—Letters from Corfu, of the 15th of this month, say that the French troops in the Morea have received orders to be in readiness to march. We know, from good authority, that their destination is to recover from the Turks the citadel of Athens, and then the fortresses of Negropont and Carysto. The object of this measure appears to be to prevent the Greeks, on their getting the upper hand in those places, from executing their vengeance on the Turks.

The proclamation issued by the President, Count Capo d'Istria, in which he communicates to the people the official notice received by him of the nomination of Prince Leopold to be Sovereign of Greece, has every where created a sensation of joy; and a wish for the speedy arrival of the new Sovereign is every where expressed.

We are enabled to state, from a positive source, that hostilities are expected to take place between Mexico and the United States of America; the latter wishing to obtain possession of the Texas, and having offered for that territory only 10,000 dollars, which have been indignantly refused, the Mexican Government considering it a great bargain to purchase at 100,000 dollars. It is fully expected that the United States will attempt to obtain by force what they are unable to accomplish by negotiations. The Mexican Minister in this country has received instructions to represent to our government the importance to British trade of an opposition to the illiberal and unjust pretensions of the Americans.

TOBAGO.—Very serious legislative difficulties have occurred in this island. The legislative session was amicably prorogued in February to the 13th April, but subsequent events have occasioned great excitement. It appears that the Attorney-General had been suspended from the functions of his office by the Governor, who acted in concurrence with the general opinion. Certain accusations were preferred against the Attorney-General to his Majesty's Government. That officer attended the consequent investigation in England; and the result was, directions that he should be re-instated in the situations from which he had been suspended. This measure has produced most extraordinary marks of dissatisfaction. The Board of Council, to avoid sitting with the Attorney-General, have resigned—the Speaker of Assembly, rather than transact business with the re-instated officer, has resigned his chair—the Judges have surrendered their patents—the Barristers have thrown up their business—the Deputy Colonial Secretary has resigned his office and emoluments—and the Governor has been unsuccessful in his endeavours to induce other gentlemen to fill the vacant seats on the Bench. In this state of extreme and lamentable confusion, is this island according to late accounts. The evil is too intense to last long;—a remedy of some description will, no doubt, be rapidly applied, soon as the unexpected result of the re-appointment will reach England.—*Halifax Recorder, June 12.*

*Halifax, April 19.*—NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The Light-house on Maugher's Beach, at the entrance of this harbour, is at present not visible from the Eastward, but after the 1st day of July next it will be visible from every point of the compass.—Vessels sailing up Halifax harbour at night should attend to the following directions:—When abreast of Chebucto Head, or when Sambre Light bears W. S. W., the Light of Maugher's Beach should never be brought to the westward of north. By keeping the light from N. to N. E. will lead up clear of Thrum Cap Shoal. This Light-house bears from Thrum Cap Buoy N. 1/2 W. two and a half miles.—(Signed by the Commissioners.)

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) JUNE 24, 1830.

We have much gratification in remarking, that workmen are now busily employed, by order of His Excellency the Governor, in making preparations for erecting substantial stone bridges over the stream at those parts of the public streets near Messrs. HUNTERS & Co.'s and *Gill's* Shoat, which have been left in such a dangerous as well as disgraceful state during the last eighteen months. It is, however, but justice to add, that His Excellency made repeated applications during that time, to the Colonial Office, to be allowed to appropriate as much of the revenue arising from Rents, Licences, &c., as might be necessary for placing them in a state of repair and safety—and, until the present time, without success.—This furnishes another strong proof of the inattention, on the part of Government, even to representations from the highest quarter in this coun-

try, and shows, in a very strong point of view, the existing necessity for some local authority, to enable us to give immediate attention to our wants and necessities, without being compelled to wait, for years and years, until the Right Hon. Colonial Secretary can find leisure or inclination to bestow a passing glance on ourselves or our petitions.

His Excellency the Governor left town on Thursday last, to embark in the Yacht at Portugal Cove, and proceed on an excursion round Conception Bay. His Excellency was accompanied by the Hon. Judge Brenton and Miss Brenton, Miss Cochrane and Miss Bigsby, Major Huat, R. A., and T. H. Brooking, Esq.

The Government brig *Chebucto*, Capt. Potter, arrived here on Friday last, in four days, from Halifax, with the Venerable Archdeacon Wix, his lady, and family. The *Chebucto* sailed again for Halifax on Sunday.—Passengers, Alexander Grant, Esq., H. M. Customs, and Mr. Stewart, Medical Staff.

ARRIVAL.—Landed, on Thursday last, from the *Agencia*; from Liverpool, for Brigus, Mr. Alsop.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Apollo*, for Bristol, Mr. John Ryan.—In the *Wellington*, for Quebec, Mr. N. Gill, Jun., and Mr. F. Elliott.—In the *Charles*, for Bristol, Mr. Nichols.—From Harbour-Grace, in the *Henry*, for St. John, N. B., the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, lady, and family; Miss Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Hansard, Mrs. M' Cawley, and Mrs. Morris.

The *Huskisson*, Capt. Cosgrove, which arrived here on Monday, from Figueria, was detained at that port upwards of five weeks, with her cargo on board, owing to want of water on the Bar. She was subsequently obliged to discharge the greater part of her loading in the harbour, to enable her to go over the Bar, and took it on board again, outside, in lighters. Capt. Cosgrove reports the following vessels for Newfoundland, detained at Figueria from the same cause:—The *Meromegas*, *Triton*, *Susan*, *Freedom*, *Gleaner*, and *Eclipse*. The *Feronia*, *Henley*, sailed for this port the day previous to the *Huskisson*.

The Barque *Unity*, of Sunderland, Whittle, master, from Lisbon, bound to Harbour Britain, sprung a leak while lying in a heavy gale of wind on the 8th instant, and foundered in a few hours. The master and crew, eight in number, took to their boats, and were picked up on the same evening by the Schooner *Commodore*, Captain Bond, bound to this port, from Lisbon, and arrived here on Monday last.

A most daring and violent affray took place on the premises of Messrs. Thomas Chancery & Co., at Carbonar, on Saturday last, which originated between two shoremen and the crew of the brig *Indian Lass*: one of the former was wounded in the head by the cook, in a most brutal attack which they made upon him. Considerable injury was also done to the vessel by the rioters during the commotion, at which it is supposed there were 6 or 700 persons present. A great number of persons were active in endeavouring to suppress the riot, but most of the ringleaders have since escaped whilst the Magistrates were busy taking depositions, which we are informed occupied them until Monday afternoon. We have received an explicit detail of the circumstances from a respectable source, but it came to hand too late for this week's publication.—*Conception-Bay Mercury.*

Died on Friday last, aged 26 years, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. J. B. HULLY, merchant, of this place, much and deservedly regretted by all who knew her. Her funeral took place on Tuesday, and was most respectably attended.

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

ENTERED.  
JUNE 17.—Brig Lady Douglas, Cullen, Ross; 31 tierces porter, 1 cask leather, 58 passengers.  
19.—Brig Grace, Dixon, Liverpool; 9,560 bushels salt, 8 firkins butter, 15 tons coals.  
21.—Schooner Albion, Forest, Halifax; 500 bls. flour, 68 tubs butter.  
Schooner Commodore, Bond, Lisbon; 80 tons salt, 2 qr.-casks wine.  
Schooner Assistance, Chesson, Margaree; 27 head cattle, 5 sheep, 3 horses.  
Schooner Arrow, Harris, Viana; 400 hhd. salt.  
Brig Crescent, Oert, Oporto; 400 hhd. salt.  
Schooner Four Sons, M'Leod, Sydney; 36 chalds. coals, 2 spars.  
Schooner Catharine, Liscomb, Sydney; 20 chalds. coals.  
Schooner Huskisson, Cosgrove, Figueria; 450 hhd. salt, 20 bls. pork.  
Schooner Nymph, Champion, Viana; 400 hhd. salt.  
Schooner Maria Ann, M'Intosh, St. Andrews; 55 M. feet board and 1 cask 1000 hms.  
Brig Jub Lee, Walters, Oporto; 560 hhd. salt, 5 boxes oranges and lemons, 2 hhd. and 13 qr.-casks wine.  
Brig Mary, Miller, Liverpool; 5,600 bushels salt, 7 chalds. coals, 4 iron stoves, 80 firkins butter, 40 bls. States' flour, 30 bls. pork, 10 hampers cheese, and sundry merchandise.  
22.—Brig Ann, Miller, Lisbon; 500 hhd. salt.  
Schooner Wellington, O'Neil, Halifax; 164 bls. flour, 100 bls. taf, 50 firkins butter, 12 bls. ale.

CLEARED.  
JUNE 17.—Schooner Wellington, Hartley, Quebec; 70 puns. rum.  
Brig Minerva, Goss, St. Andrews; 2 qr.-casks wine.  
Schooner Gleaner, Daly, Halifax; 10,000 seal skins.  
Brig Satisfaction, Barrett, Picton; ballast.  
Schooner St. Ann, Hubbard, Chamogue; ballast.  
Schooner Queen, Fox, Halifax; 1,250 qts. fish.  
Brig Howick, Thew, Miramichi; ballast.  
Brig Apollo, Wakeham, Falmouth; 414 casks containing 26,234 gallons oil, 6,285 seal skins.  
18.—Schooner True Friend, M'Donald, P. E. Island; 3 puns. rum, and sundry merchandise.  
Schooner Lively, Radderham, Sydney; 5000 brick, 1 bale merchandise.  
Brig Lady Douglas, Cullen, St. John (N. B.); 1 cask leather, 20 passengers.  
19.—Brig Little Ann, Pridham, St. Andrews; ballast.  
Schooner Olive Branch, Greenwood, St. Andrews; 6 qr.-casks wine.

Schooner Courier, Girroax, Arichat; ballast.  
 Brig Experiment, Neimes, Barbados; 1500 qts. fish.  
 Brig Cabinet, Finn, Quebec; ballast.  
 1.—Brig Charles, Hart, Bristol; 504 casks containing 36,794 gallons oil, 2,336 seal skins, 2 packages furs, &c.  
 Schooner Fanny, Cusack, St. Pierres; 8000 seal skins, &c.  
 Schooner Collector, O'Brien, Halifax; 150 qts. fish, 27 boxes soap.  
 Schooner Two Sisters, M'Donald, Antigonish; 5 cwt. iron.  
 2.—Schooner Samuel, Bond, Liverpool; 28,392 gallons oil, 4,531 skins.  
 Brig Nicmac, Spear, London; 46053 gallons oil, 8054 seal skins.  
 23.—Schooner Only Son, Prowse, Halifax; 564 qts. fish, 3,917 seal skins.  
 Schooner Mary, Smith, Pictou; 150 hds. salt, 5 casks wine.

**HARBOUR-GRACE.—ENTERED.**  
 JUNE 5.—Brig Eolus, Cutliif, Bristol; 35 tons coal, 30 brls. pork, 30 kegs butter.  
 10.—Brig Dewsbury, Blake, Liverpool; 3420 bushels salt, 20 tons coal.  
 11.—Schooner Marie Catherine, Bell, Quebec; 100 lbs. flour, 100 lbs. pork, 375 bags biscuit.  
 14.—Brig Emily, Churchward, Bristol; 80 brls. pork and beef, 160 firkins butter, 120 brls. flour, 565 bags bread, &c.  
**CLEARED.**  
 JUNE 8.—Schooner James, Collin, Cork—(for orders); 61½ tons seal oil, 4000 seal skins.  
 11.—Brig Maria, Hewitt, Miramichi; ballast.  
 Snow Henry, Jenkinson, St. John (N. B.); ballast.  
 16.—Schooner Marie Catherine, Bell, Halifax; ballast.

**CARBONAR.—ENTERED.**  
 JUNE 5.—Brig Milham, Miller, Liverpool; 50 brls. pork, 40 firkins butter, 9320 bushels salt, 20 tons coals.  
 8.—Snow Commerce, Rees, Liverpool; 15 tons coals, 9210 bushels salt, 60 firkins butter.  
 Brigantine Gleaner, Potts, Liverpool; 15 tons coals, 9300 bushels salt, 57 casks butter.  
 17.—Brig Hope, Shaddock, Poole and Guernsey; 191 cwt. butter, 80 tons salt, 850 bags bread, &c.  
**CLEARED.**  
 JUNE 9.—Brig Boethick, Hearder, Miramichi; ballast.  
 10.—Brig Lark, Pynn, Liverpool; 74 tons seal oil, 40 hds., 9999 seal skins.  
 Brigantine Hector, Davison, Bay Chaleyr; 1 piece brandy, 1 puncheon rum, 1 barrel sugar, 1 barrel coffee.  
 Snow Union, Milward, Quebec; 1 hhd. brandy.  
 12.—Brig Triumphante, Green, Poole; 151 tons seal oil, 16,444 seal skins, 3 brls. fish.  
 14.—Brig Oak, Woodward, Miramichi; ballast.  
 Brig Brown, Barnes, Quebec; ballast.  
 Brig Grace, Martin, Quebec; ballast.  
 15.—Brig Milham, Miller, Quebec; ballast.

**BAY ROBERTS.—ENTERED.**  
 JUNE 8.—Brig Shannon, Hatcher, Liverpool; 20 tons coal, 7,200 bushels salt, 1 crate earthenware, &c.  
**BRIGUS.—ENTERED.**  
 JUNE 3.—Brig Percival, Horrest, Liverpool; 392 tons salt, 25 tons coal, 1 bale woolens, &c.  
 4.—Brig Thomas, Coffey, Liverpool; 10,640 bushels salt, 20 tons coal, &c.  
 7.—Schooner Dolphin, Mahony, Halifax; 240 brls. flour, 40 brls. corn meal, &c.

Arrived yesterday evening, the *Leah*, Cole, from Figueira, and *Providence*, Sexton, from Lisbon.

**Sale by Auction.**  
**To Shopkeepers, Milliners, Mantua Makers, and Housekeepers.**

**THIS DAY,**  
 At 12 o'clock,  
 BY  
**James Clift,**  
 THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,  
 Which, being ordered to be Sold without Reserve, are well worth public attention, and good Bargains may be expected, *Viz.*—  
**100 PIECES** Book Jaconet, Cambric Muslin, and Muslin Trimmings,  
 400 Dozen assorted Cotton Trimmings, Silk Do. Fringe, Buttons and Tassels, Braid, Cord, Drops and Ornaments,  
 50 Dozen Kid, Dogskin, and Beaver, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves,  
 12 Pieces Sheetings,  
 1 Set Window Curtains, with Poles,  
 6 Pieces White Serge,  
 6 Ditto Flushing,  
 6 Reams Post Paper,  
 A few Superfine Drab and White Beaver Hats.  
 June 24.

**Notices.**  
**Private Auction.**

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to inform those who may wish to be INSTRUCTED in ENGLISH GRAMMAR, the Use of the GLOBES, or the MATHEMATICS, that he will attend them from 7 to 9 o'clock, on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, each week, during the summer months.  
 June 24. HENRY SIMMS.

ALL Persons having demands upon the Estate of the Right Rev. Doctor THOMAS SCALAN, of the County Wexford, in Ireland, but late Roman Catholic Bishop, of St. John's, Newfoundland, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within six months from the date hereof; 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.

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.

**Sale by Auction.**  
**On THURSDAY next,**  
 The 1st July  
**The undermentioned valuable Landed Property,**  
*In Fee Simple,*

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF GEORGE GADEN, Esq., LATE OF ST. JOHN'S, MERCHANT, 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 respective Premises, with the exception of Lot 4, which will be sold at the Office of the Subscriber, 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, (bounden 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 immediately to the West of BULLEY & JOB's premises, 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, consisting of a Dwelling-house, Shop, Counting-house, Cellars, Stores, and Wharf, situate on the South side of Water-street, near the premises of RENIE, 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 determination 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 immediately 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 GARDEN 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 October, 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 annual rent of 30l. currency; certain parts of the said House being reserved for the use and occupation 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 Estate of the late GEORGE GADEN.  
 June 24.

**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.

**Notices.**  
**EDWARD COOK,**  
 FASHIONABLE TAYLOR, &c.,  
 From New-York.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John's, and the Out-ports, that he has taken part of the house of Mr. JOHN FRY, in Water-street, opposite the Stores of Messrs. HUNTERS & Co., where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and hopes to secure a share of public patronage, by a punctual attendance to business, with as moderate charges as the trade will admit of.

E. C. flatters himself, from the long experience he has had in his business, in most of the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland, and subsequently in the United States of America, that he will give perfect satisfaction to those who may favour him with their commands.  
 June 24.

**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.

**For LIVERPOOL.**  
 To Sail in about ten days,  
 The Schooner  
**HUSKISSON,**  
 PATRICK COSGROVE, Master;  
 She has room for about 20 tons of FREIGHT.—  
 Apply to  
 HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.  
 June 24.

**For BRISTOL.**  
 The  
**Brigantine LEAH**  
 Will immediately commence Loading, and be despatched with all possible speed. A few Tons will be received on FREIGHT, if timely application be made to  
 C. F. BENNETT & Co.

**WHO OFFER FOR SALE,**  
 On reasonable terms,  
**45 Hhds. SALT, afloat.**  
 June 24.

**For BRISTOL.**  
 Will Sail on or about the 30th instant,  
 The fine, fast-sailing  
**Snow ELIZABETH,**  
 FREDERICK HAMMOND, Master;  
 A. 1., coppered and copper-fastened;—well known for her safe and quick passages. Can accommodate four Passengers in the Cabin, or a Family—having a large state-room, sufficiently fitted up for that purpose.—For further particulars, apply to  
 Messrs. J. & B. HENDERSON,  
 Or to the Captain on board at Harbour Grace.  
 June 24.

**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 possible 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.

**On Sale.**  
 BY  
**John B. Tremlett,**  
**100 BARRELS** superfine States' Flour,  
 400 Barrels 1st middlings ditto,  
 200 Barrels Bread,  
 50 Tubs Butter,  
 400 Bushels Indian Corn,  
 15 M. Cedar Shingles.  
 Which will be Sold low for Cash.  
 June 24.—4†

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,**  
 THE BRITISH-BUILT  
**Brig MINERVA,**  
 Burthen 184 Tons.  
 Apply to  
**WISE, BAKER & HOWARD.**  
 June 10.

**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.

**BY**  
**Benjamin I. Williams,**  
 Received per Brigs *Agenorina*, *Herald* and *Experiment* from St. Vincent, Demerara and Bermuda,  
**234 PUNCHEONS RUM,**  
 175 Puncheons MOLASSES,  
 32 Hogsheads, }  
 30 Tierces, } SUGARS.  
 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,  
 3 178 Bags good BISCUIT,  
 120 Pieces STAVES.  
 June 3.

**William Hart Gaden**  
 HAS RECEIVED,  
 HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF  
**Manufactured Goods,**  
 WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE,  
 On moderate terms to wholesale purchasers.  
 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, Liused 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, 6½ inch mesh,  
 Cordage, Hansline, 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.



Poets' Corner.

AN HOUR WITH THEE.  
(By Sir Walter Scott.)

An hour with thee! when earliest day  
Dapples with gold the eastern grey;  
Oh! what can frame my mind to bear  
The toil and turmoil, care and care,  
New griefs, which coming hours unfold,  
And sad remembrance of the old?  
An hour with thee!  
One hour with thee! when burning June  
Waves his red flag at pitch of noon;  
What shall repay the faithless swain,  
His labours on the sultry plain;  
And more than cane or sheltering bough,  
Cool feverish blood and throbbing brow?  
One hour with thee!  
One hour with thee! when the sun is set,  
Oh! what can teach me to forget;  
The thankless labours of the day;  
The hopes, the wishes hung away;  
The increasing wants, the lessening gains,  
The master's pride, who aches my pains?  
One hour with thee!

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 6.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House resolved itself into a Committee.—A vote of 6000*l.* for churches in the West Indies gave rise to much discussion, but was, ultimately, agreed to, as were also the following votes:—8000*l.* for the repairs of Milford Haven; 12,000*l.* for the erection of a State Paper Office for 1830; 4700*l.* for Holyhead and Howth Harbour roads; 11,000*l.* for the British Museum; 30,500*l.* for the salaries of the officers of the Houses of Parliament; and 17,000*l.* for miscellaneous expenses; 87,868*l.* to make good deficiencies in the fee-fund for officers of the Treasury department. This last vote gave rise to much discussion.—Sir J. Graham protested against cutting down the perquisites of poor clerks, whilst the official salaries of men of rank and fortune remained untouched. He characterized the latter as great birds of prey, who were permitted to soar unmolested.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer protested against being classed as a great bird of prey, as he only received the same salary as his predecessors. It was proposed that the vote should be reduced by 500*l.*, in order that, in accordance with a Treasury minute of 1821, the salary of the Under Secretary of the Treasury should be 2000*l.*, instead of 2500*l.*, as heretofore. The amendment was lost, there being 106 for it—178 against it—majority 72.

DEMISE OF THE SOVEREIGN.

Mr. Hume moved for leave to amend and render perpetual the act 57 Geo. III. c. 55., to continue every person in office at the demise of the Sovereign, until removed or discharged therefrom by the succeeding King or Queen of the realm. After some discussion, Mr. Hume withdrew his motion, on the understanding that he should bring in a bill to render unnecessary the payment of fees upon the renewal of the offices contemplated in his motion.

TUESDAY, MAY 11.

IRISH CONSTABULARY—DONERAILE CONSPIRACY.

Mr. O'Connell moved for "a copy of the coroner's inquest upon the body of Daniel Neelan, who was killed at Miltown Malby, on the 29th of June, 1829, for whose alleged murder a constable, named William Ferguson, was tried and acquitted at the last assizes."

Mr. Doherty opposed the production of the Judge's notes, as contrary to all precedent, and complained that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman (Mr. O'Connell) had brought charges against him (Mr. D.) respecting the Doneraile conspiracy, from the substantiation of which he was now endeavouring to retreat, by making his proceeding in the charge depend on the success of a motion which could not be granted. He taunted Mr. O'Connell for not having fulfilled his pledge of being always in the House, for making threats which he seemed not disposed to fulfil, and on various other matters.

Mr. O'Connell said he thought that on an occasion where one of the King's subjects had lost his life, and that an individual had been charged with the crime, it was not so very extraordinary a proceeding to move for a copy of the coroner's inquest. He certainly meant to follow that up by a motion for a return of those who had lost their lives by the police. He was not to be deterred by any man in the House from the performance of his duty. He would do it fearlessly, as he had ever done. He did not pretend the courage falsely as called in courts of honour—he disclaimed and disavowed that. If blood were on his hand, it was to him a source of deep regret and heartfelt sorrow—such and so deep that he had registered a vow never again to enter into such a conflict. (Hear, hear.)—The Hon. Gentleman knew that—for it was well known; he knew that he had suffered insults to pass unpunished; and but for that, the Hon. Gentleman well knew that he would not have dared to make the attacks and utter the

taunts so safely resorted to in that House. (Cries of *hear*, and loud cries of *order, order*.) Here the Speaker rose, but before he had time to call Mr. O'Connell "to order," the latter repeated several times—"I retract the expressions." If he got the notes, or could do without them, he would arraign the proceedings touching the Doneraile conspiracy, by which the lives of twelve or fourteen respectable farmers, all of whom were innocent, had been placed in jeopardy. He would found his motion, first, on the grounds that the magistrates employed regular spies for eighteen months,—men who did not attempt to prevent crime, or to warn the intended victims of their danger, for the individuals marked out were fired at; and they ought not, therefore, at the end of eighteen months, to have been allowed to accuse persons whom they had not accused in the first instance; they ought not to have been suffered to put in jeopardy the lives of innocent individuals. He would also discuss the propriety of employing an armed police, the least resistance to whom was certain death. The man, Daniel Neelan, who was killed, was at his sister's wedding. The police went to arrest him, at one o'clock in the morning, for an assault, although they might have taken him at any time. Certainly every one must know, that to disturb an Irish wedding at such an unseasonable hour was not a very prudent act. The unfortunate man ran away; a single shot was fired at him, and he fell dead. The person accused was very properly acquitted; but the perpetrator of the act remained undiscovered. For the present, he would consent to withdraw his motion.

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Mr. Hume moved a resolution praying for an inquiry whether the office of Lord Lieutenant was any longer necessary, or whether it could not be advantageously dispensed with. He said that Ireland, instead of having been made an integral part of England, had, by the continuance of this office and its machinery, been converted into a province, and subjected to all the vices of a colonial government; and his object was to place Ireland on the same footing, with respect to its internal government, as Scotland and England.—Lord F. L. Gower opposed the motion, and thought the introduction of a question involving such a difference of opinion, so soon after the passing of the Catholic question, highly injudicious.—Mr. S. Rice said the people of Ireland generally were far from being hostile to the proposed change, and that he was glad to perceive, from the observations of the Noble Lord, that the question was only one of time and expediency on the part of Government.—The motion was opposed by Mr. Moore, Lord Oxmantown, Sir G. Murray, Mr. O'Connell, Lord Castlereagh, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Jephson; and supported by Sir H. Parnell, Lord Althorpe, Mr. Brownlow, and Sir J. Yorke.—On a division there were for the motion 115, against it 229; majority 114.

Miscellaneous.

The Duke of Clarence—Dissolution of Parliament.—The Heir Presumptive to the throne, it is well understood, has declared that, should that calamity fall on the country which we are now constrained to contemplate, his first care would be to make no rash change in the Councils of the State. Still, it may be calculated that a dissolution of Parliament would speedily follow. The Ministers, being newly appointed by their Royal Master, must be re-elected before they could sit in the House of Commons.—May we not then fairly presume that as this cannot be avoided, and as the period for a general election could not be very remote, that they would prefer resorting to the latter at once?

Prince Leopold and his Prospects.—We stated some weeks back, and denied contradiction of the fact, that it was doubtful whether Prince Leopold would ever go to Greece. We can state on high authority, that the Allies have conceded much.—They have consented to guarantee the payment of a loan for his Government, amounting to 60,000,000 francs. A strange variety of motives in a certain quarter urge his departure. Whether these will prevail against the powerful inducements which invite him to continue in this country is even now hardly certain.

Sir R. Peel died, at his seat, Drayton Park, Staffordshire, at 6 o'clock, on Monday evening, before Mr. Secretary (now Sir Robert) and Mr. Wm. Peel had arrived from London.

We feel great satisfaction in being able to state that, in an interview between Mr. Herries and gentlemen interested in the linen trade of Ireland, Mr. Herries stated that it was the intention of Government either to repeal the duty on barilla altogether, or free the entire drawback to the bleacher.—*Dublin Morning Register*.

The Pope is so ill from a general decay of nature, that it is supposed he cannot long survive.

On Thursday, in the Court of King's Bench, a true bill was found by the grand jury of Middlesex against Mr. Wm. Jones, surgeon and apothecary, Monmouth-street, Grosvenor-square, for having signed a certificate of insanity, without having visited and personally examined the patient.

On Thursday evening Mr. Liston took a final leave of the Glasgow stage. We understand that he shortly quits the profession altogether, having realised, it is said, a fortune somewhere about 50,000*l.*—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

It would seem that the allusion made in his late speech, by Mr. Brougham, to his having refused office, relates not to the office of Lord Chancellor, but to that of Chief Baron, which was offered to him by Mr. Canning, and refused.

We have heard that the bulletin ("The King is better") which excited so much notice from its brevity, was dictated by his Majesty himself.—*Country paper*.

Of the thirty millions which form the population of France, fifteen millions can neither read nor write.

It is expected that when the new law arrangements take place, Mr. Justice Bayley will be appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

Mr. Secretary, now Sir Robert, Peel, is said to have had an allowance from his father of 12,000*l.* per annum, which will be nearly trebled now.

It is said that during the unavoidable absence of certain eminent medical practitioners from London, nearly all their patients have recovered.

Lord Combermere landed at Portsmouth on Friday week, from India, in good health.

FUNNY MR. COBBETT.—In "Mr. Cobbett's Address to the Taxpayers of England and Scotland, on the subject of the Seat in Parliament," he gives the following estimate of his talents:—"It is notorious that I have been the evening and the day star, the moon and the sun, and the aurora [borealis] of the press; that all other parts of it have come twinkling behind me, shining now and then, indeed but shining with a borrowed light. I have always led the way at a great distance forward; I have foreseen, foretold every event, every effect; my predictions have, in due succession, become history; I have been the teacher of the nation—the great source of political knowledge, and of all those powerful arguments by which so many hundreds of thousands are now able to combat this nefarious and desolating war."

Something out of the Common Way.—The following questions and answers appear on the minutes of the East India Committee:—John Crawford, Esq., examined: You are residing here as agent to certain parties at Calcutta? I was appointed agent to the inhabitants of Calcutta. I am now fulfilling my duty as their parliamentary agent.—Is there a salary attached to it? There is a very handsome one. To what amount? 1,500*l.* a-year, besides extra expenses, which I do not draw. I think the salary too much, and I have proposed to my constituents that it should be reduced.—[We wish some of the parties whose names appear in the Red Book may see this, and each will consider it a hint to him that he should "go and do likewise."]

Strength and Defence of Algiers.—The following is a copy of a letter from the Mediterranean, written by a person who has lived a long time at Algiers, and who is acquainted with its environs, its means of defence, and resources:—

"Algiers is built like an amphitheatre, but forms a triangle; one of the points is washed by the sea, the other rising up towards the land forms another point, at the extremity of which is the new Palace of the Dey, called the Casba. The town is commanded by a fort called Fort Emperor, which sweeps the plain of Babazon, the town, and the Casba. The star fort still marked on the several maps exist no longer. From the garden of the Dutch Consul, and the country that surrounds the residence of the Swedish Consul, the eye overlooks Fort Emperor, and can even reach into the interior court. This fact is important, and is mentioned in order to show how easily this fort on which depends the fate of Algiers may be reduced. Though the defences of Algiers on the seaside are truly formidable, it is not capable of sustaining a siege from the land side for three days. It has not even a complete enclosure; the ramparts are broken at short distances by houses, whose walls spring from the ditches, and gives an appearance of fortification, but in fact are of no strength. The ditches are always dry, and there are no means of filling them, nor, on account of their rapid descent, would water lodge in them. The town has three gates on the land side; the Babalonet on the West, the New Gate on the West, and Babazon on the East.—Its only supply of water is from an open aqueduct, on a level with the ground; and it comes from about half a league from Algiers. Nothing can be more easy than to cut this off, and to force the place to surrender for want of water. The garrison consists of four thousand Turks, and two thousand more are distributed in various surrounding posts. The fortifications are mounted with eight hundred pieces of cannon, of different calibre towards the sea, and from 100 to 120 on the land side. It must be admitted that the great difficulty is in effecting a landing.—The French army must expect to be opposed by a host of Arabs, who will dispute the ground with them; but these Arabs are totally undisciplined, and badly armed, many of them still using the match-lock guns. They will come down with provisions for a few days only, and hunger will very soon drive them back to their mountains, if they are not previously put to flight by the artillery. The French maps call that part of the shore on which it is supposed that the invading army will be disembarked, Tourta Chica. This is about 4 leagues from Algiers, on the West; but whether the landing be effected on the West or on the East, a great abundance of water will be every where found. The climate I can declare to be very healthy, less hot than perhaps Provence, if a judgment may be formed from the luxuriance of the vegetation, which flourishes in every spot of the soil. There is never any raging fever at Algiers, and the plague is only to be found when imported from Egypt; ten years has elapsed since its appearance."

Further Experiments on the Railway.—After the lengthened accounts which have appeared in this and other papers of the experiments which have recently been tried on the Railway, we should not have ventured to call the attention of our readers again to the subject, if we were not convinced that the first experiments that were tried afforded no idea

of the power actually possessed by locomotive engines. By the original conditions issued by the directors, it was required that the carriages should draw three times their own weight, and proceed at the rate of ten miles an hour; and this was at first thought to be a considerable task. Subsequent experiments have, however, proved that this is nothings in comparison with what the carriages really can perform. We stated last week that the prize engine, the Rocket, had drawn 20 tons, at the rate of from 18 to 20 miles an hour; and since then we have seen it draw the still more astonishing load of 42 tons, or ten times its own weight, at the rate of 14 miles an hour, which is by far the greatest task that has ever been performed by a locomotive carriage. This feat it performed on Thursday last. At the commencement of the experiments a load of 33 tons was attached to the carriage, which it drew along for several miles at the rate of 13½ miles an hour. An additional load was then put on, which raised it to 37½ tons, and with this it proceeded at the rate of 13½ miles an hour, its speed constantly increasing as it got into practice. The enormous load of 42 tons was then put on, and with this it proceeded at the average rate of 14 miles an hour! Another class of experiments was afterwards tried in order to ascertain with what load, and at what rate, it would ascend the inclined plane at Hyton; when it was found that with 11 tons it travelled the mile and a half in 5 minutes and 35 seconds, or 16 miles an hour, and with 16 tons in 7 minutes and 10 seconds, or 12½ miles an hour. These performances far exceed the warmest anticipations of the friends of locomotive carriages, and afford additional and incontestible evidence of their superiority to all the modes of conveyance which at present exist.—*Liverpool Times*.

A German Divine's Notion of Sobriety.—Sobriety is comparative. Nature accommodates men's constitutions to the soil and climate in which they live. On the Rhine, men, women, and children drink wines, which we reckon costly, without stint, and thrive upon them. The lent sermon of the bishop of Frier is abundantly redolent of the kindly and jolly influence of his land's balsam. The following is an extract:—"Brethren, to whom the high privilege of repentance and penance has been conceded, you feel the sin of abusing the gifts of Providence. But *abusus non tollit usum*. It is written, 'Wine maketh glad the heart of man.' It follows, then, that to use wine moderately is our duty. Now, there is doubtless none of my male hearers who cannot drink his four bottles without affecting his brain; let him, however, if by the fifth or sixth bottle he no longer knows his own wife, if he begin to beat and kick his children, and look on his dearest friend as an enemy, refrain from all excess, displeasing to God and man, and which renders him contemptible in the eyes of his fellows. But whoever, after drinking his ten or twelve bottles, retains his tottering neighbour, or manage his household affairs, or execute the commands of his spiritual and temporal superiors, let him take his share quietly, and be thankful for his talent. Still, let him be cautious how he exceeds this, for man is weak, and his powers limited. It is but seldom that our kind Creator extends to any one the grace to be able to drink safely sixteen bottles, of which privilege he hath held me, the meanest of his servants, worthy. And since no one can say of me that I have ever broke out in causeless rage, or cease to recognise my household friend and relations, or neglected the performance of my spiritual duties, I may, with thankfulness and a good conscience, use the gift which hath been intrusted to me. And you, my pious hearers, each take modestly your allotted portion; and to avoid all excess, follow the precept of St. Peter—'Try all, and stick by the best.'—*Edinburgh Literary Journal*.

Sir B. Harwood, Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Cambridge, was called in to give his opinion in a desperate case. He naturally inquired who had been in care of the patient. Being told, he said, in his usual facetious dry manner, "if Mr. — had been down the patient's throat with a candle and lantern, he would never have known what was the matter."

Caution.—As even trifling errors often involve us in much trouble, our conduct on important occasions cannot perhaps be too guarded. A French sage was asked how he had acquired so much wisdom?—"From the blind," said he, "who never plant their feet without being satisfied of the solidity of the ground."—*Mornton*.

Military Flogging.—"One man, a fine young fellow, was never off my gaol-book. The moment he was released he was most assuredly in the guard-room again, and from thence to his old place of abode. I once asked him how he could, month after month, prefer that solitary and secluded life to that of liberty! He replied, 'Habit is second nature, for there,' he said, 'he could, alone and undisturbed, brood over his sad and hitherto-melancholy career. Sergeant-major, I have never done any good since the time your predecessor got me flogged. I assure you I endeavour with all my energy to forget it, but I cannot; it crushes me to the ground, and that day's disgrace has been my ruin. I am of a good family, but I never can or will return to disgrace those dear parents with a scarified back.'—Some three months after this he died in a sad state of inebriety."—*Ship's memoirs*.

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