

Johnston & Co. Proprietors
St. John's

THE



Newfoundlander

No. 511.

THURSDAY May 11, 1837.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

On moderate terms,
 BY
EWEN STABB,

500 Barrels prime Pork
 500 Ditto Fine and Superfine Flour
 50 Ditto Oatmeal
 500 Firkins Butter
 10 M. Bricks
 Calf Skins, Sole Leather, &c. &c.
 April 13.

JUST ARRIVED,
 EX REFORM from London,
 AND FOR SALE

BY
STUBBINS & KERR,
 260 Packages Bohea TEA
 70 Ditto Congo ditto
 12 Ditto Twankay ditto

With part of their Spring Stock of
FANCY GOODS,
 Now ready for Inspection.

AND OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,
 15 Casks LOAF SUGAR
 10 Qr.-Casks PORT WINE, @ 110s.
 150 Barrels excellent English POTATOES
 10 Gross WINE BOTTLES
 LIME in casks of various sizes
 12 Reams PRINTING NEWS.
 April 6

Barque *Manchester* from LIVERPOOL.

T. & J. Brocklebank,
 OFFER FOR SALE

The Cargo of the *Manchester*, for Fish in September next, viz:

130 BAGS Bread
 500 Barrels Superfine Copenhagen Flour
 200 Bls. Prime Mess Pork
 100 Ditto ditto ditto Beef
 200 Firkins first Quality Butter
 175 Chests Tea
 200 Bags Shot
 80 Quarter Barrels Gunpowder
 50 Boxes Soap, in Boxes of 2 cwt. each
 5 Hhds. Brandy
 50 Boxes Candles
 21 Barrels Sugar.
 April 6.

THE SUBSCRIBER
 HAS RECEIVED,

Per *EMMA* and *PICTOU* from Waterford,

25 Tons Seed Potatoes, cheap from the vessel
 171 Tierces
 6 Hhds. } Porter and XX Ale
 40 Half-Tierces }
 2 Puns. best Cork Whiskey
 50 Barrels and 50 Half-barrels Mess Pork
 4 Hhds. Bacon and Hams
 14 Ditto containing 300 bushels Seed Oats
 90 Hides Dublin Sole Leather
 2 Bales Basils & Calf Skins
 2 Ditto Spun Hemp
 20 Boxes Tobacco Pipes
 20 Feather Beds

Ex the *REFORM* from London,

24 Dozen Kip & Calf Skins
 8 Hogsheads Cognac Brandy
 4 Ditto Geneva
 2 Ditto Linseed Oil

ALSO, ON HAND,

20 Chests Hyson Skin & Bohea Teas
 30 Dozen Shoe Brushes

Shore Fish taken in Payment.

JOHN CUSACK.

April 6.

On Sale

LAND For Sale.

100 A CRES on the NORTH side of Windsor Lake, bounded on the South by the *Portugal Cove Road*; and
 100 Acres on the SOUTH side of Windsor Lake, and bounded on the North by said Lake.
 For Further Particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. **BLAND & TOBIN.**
 March 16.

BY

BLAND & TOBIN,

100 Barrels prime Irish PORK, per *Blandford* from Cork.

And of former Importations,

40 Puncheons RUM
 40 Ditto MOLASSES
 30 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR
 100 Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER.
 February 16.

Cordage.

20 Tons assorted CORDAGE.

Viz.—
 Hawser-Laid from 1 to 6 inch
 Shroud-Laid from 6 thread Ratline to 6 inch
 House-line, Hambroline, Marline, & Spun yarn
 1 and 1½ inch White Rope
 9 and 10 inch Banking Cables

For Sale by

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

February 16.

TEAS.

LATELY RECEIVED AND
 FOR SALE BY

B. BOWRING & SON,

Hyson, Twankay and Congo TEA.

ALSO—

150 Boxes Soap, 20 Barrels Currants.
 Feb. 2.

BY

JOHN RYAN,

LOAF SUGAR, Currants,
 B. B. and Mould Shot, Gunpowder,
 Cognac Brandy in hhds., Gin in cases,
 Stockholm and Coal Tar, Pitch,
 Cordage, Oakum and Spun yarn,
 Starch and Blue,
 Hyson and Gunpowder Teas in small packages
 Boot Legs, Upper and Sole Leather,
 Iron (assorted), Nails (assorted), Iron Hoops,
 Pipes in boxes.
 London Mould Candles,
 Barclay and Perkins's Porter,
 Sherry Wine in Qr.-casks,
 Lime in casks,
 Together with a general assortment of SLOP
GOODS, suitable for the Seal Fishery.
 January 19.

To be Let.

For such a term as may be agreed upon, and possession given immediately—

THOSE extensive and valuable PREMISES situate on the South Side of this Harbour, lately the property of *RICHARD WOOD, Esq.*, of Bermuda. The water-side extends from East to West 250 feet.—The STORE upon the premises admeasures 106 feet long by 35 feet broad—and the DWELLING HOUSE 25 feet long by 18 feet broad—the almost unlimited extent of flake room, and the conveniency of the position, render it a desirable situation for the purposes of the fisheries and general trade of the Island.

Apply to

April 6.

Mr. ROBINSON.

BYRON AND HIS PET.—I perceive that Mr. Thomas Moore has omitted some of the most whimsical of Lord Byron's juvenile pranks: amongst them one which, I remember, was much laughed at, and became a stock box-story with the "knights of the whip," and drew many a half-crown from "lots of gemmen vot likes to ride coachee's left." It is well known that the young poet had a favourite bear—they were remarkably partial to each other, and were inseparable. One of his lordship's great delights was to englove, and spar at Ursa, till the poet became tired, and Ursa irritated; for, though generally a tame and docile quadruped, he was always muzzled on these sparring occasions, for fear of accidents. His lordship was suddenly called down to Nottinghamshire. He had taken places for "two gentlemen" in a northern mail, in the names of Byron and Bruin. 'Twas a dark November night; the friends (Messrs. B—) arrived in Lombard-street in a hackney-coach a little before eight, agreeably to then regulation. The off-door of the mail was opened at his lordship's demand. Byron placed his own travelling cap on Bruin's head, and pushed him from the hackney into the "vehicle of letters," followed, and immediately made him squat on the seat, looking as "demure as a quaker in a brown upper Benjamin." They occupied the whole of the back; and it so happened, that the two B.'s (Byron and Bruin) were the only passengers who started from the Postoffice. At Islington they took up a third: he was a retired citizen—a *quid nunc*, a cockney, and a tailor. Old snips v's and w's, in his short dialogue with the door-opening guard, was *quan' stuff*, for Byron: a pleasant companion for an educated peer, young, proud, and splenic—the bear's instinct pleased, but the cockney's reason was emetical. Not a sound was heard within till ascending Highgate-hill. Alas! what is sciatica or gout, compared to the infliction of silence on an old garrulous tailor? Snip took advantage of the hill, hemmed thrice, and then broke silence, with, "Vell, sir, a bit of nice noose in this here morning's paper—vot I've think of them goings on of that there cowardly rascal, Boneypart?" A pretended snore, loud and deep, was his lordship's only reply to the cockney *quid nunc's* attack on the "great soldier." Snip was dead beat by the snore; he, therefore, turned with contempt from his supposed sleeping opponent, and, casting a longing eye to the "quiet gentleman" in the fur in t'other corner, he re-opened his vomitory of vociferation with, "Hem! a nice bit of road this here, sir, jest to Vestun," (no answer from Bruin, of course).—"he's a deaf'un p'raps;" and in a louder key he re-commenced, "A werry dark, cold night, this here, sir." Like Brutus over Caesar's body, Snip paused for a reply, while the young peer, to smother a hard-to-be-suppressed laugh, was obliged to issue a tremendous snore that almost alarmed his quiescent friend Bruin. The ear-hurt tailor, ceased off from his snoring lordship, and faced the supposed deaf gentleman, and bent on conversation, was determined to have an answer, and in defiance of Chesterfield, sought in the dark to seize a breast-button, but encountered nothing but fur. "Ah, sir," bawled Snip, "this here's a werry nice warm travelling coat of yours," receiving no other reply than a growl and a snore. Snip, in despair, gave his tongue a hollyday, and slept. Aurora's early beam had already peeped into the coach windows, when the poor tailor awoke to unthought-of horrors; for the first object which caught his sight was Bruin's head, with muzzled mouth, but glaring eyes, within three feet of his own boiled-gooseberry goggles. "My God!" he exclaimed, "the deaf gentleman in the nice warm travelling coat is a real live bear!"—"Help—murder—coach—stop!" roused the slumbering guard. "Let me out—let me out," shouted snip, and out he went; and the poet and his pet were left in full possession of the interior, while Snip measured the seat of the box, for the rest of his journey. The way-bill, with the names of Byron and Bruin in it, as passengers, is still extant, though not "written in choice Italian," as Hamlet has it, but in "Lad-lane English," and the story is known and told, by many an old whip on the northern road; and the curious traveller is often beguiled of a weary half hour, by coachee's peculiar recital of one of the early pranks of "the noble poet and his pet."—*Metropolitan Magazine.*

(From the London Sun, March 16.)

The House of Commons has now solemnly sanctioned the great principle, that justice to those who dissent from the Established Church requires the abolition of Church rates. This decision is a subject of congratulation to all—whether within or without the pale of the Establishment—to the large body of Christians who belong to the Church, as well as to that far larger body who are not in communion with her. The majority by which this question has been carried may not appear to some enthusiastic spirits so numerous as its importance warranted them in anticipating; and by the minions of faction, it may be attempted to be perverted into a proof of the little interest felt by the country in the subject, as was done by these unscrupulous partizans with regard to the majority of 80 on the Irish Corporation question. But for ourselves, when we consider the adverse influences against which the Ministerial plan had to contend, the personal interests of many of the Members being opposed to their public duty, and others of them being swayed by the outbreak of the Bishops the other night in the House of Lords, we can truly say we did not look for a larger majority. A good beginning has been made. To use a phrase much in vogue with the Tories, we have got in the point of the wedge, and, with the blessing of God, we trust we shall, ere long, be enabled to drive it home, so far, at least, until every remnant of intolerance—every fragment of sectarian superiority—or, in other words, of religious inequality, be removed from our religious institutions; and the dishonour that is done to Christianity by allowing the one portion of its votaries to trample on the consciences of the other, and thus to violate its fundamental principle, be wiped away as the greatest reproach to our land.

As to the discussion which has just closed, every one who has paid any attention to it must see that the merits of the plan proposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER on the first night of the debate, have in no respect been touched by any of the speakers on the other side. Both the principles and the details of the measure remain altogether unshaken by the assaults of the Opposition, though they brought their whole skill and all their power to the charge. Sir ROBERT PEEL attempted to undermine the measure, by contesting the accuracy of the calculations on which the financial part of it is founded; but did man ever make so miserable a figure of himself? The Right Honourable Baronet, who had probably been crammed by some dabbler in figures with more stuff than he could digest, went floundering on, out of one blunder into another, until he became quite lost in the mazes of his own ingenuity. We assert that nothing has been, and that nothing can be, brought to invalidate the calculations of Mr. FINLAYSON. So far the practicability of the measure is beyond a doubt.

Then came the two lawyers, Messrs. FOLLETT and PEMBERTON. The former dwelt much upon the presumed inconsistency of the Hon. and Learned Member for the Tower Hamlets, as to his interpretation of the law regarding Church-rates; but what did his own statement of the case, granting it to be correct, amount to? The Learned Gentleman asserts, that there is a law to compel the parishioners to make a Church-rate; but if this be the case, may we not ask why it is not enforced? May we not suppose that the Church does not find it convenient to enforce the law, or it would not allow the sacred buildings to be dilapidated, as they are in some parishes where the rates have been refused? All this talk about the point of law is therefore mere surplusage—an entire waste of time; for what is the difference between a non-existing and an impracticable law?

Then we have the interests of the lessees warmly advocated by Mr. PEMBERTON. They have no legal rights, says the Learned Gentleman; neither have they any equitable rights; but they have some sort of right which he cannot define; that is, they have no rights at all, at least none that are interfered with by this measure. They are in the situation of all other tenants, who endeavour to make the best bargain they can with their landlords, and it has now been shown that they will be put in a different or worse situation than others by the plan proposed.

With respect to the mode of appropriation, that has not been touched by anything like an argu-

ment. The parties who are for employing the surplus in giving additional Church accommodation, seem to have forgotten that this argument cuts the throat of that other one, by which they deny the right of the State to interfere with the management of the Bishop's lands. Such, indeed, is the general character of the debate. The Hon. Gentlemen on the Opposition side have not only answered one another, but they have generally answered themselves also.

Foreign Affairs.

DOWNING-STREET, Feb. 24, 1837.

All the world agrees that revolutions are too serious matters to be dealt with lightly. Although experience of them during the last fifty years in Europe encourages their partisans in spite of every disappointment. France, after all, is incomparably a happier country, at present, than before 1789. Belgium has scarcely a drawback to the advantages derived from throwing off two or three foreign yokes. Portugal is full of reasonable hope—Spain has no cause to despair. Looking beyond Europe, the United States of North America offer a triumphant reply to the coward spirits who submit to oppression when the good hour is come for resistance. In South America, if the old elements of mischief fostered by the Colonial despotisms of Spain and Portugal still grievously affect the new and better order of things, not a voice of regret is heard at the determination taken to establish independence in those rich and vast countries. Our own experience is equally satisfactory. The very Jacobites would not have given up the securities gained in 1688, although they would gladly have had a Charles the 3d, instead of George the 3d. It was the threatened revolutionary movement of physical resistance that succeeded in 1829 in Ireland; a step further than a threat had equal success here in May, 1832. Ireland is again succeeding by assuming the legal attitude of physical preparation for fighting for right. The people of England know perfectly well how to set about it whenever such preparation may be necessary here again. The machinery of our meetings and associations is always at hand; and happily the use of it is sufficiently familiar to us, to save us from secret societies—system and consequent explosion, which are essentially connected with revolutions in France. The daily intelligence from Paris suggests these remarks. New plots to kill the King are almost of daily occurrence. Secret societies to change the Government unquestionably cover all France. In that country the very men in power who now excite this general hatred, once were the secret plotters. The weapons they employed successfully against the Bourbons, is resorted to against themselves. They have misruled as the Bourbons did; and the country that has felt the advantages of violent change before, will as violently change again, but take better care than before not to be again deceived by those who would turn revolution more to their own personal profit than to the general good.—Correspondence of the London News.

A SCENE.—The proverbial remark that "listeners seldom hear any good of themselves" was singularly applicable to poor Lord Lyndhurst's fortune on Wednesday evening, when he received that accidental hit from Mr. Sheil, the memory, if not the mark of which he will carry with him to the verge of the grave. The Providence that shapes our destinies had inspired the luckless Lord with a desire to hear the grand wind-up of the debate—perhaps with an especial wish to hear Mr. Sheil himself address the House for the first time this Session; thus enabling himself to ascertain how the Honourable and Learned Alien would treat a question on which the hopes and hearts of millions of his fellow-aliens were fixed. Curiosity upon some point or other, at all events, carried him into the Commons; and Mr. Sheil, perfectly unconscious, as we are informed, that he was speaking in the presence of the man of "towering talents," who had so wilfully insulted Ireland, darted by the mention of the word "alien" a sort of lightning-flash through the House that at once kindled the entire train of feeling along the Liberal benches, and so fired the assembly, that the astounded Baron must have experienced sensations rather more disagreeable than any he could have felt, had he been alone within the walls, and old Guido and his gunpowder underneath. It is agreed by all that the effect was "electric." The following graphically describes the scene. "May we be there to see, the next time it happens—though it is to be feared that his Lordship has now made his final exit from the House of Commons.—"The course of the debate in the House of Commons last night was interrupted by a remarkable scene. The Honourable and Learned Member for Tipperary, towards the conclusion of his brilliant speech, adverted to the influence under which Sir Robert Peel was hurried on in his mad policy with respect to Ireland. Out of that House (said Mr. Sheil) there was an individual possessed of towering abilities, to whom the Right Honourable Baronet was unfortunately committed in his future political career. That individual had put upon record the principle upon which his party was determined to govern Ireland. Its inhabitants were to be treated as 'aliens.' Scarcely had the Honourable and Learned Member pronounced the word, when a deafening and unanimous shout broke from the Ministerial benches. Members rose from their seats in the body of the House—others leaned over the galleries, and all fixed their eyes upon Baron Lyndhurst, who occupied a conspicuous position under the strangers' gallery. The shout was prolonged and renewed several times, creating an unusual degree of excitement, not only amongst the members, but also amongst the strangers in and under the gallery. There sat the Noble Lord, with folded arms, while this sentence of condemnation was ringing in his ears. It was not the censure of the sixty or seventy representatives of the country whose inhabitants he had so grossly maligned, but the resolute and unanimous denunciation of one of the largest majorities ever assembled within the walls of Parliament." The shouts lasted upwards of seven minutes, and were not confined to the Ministerial benches. Several of the Noble Lord's own party in the House took the opportunity to inform him of their disapprobation, and that they regard him as their greatest enemy, for having doomed those who hunger for office to an unbroke fast.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD.—The following remarks on this eminent capitalist occur in a pamphlet on the currency and joint-stock banks just published, by Mr. D. Salo-

mons:—"An event of some importance, in connexion with the derangement of the circulation of the country, and which appears to have escaped observation, is the death of the late Mr. N. M. Rothschild. It is well known with what dexterity that eminent individual managed the exchanges; how he prided himself in distributing his immense resources so that no operation of his own should abstract for a lengthened period the bullion from the Bank of England; and although it may be urged he kept the exchanges in an artificial state, and therefore produced no ultimate good, yet the sudden withdrawal of this artificial aid in an inopportune moment has tended to aggravate evils which his energy and promptitude might have checked. The difficulties which have been experienced since his death induce me to think that no one ever displayed greater ability than he did in equalizing the exchanges; and I attribute much of the late embarrassment to the loss of that activity, zeal, and enterprise, which he always displayed in times of financial difficulty, and although the operations of his important house are continued, it is impossible at once to replace that moral influence which the acknowledged good judgment of the head of that opulent firm had established for himself not only in Great Britain, but throughout the whole of the commercial world."

HONORS OF WAR.—The battles of Jena and Austerlitz had been fought; General Blucher, who had followed the retreat with the Prince of Hohenlohe on the left bank, was separated from him, threw himself with his corps into the territory of Mecklenburg, and being pursued by Bernadotte, Soult, and Murat, found himself more and more closely pressed; he, therefore, passed the Trave with 25,000 men, entered Lubeck, in spite of all the remonstrances of the free imperial city, which would have most willingly maintained its neutrality. The French followed him closely, and on the 6th of November 1806, a sanguinary conflict took place between the two armies, which was but too soon continued within its walls. After an heroic resistance Blucher was obliged to leave the city. The victors, perfectly ignorant of the real circumstances, considered Lubeck as a hostile city, and turned all their fury upon the unfortunate inhabitants. A dreadful scene of pillage ensued, which was not fully checked till after the lapse of three days. The citizens were ill treated by the French in every possible manner. Blucher capitulated at Rateken, on the 7th of November, and the unhappy city had now to maintain 75,000 men. The humanity of Bernadotte succeeded in putting an end to these horrors, and, by a strict discipline, at least to check the progress of such awful devastation. But Lubeck was wholly unable to recover itself; from that time it was depressed under intolerable burdens. Enormous contributions exhausted its treasury its commerce was annihilated, and, with that, its principal resources dried up, and even the hopes of better times vanished, when, on the 10th of December, 1810, it was incorporated with the French empire, and its constitution abolished by an act of violence after it had existed 600 years. On the Sunday after this catastrophe the free corps of the French Colonel Amell, loaded with the pillage of friends and foes in Mecklenburg, &c., and with the spoils of the unhappy Lubeck, arrived at a village near Hamburg, where they held a kind of fair for the sale of their plunder. We ourselves saw soldiers, eager to lighten their burden, sell quantities of silver coin (a handkerchief full) for a louis d'or—silver tablespoons for a shilling. Horses, many of them very good, but of course dreadfully jaded, were sold from 2s. 6d. to 30s. each. A friend of ours bought a horse, which proved to be a very fine one, for 4s. English. It was reported that a splendid diamond neck-lace was sold for two louis d'or. At Hamburg, under Darrowst and Vandamme (1813), a contribution of 48,000,000f. was imposed upon it, its bank plundered, and, lastly, when the allied troops approached to its relief, it was declared in a state of siege. From this moment the French laid aside all moderation, burnt and devastated the environs with such precipitation that the poor inhabitants could save little or none of their property; and 40,000 persons, who were too poor to furnish themselves with a sufficient stock of provisions, were expelled from the city, exposed to the dreadful inclemency of a most severe winter, to famine, and the ravages of an epidemic nervous fever. The French proceeded with the greatest cruelty. Thus Davoust caused a number of unfortunate citizens to be taken from their beds on the night of Christmas eve, 1813, to be shut up in St. Peter's Church; and, at day-break, to be driven by his blood-hounds like a flock of sheep out of the gates. The neighbouring town of Altona received the fugitives with kindness, and though itself in great distress, did its utmost to relieve them. It may be interesting to compare with this another historical event. Just a hundred years before, the Swedish General, Stenbock, reduced Altona to ashes; and, during the dreadful conflagration, the senate of Hamburg closed the gates of the city, to keep off the crowds of fugitives, gave a banquet to the ferocious conqueror, and accompanied him to the ramparts, to view, in all its horrors the spectacle of the burning town.—German Tourist.

The Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) May 11, 1837.

THE ELECTION.—The Election of three Members for the District of St. John's in the General Assembly took place on Monday last.—Soon after 10 o'clock, the Returning Officer, Mr. John Shea, opened the proceedings by reading the Writ, and calling upon the Electors to name the Candidates—after which William Carson, Esq., M. D., was proposed by Mr. Wakeham, and seconded by Mr. John Harding. John Kent, Esq., proposed by Mr. Simon Morris, and seconded by Mr. Beck. Patrick Morris, Esq., proposed by Mr. W. H. Gaden, seconded by Mr. Doyle. The Candidates and their friends having severally addressed the Electors, and there being no opposition, at four o'clock—the hour to which, by law, it was necessary that the election should be kept open on the first day—the above Gentlemen were declared duly elected. The proceedings, throughout, were conducted in a peaceable and orderly manner, and, at the close, all who were assembled on the occasion quietly dispersed to their respective homes. We have received no official account of the proceedings at Harbor Grace—where the election of four Members for the district of Conception Bay also took place on Monday last—but we know from general re-

port that it terminated on the same day in the return of Messrs. Brown, Power, Godfrey, and J. M'Carthy.

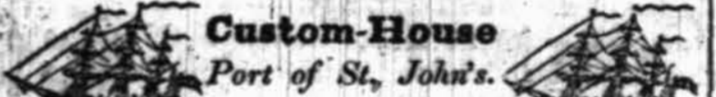
We regret to learn that very alarming accounts have been received of the commercial distress prevalent in New York, and throughout the United States of America.—It is stated that failures have taken place in the former city, to the extent of 50,000,000 of Dollars—more than equal to ten millions, sterling—and a private letter very emphatically describes the state of things as a commercial hurricane uprooting the whole trade of the States, leaving people to conjecture where the ruin will end. The calamity is, no doubt, caused by over trading, and we hope that when the present panic has somewhat subsided, all the necessities of life—which had been forced up to an unnatural value—will resume their former course to market at moderate and reasonable prices.

THE LATE WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.—We have seldom had to record the death of a Gentleman whose loss we more sincerely regret than that of William Johnston, Esq., (of the firm of Baine, Johnston & Co.) who departed this life on the 29th March last, at Greenock, in the midst of his afflicted family, after a severe illness of two months. Mr. Johnston was amongst the most fortunate of those engaged for a number of years in prosecuting the trade and fisheries of this Island, and an ample independence was the reward of a life devoted to the most persevering industry. As a Merchant, he was liberal and generous, on all proper occasions—and, in his private capacity, he was humane and charitable in an extensive degree. But that which distinguished and characterised him to his friends and intimates, was an unbounded love for the country in which he spent the best of his days. He was essentially, in heart and in mind, a Newfoundlander, and we are quite sure that the welfare and prosperity of this Island, and its inhabitants, amounted with him to a passion in which he delighted to indulge. We view the demise of Mr. Johnston as a common calamity in our community, and we feel that his memory will be held dear, whilst regard for departed worth continues to exist amongst us.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Lively*, for Halifax, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. S. Carson, and Miss Nixon.

Died, on yesterday morning, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, deeply lamented by her afflicted family and friends, JOANNA, wife of Mr. John Flood, aged 37 years.—Her funeral will take place on Saturday next, from her late residence in Duckworth-street, when the friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend.

Shipping Intelligence.



Custom-House

Port of St. John's.

VESSELS (ENTERED.)

May 6.—American Brig *Ceres*, Scudder, Boston; 150 bls. apples, 100 bls. pork, 80 bls. beef, 40 kegs tobacco, 20 casks rice, and sundry notions.
Brig *Ann Johnston*, Sinclair, Copenhagen; 500 bls. flour, 300 bls. pork, 400 firkins butter, 1300 bags bread, and sundries.
Brig *Samuel*, Walters, Hamburg; 800 bags bread, 130 bls. pork, 200 bls. flour, 80 firkins butter, 5 M. bricks, and sundries.
8.—Schooner *Four Sons*, M'Leod, Cape Breton; 60 M. shingles, 11 M. billets.
9.—Schooner *Ann Catherine*, Munro, Morris, Sydney; 20 M. staves.
Schooner *Richard Smith*, Moore, Cape Breton; 4 M. lumber, 50 M. shingles.
American Schooner *Azula*, Chase, New-York; 220 bls. pork, 50 kegs tobacco, 154 boxes raisins, 140 bls. beef, 50 jars snuff, 50 bls. ale, 80 puns molasses, 40 boxes chocolate, and sundry notions.
10.—Schooner *Lady*, Bond, Halifax; 40 puns. molasses, 40 boxes chocolate, 20 hds. porter, & sundries.
Brig *Apollo*, Rendell, Demerara; 100 puns molasses, 20 puns rum.
Brig *Dalmarnock*, M'Farlane, Copenhagen; 400 bls. pork, 1600 bls. flour, 2000 bags bread, 500 firkins butter.

VESSELS (LOADING.)

May 6.—Swallow, Whiteway, Brazils.
7.—Britannia, Follet, Figueira.
John Stuart, Campbell, West-Indies.
8.—Samuel, Walters Oporto.
10.—Ceres, Scudder, Havana.

VESSELS (CLEARED.)

May 4.—Brig *Margaret*, Blackaller, Brazils; 2500 qtls fish.
5.—Brig *Devonshire*, Wainwright, Grenada; 1200 qtls fish, 25 bls. flour, and sundries.
Brig *Alarm*, Koalland, Quebec; ballast.
Schooner *Clondolin*, Tynes, Barbados; 1000 qtls fish.
Schooner *Deve*, Roche, Figueira; 1000 qtls fish.
Brig *Charles*, Hutchings, Cadiz; 2000 qtls fish.
Brig *Mormaid*, M'Clure, Jamaica; 1400 qtls fish.
9.—Schooner *Ben*, Forest, Boston; 112 bls. herrings, 7000 seal skins.
Brig *Leander*, Granger, Berhice; 2000 qtls fish.
Brig *Bermudiana*, Newbold, Barbados; 1300 qtls fish.
Brig *Lively*, Godfrey, Halifax; 200 bags bread, 2000 qtls fish.
10.—Schooner *Alexander*, Keating, Novascotia; 30 bls. flour, and sundries.
Schooner *Emma*, Furniss, Cork; 1900 qtls cod fish.
Brig *Amity*, Maher, New-Brunswick; 50 bls. flour and sundries.
Brig *James*, Hutchings, Sydney, Cape Breton; ballast.

ON SALE.

400 HOGSHEADS SALT (out of Store.) Apply to BULLEY, JOB & Co. May 11.

Return of the Imports of principal articles into the Port of St. John's between the 1st January, and the 30th April, in the present year:—

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Bread..... | 5862 Bags |
| Flour..... | 5015 Barrels |
| Pork..... | 2827 " |
| Beef..... | 461 " |
| Butter..... | 4427 Firkins |
| Rum..... | 438 Puncheons |
| Molasses..... | 1203 " |
| Sugar..... | 2072 Cwt. |
| Tea..... | 108930 lbs. |
| Coffee..... | 119 Cwt. |
| Soap..... | 1690 Boxes |
| Candles..... | 1034 " |
| Salt..... | 2048 Tons |
| Coals..... | 1261 " |
| Potatoes..... | 5885 Barrels |
| Brandy..... | 49 Hds & Pipes |
| Gin..... | 22 " |
| Wine..... | 160 Casks |
| Porter..... | 345 Tierces |
| Ale and Beer..... | 585 " |
| Raisins..... | 1294 Boxes |
| Nails..... | 797 Cwt. |
| Loaf Sugar..... | 67 Hds. |
| Apples..... | 160 Barrels |
| Cordage..... | 1917 Coils |
| Rice..... | 260 Bags |
| Oatmeal..... | 70 Barrels |

Return of Exports from the Port of St. John's between the 1st January, and the 30th April, in the present year:—

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Cod Fish to Portugal..... | 62798 Quintals |
| West Indies..... | 23517 " |
| Brazil..... | 21039 " |
| North America..... | 3234 " |
| Scotland..... | 2989 " |
| Ireland..... | 7614 " |
| Total..... | 121191 |
| Cod Oil..... | 340 Tuns |
| Seal Oil..... | 31 do. |
| Seal Skins..... | 42 |
| Salmon..... | 26 Tierces |
| Hides..... | 435 |
| Molasses..... | 50 Pun. |
| Sugar..... | 80 Cwt. |
| Cordage..... | 425 Coils. |

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At 12 o'clock,

AT THE LATE RESIDENCE OF

DR. SHEIL,

King's Road,

THE REMAINDER OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

CONSISTING OF

- Pianoforte and Music Stool
- 1 Set Mahogany Dining Tables
- 1 Pair Card Ditto
- 1 Pembroke Table
- 1 Sofa, 2 Brussels Carpets & Rugs
- 1 Floor Cloth, 1 Easy Chair
- Fender and Fire Irons
- 1 Mahogany four post Bedstead and Pallias Moreen Hangings
- 1 Set Window Curtains to match
- 1 Mahogany Chest Drawers
- 1 Looking Glass
- 1 Washhand Stand, 1 Dressing Table
- Silver Table, Dessert, Tea & Salt Spoons
- Silver Mustard Pot & Spoon
- 1 Register Stove, Kitchen Range
- Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

J. CLIFT, Auctioneer.

May 11.

WILL BE SOLD, At Public Vendue,

On J. DUNSCOMB & Co's Wharf, TO-MORROW,

(Friday) the 12th inst. At 10 A. M.,

Sundry European and American Seed Oats and Grass Seed

Superfine Flour

Leaf Tobacco

Tar, Oak Staves, &c. &c.

May 11.

(For the benefit of whom it may concern.)

TO-MORROW,

(Friday,) At 11 o'Clock,

By Perchard & Boag,

- 7 Anchors, 1 Chain Cable
- 2 Pieces Chain, 1 Mainsail
- 2 Square Sails, 1 Main Topsail
- 1 Fore Topsail, 1 Staysail
- 1 Jib, 1 Topgallant Sail
- Standing and Running Rigging
- 2 Stoves, 3 Tea Kettles
- 1 Barrel Pork
- 2 Bags and 2 Bls. Bread
- Part Barrel Flour.

May 11.

A few Tons of UPLAND HAY,

For Sale by NICHOLAS CROKE.

May 4.

For Freight or Charter.

To any part of the Navigable Globe,
THE FIRST-CLASS COPPERED BRIG
APOLLO,
R. RENDELL, Commander;
Will stow about 2800 qtls. Fish in
Bulk. Apply to **CODNER & JENNINGS,**
or the Master.

May 11.

CHARTER.

WANTED, a good VESSEL, 100 to 150
Tons burden.—Apply to
J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

May 11.

Wanted to Charter.

A Vessel of about 130 tons,
to load Lumber at Bay Verte for
this Port.
ROBERT BRINE & Co.

May 11.

FOR LONDON.

The fine fast-sailing Brig
KINGALOGH,
STANTON, Master;
Will sail in all this Month,
Can accommodate a few Cabin PASSENGERS.
Apply to
LAWRENCE O'BRIEN.

May 11.

SALE OF CHARTER.

The fine Brigantine
CLYDESDALE,
A. I.—Captain SIMPSON;
Sails very fast—carries 2200 qtls. Fish in bulk—
will be in complete order in a few days—full In-
ventory, and in every respect a most desirable
Vessel for the general trade of the Island. Terms
easy.—Apply to
BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Who want to Close Sales of
150 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco.
10 Hhds Leaf ditto
50 Barrels Porto Rico Sugar
100 Packages assorted Teas
2 Superior Banking Cables, 8 and 8½ inches.
May 11.

Notices.

District of Placentia and
St. Mary's, Newfoundland.)
FRANCIS LODGE BRADSHAW, do here-
by give Notice, that in pursuance and execution
of a certain Writ of our Lord the King, to me
directed, for the Election of Two Members, to
serve in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-
FOUNDLAND for the District of PLACENTIA
and St. MARY'S, I, the RETURNING
OFFICER above-named, shall proceed to the said
ELECTION at St. MARY'S in the said District,
at the hour of 10 o'clock of the Forenoon of **MON-**
DAY the 15th day of May now next ensuing, and
continue the said Election there, until **WED-**
NESDAY, the 17th day of the same month,
inclusive: And the said Election will be further
holden within the said District at the Places and
on the Days hereunder specified, unless the Mem-
bers so to be elected, as aforesaid, shall be duly
elected and returned in such wise that the same
Election shall be determined without taking the
Polls at all or any of the said following Places—
At **GREAT PLACENTIA** on **MONDAY**, the
22nd, and **TUESDAY**, the 23rd days of May, afore-
said.
At **LITTLE PLACENTIA**, on **WEDNESDAY**,
the 24th, and **THURSDAY**, the 25th days of May,
aforesaid.
Hours of Polling from 10 until 4 o'clock,
each day.
FRANCIS L. BRADSHAW,
Returning Officer.
Placentia,)
24th April, 1837. }

To be Raffleed for

AT

Messrs. PERCHARD & BOAG'S
AS SOON AS THE LIST IS FILLED UP—
(55 Tickets at 20s. each:)
A Box containing the following Articles of the
best quality, viz.
1 Dozen Silver Table Spoons
1 Ditto ditto ditto Forks
1 Ditto ditto Dessert Spoons
1 Ditto ditto ditto Forks
1 Gravy Spoon
1 Dozen balanced, Ivory handled, Dinner Knives
and Forks
1 Dozen ditto ditto Dessert ditto ditto
1 Pair Dinner Carvers to match
1 Pair Poultry ditto ditto
The Box is of oak, with patent lock, and distinct
partitions for the different Articles.
April 27.

Notices.

REMOVAL.

W. L. White,
Hair-Dresser, &c. &c.



BEGS to intimate
to the inhabitants
of St. John's, and the
respective Outports,
that at the suggestion
and desire of his
Friends he has relin-
quished his intention
of leaving this Island;
and in order the better
to suit the convenience
of his customers, he
has removed to the
house occupied by the
late Mr. **BENLEN**, op-
posite the premises of

Messrs. **BULLEY, JOB & Co.**, where all orders in
his line will be thankfully received and faithfully
attended to.

ON SALE,

10,000 Havanna Segars.

May 11.

COMMISSARIAT,

Newfoundland, 20th April, 1837. }

TENDERS in Triplicate will be received by
the Deputy-Commissary-General on **WED-**
NESDAY, the 17th May next, until One o'Clock,
p. m., from Persons willing to enter into a Contract
agreeably to certain conditions which may be seen
at this Office, for Supplying

FRESH BEEF,

for the use of His Majesty's Troops and others in
this Island, for 12 months, from the 1st August
1837, to the 31st July, 1838, at five days issue per
week.

The Tenders must specify the price per pound
in sterling, in figures and in words at length, and
to be accompanied by a letter signed by two res-
ponsible persons (such as may be approved of by
the Senior Commissariat Officer) engaging to be-
come bound with the party tendering in the Penal
sum of £800 for the fulfilment of the Contract.

Payment will be made at this office monthly in
British Silver, or in Dollars at 4s. 4d., with a reser-
vation of a power on the part of this department to
pay in Bills at 30 days sight at the rate of £100
for every £101 10s. sterling due on the Contract.

**St. John's and Harbour-Grace
PACKET.**

THE fine fast-sailing, Cutter, the *Express*,
leaves Harbour-Grace, precisely at 9 o'clock,
every **MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,** and **FRIDAY** morn-
ing for Portugal Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock
the following day.—This vessel has been fitted up
with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin
for Passengers; all Packages and Letters will be
carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept
for passages or postages, nor will the Proprietors
be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent
by this conveyance.

Ordinary fares 7s. 6d., Servants and Children 5s.
each. Single letters 6d., Double ditto 1s., and
parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG, Agents,
St. John's.
ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent,
Harbour-Grace.

May 11.

To be Let.

For One or more Years, as may be agreed on, and
possession given immediately—

THE DWELLING-HOUSE & SHOP (with
or without a Bakery and two good Ovens, in
excellent repair) lately in the occupancy of **ROBERT**
STEARNS, and now in the possession of the Subscri-
ber, situated in *Water-street*.—Apply to

CATHERINE BURKE,
Trustee to the Heirs of the late
John Burke;

Who can, at her own residence in *Water-street*,
comfortably accommodate a few respectable Board-
ers, or would let a front Drawing-Room and two
Bed Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with the use
of a convenient Kitchen, Cellar, &c.
May 11.

On Sale

NOW LANDING.

From the **WEST INDIES**—

Rum, Sugar and Molasses,

And from *Hamburg*—

Flour, Pork, Butter, Beef and Bread.

IN STORE—

Carolina **RICE**, Leaf **TOBACCO**, States **FLOUR**,
TAR, &c. &c.

On Sale for Fish Payment,

BY
J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

April 20.

On Sale

On very reasonable Terms,

A DESIRABLE LITTLE

VESSEL

for a Coaster, Full-timbered and completely fitted
for Sea.

ALSO,

80 to 100 Tons SALT,

deliverable at an adjacent Outport, by

M'BRIDE & KERR.

May 11.

THE BRIG

ROWENA,

Burthen per Register 108 Tons
(old measurement), carries about
2100 Qtls. Fish.—She is, in every respect, a well-
conditioned vessel—has an ample Inventory, includ-
ing all her Sealing equipment, from which voyage
she is just returned—and will be Sold on accommo-
dating terms.—Apply to

CHARLES M'CALLUM.

May 11.

Ann Johnston from Copenhagen.

Baine, Johnston & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the above Vessel, just arrived from
Copenhagen—

500 Bls. superfine Flour
300 Ditto prime Pork
400 Firkins ditto Butter
1300 Bags Bread
Tar, Barley, Pease, Oakum, &c.

May 11.

RICE, &c.

LANDING

From the *Brig CERES*, from *Boston*,
20 Casks **RICE**
202 **CHAIRS**—assorted.

IN STORE,

100 Kegs, 16 Hands

Negrohead Tobacco,

A prime Lot.

FOR SALE BY

BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.

May 11.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

For such number of years as may be agreed on,
THAT BLOCK OF HOUSES in *Duchworth-*
street, immediately to the west of the Dwell-
ing-house of **J. FERGUS, Esq.**, consisting of Eight
Tenements, together with a Lot of good **BUILD-**
ING LAND in the rear;—there is a constant run
of Water at the Eastern boundary.

Also,

A **HOUSE, COOPERS' SHOP,** and eligible
BUILDING LAND, at present occupied by **JOHN**
BROWN, having about 136 feet front on the Lane
leading North from the rear of the House lately
occupied by **T. WILLIAMS, Esq.**—This Property
holds out good encouragement for an Investment,
and may be viewed, and other particulars known,
on application to

JAMES CLIFT.

N. B.—If not Sold by the 15th Instant, it will
be put up at Auction on that day.
May 4.

BY

Matthew Stewart & Co.

(On the Premises lately occupied by **STEWART**
& **CHEETHAM**)

105 HOGSHEADS Halifax and Pictou

PORTER and **ALE**

10 Barrels **BEEF**
300 Barrels good Seed **POTATOES**
200 Bushels ditto ditto **OATS**
120 Tons **SCANTLING** and **BALK**
30 M. 1½ and 3-inch **SPRUCE PLANK**
80 M. **SHINGLES**
SPARS, HARDWOOD BALK and **PLANK.**

May 4.

Swallow from BRAZIL.

HER CARGO CONSISTING OF

73 Barrels } each about 2cwt. of White Sugar
256 Bags }
62 Barrels Brown Ditto
25 Pipes Rum
78 Casks Molasses

Is now landing and for Sale by

NEWMAN & Co.

April 27.

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the *Brig SOPHIA*,

CONSISTING OF

94 Puncheons best Porto Rico **MOLASSES**
100 Boxes fine **SUGAR**
6 Barrels **HONEY.**

April 13.

On Sale.

By the Subscriber,

AT HIS

Grocery, Wine, & Spirit Stores,
King's Road,

20 QR-CHESTS Young Hyson, Hyson,
Hyson Skin, Twankey, Souchong,
Congo, and Bohea

TEAS,

Irish and Halifax Porter
Brandy, Rum, Gin
Port, Red, and White Wine
Soap, Candles
Pork, Butter
Oatmeal, Pearl Barley
Loaf Sugar, Brown Sugar
Coffee, Chocolate
Peas, Rice, Spices
Honey, Raisins
Window Glass, Whiting
Glazed Hats

Earthenware, Glassware
A large assortment of Combs
Leaf and Negrohead Tobacco
Pipes, Snuff
Starch, Blue

And a variety of other Articles, all of the best
quality and on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM BUCKLEY.

April 27.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE

BY

JOHN BALES, JR.

Herring and Cast Nets
Lines, Twines, Fish Hooks
Swanskins, Blankets, Serges
No. and Flat Canvass
Gentlemen's Superfine Stuff Hats
Red, Yellow, and Brown Ochre
Green and Stone colour Paint
A few small Packages assorted Shoes
Nails, &c. &c.

April 27.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND FOR SALE

BY

Lawrence O'Brien,

250 Barrels prime **Hamburg** and **Irish Pork**
300 Ditto **Superfine** and **Fine Flour**
150 Firkins **Hamburg** and **Irish Butter**
Bread, good common and fine
100 Kegs **Paint**, **White**, **Black** and **Green**
8 Hhds. **Linseed Oil**, boiled and raw
100 Bags assorted **Nails**
20 Tons assorted **Iron**, and **Iron Hoops**
100 Coils **Cordage** from 1-2 to 6-Inch,
Oakum, **Spun Yarn**, **Marline** and **Hawsline**
90 Pieces **Canvass**, best **East Coker** double thread
from No. 1 to 7
Bohea and **Congou Teas**, in **Chests**
Boots and **Shoes**, in **Casks**
Window Glass in boxes, 7 by 9, 8 by 10,
10 by 12, 10 by 14, and 12 by 14
Boiling and **Bake Pots**, from 1-2 to 10 galls.
London Mould and **Dipped Candles**
Ditto Wax Candles, 2s. per pound
Earthenware in **Crates**
Coopers Rushes, **Chalk**
A large assortment of **Hardware** and

Manufactured Goods;

A few cases **Sparkling**

CHAMPAGNE.

April 20.

BY

HUNTERS & Co.

200 Barrels **Irish Pork**
150 Ditto **Hamburg** ditto
100 Ditto **superfine Flour**
100 Firkins **Irish Butter**
150 Ditto **Hamburg** ditto
1000 Barrels best Seed **Potatoes** (**Cork crops**)
50 Puncheons **Rum**
60 Ditto **Molasses**
100 Kegs **Paint**—white, black, green, sky-blue,
yellow, and red.

ALSO,

20 **Hogsheads Sugar**
100 Barrels ditto
10 Pipes
10 Hhds. and } **Vidonia Wines.**
20 **Qr.-casks** }

An excellent assortment of

Manufactured Goods.

Lately imported from *London*, the greater part
of which are now ready for inspection.

ALSO,

10 Hhds. **Halifax PORTER**,
25 Dozen **London BROWN STOUT**, in Cases 2½
and 3 dozen each—highly recommended.
April 13.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FEBRUARY 22.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL.

When the adjourned or third debate was resumed, on the question of going into committee on the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill; and on Lord F. Egerton's amendment. Mr. Brotherton, having moved the second adjournment, was required to resume the discussion, which he did by supporting the bill.

Mr. MORGAN, and others of minor note, followed. Mr. GROVE PRICE strongly opposed the bill, as calculated to separate the two countries, and to destroy the Protestant establishment in Ireland.

Mr. WOULFE, the new Attorney-General for Ireland, complained of unfounded charges against the Irish government, and spoke in support of the bill.

Sir J. GRAHAM spoke against the bill, which he deemed calculated to increase the means of agitating Ireland, and promoting the separation of the two countries:—

In the abstract, municipal corporations were good; but if he were told they were to be employed for purposes which he considered fatal, then he would not give such deadly weapons to be used against himself. (Great cheering.) But it had come to this—the Protestant church of Ireland was in imminent danger. (Cheers.) To those who considered that church a nuisance, the cry of danger was a cheering cry; but those who considered the Protestant Church of Ireland a national good, and had the desire as well as the power to defend it, looked with the greatest apprehension at the present state of affairs. (Cheers.) Could he doubt the danger when a minister of the crown, and that minister, the Secretary for Ireland, spoke of the rottenness of that church? (Immense cheering.) Where was its rottenness? Not in its foundation, for it rested on the rock of ages—(cheers and murmurs)—not in its bulwarks, for they were fixed in the hearts of brave men, who knew that it was their duty to defend it, and not to do so he believed they would rather die. (Cheers.) Still he would admit its rottenness. He thought it consisted in the hollow, if not insecure, support which was afforded to it by the ministers of that King who had sworn to defend the united Churches of England and Ireland in all their rights and privileges. (Great cheering.) After all, he would say that the war was waged and declared against the Church; and, when under the auspices of his Majesty's ministers, the aspect was indeed formidable. (Great cheering.) Justice to Ireland! Why, he also contended for justice to Ireland—(cheers)—justice to the judges of the land, whose feelings had been outraged and their sentences reversed by the Lord-Lieutenant of the King—(cheers)—justice to the magistrates, and not the appointment of persons who had been guilty of turbulent outrages and violation of the law to commissions of the peace—(cheers)—justice to the Protestant clergy of Ireland, whose legal rights were overborne by open violence, and in open day, the perpetrators being protected by the government—(cheers)—justice to the freeholders of Ireland, who were overruled in the exercise of the elective franchise—(cheers)—justice against the constant influence of the priests, who, according to the tenets of their religion, held in their hands the keys of heaven and hell—(cheers)—and brought hope, fear, and the terror of another world to bear upon the political struggles of the people. (Cheers.) These were their principles of justice for Ireland—(cheers)—and when his Majesty's ministers had satisfied them, then, and not till then, would he and those with whom he acted, consider the proposition for an extension of the popular principle in Ireland. (The right hon. baronet resumed his seat amidst immense cheering.)

Mr. SHEIL, in a speech confessedly one of the ablest he ever made, as even the *Post* and *Herald* acknowledge, opposed the arguments of the right hon. baronet and of the other speakers on the opposite side. He argued that it was impossible to withhold this measure of justice to Ireland; it might be deferred, but it could not be withheld.

The power, the influence, the growth of Catholic Ireland was spreading and extending every day. She appeared not only free, but as if she never had been a slave; not only erect, but as if she had never stooped or been checked. In proof of this he might point to the bar; two of the highest law officers of the crown were Catholic; the Attorney-General was a Catholic. They might regret, but they could not alter this state of things—it was inevitable—it was irrevocable. The Clare election had carried it—("No, no," from different members.) Was the Duke of Wellington, then, no authority? He repeated, it could not be helped. Was it possible now there were sixty representatives associated in spirit to compel justice to Ireland, that such a power could be put down by the no-popery cry? Many years ago he recollected sitting in the gallery of that house and hearing, with great pain, the cause of Ireland pleaded as if its advocates begged an alms. Her advocates might now have less of ability, less of discretion; but in the part that became an advocate, in indomitable resolution, they stood unsurpassed. (Hear.) They repudiated, no doubt, what the Tories once did in 1807, to obtain office. The Whigs were then in office; the Tories wished to obtain possession of St. James's. The Whigs proposed a moderate measure of Catholic Emancipation. The opponents of the Catholics renewed their claim to ascendancy, derived from having conquered them. They loathed their country, decried their religion; fears and passions, which had slumbered for centuries, were renewed by sparks from the ashes of Smithfield; racks and tortures pressed into her service; public dinners given, at which copious libations were poured out to the goddess of discord. "Rally round your King, turn out the Whigs," was the cry—"Your Church is in danger." Yet in 20 years after these same Tories pass this bill they affected to be so alarmed. (Hear, hear.) They were now, to their shame, pursuing a similar course. If not, how was it that an advertisement had reached him, to which the names of 300 leading members of the aristocracy were added as subscribers to the work, at the head of which appeared the Duke of Cumberland's name? The book was judiciously chosen at the present period—it was "Fox's Martyrs." (Hear.) Why was it that, at the Dublin mansion-house meeting, Lord Roden appeared and drew forth an orange-coloured handkerchief as a party signal, which was responded to by the waving of the orange badge of party all through

the assembly, with the suitable accompaniment of peals on peals of Conservative fire? Did the right hon. baronet approve of this conduct—this frantic zeal? It was not possible. His speech at Glasgow was remarkable for its moderation. Why did he not entreat forbearance from this sort of insult to the Irish Catholic body? The argument for this bill seemed to him to be unanswerable, even by the confession of the right honourable baronet. Could any man assign a reason why he, a Catholic, should be eligible to sit in parliament and represent the county of Tipperary, and yet not be eligible to be elected a member of the humblest corporation in the country?—(Loud cheers.) He would tell the gentlemen opposite that if the Tories came in they would find the friends of Ireland in that house combined and ready to meet them. They had beaten the Tories before, and they would beat them again. The course of conduct his friends ought, as Irishmen, to pursue, was plainly marked out for them. This country had taken from them their parliament, and bought the Irish House of Commons with gold—gold in its most sordid shape. (Hear, hear.) The minister of the day, in very classical language, illustrated and elucidated that great national compact; twenty-nine years passed before any step was taken for carrying that compact into effect. At length Catholic emancipation was forced upon the legislature; parliamentary reform came next; reformed corporations were then given to England; the Irish people asked for the same privileges which had been granted to the English, and now that measure which parliament had not dared to refuse to England it was determined upon withholding from Ireland. Was this just? Gentlemen opposite professed to be anxious to do justice to Ireland. Ever since Strongbow set his foot upon the Irish shore every English minister had professed a wish to do justice to Ireland. Even Strafford, the deserter of the people's cause—(cheers from the ministerial side)—the perfidious Strafford, even the false renegade Wentworth, while he set his foot upon the neck of Ireland, declared himself anxious to do her justice. (Cheers.) Could we be surprised that gentlemen of the present day were animated and excited by the same influence as that which governed Strafford? But while they professed a desire to do Ireland justice, there was one amongst them—a man of towering intellect and decisive character—not a member of that House, who did not pretend a wish to do justice. He was above imposture. A part of the epitaph upon Charters would be applicable to the individual to whom he alluded. The distinguished person to whom he referred, in making an appeal to the passions of his hearers, had said that the Irish people were, in every particular in which a stranger could be enumerated, aliens to this country—(loud and continued cheers from the ministerial side, echoed from the opposition.) He was not aware whether that phrase, which was certainly remarkable, and which now belonged to history—must not necessarily be the subject of fair and legitimate comment—he was not aware whether that phrase had ever been attempted to be explained—(cries of "Oh" from the opposition side, and "No" from the ministerial.) He knew that that phrase had never been distinctly disavowed. He knew that the utterer of that phrase had not in terms denied having used it; and with respect to the meaning with which it had been used, but little doubt could be entertained. He knew that upon one occasion immediately after that remarkable expression was uttered, he took the liberty—if it was one he begged pardon—of asking every member holding a conspicuous position on the opposite benches whether he adopted that phrase or not; and he remembered more especially, the right hon. baronet on that occasion said he was not responsible for any language but his own. With that statement of the right hon. baronet he did not quarrel, but he regarded it as a great calamity for the right hon. baronet that he was so closely and politically associated with a man whose expressions he did not find it judicious to defend. He (Mr. Sheil) was surprised that at the moment the phrase was uttered, Arthur Duke of Wellington did not start up and say—"I have seen the aliens do their duty"—(cheers.) The Duke of Wellington was not a man of peculiarly excitable temperament. His mind was too martial to be susceptible of sudden emotion; but yet he (Mr. Sheil) could not help thinking it surprising that when he heard that expression—as affronting as could be drawn from the opulent vocabulary of the distinguished and elegant person who uttered it—he did not recollect that on many a field of fight his Irish Roman Catholic countrymen were the auxiliaries of the soldiers of England. The Duke of Wellington should have remembered Vimiera—he should have recollected Badajoz—his thoughts should have reverted to Salamanca, Toulouse, and the last and most glorious of all ought not to have been forgotten. He would appeal to that gallant soldier opposite (pointing to Sir Henry Hardinge), whose views, it was true, differed from his, but who, he knew, bore in his breast a large and generous heart—he would say to him—"Tell me, for you were there, when the destinies of nations were trembling in the balance—when death fell in showers around—when battery after battery discharged its fatal volleys—when the legions of France, roused by the voice, and stimulated by the example of their great leader, rushed again and again to the onset—when to hesitate was to be lost, did your Irish Catholic auxiliaries faint or shrink? and at the moment when a decisive movement was made, when the banner which had so long been cloaked was upon the breeze—when the mighty captain of that immortal field was crying out to press on to victory—tell me, for you must remember—did the Catholics of Ireland, with less of heroism or valour than the natives of this glorious island, precipitate themselves upon the foe?" No, the same stream of battle hurried on the natives of England Ireland and Scotland; the same field was drenched with their blood—in the same pit their bodies were deposited, and even now the green corn of spring was bursting from their commingled dust—the dew of heaven had fallen upon their union in the grave. And were Irishmen now to be told as a requital, that they should be regarded as estranged from that empire, for the salvation of which their life's blood had been poured forth?—(Cheers.)

Sir R. PEEL, in resisting the bill, expressed his regret that there had been so much indulgence in personalities, and that those who grieved to be called "aliens" not unwillingly heard attacks about "stunted corporals." The Irish Association was the grand topic adverted to by all the Tory speakers, and to it also Sir R. applied himself with great earnestness:—

You point to the General Association of Ireland, and

to the power which it exercises, and then ask me how I propose to resist the granting of municipal institutions to that country? How do you propose to resist the proposition for the destruction of the church?—(cheers) Who has made the association powerful? (Cheers.) The association attaches more importance to the destruction of the church than to anything else.—(Some expression of dissent from Mr. O'Connell and others.) You have put upon record—surely you will not deny it—that peace shall never prevail in Ireland until the Protestant church establishment shall be destroyed.—(Cheers.) Have you not told the people of Ireland that when you consented to the appropriation clause, you did so with the secret determination of calling for more?—that you consider it but an instalment, and that it is inconsistent with religious freedom and political equality, that the Protestant church should be maintained? Do you suppose that when you have selected a member of this association to fill the important and confidential post of chief legal adviser to the Government—an officer who stands in a peculiar relation towards you—do you think, I say, that after that you can disabuse the public mind of Ireland, of the impression that you have countenanced and encouraged that association?—(Cheers.) You have nothing to say in your defence except that I appointed Colonel Perceval to office? Suppose it was wrong to appoint Colonel Perceval to office, is that an excuse for your appointing Mr. Pigott? Do you see no distinction between the two cases?—(Hear, hear.) Can you see this association appointing pacificators and collecting funds with a secret destination of them for the present—funds capable of being applied to the perversion of justice—can you see such things and appoint to office a man, one of whose chief claims to distinction is the services which he has rendered to the association?—can you do all these things and expect to rescue yourselves from contact and connection with that body?—(Cheers.) The Prime Minister of England says he disapproves of the association, and that he sees no sufficient ground for its establishment. That I call discouragement, but when I find a gentleman who tried his "prentice hand" in the association, having graduated in the normal school of agitation, was made professor in the Castle of Dublin—(cheers and laughter)—when I find, also, that a vacancy was purposely made in order to afford an opportunity for appointing this gentleman, can you stand up and say that, as a government, you have discouraged the association? You may hope to limit the operations of the association to an attempt to overcome our opposition to the granting of municipal institutions; but with the connections you have formed, and the principles you avow, your turn will come next, and your lukewarm defence of the Protestant establishment will fail. It is difficult enough, I know, in Ireland, for the authority of government to oppose itself to the strength of combination; but when the authority of government is lent to the encouragement of popular combination, it is impossible that the law can be respected. I do complain, bitterly complain, of the conduct of the government; I think it has been unjust, I think it has been ungenerous, and I think it has been impolitic. I think it has been unjust, because it was unfair to discourage one species of combination, and then to give that encouragement to another which is implied by selecting one of its leading members for a confidential situation. I think your conduct has been ungenerous, because it was not consistent with generosity to cajole the gentlemen who presided over the Orange Society to abandon their connection with it, when you told them that you possessed no control over them by law, but that, confident in their loyalty and devotion to the King, you knew that the mere signification of his Majesty's wishes would ensure the dissolution of the society; and then, when they took your advice—when they acted on your suggestion, and proved to demonstration their readiness to defer to the commands of their Sovereign, you turned round upon them and taunted them with being a miserable monopolising minority.—(Continued cheering.) I think your conduct impolitic, because instead of imposing the restraint of government upon a dangerous combination, you have given to it the encouragement which is implied in the appointments to which I have already alluded; and when you tell me that the principle upon which you mean to conduct the government in Ireland is, that if one concession fails you are ready to make another—that the course which you mean to pursue is one of constant compliance—then I say, that you are establishing a principle which is repugnant to common sense, which, if acted upon by individuals in private life, would be dangerous to the well-being of society; and which, when backed by the weight of official station, would render it, for the future, almost impossible to wield that authority and strength which were intended to be employed when official station was conferred and official power devolved upon you.—(Prolonged cheering.)

Mr. O'CONNELL said that he would occupy the attention of the house for only a few minutes. The question before the house was one of the deepest interest to every part of the British empire. The Irish people appeared as claimants before the house, and they demanded the equalisation of civil rights. He addressed the house as a repealer—as one fully convinced that it was essentially necessary to the liberty and prosperity of his country that the union should be repealed.—("Hear, hear," from the Opposition.)—He was thoroughly persuaded that the period had not arrived, and he feared it would never arrive, when a British legislature would do perfect justice to Ireland. The course which the debate had taken convinced him that a great portion of that house and a Majority of what was called "another place," would not do justice to Ireland; but he would not abandon the hope that the Irish people would do justice to themselves. From the earliest period of the English connections with Ireland, the claim of the Irish people had been for British institutions; but that claim had always met with a persevering refusal. The excuses were various. At one time the Irish were too numerous and the English too few, and therefore it was unsafe to grant British institutions; at another time the English were powerful and the Irish weak, and therefore it was safe to refuse them; then the Irish were hostile, and therefore ought to be treated only as enemies; and then again they were friendly, and had been conciliated, and, therefore, it was unnecessary to do them justice. The excuses were changed, but the plan was perpetually the same; it was the plan pursued at the present day. The excuses now made for withholding British institutions from Ireland were of no greater value than those given before. The refusal to give municipal institutions to Ireland was now distinctly put upon the footing of bigotry. The right

honourable Baronet the member for Cumberland had read an account of an instance, one, he believed of the priests in Spain, and intimated that the description was applicable to the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland. The hon. gentleman opposite thought that they would be able to fight their way into office under the "no popery" banner. The right hon. member for Cumberland did not disguise that he refused to grant municipal institutions to Ireland, because he feared they would endanger the Protestant Church. Did the Church depend upon doing injustice to any portion of the people of Ireland? Was the right hon. baronet prepared to admit that the Church could not exist without taxing persons who ought not to contribute to its support, and without refusing—(hear, hear)—equal rights to the people? He would not trespass on the patience of the house. He had risen merely for the purpose of distinctly stating that although the people of Ireland now came forward as petitioners for the advantages which had been given to England and Scotland, they were by no means prepared to say that their fate and fortune depended on that house. They were willing to receive equal laws, but they knew that seven millions of human beings could never be outraged with impunity unless it was their own fault. He had felt it his duty to the Irish people to express the overpowering sense which he entertained of the possibility of procuring equal laws for Ireland from a British Legislature.—(hear, hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL said he would not have addressed the house upon this occasion had it not been for the accusation which the right hon. member for Tamworth, at the conclusion of his speech, brought against the government. The right hon. baronet had charged them with cajoling the Orange Society. He totally denied that charge. Ministers had no intention of cajoling or deceiving any one; but they disapproved of Orange Societies, because they were secret and exclusive, and asked them to dissolve themselves which they did. The Orange Lodges bore no resemblance to the General Association. The latter might be dangerous and objectionable on various grounds, but it was neither secret nor exclusive.—(hear, hear.) The right hon. baronet had blamed him for introducing the conduct of Lord Mulgrave's government into the discussion; but was it supposed that he would not take an opportunity of defending his noble friend when he was arraigned? It seemed to be expected that he should not have spoken with disparagement of those who had brought the heaviest charges against the government, and particularly that part of it established in Ireland.—(hear, hear.) The question to be determined was, what course he ought to pursue with respect to millions of his Majesty's subjects in Ireland, who, he believed were as loyal, and well-disposed as the Scotch or English? The hon. member for Liskeard had in his opinion, established the utility of corporations in general, and, therefore, he would not touch upon that point; but there was one part of that hon. member's speech which his noble friend the member for North Lancashire had quite misunderstood. His noble friend supposed the honourable member to have called for the establishment of corporations in Ireland, as a means of destroying the church; but the argument of the hon. member was directly the reverse; for he contended that the establishment of municipal institutions by occupying people with local affairs, would effectually deprive the priests and demagogues of influence. The right hon. baronet said that where society had advanced in civilization, corporations were not so necessary or advantageous as in a more barbarous period. If that argument was a good one, it ought to have been advanced when the reform of the English corporations was under consideration. The hon. gentleman opposite seemed to place the utmost reliance on the predictions of the hon. and learned member for Kilkenny as to the consequences to be expected from this bill; but he preferred trusting to the prophecy of the hon. member for Cavan (Mr. Young,) who said that though at first the people were likely to choose political partisans, after a short period the inhabitants of all the great trading towns would select respectable merchants. It was said that the establishment of corporations in Ireland would prove dangerous to the Church. In a country where six millions of the inhabitants professed a faith different from the established religion, it was almost impossible that, under any circumstances, the Church could be altogether free from danger; but he thought that the legislature ought not, for the sake of a contingent danger to the church to refuse to do that which appeared to be just. There was ten times more danger in saying to the people of Ireland—"You can't have corporations, because we apprehend danger to the Protestant Church from their establishment"—(hear, hear.) The noble lord then referred to the words of Mr. Burke on a similar occasion. He said, "You have an ecclesiastical establishment, which, although the religion of the prince, is not the religion of the major part of the inhabitants, and consequently does not answer any one purpose of a religious establishment. This is not a state of things which any man in his senses can call perfectly happy, but it is the state of Ireland. Should it be aggravated by stripping the people of every thing they hold most dear?" Such were the views which Mr. Burke took upon a similar question. His argument was "Do not aggravate this burden. Do not aggravate in the eyes of the people the burden of having to support an establishment to which they do not belong—rather try to alleviate it—rather try to increase and give them the enjoyment of civil privileges, and show them that if the Church establishment cannot be altered, at least they are not sufferers in other respects." After what had been already said to the house, he only begged their attention to the question now before them—it was a question not of degree, not of a part or parcel of this measure, but whether they would now agree to abolish entirely municipal corporations in Ireland; and whether, by so doing, they would fix on the people of Ireland the stigma of being unfit to enjoy our free institutions? and whether they would look for the future to nothing but force to conduct the government of that country?—(Cheers.)

The house then divided—
For the amendment..... 242
Against it..... 322
Majority..... 80
The announcement of the division was received with loud cheers.—Adjourned at a quarter before 4 o'clock.

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