



Newfoundland.

No. 166.

THURSDAY, September 23, 1830.

Sixpence.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The public General Meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of a Local Representative Government for this Island, was held, pursuant to a requisition to the High Sheriff, on the Parade Ground, near Fort Townshend, on Wednesday the 15th instant. A platform was erected in the centre of the parade, for the accommodation of the Gentlemen of the Committee, and those who took an active part in the proceedings of the day. There never was congregated in this town, or, we may safely add, Island, a more highly respectable, and numerous assemblage than on this important occasion;—and we have great pleasure in remarking, that the business was conducted, through the day, with great regularity, harmony, and unanimity. At one o'clock, DAVID BUCHAN, Esq., High Sheriff, having taken the Chair, read the requisition, and offered a few brief remarks on the object for which the meeting had been called. Mr. JOHN SHEA was then requested to act as Secretary; after which Dr. CARSON rose to address the meeting, and spoke nearly as follows:—

"The objects, Mr. Chairman, of this meeting are in accordance with opinions I have uniformly held. When addressing my fellow-townsmen on former occasions, I did so under many painful feelings.—What I was advocating principles most dear to me, and which I deemed calculated for the safety, interest, happiness, and prosperity of the country, I saw arrayed, in political hostility, men whom I highly esteemed, and to whom I was under many obligations;—I now proudly feel that I am addressing those friendly to this important cause—men who are enlightened, and who can justly estimate their rights and privileges. To be convinced of the advantages of a Local Representative Government, it will be only necessary to compare the condition of Newfoundland with that of the neighbouring colony of Nova-Scotia. Although Newfoundland has been settled nearly two centuries and a half, it still—excepting a few spots on the sea coast—presents the same appearance as when first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, without roads, without cultivation, without all those useful institutions which characterize civil society;—while Nova-Scotia, which has not been settled for half the period, though not superior to Newfoundland in climate and soil, and inferior to it in many natural advantages, in consequence of having a regular resident government, possessed of a representative legislative character, can boast of well-built towns, commodious roads, lands highly cultivated, useful institutions, schools, academies, and colleges, for educating their aspiring youth, and fitting them for filling the first offices of the state, as legislators, judges, &c., not only for Nova-Scotia, but for Newfoundland.—I shall not, Mr. Chairman, insult you by entering into an argument to show that a hundred thousand people, possessing such a country, with a valuable soil and seal fishery, together with great mercantile advantages, are fully capable of paying the usual and necessary expenses for governing themselves. I shall not insult and degrade you by even attempting to prove that there is sufficient talent and wisdom in the country to manage its concerns—but shall conclude by saying—

"That it is expedient a Local Representative Government should be granted to Newfoundland."

Mr. W. THOMAS.—I have much pleasure, Sir, in seconding the Resolution proposed by my friend, Dr. Carson, as I consider it a measure of the greatest importance to the future welfare of this colony. We are about, Sir, to petition his Majesty King William the Fourth to grant a Local Legislative Government to this island; and never could we approach the Throne under circumstances more auspicious, for his Majesty has, in his younger days, visited our shores; he has witnessed the steady loyalty and firm attachment to the illustrious House of Brunswick, which has at all times marked the inhabitants of Newfoundland; and he will not deny to this portion of his faithful subjects those Legislative rights which have given so decided an advantage to our Sister Colonies over this neglected and but too generally calumniated spot. Too long have we languished in this degraded state, and it is now quite time that we arouse from our lethargy, and join heart and hand to obtain this great object of our anxious

desire. I am not, Sir, a visionary enthusiast in a wild and undigested speculation, when I recommend this measure to your consideration. It has been the subject of my constant reflection for some time past. I have considered the various schemes which have been offered for the improvement of our Government, and I find them all futile and defective, but the one which approaches nearest to the venerable and venerated Constitution of Great Britain, and which has been found, from long experience, to answer well in those colonies to which it has been applied. Having thus premised, it may be expected that I shall point out some of the advantages to be derived from a Local Legislature. First, then, it is agreed by every one that some change is requisite, and every day's experience proves that it is so;—for we have a country without roads, unknown and unexplored;—we have an hospital for the sick, without the means of supporting it;—a lighthouse without the means of lighting it;—a difficult entrance to our harbour, without the power of appointing pilots for the direction of strangers;—and valuable outports, without any communication with them but by water, which is rendered impracticable for at least one-third of the year;—and we have a revenue larger than several of our sister colonies, without a vote in the levying of it, or a voice in its expenditure. To remedy these acknowledged evils many plans have been devised, and I shall name a few of them:—First, the proposition of a Governor and Council—the latter to be appointed by the Governor. I will suppose that we might, at some future time, have an ambitious and arbitrary governor, and then what a terrible engine would such a council be in the hands of such a man. Appointed by himself, they might be subservient to his nod, as they had been the creatures of his creation; and being, it is to be presumed, all, or the most of them, government-men, they could not be expected to oppose such measures as might be termed government ones, which would be those directed by the Governor, who could easily throw the odium off his shoulders by having acted with the advice of his council, and the people would have only to pay and be silent. I beg to be clearly understood not to apply these observations to the present Governor and Council, for whom I have the highest respect; but looking to the future destinies of the Island, I see the possibility of such an event, and would guard against it in time. To show you, Sir, that I am not afraid of a shadow, or putting you on your guard against improbabilities, I will instance what I am credibly informed really occurred in a neighbouring colony, which was for many years governed by a Governor and Council. If a revenue was required, the Governor and Council met in a private room—with closed doors—secret as the star chamber. The result of their deliberations was announced to the public by a drummer, preceded by the chief magistrate, who informed the inhabitants that the Governor and Council had, in their wisdom, thought proper to levy a tax of 6d. per gallon on rum, or another tax that to them seemed meet, and the tax took place instantly. The appropriation of the duty, I am informed, was equally constitutional. It was expended by order of the government to promote the comforts and convenience of his own establishment, with, of course, a due proportion for the use of his approving Council; but not a road was made for the use of the people, nor can I believe that they were allowed to derive any benefit whatever for the revenue they paid. To wind up the business, a Governor, at the conclusion of his government, took with him to England the balance in the treasury, to be accounted for to his master, the King, whenever his said master should (personally, I suppose,) call on him for it; and he left his successor to procure a revenue by the same constitutional means. Another proposal has been a Town Council for St. John's alone. To this I shall say, that if it were likely to be a good thing, I hope the inhabitants of St. John's would not be so selfish as to secure it for themselves, without considering their friends in the outports.—But, Sir, it would not be a good thing; it would be but a political sugar plum, given to us to prevent our seeking for a greater boon. It has been told us by his Majesty's Ministers some few years since, that they contemplated levying a tax of 2½ per cent. on all goods imported into this Island except potatoes and salt. And it has been on a late occasion asserted by a high authority in the Island, that an *ad valorem* duty on imports would take place. Now, I would ask, would a Town Council put a stop to this tax? Nay; but it would have the power of levying an assessed tax (that worst of all possible

taxes) on this town, for its interior management; and the government tax would go on as intended, and we should have no power or control over it. It would, perhaps, be appropriated to the payment of places and pensions, many of which would soon become sinecures; and if ever we did obtain a Legislative Government, it must be taken with these incumbrances on its back. Let us then unite in demanding a Legislature, where the interests of every part of the Island might be fairly represented—which might levy such taxes only as the people are able to bear, and whose expenditure should be directed by a well-regulated economy. Our present revenue amounts to about 18,000*l.*; which, I should suppose, is sufficient, or nearly so, for our wants. The greater part of this revenue is, by the Act of the 6th Geo. IV., c. 114, payable to the treasurer of the province, whenever we have a House of Assembly, and, with a very trifling addition, would be all that we should require. How much good might be done with one-half this sum, if properly and judiciously expended in the improvement of the Island. But if a small sum more be really wanted, the people will readily pay it, if it be levied and appropriated by themselves. Is it right—is it reasonable—is it constitutional—that we should be taxed by the Imperial Parliament without a representation, when we are willing to bear our own burthens, if they be but levied in a constitutional manner? It is not possible that the Imperial Parliament will do us such a manifest act of injustice, if a firm and manly, yet respectful, opposition be offered to the measure. I may be asked the expense of a Legislature; and I know this is the bugbear that has been brought forward to frighten the ignorant and gull the unwary. The expense of the Legislature of Nova-Scotia, one of the most expensive, perhaps, among the colonies, is 3,138*l.* currency per ann. But this, Sir, is the expense of a colony having a revenue of 70,000*l.*, and she can well afford three thousand for the management of it. The population of one county in Nova-Scotia, the county of Halifax, contains, by the government census, as large a population as the whole Island of Newfoundland. I cannot presume that we should require so expensive an establishment as that of Nova-Scotia; but I will suppose a larger sum than I think sufficient, and value the expense of our Legislature at 2000*l.*, and large as this sum is, it would be paid by a duty of one penny per gallon on spirits (if any duty be necessary).—Now, Sir, we can, each of us, calculate how much we shall pay towards the expense, by recollecting how much rum or other spirits we consume in a year, and out of every gallon we shall pay one penny to support an independent government. But, Sir, to simplify it still farther, I will state that, presuming the population of the Island to be 80,000, it will require the large sum of sixpence each, annually, to make up the supposed sum of 2000*l.* A frightful account, truly, of the expense of Legislation, when equally divided among the people. But, Sir, I will not even concede that so large a sum as 2000*l.* is requisite for our purpose. For I can inform you, Sir, that the whole revenue of Prince Edward's Island does not exceed 4000*l.*, and out of this small revenue that Island maintains a House of Assembly, the expense of which is only about 500*l.* per ann. She has been enabled, by an economical management of her small revenue, to make one thousand miles of good carriage roads, which extend through every part of the country; she has a market place—for cleanliness, neatness, convenience, and comfort, the envy of the neighbouring colonies; and she has been enabled to grant to her Governor an addition of 550*l.* to his salary;—and with all these expenses she has an overplus of money in her treasury. When taunted on the smallness of their revenue, her Legislators have replied, "Why should we tax the people further, when we have already sufficient for our wants." Such, I hope, will be the feelings and conduct of our Legislators, when we are blessed with a Legislative government. These, Sir, are my sentiments on this important subject; I have given them faithfully and freely, and I believe them calculated to promote the best interests of this community. I am not a native of this Island, Sir, but my father was, and my children are natives; I have resided here nearly thirty years, and I look to this Island as the future residence of myself and my family. To Newfoundland am I indebted for the property I possess; I have, in conjunction with my brother, reclaimed many acres of her wilderness, and turned them into cultivated fields, and I have the satisfaction to see a large, and I hope a valuable, estate growing up as the fruits of our labours. I am, therefore, attached

by strong ties to Newfoundland, and despicable indeed should I be, were I to advise measures that I did not conscientiously believe would tend to her prosperity. I presume I may meet some little opposition, but I am willing to allow my opponents (if any there be) credit for the same purity of intention that I claim for myself, in offering to your consideration the measure which I deem best calculated to promote the public good—I, therefore, second the proposed resolution.

Mr. JOHN KENT.—Never, Mr. Chairman, since the object for which we have met together this day was first agitated, was there a greater probability of our labours terminating successfully than at the present moment. If we take a rapid glance at the present state of parties amongst us, (by parties, I mean those differing from each other in political opinions) we will perceive at this moment a nearer approach to unity of sentiment than at any previous period. These parties may be divided into three classes—the two first were those possessing opposite opinions amongst ourselves—the third consisted of the executive government here, whose opinions materially influenced the home government, when legislating for Newfoundland. In the amalgamation of the two first parties one great impediment is removed, the one which, in my opinion, tended more than any other to prevent the attainment of what we now so ardently seek; that obstacle was—difference of opinion amongst ourselves. Amongst an assembly, constituted, as this is of men of the most enlightened minds, intimately acquainted with the localities of the country—a great many of whom, from the first time our local politics assumed any degree of importance, had a leading interest in them;—to such men, it is needless for me to say, that differences of opinion did exist; and as useless to trace the causes which reconciled its contrarieties. It is, however, Mr. Chairman, a subject of gratulation to consider that these differences of opinion are reconciled—to see us gathered together here in one vast assemblage—acted, as it were, by the impulse of one mind, forcing us along with a moral but irresistible energy, towards the procurement of means best calculated to lift our country up from her present state of abasement. The people unite in opinion, Mr. Chairman, that a Local Representative Government is the one best calculated to develop the resources of the country. Such an opinion is not empirical—it is not founded on wild and speculative theory—it is justified by reason and precedent. Reason teaches us that those resident amongst us, who are acquainted with our localities, whose interests are inseparably mixed up with ours, can, if they possess the power, more effectually frame laws applicable to our condition, better calculated to draw forth the resources of the country, and to promote the welfare of its inhabitants, than men whose interests are separate from ours, who are totally ignorant of the state of the country and the condition of its inhabitants, and who, in framing laws vitally affecting our most sacred rights, are biased, not by the wishes of the people, but by individual representation. Precedent still more alarmingly justifies our call;—alarmingly, I will say, because, when we look around us, and behold the immeasurable distance, in the race of improvement, at which we are left by the colonies possessing the inestimable boon for which we now seek; a just alarm must seize the mind of every lover of his country, lest any unforeseen event might prevent its attainment. Canada, Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, whose internal capabilities and resources nearly assimilate, but are not equal to ours, by the fostering care of a local government, have become civilized and cultivated and happy. Newfoundland, under her anomalous government, is nearly in the same savage condition as when first discovered by Sebastian Cabot.—Such are the opinions of the people—these opinions seem to have made some advances on the minds of the government at home. Sir George Murray's declaration, that he only waits for information in order to model the government, so as to meet our wants and exigencies, is a favourable symptom.—The opinions of the executive government here are involved in mystery; by them, I believe, the feasibility of a local representative government in this island is doubted. I who, from my situation in life, am far removed from the political incubrations of my betters, can only learn by hearsay their objection to its practicability: I will state them as they present themselves to my mind, and show their absurdity. The people of Newfoundland, with the exception of St. John's, say these gentlemen, consist of but two classes—merchants and fishermen; the latter are

completely dependant on the former; the merchant would be the legislator, and would sacrifice the interest of the fisherman to the promotion of his own. A sufficient refutation of this is, that the interests of the merchant and the interests of the planter are the same—what promotes the one promotes the other—what retards the one retards the other. Another is, the pursuits of the people in summer, requiring the undivided attention of the merchant, would, at that season, preclude the possibility of his attending, at the seat of government, to his parliamentary duties; and, in winter, the want of roads would prevent communication by land, and the inclemency of the weather by sea. The first is paying a very poor compliment to the public spirit of our merchants—a sufficient disavowal of it is made in the alacrity with which they come forward to pray that they may be subjected to that inconvenience, and in the promptitude with which their respected delegates have attended our meeting this day, in order to give the unqualified assent of their constituents to its proceedings, and the difficulty of communication, owing to the want of roads, is one of the great evidences in favour of what we seek; the last is, our inability to bear the burthens that would be entailed on us by the expenses incident on a Local Representative Government. We deny that inability; and if we be gratified with what we seek, we are satisfied to pay the penalties of any disappointment consequent on its attainment. Mr. Thomas's lucid detail of our capabilities, renders any argument of mine, on that point, altogether nugatory. Such, I believe, are the opinions of men in this country filling the highest offices—men whose opinions are of great importance, owing to the weight that is attached to them by the Government at home. They, in forming these opinions, fancy that their judgment is not warped by selfish motives, or individual interest,—we, who can take a more dispassionate view, can see lurking beneath them that love of power, and place, and precedence, which would, perhaps, modify our own opinions in similar situations. We are justified in forming this conclusion when we consider the present government of this Colony—its acknowledged inapplicability to the state of the country—the haste with which Acts of Parliament are framed for its government, and their inaptness—the little progress the country is making under it in wealth and civilization—and, after the freezing effects of former enactments, preventing the cultivation of the soil, the cold assent it gives to its being reclaimed;—and, above all, when we consider Sir George Murray's repeated applications for information, and these applications unavailing—we are, I say, warranted in forming that mild conclusion. Why do not official gentlemen yield to the voice of the people so unequivocally expressed, and mould their opinions so that they may, in some degree, coincide with ours? I do not see that they can give a better reason for withholding their opinions than the stubborn boy did for not repeating his alphabet. He said if he would say A, the master would make him say B, and so on to the end; or, perhaps, though admitting the difficult situation of the country, they are acting like Sir Abel Handy in the Play, who, when the house was burning, not being able to find his fire-escape, or his patent mixture for extinguishing flames, sits down, exclaiming "I have it!—perhaps it will go out itself!" Gentlemen, we see our situation—our internal resources undeveloped—our interests unsecured by bounties or protecting duties—our commerce denied the security of a naval station—the home government determined to impose upon us taxation without a voice in its appropriation—every thing conspires to induce us to call aloud for a redress of our grievances—the time is favourable—the Acts of Parliament relating to this country expire in 1832—the minister declares he only waits for a unanimous expression on our part in order to accede to our wishes—we have a strenuous advocate in the House of Commons in Mr. Robinson—the lovers of freedom and constitutional government in both houses will advocate our cause. Let us, with one simultaneous voice, shout aloud for constitutional liberty, inspired by the words of the immortal Byron—

"Hereditary bondsmen, know you not,
Who would be free—themselves must strike the blow?"

Mr. EMERSON.—We are assembled here to-day, Mr. Chairman, to deliberate upon the most vitally important and interesting question, "whether a Local Legislature would promote the prosperity and advancement of Newfoundland;"—and in viewing the question it is essentially requisite for us to turn our attention mediately to our sister colonies, and immediately to our own condition. In order to exemplify the benefits of a Local Government, let us take a glance at the neighbouring province of Nova Scotia;—that colony, Sir, about seventy-five years ago, or thereabouts, was as badly off as we are at present. It possessed no established form of government, and, consequently, no power to appropriate its then trifling revenues. Its inhabitants did not possess that liberty and freedom which, as Englishmen, they were entitled to enjoy—namely, the power to raise means to supply their own wants, and to appropriate these means as they might consider most useful and beneficial for their common interest; but no sooner was the boon we this day have congregated to ask at the hands of our Most Gracious Sovereign, granted to them, than the interesting and animating change became apparent—prosperity, contentment, industry, and happiness flowed from the gift; and from barren and wilderness has sprung up one of the most thriving colonies in his Majesty's North American possessions. In every part of that country, which was at one time considered as a refuge for the dissolute and vicious, you behold their colleges, their academies, their schools, and all those useful and beneficial institutions which every enlightened and liberal government promotes and patronizes;—and, Sir, let me ask, by what means have they been enabled to compass these great and manifold

blessings, except through the power of inquiring into their own wants, and appropriating their own revenues. I am free to admit, Sir, that there did exist a time when Newfoundland, from its peculiar situation, did not require the intervention of a Local Legislature—when such a form of Government would have been useless and unavailing, and produce no beneficial results to the colony;—but that time, Sir, has long since passed by, and the present condition of the country imperatively calls for a complete and thorough reformation. We have now, Sir, a revenue of about 18,000*l.* sterling, independent of any proceeds arising from the Crown rents, and yet cannot boast of a road as far as Portugal Cove, a distance of only nine miles. Where, I ask you, Sir, are our fish markets, our meat markets, our clean and wholesome streets, our efficient police—in fact, where rests the power to provide for those internal necessities and wants, which are so apparent to all of us. If the Parent State cannot levy a tax upon us—and I fearlessly contend that she cannot—how are we to better our present degraded condition, except through the wholesome and legitimate channel of a Local Government?—and where are we to look for the power to provide for our various necessities, except through the representations of the people? The idea, Sir, of the Mother Government attempting to legislate for these wants and these necessities, is too absurd to require refutation. We are told, Sir, that the power of the mercantile interest in a House of Assembly, if such should be granted to us, would be dangerous and destructive to the interests and happiness of the country. Is it possible that any body of men can be so swayed by prejudice, and be so ignorant as to suppose for a moment that the merchant can injure and distress the poor and labouring classes, and, at the same time, benefit his individual interests? The position is too absurd and contemptible to be entertained for an instant by any one possessing his reasoning faculties. We are next told by the cold-blooded theorists, the enemies of Newfoundland, that nature only designed this place for a fishing establishment, and that as its climate and soil are not congenial to agricultural improvement, we do not stand in need of any very important change in our present form of government. Do not those beautiful fields of grain and vegetables before us, convince the sceptic of the fallacy and injustice of his reasoning on the first point—and the daily examples we have of the inefficiency of every part of our internal regulations, afford an unanswerable proof of the necessity of a better and more effective mode of administration. We have been lately soothed, Sir, with the information that the officers of government intend, during the winter, (as our Charter will expire in the beginning of 1832) to concoct a system of laws for Newfoundland. I was exceedingly astonished and surprised when the report reached me. This, Sir, is entirely reversing the order of things: It is for us to organise and digest a code of laws for them, and not for them to frame one for us. The time has now arrived when the condition of the country requires it, and our resources demand it.—As my interests are now interwoven with the prosperity and advancement of Newfoundland, and consequently feel a deep and warm concern in every thing connected with it, and from practical experience am convinced that what we this day are soliciting is vitally important to its improvement and prosperity, I say boldly and fearlessly, and with the most unfeigned sincerity, that I believe, and am thoroughly convinced, the people of Newfoundland will never be prosperous, contented, and happy, until they possess a Local Representative Government.

The High Sheriff then proposed Dr. Carson's resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. THOMAS BENNETT then rose to move the next resolution, and spoke nearly as follows:—

"Mr. High Sheriff and Gentlemen.—When I had the honour to address you some time since, upon the important question that has again, most properly, been brought under our consideration for adoption, I certainly did express a more than anxious desire that the momentous subject of colonization should not be agitated, until we were fully satisfied that his Majesty's government had positively determined to levy a tax upon the people;—but whatever might have been the impressions upon my mind, as to the expenses attendant upon the contemplated change, it was impossible that I could be insensible to the readiness with which that numerous and highly-respectable meeting appeared willing to meet it—and if I did not then enter so cordially into the wisdom of this great question, in all its ramifications, as some of these friends whom I now see around me had done, I hesitate not to confess that a variety of circumstances have subsequently occurred, connected with the political state of this island, to remove entirely the confidence I possessed in my more early opinions; and if any thing was wanting to impress me with the correctness of this conclusion, it has been fully supplied by the very able report and minute statements brought under our notice by my friend Mr. Thomas; but there is a reason paramount to every other that could be adduced, which has more directly influenced my decision—I mean that of the candid and unequivocal avowal recently made by his Excellency the Governor, in the presence of several respectable individuals, (whose authority I have to state the fact) that his Majesty's government had positively determined to impose a duty, to the amount of at least 1 per cent. on certain articles of import, I will now beg permission to touch upon one or two subjects, the importance of which it appears to me ought not to escape our notice. First, then, I take a most decided objection to the formation of our existing Local Government, which has entirely excluded from its councils every individual connected with the trade and fisheries of the Island, and limited the responsibility of advice and direction wholly to those who owe their appointments to circumstances and connections that possibly may, at a more distant period,

have its influence to prejudice the judgments and decisions of men less gifted for honour and integrity than the highly-respectable characters that now happily compose our councils. What can be a more convincing proof of the very delicate situations in which these high legal authorities have been placed, when we learn from the correspondence that has recently passed between the government and Sir Geo. Murray, as laid before the House of Commons, that they could not as yet arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to the best and most efficient means of improving the laws and condition of the country.—But why, let me ask, has this difficulty arisen? My own opinion is, that, if the truth could be elicited, these worthy men have never felt more at a loss than when called upon to devise alterations and amendments in the laws and regulations over which they themselves must hereafter be called upon to become the Judges. I hope I shall not be deemed out of order, if I take advantage of the present opportunity, slightly to allude to the apparent mysteries and doubts which are suspended over us, with respect to the expenses on the proposed grants of government lands. Far be it from my wish to interfere with the just prerogatives of the Crown; but if the poor, industrious, and enterprising agriculturist of this country is to be cramped in his very limited means, by the exaction of heavy quit rents, and long charges for leases, a House of Assembly will become more essentially necessary to protect his rights and redress his grievances. That much is necessary to be done to remove the many and various public nuisances that incessantly surround us, no rational individual can for a moment question; and to what source, I would ask, can we look with equal confidence for redress, than to that of a respectably organized Local Legislature. Without trespassing further upon your valuable time, I beg permission to propose

2d.—That a petition be presented to his Most Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth, praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant to Newfoundland a Local Representative Government, on the principles of the British Constitution, and that a Committee of thirteen gentlemen be appointed to draw up a petition to that effect.

Mr. THOMAS MARKS, one of the deputation from Harbour Grace, expressed the cordial concurrence of his constituents in the general object of the meeting, which was received with loud cheers.—Mr. M. continued as follows:—

Mr. Chairman.—However anxious I am for the welfare of the country, I feel rather diffident in coming forward before so respectable an assemblage; but, situated as I am, I find it is imperatively necessary that I should offer some remark.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of Conception-bay, held at the Court-house of Harbour Grace on Saturday the 11th instant, agreeably to advertisement, it was resolved, that Mr. PARKIN and myself be requested to attend this meeting and convey to it the sentiments which we had adopted. I regret much that Mr. Parkin is not present, having proceeded to Brigus yesterday, and not having yet arrived; or that some person more competent than I am had not been appointed. With your permission I shall read the proceedings of that meeting:—

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of Conception-bay, held this day at the Court-house, Harbour Grace, pursuant to a requisition to the Deputy Sheriff for that purpose,

"Resolved—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the condition and circumstances of the inhabitants of this Island render it imperatively necessary to their future welfare that a Colonial Legislature be granted to it, and that our best efforts be most perseveringly directed to the attainment of the same.

"Resolved—That this meeting being deprived of the attendance of the inhabitants of many parts of the Bay by the very unfavourable state of the weather, it is expedient to ascertain yet more fully than comes within the compass of this meeting, their sentiments on a question of such vital importance.

"Resolved—That the following gentlemen be solicited to act as a Committee, to carry into effect the intentions of this meeting, and that the gentlemen of the Committee residing at Carbonear, Brigus, and Port de Grave, be respectfully requested to convene meetings of the inhabitants of their respective neighbourhoods, to ascertain their opinions on the subject, that this Committee may, at an early date, be enabled to transmit the same to any Committee, or other organ of communication, which may result from a meeting of the inhabitants of the Island to be held in St. John's on the 15th instant.

"COMMITTEE.

"Charles Cozens, R. J. Pinsent, Robert Pack, John Elson, Thomas Chancy, Thomas Ridley, Peter Rogerson, Josiah Parkin (Chairman of the meeting), Esqrs.

"Resolved—That the Chairman, accompanied by Thomas Marks, Esq. be requested to attend and convey to the meeting to be held in St. John's the 15th instant, the sentiments of the present meeting.

"JOSIAH PARKIN, Chairman.

"Mr. Parkin having left the Chair, Mr. Ridley was called thereto; it was then proposed, and unanimously agreed to, that the thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby given, to Josiah Parkin, Esq. for his conduct in the chair.

"THOMAS RIDLEY, Chairman.

"Harbour Grace, 11th September, 1830."

"Mr. Chairman—I have now only to remark, that had any resolution been adopted at this meeting that may be detrimental to the interests of Conception-bay, I should feel it my bounden duty to protest against your proceedings; but, feeling as I do, that you have the interests of the country GENERALLY IN

view, I have no doubt but your object will be most cordially supported, not only from Harbour Grace, but from every part of that Bay. I, therefore, feel much pride and pleasure in seconding Mr. Bennett's resolution. The resolution was then carried unanimously.

[The Committee, consisting of Dr. Carson, Messrs. T. Bennett, W. Thomas, Row, Johnston, Bland, Job, Doyle, M'Brice, Hervey, J. Shea, and Messrs. Marks and Fitzgerald, of Harbour Grace, retired for a short time, and returned with a petition, which was read.]

Mr. JOB, after some brief observations expressive of his approbation of the proposed measures, moved 3rd.—That the petition now read be approved and adopted.

Which was seconded by Mr. FITZGERALD, of Harbour Grace, and passed *viva voce*.

The following Resolutions were also proposed with suitable observations by the movers and seconders, and carried with perfect unanimity.

Proposed by Mr. G. LILLY, and seconded by Mr. LAWLER.—

4th.—That from the warm interest evinced by the Right Hon. Lord Holland, on a former occasion, in promoting the views of the people of Newfoundland, his Lordship be solicited to present their petition to his Majesty.

Proposed by Mr. JOHNSTON, and seconded by Mr. N. GILL.—

5th.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to George R. Robinson, Esq., M. P., T. Hyde Villiers, Esq., M. P., and the other Honourable Gentlemen in the House of Commons, who have displayed so much zeal in the cause of the people of Newfoundland.

Mr. WM. J. HERVEY, in proposing the sixth resolution, said.—Mr. High Sheriff and Gentlemen.—In rising to propose the resolution which I hold in my hand, I assure you, it is not my intention to trespass many moments on your time. The subject has been too fully and ably entered into by others—but, standing forward as I do, the representative of individuals whose stake in this community is exceeded by few, I am sure it will be highly satisfactory to you all to know (what, indeed, most of you are already aware of) that the sentiments of my principals and friends, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Brooking, concur with those so unanimously expressed by this highly respectable meeting. After the proofs that he has given, it is almost needless for me to say, that the cause of the people of Newfoundland will, in the British House of Commons, ever find an advocate in the person of Mr. Robinson;—and, whether in England, or in this Island, Mr. Brooking will, I am satisfied, ever act up to those principles which he has so recently, and publicly, declared. It must be gratifying to us all to see on this occasion one of the most populous and influential of our out-ports, sending its delegates here this day, to act in unison with the people of St. John's; and this will, I should hope, tend to remove the erroneous impressions entertained by many of our distant friends, that it is the object of the parties favourable to the establishment of a Constitutional Local Legislature to benefit the metropolis, at the expense, and to the prejudice of the out-ports. I have much satisfaction in proposing—

6th.—That this meeting express its wish that the inhabitants in the various out-ports of this Island, who, from business, distance, or other causes, have been prevented from attending this meeting, should effectually co-operate in the promotion of the object which has been proposed, and carried with so much unanimity.

Which was seconded by Mr. J. B. BLAND.

7th.—That the following gentlemen do form a Committee to carry the above resolutions into effect, with liberty to add to their numbers, viz., Dr. Carson, Messrs. W. Thomas, Johnston, Stewart, Job, Row, Bennett, R. Brine, M'Brice, Lilly, Emerson, Hervey, Lawler, James Keat, Beck, Doyle, Hogan, J. Shea; Mr. Cozens, of Brigus; Messrs. Parkin, Marks, and Fitzgerald, of Harbour Grace.

The High Sheriff having left the Chair, Dr. CARSON was called thereto, and the following resolution passed by acclamation:—

That the best thanks of the meeting be given to DAVID BUCHAN, Esq., High Sheriff, for his able, manly, and independent conduct in the chair.

Three tremendous cheers were then given for a "Local Representative Government," after which the immense assemblage quietly dispersed. This meeting was rendered particularly interesting by the attendance of a deputation from Harbour Grace, representing the favourable feelings of the inhabitants of the wealthy and populous district of Conception Bay, to the proposed measure. Mr. PARKIN and Mr. MARKS, of Harbour Grace, were originally delegated for that purpose; but, owing to unavoidable circumstances, Mr. PARKIN was prevented from attending; Mr. MARKS, however, performed his duty in a manner creditable to himself and to his constituents. The public good feeling, the harmony and unanimity, so unequivocally expressed at the above meeting, cannot fail of being productive of the happiest results to this Island, generally. Our petition will go forward at a new and important era, having the powerful and prevailing advocacy of a Nobleman, closely connected with his Majesty, and whose name has always ranked foremost amongst the distinguished advocates of equal rights and equal privileges—and more than all, we have the satisfaction of knowing and proclaiming that his Majesty, himself, is personally interested for the prosperity of Newfoundland. On the whole, we have abundant reason to look forward, confidently, to the ultimate success of the spirited exertions now in progress to regenerate our neglected Island.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.

(From the Liverpool Courier, August 18.)

The following information (says the Sun of Monday last) has come to hand this morning, and is contained in a letter addressed to a Spanish officer, dated Madrid, Aug. 7: "Madrid is now in the greatest confusion, owing to the great political change that has taken place in Paris. Last night an express arrived here, with an account of the late proceedings in France, and the complete overthrow of the Bourbons. The French nation, notwithstanding the horrors which we suffered during their tyrannical reign in this country, must now be considered *el primero nacion del mundo*. Paris has rendered itself a modern Rome. The result of the late transactions in Paris has created the greatest feeling of enthusiasm in the bosoms of the liberal and proud Castilians. It is the sole topic of conversation on the Prado and in the Cafes. The King, and the whole of the Royal Family, were horror-struck at the intelligence of the downfall of their Royal relative, and the greatest anxiety shows itself about the Court.—To-day their Majesties leave here for the Escorial, where the bigotted Ferdinand will have time to reflect on the unsettled state of his government. The condition of affairs here is dreadful in the extreme; business is at a stand-still, and the country in a complete agitation. The Carlists are doing every thing in their power to overthrow the present order of things. Conspiracies are forming in every part of the kingdom. Andalusia and Catalonia are ready to support a change which might lead to a more liberal form of government. The Royal coffers are nearly empty, and the revenue has fallen off considerably in the last year. The officers of all the regiments, excepting the Royal Guard, are getting in arrears of pay, and much dissatisfaction is beginning to show itself; and, depend upon it, should any event take place, which is more probable than you may imagine, the crisis will be a fearful one. We have no Guardes Suisses or foreign troops to fire upon the people, as in Paris. Orders have just been sent off to the alcaldes, and governors of all the principal towns throughout Spain, to prevent the propagation of the news of the glorious revolution of France, fearing lest some feeling should show itself. Since the death of the King's aunt, the old dowager Queen of Portugal, and the execrable Marquis of Chaves, her great supporter, Ferdinand has evinced symptoms of cowardice and tyranny seldom to be met with. The Queen, who is in that state that 'ladies wish to be who love their lords,' is in very precarious health.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) September 23, 1830.

To obviate in some measure the doubts which may still remain in the minds of some of our readers, respecting the means that might be required to provide resources for a Legislative Government in this Island, we transcribe, for their information, an extract from the Act of 6th Geo. 4, cap. 114, which places at the disposal of such Legislature the duties already collected under that Act, amounting to about 16,000*l.* currency. The 13th section of the above Act provides—

"And be it further enacted, that the produce of the duties so received by the means and powers of this act—except such duties as are payable to His Majesty, (under any act passed prior to the eighteenth year of His late Majesty as aforesaid) shall be paid by the Collector of the Customs into the hands of the Treasurer or Receiver-General of the Colony or other proper officer authorized to receive the same in the Colony in which the same shall be levied—to be applied to such uses as shall be directed by the Local Legislature of such Colonies respectively; and that the produce of such duties so received as aforesaid, in the Colonies which have no Local Legislature, shall and may be applied in such manner as shall be directed by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury."

* The duties here reserved are 1*l.* per gallon on Molasses; 27 per ton on Wine; and 7*l.* per cwt. on Coffee; which are paid in all His Majesty's Colonies, and reserved to the Crown.

We understand that the authorities in the out-ports have received official instructions to assemble the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in which they respectively dwell for the purpose of ascertaining the general sentiments respecting the operation of the Laws as they are at present administered, and their opinions also as to the proposed system of Local Legislature. The meeting at Harbour-Grace is expected to take place in about a fortnight hence.—Ledger.

His Excellency the Governor sailed in the Yacht on Wednesday the 15th instant, on an excursion to St. George's Bay. His Excellency is accompanied by the Venerable Archdeacon WIX, Capt. BONT-FANT, R. N., and N. W. HOYLES, Esq., and is not expected to return for another fortnight.

The hired schooner *Ann*, Capt. Saunders, having on board the Hon. Judge BRENTON and suite, sailed on Friday last, on the Northern Circuit. His Lordship is accompanied by Miss BRENTON.—The hired brig *Piscator* sailed on Saturday, on the Southern Circuit, with the Hon. Judge DES BARRES and suite.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Mary*, from Halifax, Mr. C. A. D'Arango of Bahia.—In the *Adrianna*, from Bermuda, Mr. Tucker.

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

ENTERED.
 SEPTEMBER 15.—Brig *Eliza*, Edwards, Plymouth; 56 boxes soap and candles, 65 coils cordage, 12 bags shot, 3 anchors, and sundries.
 Brig *Leah*, Cole, Bristol; 49 tons coals, 20 firkins butter, 12 cwt. cheese, and sundry merchandise.
 Schooner *Camilla*, Bibbins, Liverpool; 79 tons coals, 34 bls. tar, 60 boxes soap and candles, 75 firkins butter, 70 bags bread, 3 tierces coffee, 10 barrels pork, 1 cwt. cheese, and sundry merchandise.
 17.—Schooner *Maria*, Girroir, Halifax; 100 firkins butter, 372 bls. flour, 30 pun. shoals, &c.
 Schooner *Courier*, Girroir, Antigonish; 20 oxen and cows, 2 horses, 80 firkins butter.
 Brig *Adrianna*, Davis, Bermuda; 23 hhd. and 10 bls. sugar.
 18.—Brigantine *Griffin*, Beck, Bermuda; 50 puns rum, 40 puns molasses, 5 hhd. sugar.
 Schooner *Mary*, Pridham, Halifax; 18 puns molasses, 335 bls. flour, 75 bls. pork, 25 bls. beef, 120 bags bread, 45 bls. apples, 1 horse.
 20.—Brig *Eclipse*, Bate, Quebec; 67 M. staves, 4 M. heading, 514 pun. shoals, 480 sets iron hoops, 37 bls. flour, 2 sheep, &c.
 21.—Schooner *St. Anne*, M'Donald, Sydney; 61 chaldrons coal, 34 tubs butter.
 Brig *Norval*, Panton, Liverpool; 16 tons coals, 770-firkins butter, 100 bls. pork, 200 bls. flour, 100 boxes soap and candles, 3200 bushels salt, and sundries.
 CLEARED.
 SEPTEMBER 15.—Brig *Horatio*, Gotham, Brazil; 3145 qts. fish.
 Brig *Prince Leopold*, Matterson, Brazil; 1056 qts. fish.
 17.—Schooner *Samuel*, Baker, Leghorn; 2540 qts. fish.
 Schooner *Youngest*, Hurrean, Manchester; 3 puns rum.
 Schooner *Felix*, Mermand, Quebec; 1680 qts. fish.
 Brig *Charles*, Bart, Leghorn; 2578 qts. fish, 120 tierces salmon.
 Brig *Dianna*, Ferguson, Naples; 4110 qts. fish.
 20.—Schooner *Mary*, Wills, Figueira; 1413 qts. fish.
 21.—Schooner *Maria*, Girroir, Antigonish; ballast.
 22.—Schooner *Young Edward*, Sydney; 4 puns rum, 4 puns molasses, 1 barrel sugar, 1 cask tobacco, 1 box tea, and sundries.
 Ship *Lord Sidmouth*, Gales, Quebec; 1 box hats, 1 crate ware.
 Brig *Balclutha*, George, Naples; 3300 qts. fish.
 Schooner *Union*, Collins, Demerara; 1212 qts. fish.
 Brig *Frances Russell*, Hill, Grenada; 1280 qts. fish, 6 bls. cod oil, 2 tierces salmon.
 Brig *Rover*, Ingham, Demerara; 2077 qts. fish, 22 barrels mackerel.

Conception-Bay.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—ENTERED.
 SEPTEMBER 13.—Snow *Starling*, Annand, Bristol; 100 tons coals, 100 firkins butter.
 CLEARED.
 SEPTEMBER 13.—Schooner *Lady Ann*, Pittman, Liverpool; 23 tons seal oil, 33 tons cod oil, 1 hhd. bladder, 494 qts. cod fish, &c.
 CARBONAR.—ENTERED.
 SEPTEMBER 11.—Brig *Anne*, Williams, Liverpool; 30 tons coal, 94 boxes soap, 4700 bushels salt, 57 firkins butter, &c. &c.
 Brig *Cornhill*, Florence, Poole; 210 bags biscuit, 5 barrels pork, 300 bundles hoops.
 Brig *Indian Lass*, Williamson, Liverpool; 100 barrels flour, 80 boxes raisins, 43 packages painters' colours, 72 bags nails, 130 coils cordage, and sundry merchandise.
 15.—Brig *Ceres*, Adey, Poole; ballast.
 CLEARED.
 SEPTEMBER 11.—Brig *Experiment*, Taylor, Oporto; 2150 qts. cod fish.
 14.—Brig *Lark*, Pynn, Miramichi; ballast.
 16.—Brig *Eagle*, Bevan, Liverpool; 34 tons seal oil, 40 bls. herring, 12 bls. cod oil, &c.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY) At 11 o'clock, AT THE SHOP OF **Richard Perchard,** 200 BAGS Bread, 30 Barrels Flour, 15 Kegs Crackers, 10 Barrels Pork, 2 Cwt. Hams, 9 Sides Bacon, 100 Boxes Soap, 20 ditto Mould Candles, 1 Tierce Rice, 3 Barrels Sugar, 1 Tierce Coffee, 10 Cwt. Loaf Sugar, 20 Tierces Irish Porter, 1 Hhd. English Ale, 60 Dozen Scotch Ale, 2 Casks Red Wine, 5 Dozen Claret, 1 Cask Shrub, 1 do. Vinegar, 12 Bottles Honey, 50 Boxes Prims Muscatel Raisins, 10 Baskets Raisins, 10 Kegs ditto, 25 Drums Figs, 6 Kegs Sauff, 6 Kegs Red Paint.
 Also, 1 Cambouse, 6 Anchors, 5 Grapnels.
 September 23.

TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY) At 11 o'clock, At the Store of the Subscriber, 50 CHESTS best quality Congo Tea, 30 Firkins Butter, 3 Bales Containing Seine, Salmon, Herring, Ganging and Sail Twines, Fishing, Jigger and Sed Lines, Shoe Thread, &c. &c. 2 Bales Containing 30 Bolts No. Canvas, 1 Bale Containing Slops, 20 Casks Cider, 10 Ditto Vinegar, 50 Boxes Soap, 3 Pipes Brandy, 20 Barrels Pitch, 6 Ditto Stockholm Tar, 10 Firkins Rosin, 2 Bags Pepper.
 ROBERT R. WAKEHAM.
 September 23.

Sale by Auction. TO-MORROW, At 11 o'clock, AT THE SHOP OF **Mr. MATTHEW FLANNERY,** (WITHOUT RESERVE,) 22 PIECES Printed Cottons, 4 Ditto Gingham, 2 Ditto Check, 5 Ditto coloured Linings, 5 Ditto Furniture Cotton, 10 Ditto Figured and Plain Stuff, 2 Ditto Long Lawn, 5 Ditto Jaconet and Book Muslin, 5 Doz. dark, light, red and blue Damask Shaws, 5 Dozen Rock-span Ditto, Blue, Green, Red and Light Ditto, Cloth Shaws, 3 Dozen light imitation Mole Skin Shaws, 8 Ditto small ditto ditto ditto, 1 Ditto Worsted Shaws, 100 Buff, Light-coloured, Pink and Lilac ditto, 85 Blue Pcket Handkerchiefs, 35 Red ditto ditto, 28 dark ditto ditto, 150 Imitation Bandannoes, Counterpanes, Reels Bonnet Wire, Tapes, Ribbon, &c. &c. 3 Half-gallon Confectionary Bottles, 4 Large labelled Tea Canisters, 1 Chest Drawers, 2 Liverpool Lamps, A large quantity of well-assorted Earthenware, A large assortment of Chimney Ornaments, And sundry other Articles.
 RICHARD PERCHARD, Sept. 23, Auctioneer.

NOTICES. THE ADDRESS to His Majesty and the PETITION for a Local Legislative Government for this Island, will be ready for Signatures TO-MORROW. The Committee will attend at the Court-House, from 12 till 2 o'clock, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, to receive Signatures.
 Thursday, 23d September.

Mr. EMERSON INTENDING to remove shortly from his present Lodgings to his own Premises, near the Court-House, offers to Let the Comfortable and Commodious Tenement he now occupies, the property of Mrs. McCawley.—For particulars, inquire at Mr. EMERSON'S Office.
 September 23.

THE BUSINESS of Mr. HUGH R. DOUGLAS will, from the date hereof, be Conducted by Mr. WILLIAM KNUCKY, under direction of the Subscriber—to whom, and to no other person, all Debts are to be paid and Accounts rendered.
 JAMES DOUGLAS, Attorney of H. R. DOUGLAS.
 September 23.

For Liverpool. NOW LOADING, And will be despatched in a few days, THE FINE SCHOONER **LOVELY CRUIZER,** PHILIP PATER, Master. This Vessel has still room for 15 Tons Freight, if immediate application be made to
 C. F. BENNETT & Co.
 September 23.

For Freight or Charter. THE FINE, FIRST-CLASS Schooner **Camilla,** JOHN BIBBINS, Master. Burthen per Register 130 Tons.—Part of this Vessel's Inward Cargo of best Orrel COALS is now for Sale on reasonable terms, and discharging at the Wharf of Mr. HENRY SHEA.
 C. F. BENNETT & Co.
 September 23.

The fine, fast-sailing, coppered, and copper-fastened A. I. Schooner **JANET,** 63 tons Register, M. P. GIBBS, master. Apply to the Master on board, or to
 JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.
 July 22.

On Sale. A few Tons prime Upland **HAY.** Apply at the Newfoundland Office.

On Sale. **BUTTER,** JUST LANDED, From the *Jane Haddow,* FROM HAMBURGH, 300 Firkins new BUTTER. And from the *Schooner Maria,* FROM HALIFAX, 100 Kegs New-York BUTTER, FOR SALE. FISH or CASH only. JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co. September 23.
Wm. & Henry Thomas OFFER FOR SALE, By Private Contract, The fine fast-sailing **Schr. MARGARET,** Burthen per Register 72 Tons. She is well calculated for a Sealer or Coaster, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expense.
 July 29.

Robinson and Brooking OFFER FOR SALE, The undermentioned Articles, Now Landing from the *Jane Haddow*, from *Hamburgh*; *Charity*, from *London*; and *Charles Law*, from *Leghorn*—Viz. 1700 BAGS Bread, 100 Firkins prime *Hamburgh* Butter, 30 Quarter-chests Congo Tea, 9 Tierces *Dominica* Coffee, 60 Dozen striped Cotton Shirts, 20 Ditto red Baize ditto, 5 Pipes, 20 Hhd. } *Teneriffe* Wine, 20 Qr.-casks }
 1 1-inch Chain Cable, 90 fathoms long, with apparatus, 1 7-8th inch ditto, 75 ditto ditto, 2 1/2-inch ditto, each 75 ditto ditto, 1 Length, 3/4 Short Link Chain, 9 cwt., 1 Ditto, 1-inch ditto ditto, 12 ditto, Anchors for Chains, from 2 to 8 cwt. each, A quantity of 1/4 Bolt Iron.
 September 16.

HUNTERS & Co. HAVE JUST RECEIVED, A few Puncheons and Hogsheads Superior **Old Jamaica RUM;** Also, 10 Tierces **Jamaica COFFEE.**
 September 9.

GENUINE TEA. AT THE STORES OF **Mr. R. R. Wakeham,** (AT A REDUCED PRICE) 50 Chests first quality fine **Congo TEA.**
 September 9.

Robinson and Brooking OFFER FOR SALE, On moderate terms, The Cargo of the Brig *PRINCE LEOPOLD*, from Liverpool, CONSISTING OF 1 PIPE Cognac Brandy, 2 Pipes Geneva, 2 Tierces Loaf Sugar, 50 Bags East India Sugar, 5 Hhd. Muscovado ditto, 7 Tierces Jamaica Coffee, 15 Puncheons Molasses, 50 Firkins prime Cork (2d's) Butter, 60 Boxes Soap, 25 Tons River Coal.
 September 16.

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

Garland C. Gaden BEGS respectfully to inform the Public, that he has just received, per Brig *Balclutha*, from Grenock, his Fall Supply of **Manufactured Goods,** Of a very superior quality, Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

From the London WEEKLY DESPATCH, Aug. 8.

Windsor terrace is to be opened every Saturday and Sunday till further notice. The kind-hearted Monarch and his affectionate subjects will thus have abundant opportunity of cultivating that cordial attachment which has already been so auspiciously and decidedly manifested by both parties.

COLOMBIA.—The accounts from Colombia are important. Bolívar remains at Cartagena; and a party has been formed in the South in his favour. The following communication from Cartagena has reached us:—"Cartagena, June 28. Gen. Bolívar was to have embarked on his Majesty's Brig *Spy*, for England, but gave up his passage on the eve of her sailing. His friends, united to the most respectable inhabitants of this influential department, urged his stay, complaining of the injustice and cruelty of his desertion of them at this critical juncture, as his presence alone could save them from persecution and the horrors of a civil war, which respect alone for his person would prevent. The Civil and Ecclesiastical Authorities were about to meet, to make the same request; but his Excellency, dreading such manifestation of public feeling, which might be misconstrued and become the subject for further calumny, positively refused to receive them. He therefore preferred to remain in his own accord, and give the benefit of his presence, without the possible prejudice which might result from any convocation of the authorities and inhabitants."

The news of the death of the King of Naples is confirmed. He died at Turin, at the age of fifty-three. He is succeeded by his son Ferdinand Charles Duke of Calabria, who is in his twenty-first year.

A subscription has been opened in London in behalf of the wounded sufferers in the late battles in Paris, and of the friends of the slain. Mr. Hobhouse, M. P. for Westminster, stands forth as a splendid example of patriotism in the magnificent donation of 100 guineas. Lieut. Col. Thompson has given three months' half-pay, 50*l.* 12*s.* Sir Francis Baring, Mr. Hume, and many other spirited individuals have also contributed, and a public meeting is to be held in London next week, to further the objects of the gentlemen by whom this tribute of national feeling has been set on foot.

REMARKS ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

A new era in the history of the world has now commenced.—Spain will shake off the tyranny of the Inquisition and Ferdinand. The Austrian States of Italy and Naples will demand justice and freedom, and will obtain all they can require. The reign of Don Miguel in Portugal is virtually terminated.—France will no longer permit an Usurper to trample over the Portuguese, and the Constitution of Mr Canning will be adopted with acclamation. The King of Prussia must no longer delay to give that Charter which has been promised, but withheld for fifteen years. Poland must become an independent kingdom; Greece must choose her own form of Government; the Monarch of the Pays Bas must yield to the just demands of his Flemish subjects; and Turkey in Europe and Asia, will no longer be exposed to invasion and subjugation by Russia. Let all this be done without bloodshed—without tumult—without war—without revolution—if it be possible to accomplish so much good without any accompaniment of ill. I have no sort of objection to peace and order—to the march of law and reason. On the contrary, I worship—I venerate—I homage the men of this second Revolution—not for their courage, though it has never been equalled—not for their skill, though it could not be surpassed—not for their industry and zeal, perseverance and fire, though the Parisian population have proved themselves not less great or noble than any people from the commencement of time; but what I more honour and respect—what I more triumph in and exult at than all the rest, is the moderation—the order—the temperance, and dignity exhibited by these Revolutionists in the midst of all their triumph, all their indignation, all their justice, and manly energy, and zeal. They did more than conquer their enemies—wicked and cruel, relentless and desperate as they were—enemies alike to civil and religious freedom—for they conquered themselves!! Private property was respected—the Churches and Altars respected! the Priests and Ultra Royalists respected! Even the worst enemies of France were not attacked or sought after. Charles the Tenth and his family had time allowed them to withdraw. The people, if they had rushed on St. Cloud en masse, might have destroyed the troops—razed the chateau to the ground—captured the Princess, and led them back to the Place de Greve, and there delivered them up to popular vengeance and national indignation. But nothing of this sort was even attempted! The people were commanded by their leaders not to quit Paris! The environs of the capital were kept in peace and order by the people themselves, who all hastened—voluntarily hastened, to protect the public and private property of the citizens. No one has gained one farthing by the revolution, but each one has expended according to his means and capabilities, in aiding the common cause of justice and humanity.—*Morning Chronicle.*

IRELAND.

Orange Outrage.—"Castle Dawson, 24th July, 1830.—The disturbance is not over here yet. The Orangemen who were imprisoned in Castle Dawson, on the night of the 12th, appeared before the Magistrates on Thursday last, in a magnificent. Their offences were unobtainable; on hearing which, the Orangemen who were assembled broke open the prison doors, and took out the prisoners, and the arms that were also

lodged in some other part of the prison. They assembled in the street, and cheered up and down. The Magistrates were obliged to disappear, and Mr. Shiel made his escape to Castle Dawson. The whole of the Orangemen then came to this town, with drums, fifes, and flags, but dispersed quietly, with the exception of beating one man who opposed them."—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Breadful Occurrence.—A benevolent gentleman of Kilkenny humanely gave some sheep to be killed for the starving poor. They were incautiously boiled in copper vessels which had not been used for a considerable time before, and were, in consequence, rasted with incrustations of verdigris. Several of the poor had portions of the soup served out to them, and the result was, that five died, and twenty-five are in a state which leaves little hope of their recovery.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

In speaking of the conduct of the living we fear it will be necessary to cast a deep censure on the dead. The consequence, however, is unavoidable. The late reign forces itself on the mind as the standard of comparison with the present, and the merits of the one sovereign must be determined by the omissions or defects of the other. Shut up for the ten years of his rule in the recesses of his Palace—as inaccessible as the worshipped Lama of Thibet—as much devoted to pure selfish indulgence as the luckless Sardanapalus—George the Fourth, the Constitutional Monarch of a free people, seldom gave evidence of his existence, save in some act of prejudice or passion of favoritism or extravagance. Contrasted with such a life of negligence or of folly, how advantageously appear the few weeks of the reign of his successor. As easy of approach as Charles the Second, as bluntly cordial as George the Third—two Sovereigns, with all their vices and defects, the most popular that ever sat on a Throne. William the Fourth seeks, by mingling with his subjects, and consulting their wishes, to teach them that he rules for their services, exists but for their advantage, and that their approbation is the sole object of his desires. So numerous have been the instances of his Majesty's desire to gain the favour of his people, that some of them will appear scarcely credible, by those who have for more than 20 years been accustomed to hear of nothing but the dignified seclusion of the King. On the very day of his Majesty's succession he meditated an hour's walk in St. James's-street, and nothing but the great pressure of business on that occasion prevented the fulfilment of the Royal intention. Since that period, however, the King has exhibited himself as much in public as the humblest of his ministers, and gathered golden opinions from all men by the frankness and good humour of his address. On the parade he takes the soldiers by the button, and like Napoleon, inquires into the extent of their service. In the Drawing-room he leaves no lady unnoticed, whose appearance entitles her to complimentary attention; and at the dinner-table he proposes the established toasts with all the energy of an accomplished *bon vivant*, and converses in joyous ease with all who may be seated in his vicinity. On Monday evening he threw aside all vexatious ceremony, and visiting the King's Theatre like an English gentleman, paid his 7*s.* on Kean's benefit at the door, strolled, accompanied by a Noble Lord and an Hon. Baronet, through every part of the house, from the pit to the galleries, and, finally, on returning through Pall-mall, amidst the applause of the crowd, he threw up his own hat, and, in the excitement of the moment, joined in the huzzas of his admiring and grateful subjects. It would lead us much beyond our space to record all those acts or expressions of kindness and condescension which are producing a strong effect on the mind and feelings of the people. To Lord G., the other day, he sent an invitation for dinner, good humouredly begging him, "to come if he had nothing better to do with himself." At his levee, his cordial politeness was the theme of general praise. To one of the Sheriffs of London his Majesty said, "Well, what are you?" The Sheriff of London, may it please your Majesty? "I do not mean that; what trade are you?" "A shipowner." "Aye, aye, good; I, too, am now a shipowner, and I trust our trade will prosper." By these, and expressions like them, his Majesty is winning the regard of those who approach him, while the public acts which have yet emanated from the Throne give hopes of a system of deference to public opinion which augurs well for the future. Of these the favour and appointments bestowed on the Duke of Sussex, Sir Sidney Smith and Sir Robert Wilson—the opening ordered to be made into the Park at the end of Carlton Palace, and the prompt and decisive check given to the ruinous and expensive system of military and naval decoration—all tend to show that, as far as the personal feeling and character of the Sovereign is connected with the Administration of public affairs, the nation has gained much by the change of the possession of the Throne. That Kings are lodged, fed, and paid for the good and for the convenience of the people is an axiom the self-evidence of which few but Kings themselves, now a-days, will venture to deny. George the Fourth never could see it, or, if he did see it, never gave us reason to feel that he admitted its truth, even to the latest hour of his life. William the Fourth shews evidence of having made considerable approaches to a discovery both of its truth and of its importance; and if he be permitted to go on as he has begun, he will do that for the people of this country and for the Throne, which it will never be in the power of any (even the most vicious) successor to do.—*Sunday Observer.*

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.

60 CHESTS FINE CONGO
TEA,
For Sale, at the Stores of
HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.
At very low prices.
August 10.

Fresh FLOUR, &c.
THE CARGO
Of the *Honora* from Quebec,
CONSISTING OF
550 BARRELS Fresh Superfine FLOUR,
50 Dito Prime PORK,
100 Firkins BUTTER.
Now landing, and for Sale, by the Subscribers.
JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.
August 10.

IMPORTED,
Per John & William, from LONDON,
AND FOR SALE,
BY
Richard Langley,
A few Crates well-assorted Stone Ware,
CONSISTING OF
JARS and BOTTLES from 3 gallons to 1 pint,
Upright JARS of all sizes, calculated for Jams,
Preserves, &c. &c.
Figured JUGS, MUGS, PITCHERS, &c. &c.
Which will be Sold on very moderate terms.
ALSO,
2 Crates Blue and White
EARTHENWARE.
August 10.

William & Henry Thomas,
HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
Per Schooners MARY and JAMES, from Halifax,
and MARGARET from Miramichi,
252 BARRELS Prime City Inspection }
New York Pork, }
400 Barrels Superfine and Fine Flour,
45 Dito Indian Meal,
20 Dito Prime Beef,
10 Hhds. best Virginia Tobacco,
100 Kegs Negrohead Dito
50 Bags New York Navy Bread,
27 Barrels Tar,
60 M. best New Brunswick Pine Shingles,
30 M. Pine Board and Planck,
Fayd Maderia WINE, in pipes, hhd., quarter-casks, one-sixth pipes, and half-quarter casks.
July 29.

John Dunscomb & Co.
OFFER FOR SALE,
THE CARGO
Of their Brig *Sir John Thomas Duckworth* from
QUEBEC,
CONSISTING OF
SUPERFINE and Fine FLOUR, and
Prime PORK,
Oak LOGS for a Saw-mill Frame.
The *Duckworth* proceeds for QUEBEC in a few days, and will take Freight at a low rate.

Also, on board the FRANCIS RUSSELL,
A few Puncheons RUM and MOLASSES, for Exportation.
This Vessel will take 6 to 800 Quintals Fish on Freight to the West Indies, if application be forthwith made.
September 2.

BY
John B. Tremlett,
THE CARGO
Of the Schooner ELIZA, just arrived from
HALIFAX—
CONSISTING OF
450 BARRELS Superfine and Fine Flour,
200 Half-barrels Dito,
500 Bushels Indian Corn,
100 Bags Bread,
57 Tubs Butter,
400 Pieces Rump Paper and Barding,
9 Cases Batts and Shoes,
50 Boxes Chocolate,
10 Boxes Sperin. Candles,
50 Fancy Chairs.
August 12.

Notices.
Fresh Drugs, Medicines,
&c. &c.

THE Subscriber has imported from England in the Brig *Charles*, a fresh supply of excellent DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. which, with his former Stock on hand, makes a general supply of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, SPICES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, and such articles as he has hitherto kept for Sale. Also, a supply of GLASS for Medical uses. The Drugs and Medicines are from one of the best houses in England, and can be warranted of the first quality.

Practitioners in Town and Out-harbour will be supplied on the most liberal terms, and a credit of six months will be given to those of approved credit, if required.

Physicians' and Family Prescriptions accurately prepared, and Sea or Family Medicine Chests made up, or refitted, with printed directions, at a short notice.

The above Medicines will be dispensed at the LONDON MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, by a young Gentleman just arrived per the *Balestina* from Greenock, thoroughly bred in the Apothecary and Druggist line, in one of the first Apothecary Halls in Scotland.

HENRY BISSET.
London Medical Establishment, }
Store Buildings, Sept 9. }

THE attention of the Commercial Society having been called to the different rates of Dockage which have hitherto been charged in this Port, have deemed it expedient to fix a steady and settled Rate for Vessels lying at their Wharves: and have therefore resolved, that One Half-penny per Ton, Register Tonnage, per Day be a fair and reasonable charge for Dockage of Vessels in future: and they give notice that such charge will hereafter be made.

By Order,
HENRY HAWSON,
Secretary
St. John's, Newfoundland, 28th August, 1830.

VESSLS WATERED.
Baine, Johnston & Co.

WILL now SUPPLY VESSELS with WATER, of a very superior quality, at their Premises, on very moderate terms. The improved nature of their Water Works afford facilities for despatch not to be met with elsewhere in this harbour.
August 26.

A YOUNG MAN, who has a good knowledge of the Business of this Country, having served in an Out-port for several years, would accept a SITUATION in a Merchant's Store, or Office, or proceed on a Coasting Voyage, if required. The most respectable references can be given.—Apply at the *Newfoundlander* Office.
September 2.

To be Let.
THE PREMISES adjoining *Messrs. M. Bride & Kerr*—at present occupied by the Subscribers.—For particulars apply to
ROBERT ALSOP & Co.
September 9.

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

WHAT well-situated, convenient, and spacious Water-side PREMISES, between the Subscriber's and the Establishment of Mr. B. I. WILLIAMS, on which there is an excellent Dwelling-house, containing a Parlor, Dining-room, several Bed-rooms, a Shop, Kitchen, front-roof Cellar, a never-failing Well of Water, with many other conveniences.—A commodious Passage-way leads from Water-street to the rear of the Dwelling-house to an extensive Yard, in which a Store has been erected 60 feet long by 22 wide—with a good Wharf.—The whole is in excellent repair, offering many advantages to any one disposed to carry on a brisk trade, and may be viewed at any time on application to
August 19. THOMAS BECK.

For a term of years, as may be agreed on.
WHAT eligible and well-situated DWELLING-HOUSE, opposite the Premises of Messrs. HUNTERS & Co., comprising an extensive Shop, Parlor, Drawing Room, and several Bed Rooms—a spacious Kitchen, and two front-roof Cellars, with a never-failing Well of Water. In the rear of the house is an excellent Yard.—Possession to be given on the first day of October next.—For further particulars apply to
MATTHEW FLANNERY.
September 2.

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

Printed and Published every THURSDAY, by the Proprietor, JOHN SHEA, at his Office opposite the Custom-house; if not stated, a fresh Advertisement, &c. will be thankfully received and carefully attended to. Orders will also be transmitted by Mr. THOMAS FLEMING, Harbour-Grace.—ONE GUINEA per annum.