



Newfoundlander.

No. 174.

THURSDAY, November 18, 1830.

Sixpence.

VALUABLE MERCANTILE AND FISHING ESTABLISHMENTS.

On the first day of May next,
WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR SALE,
 BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At the COMMERCIAL ROOM,
 IN THIS TOWN,

(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract in England, of which due notice will be given)

ALL those eligible, commodious, and extensive PREMISES, situate at BURIN and ODERIN, in Placentia Bay, the Property of the Bankrupt Estates of Mr. CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER, and of Messrs. CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER & Co., as particularized beneath.

THE PREMISES AT BURIN,

Consisting of

- A Dwelling-house, 72 feet in length, 19 feet in breadth, and 26 feet in height, comprising 2 Parlours, Store-room, Dairy, Closets, and 8 Bed-rooms, besides a large Office, an excellent Kitchen, over which is a large Bed-room and Closets, and adjoining the same is a second Kitchen, Pump house, and Coal-house.
- In the rear of the Dwelling-house is a new Building, 21 feet in length, 21 feet in breadth, and 24 feet in height.
- Counting-house, 19 feet in length, 15 feet in breadth, and 18 feet in height.
- Cellar, 32 feet in length, 17 feet in breadth; Store-room over.
- Smith's Forge, 20 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 17 feet in height.
- Salt Store, 100 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 27 feet in height.
- Cooper's Shop, 42 feet in length, 21 feet in breadth, and 24 feet in height; Loft over.
- Screw Store, 70 feet in length, 22 feet in breadth, and 26 feet in height; Rigging Loft over.
- Behind which is a Linhay, 66 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 14 feet in height.
- Fish Store, 70 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 23 feet in height.
- Large or Principal Store, 120 feet in length, 25 feet in breadth, and 20 feet in height. Within this building are apartments for Fish, Provisions, a large Shop, &c.
- Pitch House, 16 feet in length, 25 feet in breadth, and 10 feet in height.
- First Stage, 124 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 21 feet in height; Sail Loft over.
- Second Stage, 124 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 28 feet in height; Net Loft and Work-shop over.
- Fish Store, adjoining Beach, 48 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 20 feet in height; principally used in curing fish.
- Carpenter's Work-house, 48 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 19 feet in height; adjoining is a good Dock, where many Vessels have been built.
- Cook-room, 71 feet in length, 19 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in height.
- Tan House, 26 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 13 feet in height; in which is a large Copper Boiler.
- Cow House, 40 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in height.
- Three small Houses, in rear of the Premises, for the use of Servants and their families.
- 2 Flakes, which will spread about 600 qtls. dry fish.
- 1 Beach, ditto ditto 300 ditto.
- 1 Small Garden, in front of Dwelling-house.
- 1 Ditto ditto, in rear of ditto ditto.
- Fowl House and Yard, adjoining the same.
- A Meadow, 205 yards long, 112 yards wide; within which is a capital and highly-cultivated Garden, 60 yards long, and 58 yards wide; and immediately adjoining the same is a large Pond.
- Here are three Batteries, erected at the expense of the late proprietor during last war—viz. Spurrer's Battery, mounting 4 guns; Jolliff's Battery, 3 guns; and Harrison's Battery, with 2 guns.
- An Engine House and Powder Magazine; also, two spacious Wharves, and a large range of Water Side, with every convenience for carrying on an extensive business; and altogether forming one of the most complete Establishments for Trade in the Island.

THE PREMISES AT ODERIN,

Consisting of

- A commodious and comfortable Dwelling-house, 64 feet by 20.
- Counting-house, 21 feet by 15, with 2 Bed-rooms over.
- Frost-proof Cellar, 23 feet by 21.
- Provision Store, 102 feet by 25, with Bread and Cordage Loft over.
- Fish Store, 96 feet by 25, with Sail and Craft Lofts over.
- Fish Store, 80 feet by 18; Net Loft over Store, 82 feet by 22, with Shop and Ware-room over.
- Fish Store, for the beach, 38 feet by 18, with Loft over.
- Pitch Store, 24 feet by 17.
- Salt-store, 60 feet by 25, with Rigging-loft over.
- Linhay, 21 feet by 10.
- Carpenters' Shop, 60 feet by 25, with Loft over.
- Stage, 115 feet by 20, with Loft over, Shingled, &c.
- Stage, 95 feet by 25, with Paint Loft over.
- House, (for Master of Voyage), 15 feet by 12.
- Flake and Beach, which will spread about 500 quintals Fish.
- The whole situated in rear of a Wharf, extending 110 yards, with water sufficient for Vessels of large draught.
- Lath Store, at Ship Cove, 500 yards from the above Premises, 95 feet by 25, with Wharf in front.
- Cook Room and Coopers Shop, 73 feet by 30, (new building).
- Smiths' Forge, 30 feet by 19, and 3 small Tenements for the occupancy of Tradesmen.
- Stage, situate at South side of the Harbour, 110 feet by 24, with Flake and Beach Room, that will spread 300 quintals Fish.
- Also a Dwelling-house, 54 feet by 21, with Cow-house, 2 Gardens, and Tan-house, with Brick Chimney, and Copper-boiler that will contain 300 gallons.

Further particulars may be known upon application to

ROBINSON & BROOKING,

Attornies for the Assignees of the Bankrupt Estate of CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER & Co.

St. John's, 28th October, 1830.

On Sale.

Bulley Job & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,
 Per Collector from Halifax,

31 Packages FRESH TEA,

Which they offer for Sale at very reduced prices,

BOHEA in Chests,
CONGO in ditto,
SOUCHONG in Boxes.

October 7.

Just Received

From LONDON,

Per Isabella,

ONE CASE, containing Brown and White Windsor, Atkinson's, Shaving, Otto of Rose, and Superfine Scented, Soaps.

One Case, Maccassar and other Fashionable Oils, Kalydor, Bears' Grease, Pomades, Rouge, Naples Cream, Brushes, Pink Sauces, and a variety of fine Essences.

One Case, French Olives, Capers, Ragoutante, Pickles and Sauces in variety, Cayenne Pepper, and Patent Mustard.

All of which are offered very low by the package or dozen.

WILLIAM HART GADEN.

October 21.

Daniel Codner & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig SYLPH, from Hamburg and Dartmouth—Viz.

1000 BAGS Bread,
 120 Firkins prime Holstein Butter,
 25 Barrels Oatmeal,
 25 Ditto Pease,
 2 Cases Dutch Cheese,
 1 Cask Westphalia Hams,
 6 Barrels raw Turpentine,
 60 Coils patent Cordage, of various sizes,
 40 Dozen pair Hose,
 And a variety of Slops.

Also,

100 Kegs superior Whitelead,
 100 Pieces British Ducks,
 Women's black Hose,
 Cotton Shirts,
 Calicoes, Comforters, &c. &c.

Just received, per CHARITY, from London.
 September 30.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig ROSE, &c. from ENGLAND,

AND FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,

SHOT and Gunpowder,
 Nails of all sizes and descriptions,
 Iron—bolt, flat, square, and sheet,
 Tin Plates (various),
 Chain Cables, 3-4, 11-16, 5-8, 9-16, and 1/2 Inch, and Apparatus,
 Anchors,
 Pipes,
 Earthen and Glassware,
 A few Packages Liquid and Paste Blacking, variously made up,
 Coals, (afloat.)

ALSO,

A general assortment of Woollens, Hosiery, Carpeting, Cottons, Muslins, Men's, Boys' and Girls' Fancy Hats, Hardware, and Slops of every kind. And in Silk—Gros, Ducapes, Satins, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Ribbons—a great variety,
 Flowers, Wreaths, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HART GADEN.

October 7.

Fresh BARN, GRAINE & PORTER,
 FOR SALE,

At the St. John's Brewery.

October 21.

On Sale

Just Received,
 AND ON SALE

At the Stores of

R. R. WAKEHAM,

(At a small advance on Cost and Charges)

20 HALF-CHESTS Bohea Tea,
 100 Qr.-chests and boxes Congo, of various qualities and prices,
 6 Boxes fine Souchong,
 6 Qr.-chests Twankey,
 3 Ditto fine Hyson.

ALSO,

(At Cost and Charges)

30 Bolts Canvass,
 3 Bales, containing a variety of Lines, Twines, Shoethread, &c. &c.
 1 Bale, containing a variety of Slops,
 18 Crates well-assorted Earthenware.
 October 14.

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 1/2 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 19.

Notices.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, under the Great Seal of England, has been awarded and issued against CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER, PETER JOLLIFF, and WILLIAM JUBBER SPURRIER, of the Town and County of Poole, Merchants and Co-partners in Trade, late carrying on business in the said place, and in Placentia Bay in the Island, under the firm of CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER & Co.; And whereas GEORGE GARLAND, of Poole, JOHN FRYER, of Wimborne, and SAMUEL SPRATT STRONG (the Younger), of Poole, have been appointed Assignees under the said Commission, and in such capacity have fully authorized and empowered the undersigned to collect and realize all Goods, Debts, Dues, and Effects, to the said Bankrupt Estate belonging, due, and appertaining.—We do hereby give notice to all Persons indebted to the said Estate, forthwith to make payment unto us, and to no other person or persons whatsoever, except unto Mr. WILLIAM SWEETLAND, whom we have duly authorized to act as our Agent in Placentia Bay, for the necessary purposes aforesaid.

And all and every Person or Persons having in his, her, or their possession, any Goods or Chattels of, or belonging to, the said Bankrupts, are hereby required to deliver the same to us, or to the said WILLIAM SWEETLAND, without delay.

GEORGE RICHARD ROBINSON, and THOMAS HOLDSWORTH BROOKING, Attornies for the Assignees of the Bankrupt Estate of CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER & Co. By their Attorney,
 WILLIAM JAFFRAY HERVEY,
 St. John's, Newfoundland,
 19th October, 1830.

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.

(From the London Atlas, October 10.)

Holland and the Netherlands! The days of old return on us in names, but how are the deeds of the present day to be illustrated by those of former times? The French people contemplate, in the new state of things at Brussels, an example of a federative union in the midst of monarchies. "The friends of the people," baffled by the vigilance of their own government, march to support De Potter and Van Halen, to support a Spanish refugee and a violent political writer in the government of a republic, forced into existence by a momentary clash of circumstances, and which has called these men to the direction of affairs in the mere despair of finding any other candidate for such a dangerous honour.

A federative union, guaranteed by France and England, and tolerated by Europe—such is the proposal for Belgium; but who can calmly contemplate its existence? Prussia, with 40,000 disciplined troops, is on one frontier. French volunteers, in despite of the declaration of their King and government, gather in an opposite direction. The factious Liegeois stimulate, by every effort, the revolt of Brussels; while Antwerp declares for Holland, and is the head quarters of Prince Frederick. Deadly hatred to the Dutch, exasperated to a thirst of vengeance by their recent struggle, incites the whole population of the provinces to rise against the soldiery—even the Belgian soldiery, where they continue faithful. Strong fortresses are in the hands of the insurgents. The provisional government of Brussels issues its proclamations and announces its decrees; and De Potter appeals to the men of the present age for support and justification. In Holland, the States-General concluded their session with the adoption of the two grand propositions first made by the Bruzelois—separation of the provinces and continuance of the dynasty. The King has sanctioned their resolutions; has appointed a viceroy in the person of his son, and a commission to alter the fundamental law, to redress grievances and to re-establish order. His army concentrates at Antwerp, and he prepares his appeal to Europe. On the one side disorder, distrust, and danger offer to the Netherlands the formation of a new power which it will be impossible to preserve. On the other, steadiness, inquiry, and legal adjustment offer to purify and restore the ancient form of government in a manner fitted to the lights of the age. It is hazardous to guess, in such extraordinary times, what will be the ultimate result; but if reason were allowed to settle the dispute, there would be no necessity for political speculation.

THE REPRESENTATION OF LIVERPOOL.—Sir R. Peel has declined the honour intended him by those gentlemen who invited him to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Liverpool. The right hon. baronet did not wait the presentation of the requisition which was in the course of signature, but embraced the earliest opportunity that offered itself to state to the requisitionists, that "the pressure of his public duties as a Minister of the Crown would render it impossible for him to discharge, with satisfaction to himself, the duties of a representative of Liverpool, and that he must, therefore, forego the honour of being put in nomination; that he assures the requisitionists he is gratified in the highest degree by this proof of their good opinion and confidence, and that it adds another to the many motives which will ever induce him, though not its representative, to take the warmest interest in the welfare of Liverpool."

An answer has been returned by Mr. Charles Grant to the same effect. The reply of both these statesmen, although disappointing to the expectation of the gentlemen who conceived it their duty to solicit them to offer themselves for the representation of the borough, are yet couched in very respectful terms, equally creditable to the promptness and good taste of Sir Robert, and the warm and manly feeling which characterizes the able and more extended communication of Mr. Charles Grant. The question, "who shall we have for a representative?" is, therefore, at the present moment, as important and as difficult of solution as it has been at any period since the melancholy event occurred which has rendered the interrogation necessary. Mr. Ewart is still the only declared candidate. A movement has, however, taken place in favour of Mr. Dennison, and yesterday, we understand, a requisition to that gentleman was commenced, and is now in the course of signature.—*Liverpool Courier*, October 13.

THE MINISTRY.—Rumours of changes in the Administration continue to prevail. The *Standard* says, that the Duke of Wellington has made overtures to Lords Goderich, Melbourne, and Palmerston, and Mr. Charles Grant, to join his ministry, and that a negotiation to that effect is now pending. The same paper states, that Mr. Goulburn will be rovided for in some of the colonies, if he should fail in his effort to gain the Speaker's chair, from which Mr. Manners Sutton retires with a Peerage. Mr. C. W. Wynne, it is thought, will be chosen Speaker. It is said to be arranged for Mr. Herries to return to the Mint. Lord Ellenborough, it is whispered, purposes retiring altogether to private life. Notwithstanding all, however, bets to a heavy amount are pending that the Duke himself will be out of office before the 1st of December.

His Majesty held a Privy Council this day at St. James's Palace, which was attended by all the Ministers and Great Officers of State. It is rumoured that several changes in the Administration are about to take place. Sir George Murray, it is said, leaves the Colonial Department, and is to succeed Lord Hill as Commander of the Forces. We have not heard who is to be Sir George's successor.—*See of Wednesday.*

Sir George Murray is immediately to succeed Lord Hill in the command of the army. Sir George's

successor has not been publicly named, although it was settled yesterday at the Cabinet Council. *Standard of Wednesday.*

REVOLUTION OF EUROPE.—With the exception of St. Petersburg and London, there is not a capital in Europe in which the shock of the French Revolution has not been felt with more or less severity, and in which changes the most portentous have not been threatened or effected. Brussels is, as the late accounts but too truly prove, irreparably lost to the King of the Netherlands. Berlin has been disturbed to an extent but little conjectured from the official statements. Vienna is guarded with more than usual precaution, for something even beyond murmurs has reached the ear of Prince Metternich. Dresden has expelled its sovereign—Brunswick has changed its master—Cassel has forced its Elector to a thorough reformation—Hannover threatens to adopt the same course—Stockholm has intimated to its rulers that there are some things which may be ordered better—and, even Copenhagen has given evidence that there is "rottenness in the state of Denmark." Of the situation of Madrid and Lisbon, Naples and Milan, it is scarcely necessary to speak; they hide their time, but the mine is prepared, and waits but the hand to apply that torch which must produce a terrific explosion. These are, and will be, the effects of the memorable three days in Paris.—*Observer.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—A requisition to convene a public meeting to consider this question is now receiving signatures, and the ardour with which all classes accord their assent to the principle is a proof that the feeling is universally favourable to it. It is not an object of party, or of sect; it bears no character of narrow prejudice, or of petty bigotry; it is appreciated alike by all, and all are equally zealous to attain it. The list of signatures is already very numerous; and it contains the names of men whose rank, whose wealth, whose character for prudence, caution and judgment, enforces respect for their opinions and their conduct; it displays Catholics, Corporators, Quakers, Orangemen, and Agitators, united in one common cause, and actuated by one common feeling of devoted patriotism; and we think he must be a daring man, indeed, who will review the present state of Europe and treat the prayer of such people with contempt.—*Morning Register of Tuesday.*

The Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and the Sheriff of London, proceeded in state, at two o'clock on Wednesday, to attend the Council of Ministers, at which His Majesty presided; and also to present to His Majesty the invitation to dine with the Corporation of London. His Majesty graciously received the Address, and will dine with the Corporation on the 9th of November.

ITALY.—Italy is in an extraordinary state of fermentation. The Duke de Rovigo, who returns from thence, is so much persuaded that a revolution will break out there, that seeing Marshal Soubt lately, he said to him,—"The next army you will command will be destined to Italy. I shall bespeak the command of a division, therefore, for myself."

PORTUGAL.—Accounts from Lisbon state that Don Miguel had embarked on board a ship of war all the powder that was in the arsenal. He was under alarm lest the people, on some sudden eruption, should either get possession of it or blow up the place.

MR. HUSKISSON'S MONUMENT.—At a general meeting of the proprietors of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, the sum of 250 guineas was voted towards the fund for erecting a monument to Mr. Huskisson, and a similar sum was voted for purchasing a piece of plate for General Gascoyne, both having rendered important services to the company when their bill was before Parliament.

THE PREMIER.—As Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, the sum drawn by the Duke of Wellington from the Treasury is only 238l. annually; but as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards he receives every year 2,695l. The total income his Grace derives annually from offices under the state is 13,179l. 9s.

POLIGNAC.—Philippe is determined to save Polignac and to abolish capital punishment. It is expected that he will be condemned to death; Peyronnet to 20 years imprisonment; and Chantelange and Ranville will be banished for life. The trial is to be on the 1st of November. The bill for the abolition of capital punishment, proposed by De Tracy, was rejected.

From the Waterford Chronicle, October 12.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. O'CONNELL.—The preparations making for this banquet are every way suitable to the occasion; and worthy of the illustrious guest whom it is intended to honour. The independent citizens of Waterford, together with the same class of men here which contended for the liberties of France in Paris, and for those of Belgium in Brussels, will meet and escort him into this city on Thursday next. Sir Thomas Esmonde, Mr. Jephson, Mr. Leader, Mr. Lambert, and many other distinguished characters are expected to meet Mr. O'Connell at the dinner.

The Right Rev. Dr. Doyle is at present on a visit with Piers Sweetman, of Blenheim Lodge, in this county, Esq.

THE DUBLIN RESOLUTIONS.—Speaking of addresses, you will naturally inquire what has become of the congratulatory resolutions voted by the Dublin aggregate meeting to the French nation, and I am fortunately able to inform you.

You are aware that they were transmitted to your respectable fellow-citizen, Mr. Cornelius M'Loghlin,

who is sojourning here at present, for the purpose of being presented to General Lafayette, and through him to the French nation. On Thursday last Mr. M'Loghlin, proceeded on his honourable mission, accompanied by a gallant countryman, (but an old French officer,) Colonel Hervé de Montmorency, who introduced Mr. M'Loghlin to the veteran champion of Liberty. After the usual compliments Mr. M'Loghlin presented the resolutions to General Lafayette explaining the reason why they bore the signature of only the chairman (the Marquis of Westmeath), and of the secretaries, (Mr. Fitzsimon and of Sir Charles Morgan.) "I am delighted," said the illustrious veteran, "at this new proof of Irish sympathy in the cause of freedom, but I believe the reasons should, in point of order, be handed to the Prefet of the Department of the Seine."

Mr. M'Loghlin and Colonel de Montmorency begged leave to differ from him, however, stating that the resolutions were voted to the heroic French nation by an aggregate meeting of the Irish people held in Dublin, and that the most appropriate medium by which they could be made to reach their destination was through him, who had so early and so nobly distinguished himself as the soldier of liberty." The General thanked them in the warmest terms for the kindness of their expressions, and taking the resolutions from Mr. M'Loghlin, read them from beginning to end, marking one or two passages with expressions of high satisfaction. Having finished he said, "I shall feel most happy in laying before my countrymen these resolutions from the people of Ireland, a country well known and much endeared to me." He then entered into conversation with Mr. M'Loghlin and Colonel de Montmorency, enumerating several Irishmen whom he had known during and after the conclusion of the American war. Amongst other things he said, "I know well your distinguished and liberal countryman Sir Edward Newenham. He wrote me an invitation to attend the grand review of those glorious fellows the volunteers of Ireland at which Lord Charlemont presided, but I was unfortunately prevented by circumstances from availing myself of it." He then spoke of Mr. O'Connell, and of other popular men of Ireland, proving his intimate knowledge of Irish affairs. He observed that the exalted talent and patriotism of O'Connell entitled him to the eternal veneration of Ireland, and that his services to the cause of universal liberty made him justly admired by all who esteemed its blessings. He said that the Irish people had proved to the world that they were capable of becoming a great nation, and had made of themselves a moral model which even the French were proud to imitate in their efforts for freedom. After some further conversation Mr. M'Loghlin and Colonel de Montmorency took their leave, being again assured by the veteran that he should feel happy in the extreme when communicating to his countrymen the approbation of the Irish people.

THE POPE.—AUSTRIA.—Letters from Rome of the 14th ult. state that the Pope has firmly refused the passage of the Austrian troops from Lombardy, going to the kingdom of Naples, and the first column of the Austrians, 6000 men, are directing their march on the Abruzzes.

THE HARP OF ERIN.—The harp of the great Brian Boru is preserved in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin. Brian delivered it to the Pope with his kingdom; his Holiness's successor sent it to Henry VIII., with his blessing; the Defender of the Faith gave it to the Earl of Clanricarde with his title; a lady of that family gave it to M'Mahon, of Clenagh, with her love; he bequeathed it to Counsellor Macnamara, with a legacy; who presented it to the Right Hon. W. Conyngham, with his respects. That gentleman made a donation of it to the Museum, with his compliments. This harp is 32 inches high, and of extraordinary good workmanship. The sounding-board is of oak—the arms of red sallow—the extremity of the uppermost arm is capped with silver, well wrought and chiselled. It contains a large crystal, set in silver, and the knobs at the side of the arms are of silver. On the front arm are the arms of the O'Brien family, chased in silver, viz, the bloody hand supported by lions; and on the sides of the front arm are two Irish wolf-dogs, cut in the wood. It has 28 keys, and as many string holes, which are neatly ornamented with scutcheons of brass, carved and gilt.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) November 18, 1830.

The Central Circuit Court was opened on Monday last, by the Hon. Chief Judge TUCKER, with the usual formalities. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq., was chosen Foreman of the Grand Jury, which, after having been sworn, was directed by the Chief Judge to re-assemble on Thursday (this day), at 11 o'clock; when seven bills in cases of petty larceny would be laid before them. The number of civil cases during the Session—which will close on the 22d December—is likely to be very great.

The Hon. Judge DES BARRES and suite arrived here on Saturday last, in the brig *Piscator*, from the Southern Circuit.

We understand that JAMES COCHRANE, Esq., Barrister at Law, (late Acting Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court in this Island) has been appointed His Majesty's Attorney-General at Gibraltar.—*Gazette.*

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held on Saturday, the 13th instant, before Wm. DICKSON, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Nicholas Coleman, discovered

on that morning, by a boy, between the wharves of Messrs. W. & H. Thomas and Messrs. James Stewart & Co. The deceased bore a good character for seven years' services as a clerk in Placentia Bay; and as no evidence could be obtained as to the manner of his death, the jury returned a verdict of—*found drowned.*

On Monday, the 15th instant, an inquest was held on the South-side Hill, on the body of John Lockhart, late mate of the brigantine *Brothers*, John Mitchell, master. Previous to the 20th July, 1829, the deceased had without leave been absent from his vessel for nine days, and during that time had been indulging in the use of spirituous liquors; he afterwards returned to his duty, which he faithfully discharged for two days, although he exhibited symptoms of despondency, when he finally disappeared. His body was on Saturday last discovered, attached to a small fir-tree, and was identified by the master of the vessel under whom he had served. The jury returned—that the said John Lockhart, during temporary derangement, had hung himself.

[For the Newfoundland.]

THE LAW AS IT IS.

MR. EDITOR.—The following plain statement I deem it proper to make through the medium of your respectable paper—not more with a wish to give the transaction publicity, than that it may serve as a guard to others who may be similarly situated.—That redress for the grievance complained of might have been obtained in the proper quarter, I doubt not—although I fear "error in judgment" would have been applied, which would have left the matter as it was before.

A short time ago a person of the name of Andrews, from Port-de-Grave, came into Baine, Johnston & Co.'s counting-house, with one of his sharemen, to pay him the balance of his account, which was arranged by Mr. Munn, the book-keeper, agreeable to the terms of the written contract, and a balance of 2l. 17s. 6d. offered to be paid. The shareman, Nicholas Power, objected to the settlement, contending that a boy who fished in company with him was not entitled to any part of the voyage, in which Andrews persisted. Every explanation was given; but nothing short of a Lawyer's opinion would satisfy him, and off to his Attorney he went, who, as a matter of course, told him he had a good cause of action, and no doubt would recover. A summons from the Sessions Court was immediately issued against Andrews (the master) and Baine, Johnston & Co. to appear. What the latter had to do in the matter has yet to be discovered.—At this time I was confined to my room, and desired Mr. Munn to attend at the Court-house.—The case came before the Magistrates—was heard at considerable length—the written contract read from the Bench—when the Magistrates declared the boy was as much entitled to a share as any of the parties, that the account was correctly stated, in conformity with the agreement, and desired the balance of 2l. 17s. 6d., as stated in Power's account, and which he formerly refused to receive, to be paid him.

The parties left the Court-house, and Power was expected to make his appearance at the counting-house for his money; but in place of him a constable came with the following bill:—

NICHOLAS POWER,	
vs.	
JOHN ANDREWS,	
BAINÉ, JOHNSTON & CO.	
Judgment	£2 17 6
Sumsions, &c.	0 19 7
Witness	0 4 2
Attorney (Emerson)	0 12 1
	£4 14

W. DICKSON, 21st Oct., 1830.

This demand was made on Baine, Johnston & Co., which I refused to pay; but, without my knowledge, and to my sincere regret, it was paid—for rather than have submitted to such a gross imposition as regards Baine, Johnston & Co., I would have allowed the Sheriff to sell ten times the value for it.

Now, the foregoing is a plain, unvarnished tale; and it may be asked, in the first place, what right had Andrews to be saddled with 1l. 3s. 10d., expenses of a suit in which he was victor? Had Power obtained one penny more than the sum offered to be paid to him, it may be admitted he was also entitled to costs; but such was not the case. 2l. 17s. 6d. was the balance offered to be paid by Baine, Johnston & Co., and 2l. 17s. 6d. the Court adjudged to be due to him. But, in the next place, how came Baine, Johnston & Co. to be called upon for 4l. 1s. 4d.? They had nothing to do with the transaction further than to pay 2l. 17s. 6d. as the wages of one of Andrews's servants. But to make the thing still worse, the sum of 1l. 3s. 10d. was exacted, for expenses, from Baine, Johnston & Co., because, I presume, they were best able to pay it. It is too too bad. To intitle such a transaction to belief, beyond this immediate neighbourhood, it is necessary to affix to it the certificate of the plaintiff himself, as one of the parties in the transaction, which you have herewith.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. JOHNSTON.

St. John's, 16th Nov., 1830.

I hereby certify that Mr. Munn offered me the sum of 2l. 17s. 6d., as stated in my account.

NICHOLAS POWER.

Witness—W. GRIEVE.

October 22, 1830.

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

ENTERED.
NOVEMBER 11.—Brig Adriana, George, Grenada; 27 puns rum, 40 puns and 2 tierces molasses, 14 hhd. sugar.
Schooner Springbird, Reardon, Halifax; 120 bls. flour, 100 bls. tar, and sundry merchandise.
Brig Mary, Laird, Quebec; 785 bars bread, 426 bls. flour, 315 firkins butter, 5 tons oil casks, 43 bls. apples, and sundries.
Schooner Champion, Nesbet, Sydney; 60 chaldrons coals, 40 tubs butter, 20 M. shingles, 4 spars.
Schooner Enderbury, Sutherland; 3606 bushels potatoes, 127 bushels oats, 100 bushels turnips, 30 bushels barley, 2 pigs, 6 boxes glass, 20 bushels oysters.
CLEARED.
NOVEMBER 11.—Schooner Maria, Arrior, Arichat; 3 puns rum, and sundry merchandise.
Brig Eliza, Ward, St. Andrews; 6 puncheons rum.
Brig Oporto Packet, Pridham, Plymouth; 1383 galls. oil and blubber, 1150 qts. fish, 130 qts. core fish, 1 qr. cask wine, sounds, tongues, and caplin.
13.—Schooner Nymph, Champion, Lisbon; 1750 qts. fish.
Brig Dolphin, Wakeham, Liverpool; 13,714 galls. cod and seal oil, 110 qts. fish, 63 seal skins, 1 case furs, 21 puns and 12 qr. casks rum, 12 puns. molasses.
Schooner Hannah, Hally, Yarmouth; ballast.
Schooner Isabella, Kelly, Halifax; 800 qts. fish, 2 hhd. wine.
Schooner Gleamer, Daly, Annapolis; ballast.
Schooner Melantho, Ellis, Brazil; 1828 qts. fish.
Brig Hazard, Churchward, Oporto; 1923 qts. fish.
Brig Leader, M'Anslaud, Greenock; 440 casks oil, blubber, and dregs, 1829 seal skins, 10 hhd. wine, and sundries.
15.—Brig Elizabeth and Esther, Stowe, St. Vincent; 1390 qts. fish, 10 bls. mackerel.
Brig St. Vincent, Hatchard, Barbadoes; 900 qts. fish, 23 casks salmon, 1 hhd. wine.
Schooner Dickson, Swan, Bithon; 11,520 galls. cod and seal oil, 600 qts. fish, 10 firkins sounds.
16.—Brig Selina, Oldrey, Oporto; 2994 qts. fish.
17.—Schooner William and Mary, Mills, Figueira; 1256 quintals fish.
Brig Aurora, White, London; 26,450 gallons oil, 10 tierces salmon, 610 qts. fish, 1 case furs.
Brigantine Kate, Figgott, Barbadoes; 1530 qts. fish, 30 tierces salmon, 7 kegs sounds, 1 bl. caplin.
Schooner Janet, Gibbs, Oporto; 1800 qts. fish.
Brig Calcedonia, K. Iso, Greenock; 25,915 gallons oil, caplin, sounds, berries, &c.
Brig Rose, Steele, Liverpool; 6257 gallons oil, 21,645 seal skins, 574 qts. fish, 1 case furs, 79 puns. rum, 20 hhd. and 142 bls. sugar, caplin, berries, &c.

Conception-Bay.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—CLEARED.

NOVEMBER 11.—Schooner John Burke, Mozic, Dominica; 532 qts. fish, 44 bls. mackerel and herrings, 6 bls. salmon, 20 bls. cod oil.

CARBONAR.—CLEARED.

NOVEMBER 5.—Schooner Three Sisters, Grandy, Liverpool; 59 casks salmon, 96 tons cod and seal oil, &c. &c.
Brig Mercury, Dun, Poole; 92 tons cod and seal oil, 1268 gallons berries, &c. &c.

Died, yesterday evening, at 4 o'clock, after a lingering illness, Mr. **MATHEW FLANNERY**, son of the late Mr. Patrick Flannery, aged 28 years. His funeral will take place on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, from Mr. Steniford's farm, when his friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Died, on the 27th of September last, in Waterford, his native city, sincerely regretted by his numerous family, and universally respected by all classes of his fellow citizens, **WILLIAM MOORE**, Esq., late of His Majesty's Customs, at the advanced age of 83 years. Mr. MOORE filled the respective offices of Pro Collector and Gauging Surveyor, at that port, for upwards of 50 years, until about ten years since he became incapacitated to perform further duty, and was superannuated on his full salary. As a public man, he was eminently useful and accommodating—as a husband, a father, and a friend, few surpassed him.—*Dublin paper.*

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

JOHN KENT,

25 BARRELS Irish Pork,
20 Half-barrels ditto,
19 Barrel Pigs' Heads,
10 Feather Beds,
10 Boxes Soap,
1 Puncheon Irish Whiskey, in lots to suit purchasers,
A quantity of Hams,
10 Half-barrels Ale,
5 Bales Leather,
6 Dozen Calf Skins,
56 Lbs. waxed Cordovan,
1 Dozen Boot Legs,
20 Barrels Flour,
5 Boxes long-tipped Pipes,
20 Ditto best London mould and dipped Candles,
And a few pieces superfine Irish Linen.
November 18.

TO-MORROW,

At 12 o'clock,

The

Schooner Providence,

With all her Materials as she came from Sea,
Burthen per Register 56 tons,
(Now lying at the Wharf of the Subscriber.)

For further particulars, apply to the Master on board,

to **JAMES CLIFT,**

Auctioneer.

November 18.

Sale by Auction.

(For the benefit of whom it may concern.)

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Mr. John Howley,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

Saved from the wreck of the Foremast and Bow-sprit of the Brigantine Hannah, carried away on her passage from Ireland to this Port—

VIZ.

12 DEAD EYES,
A piece of Foremast,
1 Pair Bowsprit,
A few fathoms Shrouds,
Part of G-f-topsail,
Spencer and Gaff.

After which, will be peremptorily Sold,

200 Hogsheds Newport COALS,

(On board the Hannah)

100 Ditto Orrel ditto,
200 Barrels Ross Cup Potatoes,
100 Ditto this Country ditto,
28 Tierces fresh Ross Porter,
10 Ditto last Spring's importation,
20 Barrels now prime Mess Pork.

R. PERCHARD,

November 18. **Auctioneer.**

Notices.

BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society will be held, at the *Orphan Asylum School*, on **SUNDAY** next, immediately after Divine Service. A full attendance of the Members is particularly requested.

By Order,

JOHN KENT,

November 18. **Secretary.**

ASSOCIATION OF NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN & SHOREMEN.

THE Semi-Annual Meeting of the ASSOCIATION of NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN and SHOREMEN will be held, at the *GLOBE TAVERN*, on *Saturday* next, the 20th inst., at twelve o'clock. As the half-yearly Subscriptions of the Members become due on that day, their punctual attendance is particularly requested.

By order,

JOHN SHEA,

November 18. **Secretary.**

THE PASSENGERS who came out from Ross, last Spring, in the Brig *Lady Douglas*, and Brigantine *Hannah*, on Bail, are requested to take notice, that such Bail Notes as are not taken up by the 10th of *November* next, will be returned to Ross, and payment enforced from their respective sureties.

JOHN HOWLEY.

October 21.

THE PASSENGERS who came to Newfoundland in the Ship *Frances Mary*, Brigs *Cabinet*, *Pandora*, *Maria*, and *Invaluable*, are requested to pay the amount of their Passages to the Subscriber, otherwise their Notes will be returned by one of the Vessels now preparing to sail for Ireland.

October 28. **PATRICK MORRIS.**

THE PASSENGERS who came to Newfoundland last Spring, in the Brig *Mary & Betty*, from Ross, are requested to pay the amount of their Passages to the Subscriber, otherwise their Bail Notes will be returned, and payment enforced from their Sureties.

JAMES STEWART & Co.

November 4.

THE SCHOONER THREE SISTERS,

SAMUEL GRANDY, Master,

Being about to Trade constantly between St. John's and Waterford, is a very desirable Vessel for the friends of those resident here who may wish to come to this Country. By applying to the Subscriber, orders for Passages may be received.

Those Passengers who came out on security by the above Vessel in the Spring, are requested to pay their Passages to the Subscriber before the last of *November*, otherwise their Notes will be sent home to recover from their Sureties.

JOHN KENT.

October 28.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of **GEORGE SUTTON**, late of Brigus, Conception Bay, Mariner, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber; and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JANE RYLAND SUTTON,

Administratrix.

St. John's, 30th Sept., 1850.

Notice.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs such Families in the Out-ports as may be desirous of having their Children educated in St. John's, that he has opened a **BOARDING-SCHOOL**, for Young Gentlemen; and he begs to assure them, that the education of those placed under his charge, shall not be the only object of his care, but also everything which may be calculated to instil into their minds sentiments of morality and virtue, shall be most faithfully and punctually attended to.

TERMS.—For Education, Board, Lodging, Washing, Doctor's Fees, Pens and Ink—30 Guineas per annum.

The Subscriber also takes this opportunity of returning his unfeigned and grateful acknowledgments to the Inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, for the very kind encouragement which he has received during his residence among them these five years. Having been at considerable expense in fitting up his house, he intends removing into it in a few days, when he shall then have it in his power to pay the most particular and strict attention to his pupils, though he flatters himself that he has hitherto given general satisfaction. Considerable practice as a Teacher, and a long attention to the difficulties and obstructions which retard the progress of Youth in general, have enabled him to accommodate himself the more easily to their capacities and understandings; and as an earnest desire of promoting and diffusing useful knowledge, as well as his own interest, is his chief motive in this undertaking, he is not therefore without hopes of a continuance of the same patronage and approbation.

HENRY SIMMS.

N. B. As H. S. purposes to limit his School to a certain number, Three Months' notice will be required previously to the removal of any Pupil from the School.—The subjects of study and terms as in a former advertisement.

An **EVENING SCHOOL** will be opened on next **MONDAY**—Terms may be known on application, **October 28.**

To be Let.

TWO Commodious SITTING ROOMS, with Bed-rooms attached, and the Use of a Kitchen.—Apply to

TIMOTHY FLANNERY.

September 30.

On Sale.

The Brig COUSINS,

Of the Burthen of 110 Tons, With all her Materials as she came from sea. She is well found in Sails, Rigging, &c.; sheathed with Iron round the Hovs, is strong and well built, and is a most desirable Vessel for a Sealer, having been completely fitted for that purpose last Spring.

Apply to

BRINE, MURCH and Co.

November 11.

Wm. & Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

600 BAGS Bread,

500 Barrels Flour,
400 Barrels Pork,
100 Puncheons Rum,
20 Ditto Molasses,
3 Hhd. Sugar,
10 Barrels ditto,
20 Hhd. Leaf Tobacco,
200 Kegs Negrohead ditto,
50 Ditto Spin ditto,
100 Half and quarter-chests assorted Teas,
30 Tierces Rice,
30 Boxes Chocolate,
100 Ditto dipped Candles,
30 Barrels Montreal Apples,
20 Ditto ditto Onions,
6 Hhd. London Porter,
100 Sides Neats' Leather.

They have also just imported,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which will be opened and ready for inspection in a few days.

November 18.

PATRICK MORRIS

HAS RECENTLY IMPORTED,

Per the Brigs *St. John*, *Invulnerable*, and *Schooner Melantho*,

1,600 BAGS Italian and Dantzic Bread,

500 Barrels Flour,
200 Barrels and half-bls. prime Irish Pork,
70 Pipes Sicilian Red Wine,
20 Hogsheds ditto ditto,

Which, with the remains of former importations,

CONSISTING OF

Superior London mould and dipped Candles,
London Soap, in convenient packages of 28 and 29 lbs. each,
And a variety of other Goods,

Which offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms.

November 4.

On Sale.

At the Cottage,
ROACH AND SLACK LIME;

Also,

PRIME UPLAND HAY,

By the Ton or Hundred.

PATRICK MORRIS.

November 11.—4†

HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Schooner Huskisson, from Halifax,

50 BARRELS best Russet APPLES, for

Winter use,
5 Hhd. Leaf Tobacco—Virginia,
50 Bales
4 Tierces Jamaica Coffee, and
25 Boxes Mould Candles,
Which they offer for Sale at reduced prices.

November 4.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig Arno, from Waterford,

AND

FOR SALE

BY

JOHN CUSACK,

IRISH Pork, in barrels and half-barrels,
Feather Beds, with Linen Tickers, 60 lbs. each,
Sole Leather, of a very superior quality, by the bale or hide,
Calf and Veal Skins (waxed),
Cordovan and Boot Lugs,
3 Puncheons Cork Whiskey, which will be Sold low for Cash, by the puncheon or gallon,

Also,

ON HAND,

Ale, in half-tierces,
Hams,
Glassware, in small packages,
Pigs' Heads, Ditto Cheeks,
Soap, in 28 lb. and 56 lb. boxes.

November 4.

Now Landing from the Brig CRESCENT, from Liverpool,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

GUNPOWDER (F^o), Superior, in One-Half, One-Quarter, and One-Eighth Barrels,
Shot, S.S.G. and B.B.,
Number and Duck Canvass,
Liners, viz. Coleraine, Diapers, Sheetings, Bed-ticks, and Patent Dowlas,
Extra superfine Coatings, Whitneys, Flushings, and Blankets,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HAET GADEN.

WANTED,

5 Tuns COD OIL DREGS.

October 28.

BY

JOHN B. THOMSON,
THE CARGO

Of the Brig Perseverance, from DEMERARA,

86 PUNCHEONS Molasses,
15 Puncheons High-proof Rum,
36 Barrels Sugar,
2 Hogsheds Ditto,
On low terms for CASH.

October 21.

BY

JOHN B. THOMSON,

SUPERFINE Fine, and Middlings Flour,
Carolina Rice in Tierces, and by the Cwt.,
Pork, Butter, and Bread,
Bolt and Bar Iron,
Nails of all sizes,
Window Glass, 8 x 10, and 9 x 7,
Pitch and Tar,
Oakum and Cordage.

AND JUST RECEIVED,

A CASE OF GENTLEMEN'S LONDON

HATS,

Best quality, at 31 Shillings.

ALSO,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Manufactured Goods,

Which will be Sold on low terms for Cash, Fish, or Oil.

October 21.

HUNTERS & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A few Puncheons and Hogsheds Superior

Old Jamaica RUM;

Also,

10 Tierces

Jamaica COFFEE.

September 9.



Poets' Corner.

CORINNES DREAM.

(By Miss Jewsbury.)

It was a home, of household mirth
Among the happy poor,
Where children played around the hearth,
And flowers grew at the door;
Of home in many a quiet dell,
Where the corn waves, and the breeze
Beats home the wild bee to its cell—
Sings in the alder trees.

That vision pass'd—another came,
Of love yet higher born;
But its spirit bowed the heart the same—
Its rose was on life's thorn:
The great, the brave, the wise, had part
In that influence of the sky;
It stole like music to the heart,
—Like morn upon the eye.

And they were happy; king and peer—
The chieftain as the child—
For wisdom ceased to be severe,
And pow'r learned to be mild;
And if the joy that sprang from love,
Wore—like the birds—a wing,
It only soar'd to worlds above,
And grew a deathless thing.

Then tears stole to the dreamer's eye,
And sighs half broke her sleep;
For a vision of herself drew nigh,
Sad, and in silence deep:
Upon the brow a laurel wreath,
Of fame the gift and sign,
But the soul a sepulchre beneath,
For love—and not a shrine.

MOST IMPORTANT MEETING.

(From the Dublin Weekly Register, Sept. 18.)

On Wednesday the meeting to express the sympathy of the Irish people with the late transactions in France was assembled, pursuant to requisition, in the National Mart belonging to Mr. Home, on Usher's quay. The arrangements for this meeting reflect great credit on the gentlemen who exerted themselves on the occasion. Mr. Fitzsimon and Mr. P. V. Fitzpatrick are eminently entitled to the public gratitude for their services; and if this expression of Irish feeling be honourable to either this country or to France, they deserve much praise for their efforts to obtain that exhibition of national sympathy presented by the meeting. It was most numerous and respectably attended—a great number of ladies were present. Previous to the business of the day being commenced, Lady Morgan entered, and proceeded towards the place prepared for the ladies. She was decorated with tri-coloured ribbons and other appropriate insignia for the occasion. So soon as her Ladyship was recognised there were repeated cheers given for her. Among the gentlemen on or near the platform whom we recognised were—Lords Westmeath and Brabazon, Sir Charles Morgan and Sir John Milley Doyle, K. C. B., O'Gorman Mahon, M. P., G. A. Hamilton, Esq., Michael D. Bellew (High Sheriff of the county Galway), Messrs. J. D. Latouche, Napper, Kelly (High Sheriff of the Queen's County), Sheil, K. C., D. W. O'Reilly, of Kildorgan, Barrett, R. Sheehan, Gen. Cockburne, Thomas Moore, Colonels Blakeaney and Drought, Major Edgeworth, Messrs. W. Willaus, Roe, Lawless, &c. &c.

Shortly after one o'clock, on the motion of Mr. Fitzsimon, the Marquis of WESTMEATH took the Chair. Mr. Lawless then moved that Mr. Fitzsimon and Sir Charles Morgan should act as joint Secretaries to the meeting, which was carried amid loud cheers. Amongst the many brilliant speeches on the occasion, the following one, delivered by "Eria's best Bard," for originality, splendid diction, and eloquence, stands pre-eminently conspicuous.

Mr. THOMAS MOORE was loudly called for from all parts of the meeting. He rose, and was received with the most enthusiastic cheers, which were continued for several minutes. As soon as silence could be procured, he said that he felt considerable embarrassment in addressing them. The very favour with which they received him was, in itself, an embarrassment, as making him feel how much more responsibility was imposed upon him by such kindness, and while it inspired him with a wish to prove himself worthy of such a reception and such an audience, at the same time deprived him of the power. So rarely, too, had it fallen to his lot to address such a numerous assembly, that hardly could he recognise the sound of his own voice in the effort he now made to be heard by them—unlike those gentlemen around him, who had been taught oratory in its most inspiring school—unlike his friend, Mr. Sheil, whose voice had become familiar with his own echoes in that noblest of oratory's themes—the assertion of religious freedom; whose eloquence he had long, at a distance, regarded with melancholy admiration, looking upon it, he owned, as almost as vain and fruitless a waste of power as that of the young Demosthenes on the sea shore, practising to the winds and waves. Manfully, however, and gloriously had he persevered, till at length the triumph

at once of oratory and freedom was complete—till words performed the office of swords, and the chains broke from around him as he spoke. To come forward in the presence of men thus practised, and thus triumphant, was, he felt, a presumption in which nothing but the cause he himself now spoke upon could justify him. Luckily, however, he came not now to speak to them of chains and wrongs. He came not now to address them, as he might once indignantly have done, on their own servitude, but on the freedom of others—on the grand movement of national self-redress which the world had just witnessed, and in which it is surely not too much to say that the spirit of freedom has shone out in a fairer and more perfect form than even in the brightest of those advents with which she has, but too rarely, blessed mankind. Nor is it France alone that profits by this splendid lesson; it ought to be useful, and, with the blessing of Heaven, will be useful in every quarter of the civilized world, where there are rulers to be taught the bounds of power, or subjects to learn the limits of obedience. (Cheers.) Serious as was the warning given to monarchs by the first revolution of the country, and awful as was the process of purification, in which that great people was seen ridding itself, by one mighty effort, of the political dross of ages—awful, as he repeated, and terrible as was that lesson to the abusers of power, its rudiments were still too deeply laid in long revenge, and the retribution, when it came, too bloody to be ever drawn into precedent, or indeed ever to occur again, but in those cases (now, he trusted, for ever precluded) where a nation has been so long brutalized by the endurance of slavery as to have been rendered almost unfit for the recovery of freedom—where the moral eyes of a people are, as it were, put out by a long course of oppression, till, with all the blindness, as well as strength, of the strong man in Scripture, they, in the moment of revenge, bury both oppressor and oppressed in one common ruin. (Cheers.) Momentous as, even in its excesses, was such a lesson, yet, applicable but in extreme cases, and too associated with scenes of blood and rapine to be ever willingly pointed to as an example by the humaner assertors of man's rights, its authority, even as a warning, was fast passing away. The friends of arbitrary power, interested in decrying every effort at resistance, held forth the practical consequences of that event as a bugbear against the adoption of its principle; while the timid lover of freedom, hopeless of being able to separate the spirit of his cause from its dregs, shrink back from the experiment as too hazardous, and almost preferred wanting the blessing altogether to paying so tremendous a price for it. (Applause.) Of this state of feeling on both sides those ever ready encroachers, the thrones and churches of the world, were not slow in taking advantage. Old abuses and pretensions began to steal out, one by one, from the lurking-places to which they had been scared, and, as the poet says—[Here there was an universal burst of acclamation, in the midst of which a dog barked loudly, and continued to do so after Mr. Moore had resumed. The learned gentleman, in allusion to the noise made by the affrighted animal, observed—I may say of this interruption—to borrow an old joke of Lord North's on a like occasion, that it is "only the member for Berkshire." (Loud laughter.) As the poet says, in describing the hour of twilight—

"To their high-built airy nests,
See the rooks returning home."

Even so all the dark birds of superstition and tyranny were seen winging their way back to the high places of this world which they usurp; nor could any thing more clearly demonstrate the security, the blind infatuated security, into which royalty and its minions were relapsing, than the very transactions out of which the great event they were this day met to commemorate emerged. (Loud applause.) It was, in short, manifest that a new lesson to those recumbent upon thrones was wanting—a lesson which, purified from all that brought suspicion and stain upon the former, made wise by the experience of past error, and moderated by the consciousness of present strength, should proclaim to the rulers of the earth, in a voice not to be misinterpreted or misunderstood, that the chances of might against right are every day diminishing—that the many are no longer to be sacrificed to the few, and that the blessings of freedom, once possessed and understood, will not be, without blood, relinquished—that, in short, right is fast becoming might, and must, as such, be omnipotent. (Cheers.) How gradually, and at the same time how temperately, this new revelation of the word of freedom has been put forth to the world was too lively present to their minds and memories, for him to think of wasting a single moment in enforcing them. It only remains for them to hope that the warning will be taken where it is wanted—that this handwriting on the wall will be read in its true sense by the Babel-towers of this world, and that they will, while there is yet time, avert by wisdom and conciliation the doom that, as sure as there is a spirit of justice in Heaven, is preparing for them; nor is it only in these far-gone, acute cases of misgovernment, for which revolution is the only cure, that the example may be expected to operate. Let us hope that even in those milder forms of political malady where reform only is wanting, it may have the effect of freshening the circulation of the common weal, and removing those obstructions which impede it. Let us hope that wherever there exists an aristocracy inclined to slumber in the high watch towers where, in constitutional monarchy, they have been stationed, disposed to alienate themselves from the people by their fastidiousness, without being, at the same time, useful to the throne by their wisdom; and by a natural but fatal process, increasing in pretension and exclusiveness, in proportion as they decline in legitimate influence. Let us hope that such an aristocracy will, before it is too late, see their true policy;

that by placing themselves more in contact with the people, they will ward off collision with them, and by coming up to the full mark of usefulness and independence expected of them, both as advisers of the crown on one side and protectors of popular rights on the other, maintain that high pitch of character, that real altitude which can alone reconcile men's minds to their artificial elevation, and can alone prevent such an anomaly in government as a class of hereditary legislators from becoming worse than ridiculous. (Applause.) In the same manner, if there be any church as stationary, or, he should say, as retrograde, in intelligence, liberality, and all Christian self-denial as it is progressive in its strides towards wealth and domination—a church, wedded to the state, by whose worldly bonds, of which too often corruption is the dower and hypocrisy the offspring—to such a church he would say, for her own sake, "take timely warning that is abroad, and remove yourself from within, before sacrilegious hands venture on the task of without. If such a connexion between the temporal and the spiritual be thought expedient—a connexion, it is to be feared, hurtful to the interests of both—at least, preserve whatever uses there may be in an establishment, by throwing overboard; while the storm is yet at a distance, the abuses." Nay, to put the advice in a more palatable form, I would say, "for the preservation of a part of those darling abuses, at least diminish the amount; part with a portion of your power to secure the remainder; and by making yourselves a less rich victim, remove one of the strong temptations to the sacrifice." (Continued cheering.)—Thus would he say to such a church, and if there be a King—but "here," said Mr. M., "I pause in my hypothesis; though some few months since, I could with but too just bitterness have pursued it; I pause because from that quarter better hopes I confess dawn upon me." Whatever weakness, he continued, might through life have been imputable to himself, an excess of loyalty was one with which even his worst enemies could not upbraid him; (a laugh) and if in his present approaches towards that orthodox quality, he should exhibit any of the awkwardness of a beginner, the fault must be imputed solely to the defects of his Irish education—(laughter)—the country to which he had the melancholy pride to belong, having been (ever since his politics had been old enough to be sent to school) any thing, God knows, but an academy of loyalty. "Among the many blunders," said he, "attributed to us (calumniously of course) by our neighbours, it is related as the boast of an Irishman, 'that the first bit of bread he ever had in his hand was a potato,'—(laughter)—and there was a time—a time I may allude to without scruple, as it is, thank God, past and gone—when a potato was not more naturally the first thing in an Irishman's hands, than resistance to the oppressor was the first thing in his thoughts.—(Long continued cheers.) And, allow me to add, (in another phrase of speech familiar to all our ears) no blame to us for so feeling. (Applause.) Had we felt otherwise, we should have been wholly unworthy of the rights with which we have been since invested, nor should we have now stood stretching forth our chainless hands to France, and congratulating her, in the voice of freemen, on being herself even more manly free. Loyalty, therefore, (continued the speaker) is a new luxury, which Irishmen may now indulge in without weakness, and I am convinced that I but echo the feelings of all in saying that there is not a man of us who would not be as ready to offer honest and fervent fealty to a monarch, well-intentioned and constitutional, such as now occupies the throne, as we should be, all of us to resist an arbitrary one, if necessary; nor can I help looking upon it as a most auspicious coincidence that the two proudest thrones of the world should be at this moment filled by two personages, who, though born princes, have been educated as men, and who, not like others of their class, dabbled in the lap of royalty from their births, and therefore continuing children to their graves, have been, by mixing with the crowd of the world, schooled into those sympathies with their fellow-men which can alone conquer in them that inherent vice of Kings—the reigning only for themselves; and while one of them has come to rule over a nation long acquainted with free institutions (so long, indeed, as to be but too much inclined to slumber over its treasure), the more brilliant fortune of the other has been to head, as it were, in a fresh start of freedom, the people of whom he is the choice, and thus to link his name with the brightest era of their annals for ever. (Cheers.) A bright era it may well be called, and glorious the people who are the authors of it. But I have already sufficiently dwelt upon this subject—(cries of No, no, no)—already more than enough trespassed upon your patience, though here, indeed, is a theme I could expatiate upon for ever—here I am, I confess, more at home than even in my loyalty. (A laugh.) For surely, surely, if there be a spectacle upon which God himself (if I may say so without irreverence) must look down with peculiar pleasure, it is that of man, social and enlightened man, asserting thus grandly the dignity of that image which the Almighty workman has impressed upon him, spurning away the rash hand, whether of priestcraft or tyranny, that would deface its lineaments, and doing justice both to his Maker and himself, by standing free and undebased before the world.—The distinguished and patriotic poet of Ireland sat down amidst the most rapturous plaudits, which were continued for some minutes after he had retired from the platform.

From late English and Irish papers.

THE MINISTRY.—There is a report at the West end of the town, that Mr. Goulborn quits office to make way for Lord Palmerston.—It is understood that Mr. Goulborn will be proposed as Speaker in

the new parliament; and as the Opposition will propose Mr. Wynn (who is, by the by, infinitely better fitted for the office) it is not improbable that this will be the first trial of strength between the two parties.—Spectator.

THE TREASURY.—SYMPTOMS OF REFORM.—We copy the following singular paragraph from the Sunday Observer:—

His Majesty has directed his private Secretary to obtain from Mr. Stewart, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, a list of the number of clerks in the Treasury offices, with a particular account of the amount of their respective salaries—the number of the places held by each—the age and duration of service of the holder—and what may seem a little extraordinary, a statement of the value of their property and income derived from any other possession or employment. This return is to be made in 14 days, in order that it may be immediately submitted to his Majesty's inspection. We do not precisely comprehend the object of this instance of high interference. It looks very like an attempt to institute a kind of Royal Finance Committee, the members being his Majesty and his Secretary, and the result of the inquiry not suggestions for reform, but commands for immediate reduction. If this be so, the inquiry cannot end with the treasury, but must be extended to other departments; and such an interference with the immediate duty of the Minister will doubtless be retaliated on the throne by more than ordinary parsimony. With respect to the Civil List, we think we owe gratitude to his Majesty for his exertions, and that we are at liberty to congratulate the country on its prospects with respect to every part of our expenditure.

DISMISSAL OF LORD O'NEILL.—Earl O'Neill has received a letter, couched, we understand, in a very brief sentence, from the Duke of Wellington, acquainting his Lordship that the King has no longer any use of his services. The Earl of Ross is now sole Postmaster-General.—Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.

DEPUTATION FROM THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PARIS.—It is expected that a deputation from the National Guard, for the purpose of returning thanks to the people of London, Manchester, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Edinburgh, &c., will be very soon appointed. An Aide-de-Camp of General Lafayette, who is at the same time editor of one of the Paris Papers, has been consulted on the subject, and will probably be the orator of the deputation. He was exiled by the Bourbons in 1822, and took refuge in England, where he was well known and much esteemed.

MR. OTWAY CAVE.—We are given to understand that Robert O. Cave, Esq., M. P., has been suspended in the commission of the Peace for the county Tipperary. A letter, published by Mr. Cave in a provincial cotemporary, in which he reflected very severely on the conduct of his brother Magistrate, it is alleged, has been the cause. The Magistrates are said to have remonstrated very strongly with the Government upon the impropriety of a brother Magistrate making such charges against them, and called for the dismissal of Mr. Cave.—Evening Post.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT THE BIRMINGHAM DINNER.—Turtle, venison, audices have a benumbing effect on Englishmen. At the Birmingham dinner Sir J. Wrottesley and Mr. Tennyson alone spoke out. The auditory appear to have received their manly declarations with various remarks of approval and dissent. The Premier and the Secretary of State for the Home Department dropped no State secrets, and the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," given immediately after the speech of Mr. Tennyson, was acknowledged by the Duke of Wellington with cold and empty generalities. The Duke threw himself into a square. A President of the United States would have trusted himself with some frank and national sentiments on the interests of the people he presided over, but on this side the Atlantic the Government and the nation have no reciprocity of confidence; a Military Chief has care also not to reveal the plans of manoeuvres till the period of execution.—Morning Chronicle.

THE AFFRAY AT MUFF.—From Mr. Blacker's report, Sir Henry Hardinge appears to have seen at once that it was vain to expect justice from the resident Magistrates. Major Carter was accordingly sent down to Kingscourt, and what has been the consequence? Confidence is restored in the country; the arms are surrendered, and the people are assured of protection.

Let the system be continued; let the wrong-doers have justice administered, and we may hope for a lasting peace.

It is remarkable that since the commencement of the present year, half the reigning Princes of Europe have been swept away; namely, those of England, France, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, Hesse Cassel, and Anhalt.—Globe.—[Before the end of the year the list will probably be somewhat longer.]

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.—The Calcutta papers to the 12th of April, state that the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Dalhousie, was, on the 21st of March, while going to church, struck with a paralytic affection, which had temporarily deprived him of the use of his right leg and arm.

The friends of Mr. SHEIL, and they are to be found in almost every part of the globe, will be rejoiced to hear that he has lately received an accession to his fortune of 4,000l. per annum.

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