



Newfoundlander.

No. 154.

THURSDAY, July 1, 1830.

Sixpence.

Notices.

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.

**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.
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-Grace, 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-Grace*, 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-Grace* and *Bay Roberts* at *Port-de-Grace*, 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.

On Sale.

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 Canvas, 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.

Lisbon and Liverpool SALT.

June 3.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND FOR SALE,
BY

John Eales, Jun.

AT THE STORES OF

Mr. NICHOLAS GILL,

On moderate terms.

PORK, Butter, Earthenware, Patent Cordage, Pitch, Oakum, Tar, No. and Flat Canvas, Lines, Twines, Hooks, Fishing Leads, Bar Lead, Nails—assorted sizes, Caplin Seines, Herring, Mackerel, and Cast Nets, Soap, Candles, Swanskins, Flannels, Serges, Blankets, Tintware, 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

Patrick Morris,

1200 H HDS. Liverpool SALT, A few Hds. 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,

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.

On Sale.

Whiteway, Mudge & Co.

(SOUTH SIDE)

IRISH Pork, Ditto Butter, 1st., 2d., and 3d. qualities, Devonshire Sweet Cider, Ditto Potatoes, Canvas, 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.

BY

Brown, Hoyles & Co.

SALT, Butter, Cognac Brandy in pipes and hogsheads, Sherry Wine in pipes and hogsheads, Sicilian and Figuera Red Wine in ditto, Prime old London Particular Madeira in hogsheads and quarter-casks, Figuera White Wine in pipes, Sauterne in hogsheads, Number and flat Canvas, 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, Slops, viz.—Jackets, Trousers, Shirts, Cotton and Batize, 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, Pails, &c. Cambouses and Cabin Stoves, 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.

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 }

May 27.

BENJAMIN I. WILLIAMS.

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.

Miscellaneous.

(From the latest papers.)

We transcribe the following two versions of an occurrence in which England is made to figure. The first, given by the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, runs—"A letter from Malta, dated April 30, relates that an English frigate, coming direct from Algiers, arrived that day at Malta, bearing several letters for the English Admiral, who immediately sent off a steamer with despatches for the British Government. The Admiral himself left Malta the next day for Algiers, with five ships of the line, two frigates, and two brigs. The Dey has refused to permit the English Consul to leave Algiers."—The second version, from the *Precurseur de Lyon*, is as follows:—"An English steamer, carrying six guns, has arrived at Marseilles from Malta, after a passage of six days. According to reports brought by her, an English sloop had appeared off Algiers, which the Dey would not allow to enter the port. She immediately returned to Malta, from whence five English men-of-war, two frigates, and two sloops, sailed immediately. Only a few days ago a courier arrived at Marseilles in the utmost haste from London, when a vessel was immediately sought to carry him on to Malta, and bring him with, he sailed without a moment's delay."—These two articles bear the date of Marseilles, May 6. Our private correspondence from Toulon makes no mention of these circumstances.—*Paris paper.*

The funeral of the late Sir Robert Peel took place at Drayton Church on Tuesday morning, and attracted a large assemblage of spectators. The tenants met at the White Lion, in Fazeley, where they partook of refreshment, and then joined the procession at the Lodge. On their arrival at the Church-yard, the tenants ranged themselves in a similar manner at the entrance of the Park. Mourning peals were rung at Tamworth in the course of the day.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

Mr. O'CONNELL.—We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Mr. O'Connell to a gentleman in town to-day, and been kindly permitted to take the following extract, as the substance appears of deep public importance at this juncture. The address to the people of Ireland from Mr. O'Connell, promised in our last, will probably appear in our next:

"I am too much hurried with parliamentary business to be able to address the people of Ireland in the manner I could wish upon the late despotic proclamation. It is a weak effort to obstruct the union of Irishmen in defence of their common country, and to control, and, if possible, stifle the public voice, whilst they are laying enormous burthens of taxation on Ireland—taking measures to ruin the agriculture, and annihilating the public press. Really it is 'too bad' to issue a gagging proclamation just at such a moment as this. But the effect will be to rally all parties in favour of Ireland—and as to putting down conciliation and national exertion, it shall be vain. I have a plan of going round, as soon as parliament rises, to each county in Ireland, in order to see, on the spot, what can be done to conciliate the different parties—to obliterate animosities—to arrange for the ensuing elections, so as to set up and support men of intelligence and honesty for each county—and to organize a penny a man subscription, in each parish, to be applicable for the support of the electors of that parish in their voting honestly and independently. Rely on it, that they must make an Act of Parliament against me, by name, or they shall not prevent me from reconciling Irishmen to each other, and combining the great majority, if not all of them, for the utility of our common but oppressed country."

Mr. Lawless.—The subscription, for a testimonial of national gratitude to this independent and untainted patriot amounts to 1154l.

Parliamentary Association.—A meeting of the Irish Members of the House Commons was held last week at the Thatched House Tavern, at which forty-seven of them pledged themselves to oppose the proposed additions to the burthens of Ireland by all the means in their power.

In the attack on Toulouse, we are told of one of the few good things said by Wellington during the war:—"The Spaniards, anxious to monopolise all the glory, I rather think, moved on to the attack a little too soon, and before the British divisions on their left were in readiness to co-operate; however, be that as it may, they were soon in a blaze of fire, and began walking through it at first, with a great show

of gallantry and determination; but their courage was not altogether screwed up to the sticking point, and the nearer they came to the critical pass, the less prepared they seemed to meet it, until they all finally faced to the right about, and came back upon us as fast as their heels could carry them, pursued by the enemy. We instantly advanced to their relief, and concluded that they would have rallied behind us; but they had no idea of doing any thing of the kind; for, when with Cuesta and some of the other Spanish Generals, they had been accustomed under such circumstances to run a hundred miles at a time; so that, passing through the intervals of our division, they went clear off to the rear, and we never saw them more. The moment the French found us in-terpose between them and the Spaniards, they retired within their works. The only remark that Lord Wellington was said to have made on their con-duct, after waiting to see whether they would stand after they got out of the reach of the enemy's shot, was—'Well, d— me, if ever I saw ten thousand men run a race before!'—*Kincaid's Adventures.*

LONDON, MAY 16.

HIS MAJESTY'S ILLNESS.

The *Times* of Saturday says:—"Not merely from the language of the bulletins, but from other sources, we have reason to believe that the demise of the Crown is very near. The bodily sufferings of his Majesty are such as to have extinguished in the Royal mind all desire to live. His Majesty, in the inter-vals of pain, is perfectly tranquil, and prepared for the result, of which he is fully aware."

The following statement comes to us from so high a quarter, that we cannot refuse to lay it before our readers. In doing so, however, we must distinctly state our belief, that it is without due foundation. We think so partly because the statement is at variance with those which we derive from our own regular sources of information; but chiefly, because we are of opinion that no conceivable circumstances could justify the step in question. The statement we have received is as follows:—"A short time back it was deemed necessary, that an intimation should be given to a Great Personage, of the very critical state in which he was, and of which he seemed to have no conception. A cabinet was called, and after several of the members had declined the painful and hazar-dous office of breaking the intelligence to the Royal patient, the Duke of Wellington came forward, and undertook it. He went down to Windsor the same afternoon (on a Saturday), and, in as delicate a man-ner as the subject admitted, acquainted the Royal sufferer that his medical attendants had not felt justified in concealing from the Cabinet that there were alarming symptoms about his case. The Royal pa-tient immediately replied, with great temper and for-titude—"He was perfectly resigned to whatever the Divine Providence might will. The only anxiety he felt was, to be spared from any severe sufferings: as bodily pain, he confessed, was what he had through life dreaded, and been unable to sustain with patience." He added, "That he felt his Grace had discharged a most painful but indispen-sable duty, in a manner for which he most cordially thanked him."

MAY 22.

Departure of the British fleet for Algiers.—Extract of a letter received from Messina yesterday:—"The whole of the British fleet, with the exception of the *Britannia*, has sailed for Algiers. It is re-ported here that it is occasioned by the necessity of guarding the lives and property of Europeans.—There is, however, a rumour of a misunderstanding between the English Consul and the French Admi-ral off Algiers."

A telegraphic despatch from Toulon, May 18, announces—"The fleet is ready to sail; every thing is embarked, both men and materiel.—The first di- vision of the fleet takes advantage of a light breeze to make sail. The movement has thus commenced."

Much agitation exists in France, occasioned by a sudden and unexpected change in the Ministry.

A signal instance of the mortality of the climate of Sierra Leone is mentioned in the *Liverpool Advertiser* of the 17th May. Two vessels, the *Lochiel*, of Li-verpool, and the *Britannia*, of London, remained there on the 25th of February, the crews of both being dead.

The expedition for Algiers embarked on the 17th inst. A Dutch frigate had gone into Algiers to take away the Dutch Consul, when the Dey said he would allow no one to leave the regency. The Span- ish Charge d'Affaires had arrived at Majorca. He informed his government, that he was compelled to leave Algiers by the orders of the Dey. It appeared from his statements that England in conjunction with Denmark and himself, had endeavoured to persuade the Dey to give the French satisfaction, and that the Dey irritated at the proposal had replied, so far from acceding to any arrangement, he regretted he had not sent the French Consul to prison, where he would still have remained. Upon this the Spanish and Danish Consuls were ordered to leave, and the Eng- lish is retained. A report was in circulation at Toulon, on the 10th inst. that an English frigate had forced herself into Algiers for the purpose of carry- ing off our Consul, whom the Dey would not suffer to depart. Much jealousy existed in the minds of the French, with respect to the interference of the English.

Some important intelligence has been received from Canton at the East India House, but as yet it has been very imperfectly communicated to the pub- lic. From what has transpired, however, we are enabled to state that the Chinese government had agreed to cede the whole question regarding the Hong

merchants, but refused to give up the whole of the harbour dues, and other matters in dispute. We also understand that Mr. Plowden, the head of the Council, recommended that these terms should be ac-cepted; but that his three colleagues outvoted him, and that, in consequence, Mr. Plowden has tendered his resignation to the Hon. the Court of Directors in London. Mr. Majoribanks and Mr. Davis, the two Members of the Council now in Great Britain, on leave of absence in rotation, have received directions to proceed forthwith to Canton, there to take prece-dence of the three gentlemen who voted against Mr. Plowden, though their juniors in rank; and should that gentleman have taken his passage to England, in conformity with his resignation, then Mr. Majori-banks is to be the head of the Supercargoes residing in China. Further information is necessary to elu-cidate the reasons of this most unfortunate misunder-standing. Specie was exceedingly scarce in China, and the want of it may induce the Chinese govern-ment to yield to all the demands of the East India Company's supercargoes; though from what is gener-ally reported a foreign ship has as much reason to demand ingress into and egress from a British port, without paying the lights, as our ships have to de-mand many of the rights now required from the Ce-lestial Emperor.

COD FISHERY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Translation of the Report to the King of France, by M. de Moutbel, on proposing to His Majesty the Ordinance of 7th December, 1829, relative to the above fishery:—

SIRE.—The tariff of bounties to the cod fishery has always been regulated by Royal edict:—the last was of the 24th February, 1825, and will cease on the 1st March, 1830. It becomes, then, urgent to again legislate on this important matter, for the ves-sels ought to depart in the early part of March; and in order to prepare and outfit them, the Merchants should know what degree of encouragement will be afforded them.

The principle of bounties appears to be, beyond a doubt, acknowledged as useful, as will appear by the successive votes of the Chambers; but the amount of them has become the object of several serious dis-cussions. These debates have not, however, pro-duced any decisive results. The question has re-mained undecided for want of proper information as to facts; and indeed, even now essential documents are still wanting, which must be obtained and mi-nutely analyzed. The truth will not be known until a complete report, rectified by men well versed in this business, can be submitted to your Majesty.

To the Ministry belongs the task of completing these documents and preparing the report, so impor-tant; and I hope we shall soon possess that which will enable us to form the basis of a just law. But, Sire, I should not be justified in proposing at present the reduction of bounties to a branch of trade, which I am not certain could exist without them. No doubt the annual increase of expenditure on this head, might lead one to suppose the bounties were too lib-eral; but it does not follow as a fact, for the increase in any branch of industry does not prove the exhor-bitancy of its profits.—Sufficient returns and emu-lation will augment trade till new markets can no longer be found for its products.

The facts required are these:—on one side, expense of constructing and fitting ships, provisions, insu-rance and wages—also fishing implements;—on the other, the net product of the fishery and bounties;—and by comparing the results with those of foreign vessels—and American particularly—we should per-ceive whether our merchants or adventurers are in better or worse position than their rivals. Thus should we be enabled to legislate without, on the one hand, wasting the public money; or, on the other, incurring the risk of endangering the welfare or existence, not only of the merchants, whose ad-ventures are infinitely serviceable to the State, but more particularly the nursery for seamen which that trade forms for our navy, and the still more numerous class of ship-builders and mechanics to which it gives employ. Besides, the expense of bounties is not without compensation; and, indeed, it may be said none other is so beneficial to the State.

This fishery employs and gives support to 12,000 seamen, which, supposing they even could be em-ployed in peaceable times, in his Majesty's navy, would cost the country 6 to 8,000,000 francs for six to eight months in the year. In 1828 the total ex-pense of bounties reached 3,000,000 francs; thus this trade gives to the State for three millions that naval advantage which the Admiralty could not dis-pense with, although the cost would be 6 to 8,000,000, without reckoning many other expenses. Thus the only question which has been so long argued is, whether the same advantages may not be obtained at a reduced expense.

Prudence would forbid my now recommending an experiment which might compromise this valuable trade, and in some measure the security of the State.

It really appears, however, by the following esti-mates that our adventurers in this branch of industry are not over paid.

The cost of a vessel of 150 tons is, in the first year, 49 to 50,000 francs. The total or gross returns in the most favourable season is about 56,000 francs, when the cargoes sold in France. In a middling or average season it is reduced to about 38,000 francs, showing, in the first case, a benefit of 6 to 7000 francs; and in the second a deficiency of 11,000 frs. It is true, and in the second year, the ship owner, having no longer to provide boats and fishing uten-sils, finds himself in a more favourable position; but if the product was but a middling one, he would scarcely recover the advances of the first year, and the chance being of course of an average fishery, he can only reckon on a real profit the third year.

Thus almost all our Merchants re-export their fish to the colonies, which, with the bounty of 40 francs per 100 kilogrammes, gives them an increase of ben-efits equivalent to 28 or 30 francs per quintal, from which must be deducted the expenses of transport.

These calculations, I repeat, show that the profits of the trade are not too considerable, and consequent-ly the bounties not excessive. But, perhaps, this opinion will be still further confirmed by observing, that, notwithstanding these bounties, fixed in 1819, the Americans maintain a concurrent trade. They certainly have less superiority now than at that pe-riod; but they still furnish to our colonies more than one-third of their imports, and if our bounties had been too liberal they could still less have contended for ten successive years with French fish, over which it has only the advantage of cure (or taste), which might also be removed by regular and successive supplies. The disadvantage is, its not keeping so long under the tropical climates; but regular sup-plies might easily be made through the colony of St. Peter and Miquelon, where fish will keep perfectly well.

These considerations, Sire, have been generally appreciated; and last year, on the discussion of the Budget, they removed from the committee all oppo-sition to the vote of money for bounties.

But I am also bound to inform your Majesty of another objection made, on the ground of fraud. It is said—"the bounties are sufficiently great to in-duce a purchase of American caught fish at sea, for the purpose of re-sale. The St. Pierre and Miquelon fishermen, who can make two voyages to the Antilles in the year, are more particularly likely to carry on this fraudulent traffic."

This is the objection, Sire, and it appears not without foundation; but I do not think it can sus-tain a serious examination, for the following reasons:—

No doubt, exorbitant bounties, as well as ex-cessive duties, encourage fraud. But there is, here, a sensible difference. By fraud on the duties, the whole of it is gained and added to the price of the goods; but to obtain bounties fraudulently, it is necessary first to buy the goods—that is to say, ded-uct the cost from the benefit resulting from the bounty, and if the cost, added to the other expenses, forms a total greater than the selling price and bounty, the fraud is evidently no longer practicable. The expenses on vessels from our ports are, as al-ready stated, 49 to 50,000 francs. They cannot be reduced, for the declaration, previous to their de-parture, leave the adventurer no means of shipping less men or provisions than his declaration has stated. Thus, whether he purposes purchasing or catching fish, his first expenses are always the same.

The only saving made in the purchase, would be the expense of victualling and pay of the 50 men during the time they should be employed in the fish-ery; and certainly, without having occasion to esti-mate the highest price, it may be easily conceived that this saving would not compensate for the cost of foreign cured fish. One month, or two month's, pay and provision for 50 men, would not be equiva-lent to the cost of 6000 to 8000 quintals of fish, pur-chased at the lowest price. And it appears, besides, that the Americans could not sell their fish very cheap at sea, as they have to make an economical voyage to obtain 40, 50, or even 60 francs per quintal.

In a word, I think it not impossible to show that fraud would be prejudicial to our merchants, who cannot evade the expense of outfit, pay, and provi-sions.

But in the absence of this demonstration, of which the particulars are not complete, one may say with certainty that there is, for French adventurers whose ships go to Newfoundland, greater advantage in catching fish than in buying it of foreigners, since the principal expenses once incurred, those addi-tional of fishing, are less than the cost of purchasing foreign fish—so that if the fraud does exist, it is but seldom practised.

As to the adventurers who send their vessels to St. Pierre and Miquelon, to take fish from the ware-houses, their position in this respect appears more favourable, because they can make two voyages to the Antilles with the same outfit: therefore, suspi-cions rest more particularly on them. Are they better founded? It is difficult to suppose it, when the naval administration declares the custom's su-perintendence is perfectly organised there.

But a decisive consideration appears, viz., that the number of fishermen at St. Pierre and New-foundland bear nearly a relative proportion to the quantity of fish caught, which proves that the fraud, if any, is not greater at one place than the other.—And if it be observed that the gross total of bounties for the fishery at St. Pierre and Miquelon does not reach 400,000 francs, we must conclude that if fraud does exist at all, it causes but a very slight loss to the State.

The result of the foregoing is—

- 1st.—That in the actual state of things, fraud can-not apparently be of any benefit to our adven-turers, and certainly less than catching their own fish; and that if it does exist, it is of very slight prejudice to the treasury.
- 2dly.—That the benefits to the trade are not over-rated, or too great; but, at all events, those ad-vantages are not equal to those political and pecu-niary ones which our navy derives from this trade.
- 3dly.—Thus the question would be, not whether the State pays bounties beyond the benefits derived, but whether those advantages may not be more economically obtained.
- 4thly.—That to resolve this doubtful and compli-cated question, much time and documentary evi-dence is required. That at present a real econo-my would not be made without being liable to en-danger the property of a great many merchants, the existence of a large portion of our maritime population, and the interest of a branch of the

public service, to the prosperity of which the who's national welfare is so closely allied.

Whilst to these delicate and important considera-tions we can only oppose the secondary advantage, of a doubtful and dangerous economy, of a sixth, fifth, or, at most, a quarter of the sum of 3 to 4 mil-lions, prudence would direct us to defer legislating until well-grounded knowledge of facts may enable us to do so securely.

Still I think of being able to introduce some new clauses in the bill. The first is, the total suppres-sion of the bounties on cod oil, to which our mer-chants appear generally resigned.

The second, which has been earnestly solicited, and which consists in doubling the bounty granted to the seamen employed on the small fishery, is founded on the fact of these seamen not deserving less than the others, both on the score of labour and instruction.

This last arrangement will increase the expense 30 to 40,000 francs, and the suppression of the oil bounties will be a reduction of 100,000 francs.—The other regulations have been proposed by the naval administration.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) July 1, 1830.

We have been obligingly favoured with London pa-pers to the 22d May. Up to that period, the symp-toms of his Majesty's disease had not at all miti-gated—but we understand that a gentleman who came passenger in the *Sedulous*, states, by accounts from London, on the 25th May, his Majesty's health had assumed so very unfavourable an appearance as to give rise to the most gloomy apprehensions for the result. The following is the latest bulletin:—

Windsor Castle, May 21, 1830.

"The King's symptoms continue favourable; but his Majesty passed a bad night."

(Signed) "HENRY HALFORD.
"MATTHEW J. TIERNEY."

We are much indebted to a mercantile friend for the copy of a very interesting report from the French Minister of Marine to the King of France, relative to the bounties on their fisheries in this island—it will be found in the preceding columns. This docu-ment is valuable in many respects, and clearly shows the immense importance attached by the French Government to this branch of their commerce. The fostering care which State policy induces the French to bestow on this nursery for seamen—for they look upon it as a *sine qua non* to the existence of their navy—is strikingly contrasted with the al-most total neglect with which the British Govern-ment appear determined to treat our own more va-luable, because more extensive, fisheries.

The document, altogether, is worthy of deep and serious consideration—we hope it may be the means of drawing the attention of our Government to so closely to the injustice of having given to strangers that which, upon every principle of right, ought to belong to their own subjects;—and if that evil be now ir-reparable, they can at least make amends by pursuing a different line of policy in our regard, than that which has heretofore governed their conduct towards us.

It would appear by the statements in the French Minister's report, that the sum paid for bounties on fish, and the fishermen employed, is equal to from 140 to 160,000*l.* sterling per annum.

His Excellency the Governor, with the party which had accompanied him on his excursion to Conception Bay, returned to town, from Portugal Cove, on Sunday morning. His Excellency has, during his excursion, visited Lance Cove, Belle Isle, Brigus, Cubits, Barened, Port-de-Grave, Bay Ro-berts, Harbour-Grace, Carbonear, and Mosquito, having looked into Holyrood and the other harbours up the bay, where the time would not permit him to land. Whilst at Brigus, we understood His Excel-lency and party were much gratified by their visit to the "Goold," belonging to CHARLES COZENS, Esq., where, in the short period of less than four years, a wilderness has been converted into a thriving farm, to which an excellent road, upwards of four miles, has been made by its enterprising and indefatigable own-er. The approach to this property, through a wood of very large growth, and having a park-like appear-ance, was particularly striking; and together with the quantity of land brought into cultivation—the choice of ground for that purpose—the farm build-ings—stock, &c. &c.,—all evinced most strongly the good taste, judgment, and industry of its proprietor.—His Excellency was pleased to name the farm "*Cochrane Dale*."

At Carbonear His Excellency inspected the im-provements making by ROBERT PACK, Esq., in the hill overlooking the harbour, where, since August last, a farm-house has been built, and several large fields brought into cultivation.—The view from this spot across the bay is uncommonly fine; and the spir-ited exertions of Mr. PACK in its improvement, pro-mise to make it, at no distant period, a very valuable property.

At Harbour-Grace the site for the new Court-house was finally determined upon, and a far better approach to it by a new line of road—mainly owing to His Excellency's personal and persevering atten-tion to the matter—marked out.

His Excellency inspected most of the places of public worship, and visited many of the schools in Conception Bay, and was pleased to express his ap-probation of the discipline, order, and neatness of the chil-dren in several of them, especially those at Port-de-Grave and Harbour-Grace.

We have reason to believe, that not only in this instance, but in many others during His Excellency's

short excursion, his presence has been productive of much good; and that the object which he has hitherto always so steadily pursued—that of the public benefit—has been advanced by it. Many complaints with respect to encroachments on public property, claims to land, &c., have been readily adjusted by the freedom of access which His Excellency has allowed to all who wished to address him, and by the attention which he has paid to their reasonable wishes; and we know we are warranted in saying, that nearly all parties have been satisfied with his decisions, and that his late visit to the Bay will be long remembered with feelings of respect and gratitude.—*From a Correspondent.*

We understand it to be the intention of His Excellency the Governor to embark in the yacht *Forte*, on the 7th instant, and proceed to Croque Harbour, the station of the French Commodore, on the north-east coast of the Island. The *Forte* will be escorted by His Majesty's ship *Champion*, Capt. SCOTT.

We are requested to inform the subscribers to the public dinner intended to be given to T. H. BROOKING, Esq., on the 8th instant, that the Old Crown and Anchor Tavern has been selected for the purpose, and that dinner will be on the table at 6 o'clock.

ARRIVAL.—In the *Sedulous*, from Torbay, Mr. Congdon (of Fermuse).

DEPARTURES.—In the *Mimac*, for London, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Henry Winton, Mr. Bowring, and Mr. Richards.—In the *Balclutha*, for Greenock, Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Hunter.—In the *Cousins*, for Pictou, Mr. R. Brine, junior.—In the *Thompson*, for Quebec, Mr. W. Scott.

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

JUNE 24.—Brig Leah, Cole, Oporto; 98 tons salt, 10 boxes oranges.
Schooner Fury, Coady, St. Pierre's; 264 brls. flour, 192 brls. bread, 6 cane chairs.
Brig Freedom, Cousins, Figueira; 105 tons salt, 2 casks wine.
Brig Britannia, Shadden, Wiana; 80 tons salt, 6 boxes oranges.
Schooner Swift, Pellicier, Quebec; 10 brls. peas, 29 cases oil, 1300 bushels oats, 27 brls. beef, 63 bags bread.
Brig Gulnare, Edington, Gibraltar; 623 bags bread, 50 brls. flour, 200 hds. salt, 38 pipes 88 hds. red and white wine.
Brig Providence, Sexton, Lisbon; 705 hds. salt.
Schooner Feronia, Henley, Figueira; 350 hds. salt.
Schooner Lady, Le Blanc, Sydney; 10 head cattle, 80 sheep, 800 bushels potatoes, 8 M. lumber.
26.—Brig Richardson, Donnelly, Liverpool; 200 bags bread, 2 cases hats, 15 tons coals, 8640 bushels salt.
28.—Schooner Irene, McDonald, P. E. Island; 35 M. board, 29 feet hardwood, 25 M. shingle.
Schooner Henrietta, Stewart, P. E. Island; 35,000 feet board, 1500 staves, 3000 shingles, 40 bundles hoops.
Schooner Enterprise, Devereux, Arichat; 18 tubs butter, 375 brls. potatoes, 171 bushels oats.
Brig Unity, Winsor, Barbados; ballast.
Brig Scudous, Goldsworthy, Hamburg; 110 brls. pork, 16 brls. beef, 110 brls. flour, 68 brls. butter, 10 brls. oatmeal, 750 bags bread, 8400 staves and heading.

CLEARED.
JUNE 24.—Brig Thompson, Mann, Quebec; 3 casks wine, 9 boxes soap, 3 casks brandy, 10 puncheons rum, 8000 seal skins, 18 brls. oil.
Brig Cousins, Downs, Pictou; 4 casks wine, 3 bags coffee, 15 brls. sugar, 3 puncheons molasses.
25.—Brig Mary & Betty, Pitts, Bucktown; ballast.
Schooner Assistance, Cheson, Margaree; 2 puncheons rum, 1 puncheon molasses, 2 brls. flour, 10 bags bread, 100 hds. salt, and sundry merchandise.
Brig Balclutha, George, Greenock; 32,242 gallons oil, 4232 seal skins.
Schooner Catherine, Lescomb, Sydney; ballast.
Brig Maria, Lowery, Quebec; ballast.
Schooner Albion, Forest, Halifax; 1 pipe wine.
Schooner Fury, Coady, Miramichi; ballast.
28.—Brig Sa'annis, Palmer, Miramichi; ballast.
Brig Ardent, Brophy, Barbados; 229 casks, containing 1830 qtls. fish.
29.—Schooner Loon, Cann, Sydney; ballast.
Brig Britannia, Shadden, Pictou; ditto.
Schooner Eliza Ann, McIntosh, Richebucto; ditto.
Schooner Mary, Leslie, Cape Breton; ditto.
Schooner Perseverance, Carew, Demerara; 197 casks, containing 1284 qtls. fish.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—ENTERED.
JUNE 22.—Brig Oscar, Drysdale, Hamburg; 91 brls. pork, 150 brls. flour, 20 brls. oatmeal, 10 brls. peas, 931 bags biscuit, 120 firkins butter, 4 casks hams.

CLEARED.
JUNE 18.—Brigantine Nicholson, Carr, Quebec; ballast.
Schooner Prudence, Fogarty, Halifax; 5000 seal skins, 402 qtls. fish.
Schooner Relief, Kennedy, Liverpool, N. S.; 4 cow hides, 2 calf skins.
Brig Dolphin, Wakeham, Bristol; 75 tons seal oil, 3000 seal skins.
Brig Dewsbury, Blake, Halifax; 1400 seal skins, 1 piece Geneva, 20 tons coals.

CARBONEAR.—ENTERED.
JUNE 17.—Brig Hope, Shaddock, Poole and Guernsey; 191 cwt. butter, 80 tons salt, 850 bags bread.

CLEARED.
JUNE 21.—Brigantine Eleanor, Paris, Richebucto; ballast.
Soo Commerce, Rees, Quebec; ballast.
23.—Brig Carbonear, Andrews, Poole; 162 tons seal oil, 2 casks berries, 18,000 seal skins, 8 cow and calf hides, 50 timber knees.
Brig Indian Lass, Williamson, Liverpool; 87 tons seal oil, 11 seal skins, 11 hides, 33 spruce knees, 217 birch staves, 18 ear pieces, 35 handspikes.

PORT-DE-GRAVE.—ENTERED.
JUNE 21.—Brig Agenoria, Whiteway, Liverpool; 60 brls. flour, 50 brls. pork, 25 firkins butter, 3 brls. hams, 2 cwt. cheese, 5400 bushels salt, 12 tons coals.

CLEARED.
JUNE 9.—Brig Harmony, Potts, New Brunswick; ballast.
14.—Brig Ringwood, Smith, Liverpool; 78 tons seal oil, 5509 seal skins, 27 cow and calf hides—shipped at Port-de-Grave and Carbonear.

BRIGUS.—CLEARED.
JUNE 9.—Schooner Mary Ann, Sire, Quebec; 34 tons 2 hds. 13 gallons seal oil, 7000 seal skins.

10.—Schooner Dolphin, Mahony, Halifax; 6000 seal skins.
11.—Brig Walker, Tennant, London; 25,007 gallons seal oil, 13,951 seal skins.
12.—Schooner Four Brothers, Munden, Liverpool; 82 tons 182 gallons seal oil.
21.—Brigantine Jane, Barwire, New Brunswick; 1 barrel wine, 1 hhd. brandy.
Brig Thomas, Coffey, New Brunswick; ballast.
22.—Schooner Hebe, Gasbue, London; 70 tons 4 gallons seal oil, 4650 seal skins.

BAY ROBERTS.—CLEARED.
JUNE 23.—Brig Shammon, Matches, Quebec; ballast.

The Brig *Admiral Eake*, Cooper, arrived yesterday evening, in 35 days from Hamburg.

Sale by Auction.
On SATURDAY next,
At 12 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
HUNTERS & Co.
470 BAGS Fresh BREAD,
Imported per brig *Gulnare*, from Leghorn.
July 1.

Notices.
Postponed Sale.

THE SALE of the LANDED PROPERTY of the late **George Gaten, Esq.**, advertised for This Day, is POSTPONED until further notice.—By order of the Supreme Court.
July 1.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the Brigantine *Leah*, under my command.
July 1. HENRY COLE.

Miss MAHONY,
Dress Maker & Milliner,
RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM LONDON,
TAKES this mode of informing her friends and the public, that she intends to commence business in the above lines, and from the intimate knowledge she possesses of the English and French mode of Fashionable Dress Making, has every hope of being able to give perfect satisfaction to such Ladies as may be induced to favour her with their commands.
Application to be made at the house of Mr. MATTHEW FLANNERY, opposite the premises of Messrs. HUNTERS & Co.
July 1.

HENRY PARSONS,
Cabinet-Maker and Upholsterer,
TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the public, generally, for the liberal support and encouragement he has met with since his commencement in business; and also to inform them that he has REMOVED into his new Shop, on *Church-hill*, in the rear of the premises occupied by Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, punctuality in the execution of his work, and a strong desire to please, to receive a share of public patronage.
H. P. has just received a very good assortment of MAHOGANY, to which he solicits public attention.
Orders from the Out-ports will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
July 1.

Private Tuition.
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.

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 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.

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.

Notice.
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.

For QUEBEC.
THE
Brig AMI,
225 Tons,
MATTHEW MILLER, master,
To Sail in a few days,
And will take FREIGHT on moderate terms, if applied for immediately.—Apply at the Office of
July 1. NEWMAN & Co.

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
June 24. HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.

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,
450 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 Capt. in on board at
Harbour Grace.
June 24.

To be Let.
AN excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, near the Ordnance Yard, with a Coach-house and other Out-houses attached, and a very productive Garden in the rear. It is well supplied with hard and soft water, and calculated in every respect for the reception of a genteel family.—For viewing the same, and for further particulars, apply to
July 1. JAMES BRINE.

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 Duncomb & Co.
Apply to
May 6. WILLIAM HOGAN.

On Sale.
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
A very desirable Farm,
SITUATED AT RIVER-HEAD,
And immediately adjoining the Hon. Judge DES BARRES',
CONTAINING, by Grant, thirteen Acres, with the House, Cattle, Crop, and Farming Utensils, &c.—The Farm is in a high state of cultivation, and well worth the attention of purchasers.—Application to be made to the Subscriber on the premises.
July 1. MICHAEL LAWLOR.

BY
Patrick Morris,
1200 Hogsheads Liverpool
SALT,
On board the brig *Richardson*.
July 1.

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.

Now Selling,
AT THE WHARF OF
HUNTERS & CO.
100 Barrels excellent
POTATOES.
July 1.

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.

BY
Benjamin I. Williams,
Received per Brigs *Agenorja*, *Herald* and *Experiment* from St. Vincent, Demerara and Bermuda,
234 PUNCHEONS RUM,
175 Puncheons MOLASSES,
32 Hogsheads, }
30 Tierces, } SUGARS.
13 Barrels. }
June 17.

SEED POTATOES.
Now Landing,
AND
FOR SALE
AT THE WHARF OF
William & Henry Thomas,
150 Barrels
POTATOES.
June 17.

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†

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 8.

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
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 1/2 inch mesh,
Cordage, Hausline, Marline, Hambro' Lime,
Oakum, Flat and No. Canvas,
Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Oehro, Blue Paint,
Sheathing Paper, Lead,
An Iron Octagon Grating, for a Ship's Skylight,
A Ship's Long Boat and Four-oared Gig,
200 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.



Boots Corner.

GERTRUDE.

(From the New Monthly Magazine.)

The Baron von der Wart, accused, though it is believed unjustly, as an accomplice in the assassination of the Emperor Albert, was bound alive on the wheel, and attended by his wife Gertrude, throughout his last agonising moments, with the most heroic fidelity. Her own sufferings, and those of her unfortunate husband, are most affectingly described in a letter which she afterwards addressed to a female friend, and which was published, some years ago, at Harlem, in a book entitled *Gertrude Von der Wart, or Fidelity unto Death.*

Her hands were clasp'd, her dark eyes raised,

The breeze threw back her hair;

Up to the fearful wheel she gazed,

All that she loved was there.

The night was round her clear and cold,

The holy heaven above;

Its pale stars watching to behold

The night of earthly love.

"And bid me not depart," she cried,

"My Rudolph! say not so!

This is no time to quit thy side,

Peace, peace! I cannot go.

Hath the world sought for me to fear

When death is on thy brow?

The world!—what means it?—mine is here,

I will not leave thee now!

"I have been with thee in thine hour

Of glory and of bliss,

Doubt not its memory's living power /

To strengthen me through this!

And thou, mine honour'd love and true,

Bear on, bear nobly on!

We have the blessed Heaven in view,

Whose rest shall soon be won."

And were not these high words to flow

From Woman's breaking heart?

Through all that night of bitterest woe

She bore her lofty part:

But oh! with such a freezing eye,

With such a curdling check—

Love, love! of mortal agony,

Thou, only thou, shouldst speak!

The winds rose high—but with them rose

Her voice, that he might hear!—

Perchance that dark hour brought repose

To happy bosoms near:

While she sat striving with despair

Beside his tortured form,

And pouring her deep soul in prayer

Forth on the rushing storm.

She wiped the death-damps from his brow,

With her pale hands and soft,

Whose touch, upon the late chords low,

Had still'd his heart so oft.

She spread her mantle o'er his breast,

She bathed his lips with dew,

And on his cheeks such kisses press'd,

As Joy and Hope e'er knew.

Oh! lovely are ye, Love and Faith,

Enduring to the last!

She had her meed—one smile in death—

And his worn spirit pass'd

While even as o'er a martyr's grave,

She knelt on that sad spot,

And weeping, bless'd the God who gave

Strength to forsake it not!

DINNER AT GALWAY TO MR. SHEIL.

The above dinner, in April last, was attended by most of the Protestants of rank, and all the Catholic gentry of the county. Upon the Chairman, Sir John Burke, Bart., proposing the health of their distinguished guest—

Mr SHEIL said—The distinction conferred upon me by this large assemblage of men of all classes, in this great Catholic county, would be, under any circumstances, most valuable. Recent circumstances impart to it a new character of honour. I refer to the fashion in which my exertions in the national cause have been required. (*Loud cheers.*) How stands the account between the Irish public and myself? (*Hear, hear, hear.*) Upon occasions of this kind, it is impossible for the individual, round whom his fellow-citizens are collected in such a gathering of kindness and of affection, to avoid speaking of himself. (*But I am,* to a certain extent, put upon my defence. Hold up the balance—put my life into one side of the scale, and throw what my adversaries could at best but call a mistake, into the other, and where should the preponderance be found? (*Loud cheers.*) Look back to the first establishment of that great convention to which Ireland owes her liberty, and the empire its salvation, and where do you find me? I was at the laying of the corner stone, and though it was deposited by an architect of far more power and skill than myself, did I take no part in the erection of that edifice which grew up into such an amplitude and elevation? (*Loud cheers.*) It was, I hold, state it, my confederacy and union with Mr. O'Connell, which put an end to all the miserable feuds which distracted our body, and enabled the whole seven millions to march in a mighty phalanx, and assail the strong holds of bigotry and monopoly in one vast and simultaneous assault. (*Loud cheers.*) Throw open the annals of that association—look at the history of its debates, from its inception to its termination, and which of those who are now prompt to strike at my character, will be found comparable in zeal and in efficiency to myself? I am not making an idle vaunt—accused, taunted, misrepresented, calumniated, as I have been, I am not only justified in reverting to these incidents

of my life, but I am compelled to do so. (*Hear, hear.*) If I were a gratuitous boaster, who presented myself before the public, for the purpose of indulging in a lavish panegyric on my own accomplishments and deserts, then I should be justly treated with the derision which rapid vain glory generally incurs—but I am forced, under the influence of those feelings which unjust treatment could not fail to produce, to call back the memories of my fellow-citizens to incidents, which, if the popular recollections were not a little fleeting, would not be speedily forgotten. I, therefore, say, with fearlessness, that having taken a direct part in the formation of the Catholic Association, I participated in all its labours, and there was not a single measure to which I did not lend my aid. True, I did not invent the Catholic rent. To its author I am the very first to assign all the large, the boundless encomium, which he, beyond all doubt, has most nobly earned. But did I accomplish nothing by my ardent and unremitting appeals to the emotions and passions of my fellow-citizens? (*Loud cheers.*) It will be said, that I only made speeches—are not words fraught with the seeds of things, and is not language the parent of event? What had they, who "wielded at will the fierce democracy," but phrases for the mighty engines with which they worked? What I said may have been incorrect in diction, vicious in taste, exaggerated in sentiment, hyperbolic in expression—critics sneered, (and with reason) and calmer men reprehended—and even moral men found fault; but this I may be permitted to say, that with all my demerits, as a fabricator of harangues, I did succeed in stirring the hearts of my fellow-bosoms—in making them feel the weight of their chains, and in filling them with the consciousness that it depended on themselves to burst them asunder. (*Loud cheers.*) I call to my recollection, not with an idle vanity, I trust, but with that justifiable pride with which an honest man rises up against accusation, the throngs that were accustomed to gather in the spot devoted to our debates, and the fierce and fiery spirit which I breathed out of my own bosom into their hearts. I had, perhaps, no great merit as a public speaker in doing this. It was because my own soul was strongly inflamed, and because my blood beat high with the sense of wrong, that I communicated to others what I myself so profoundly felt; but whatever might have been the cause of the popular excitation, whether it lay in me, or was to be found in the minds of others, to which I only applied the igniting matter, I challenge contradiction when I say, that I was largely instrumental in the generation of those passions, by which liberty was at last accomplished. But what evidence do I require of what I had effected beyond what I now see? Of me you know nothing, except through the medium of those very appeals to which I refer; and it is because you were moved by their perusal—it is because, even from far off, I could, through the channels of the press, send my emotions into your bosoms—it is because you have, in reading what I had uttered, felt your hearts beating with the sensations which I had infused into them—it is because I have made you say, "we must be free," that you upon this occasion assemble about me, and offer me this warm and cordial proof of the sentiments which you entertain in my regard. But it is not on any influence which I may have exercised over my own community on which I merely rely, in the protestation which I am making against those by whom I have been traduced. I have still higher claims, drawn from the course which I took with respect to the government. Others may have done far more in disciplining and organizing the Catholic body, but I aver that no man adopted a more fearless and undaunted line, in pointing at the evils which would follow the denial of our rights. Thanks be to God, we may now avert to those evils with the delightful consciousness that they are gone for ever. (*Loud cheers.*) We gaze at clouds which were charged with thunder, but which have passed over. We stand on the shore, and look upon waves upon which we were lately tossing. We contemplate a gulf which we have overleaped—a crater, of which the volcano is burned out. (*Loud cheers.*) Thanks be to Heaven (I repeat the heart-felt ejaculation) the tremendous peril is at an end, and this country, which less than a year ago was on the verge of a sanguinary convulsion, and was on the point of being torn and wrenched from the British empire, is now tranquillised and at rest, while its immense population, in place of that sentiment of deep and dangerous discontent by which it was actuated, is animated by a genuine loyalty and unaffected allegiance. (*Loud cheers.*) But once it was otherwise, and at that period, so full of awful incident, I raised my hand towards the portents of the time, to awaken the Protestants of Ireland to a sense of their condition. I shook the somnolent security in which they walked the gulf, into which a single step might have precipitated them. Others were contented with hints and intimations, I did not pause at an insinuation. I applied the facility which early habit had given me in writing the French language to the composition of articles which appeared in the official organ of the French government, and apprised English statesmen of what they had to dread through the columns of the *Etoile*. I might have been blameable in this daring experiment, but what Roman Catholic can say that I did an inconsiderable service? From the rostrum of the Roman Catholic Association I announced the destiny which awaited Ireland, and told the opponents of our demands to look to their thresholds and to their fire-sides, and to consult those parental instincts which should teach them to recoil from the horrors of invasion, attended with the sanguinary consummation of a civil war. Most of you may recollect that I employed whatever faculty I may possess in the drawing of a frightful portraiture, for the purpose of exhibiting the forms of approaching massacre with all the truth of appalling picturesque. I anticipated Lord Palmerston, who withdrew the veil

from the likelihood which England had to effect, and showed in the House of Commons the spectacle of blood that lay before them. Need I tell you that I necessarily incurred great odium, both political and personal, and that I became an object of antipathy to all those who resisted our requisitions for redress? Need I call to your remembrance that not only the papers in the Protestant interest denounced the officers of the crown for allowing me to pour out such language with impunity, but that in parliament itself the inactivity of the local administration was strongly reprobated for their tolerance of harangues like mine? Scarce a speech of mine appeared without a wakening a cry for chastisement, and a call that a cell in Newgate should be prepared for me. At length the memoirs of Wolfe Tone appeared. (*Cheers.*) I saw at once that the facts which they disclosed, afforded a great occasion to hold out an awful admonition. A young man had landed in France with a hundred ducats, ignorant of the French language, without a single acquaintance in Paris, and with no introduction except a vote of thanks from the Catholic board, and thus, apparently destitute and unaided, he succeeded in a few months in assembling a vast force in the port of Brest, and sailed for Ireland with 15,000 men, and an immense supply of all the implements of war. The winds saved the British empire. I saw that here was a series of incidents, laden with prophetic warning. I saw that here lay the opportunity to proclaim that the salvation of Ireland might depend on the point of the compass, from which the wind should chance to blow, and that the æolian cavern might become the cabinet of Great Britain. I proceeded to the association, and in the midst of a great meeting of that confederacy, I held out the ominous volume, and by the facts which it recorded, and the dreadful likelihood of which it carried the forebodings, I called upon all lovers of peace, and all friends of humanity, to avert the disasters which impended upon Ireland. (*Loud cheers.*) That invocation, spoken with an honest and sincere enthusiasm, was circulated through the empire. It had in it too much truth not to make the most inveterate of our antagonists start either with anger or with apprehension. The former feeling was felt by the local government of Ireland. Orders were given to the Attorney-General to prosecute me. I was indicted. I stood at the bar of a criminal court, at the place assigned to public malefactors; before me were seated the Judges who would have had to pronounce a sentence commensurate with the offence verging upon treason with which I was charged, had I been found guilty. The law officers were arrayed in a formidable phalanx immediately opposite, while Lord Plunkett regarded me with more of compassion for the fate which hung upon me, than with indignation at my alleged criminality. Beside me were my true and fast friends, whom I had made the trustees of my character, of my liberty, and almost of my life. Around me was an immense mass of silent and solicitous spectators—the Clerk of the Crown unfolding volumes of parchment, in which I was accused of sedition in all the diversities in which could be presented by an accomplished pleader, read the indictment, to which (while my heart, I confess, beat within me) I replied "not guilty." Had I been tried, it is most probable, as the jury were constituted, that I should have been convicted, and a sentence of two years' imprisonment would have been the result. The doors of the dungeon lay at jar for my reception—it was an accident that closed them. To the illness of Lord Liverpool I owe my freedom, my health, perhaps my existence. Well, then—for all these hazards, for the risk of captivity, repeatedly and intrepidly incurred, for years of ceaseless toil and indefatigable labour, for all the injury which accumulated odium must have inflicted upon me, for the tender to my country of all that men hold most dear and valuable, for the profer of my very life in the public cause (for had I been imprisoned I should in all likelihood have perished) how—how was I requited? (*Loud and continued cheering.*) What return did I receive? You know it well; for no other crime than an adherence to the usages of my profession, after all motives of hostilities had passed away, I, who had refused the sum of 500*l.* from the Beresford family before Catholic emancipation, and was laid aside in utter neglect by their opponents—I, who had been the very first to lift up the standard against them, in periods of turmoil and agitation, while others reaped the fruit of my labours—was treated with more vilification by my own fellow Catholics, than I was by their moral antagonists upon the wagons of Penenden Heath. (*Loud and continued cheering.*)—When I stood in that remarkable spot, encompassed by thousands of zealots and fanatics, I conceived that it was impossible that there should be a stronger manifestation of popular hatred than was exhibited towards me. I was mistaken. It was reserved for me to experience from my own fellow-citizens—from the men linked with me by the ties of a common country, a common religion, and in the very place where I was born, and which was associated with so many endearing recollections—a series of contumelies almost unexampled in the annals of opprobrium. But I shall have my revenge. (*Hear, hear.*) I shall repay this flagitious ingratitude with a generous retribution. Hark ye how I shall avenge myself! You will think, perhaps, that I am tempted to throw myself into the arms of that faction by whom the cause of virtual ascendancy and practical-toryism is maintained. You will conjecture that I shall for the future be found in search of fortune and emolument amongst the adversaries of the people. You will imagine that, driven by wrong from the ranks of my old associates, I am disposed to exhibit all the proverbial efficiency of a renegade and an apostate's zeal. No! (*Loud cheering.*) It will be by a new and a more fervent dedication of all my faculties to the genuine interest of my country, and the maintenance of the popular rights, that I shall retaliate

upon my calumniators, and seek my revenge in that exalted refutation. (*Cheers.*) I shall put my adversaries to shame, by extorting and wrenching from them the confession that they have done me wrong. If I am once placed in the House of Commons, my devotedness to the national interests and the cause of genuine freedom, my support of every measure calculated to eradicate abuses, my opposition to every speculation and to all the multifariousness which is assumed by the Protean spirit of Job, my sustainment of parliamentary reform, and my undeviating assertion of the great popular principle by which the representatives of the people ought to be swayed, shall afford me a full and ample revenge. (*Cheers.*) This is the only mode by which I shall endeavour to defeat my antagonists, and to vanquish the hostility that is arrayed against me. To you, my friends, who have come forward at a moment so critical, I return my warmest thanks. I would that I could put my heart into a phrase, and how glowing it would be; but the emotions which I experience are not susceptible of being translated into language, and you must consult your own feelings, and imagine yourselves placed as I am, in order to appreciate my sentiments in your regard. Years must indeed go over, before I shall cease to remember this thrilling instant; I must grow old indeed, in order that all this kindness, that all these manifestations of partiality should be effaced from my memory. I shall never forget them. (*Loud & continued cheering.*)

ORDEAL BY POISON.

(From Lander's African Records.)

One morning, as I was taking my solitary breakfast of palm oil and Indian corn, I was startled by a message from the King, commanding me to repair at noon-tide to the fetish hut, and be examined by the priests, who would be there assembled, to answer certain charges that would be brought against me. I was well aware in what manner my trial was to be conducted; and I could not forbear exclaiming to myself, as I mused on the dreadful fate which I imagined awaited me: "Well, then, here will be an end to my wanderings and my life; yet having escaped so many dangers and encountered such grievous afflictions, it is hard, after all, to cast off the fardel of existence thus prematurely; it is hard, when almost within hearing of my countrymen, that my life should be destroyed; that my skull should be preserved as a trophy by heartless savages, and my body be devoured by ravens and other birds of prey." As I was making this saddening and perhaps unmanly soliloquy, tears rushed involuntarily into my eyes, but hastily wiping them off, I employed the little time allotted me in making my peace with Heaven, so that when the fellows came to conduct me to the fetish hut I was calm and collected, and prepared to undergo the severest punishment which the power of man could inflict upon me. The news of the white man's arrest, and approaching trial, spread like wild-fire through the town, and the inhabitants, assembling from all parts, armed with axes, spears, clubs, and bows and arrows, followed the procession to the dismal spot. On entering the hut I beheld a number of priests and elders of the people seated in a circle, who desired me to stand in the midst of them. When I had complied with their request, one of the priests arose, and presenting me with a bowl, containing about a quart of a clear liquid, scarcely distinguishable from water, cried out in a loud voice, and with much emphasis—"You are accused, white man, of designs against our King and his Government, and are therefore desired to drink the contents of this vessel, which, if the reports to your prejudice be true, will surely destroy you; whereas, if they be without foundation, you need not fear, Christian; the fetish will do you no injury, for our gods will do that which is right." I took the bowl in my trembling hand, and gazed for a moment on the sable countenances of my judges; but not a single look of compassion shone upon any of them; a dead silence prevailed in the gloomy sanctuary of skulls; every eye was intently fixed upon me; and seeing no possibility of escape, or of evading the piercing glance of the priests and elders, I offered up, internally, a short prayer to the throne of mercy, to the God of Christians, and hastily swallowed the fetish, dashing the poison chalice to the ground. A low murmur ran through the assembly; they all thought I should instantly have expired, or at least have discovered symptoms of severe agony, but detecting no such tokens, they arose simultaneously, and made way for me to leave the hut. On getting into the open air, I found my poor slaves in tears; they had come, they said, to catch a last glimpse of their master; but when they saw me alive and at liberty, they leaped and danced for joy, and prepared a path for me through the dense mass of armed people. These set up an astounding shout at my unexpected appearance, and seemed greatly pleased (if I might be allowed to judge) that I had not fallen a victim to the influence of their fearful fetish. On arriving at my dwelling, I took instant and powerful means to eject the venomous potion from my stomach, and happily succeeded in the attempt. I was told that the liquid I had swallowed was a decoction of the bark of a tree abounding in the neighbourhood, and that I was the only individual who, for a long season, had escaped its poisonous qualities. It had a disagreeably bitter taste, but I experienced no other ill effects from it than a slight dizziness, which wore off completely a few hours after the conclusion of the trial.

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