

John T. H. H. H.
Duckworth Street
St. John's

THE



Newfoundlander

No. 534.

THURSDAY, October 19, 1837

Sixpence

Conception-Bay Packets.



NORA CREINA

PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR AND PORTUGAL-COVE.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from CARBONEAR on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, positively at 9 o'clock and the Packet-man will leave St. John's on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, in order that the boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock, on each of those days.

TERMS.

Ladies and Gentlemen.....7s. 6d.
 Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.
 Single Letters.....0s. 6d.
 Double ditto.....1s. 0d.
 And Packages in proportion.

N. B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all Letters and Packages given him Carbonear, April 20, 1837.

EDMUND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious boat, which at a considerable expense, he has fitted out that splendid Packet-boat

ST. PATRICK.

to ply between Carbonear and Portugal Cove, having two cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies) with two sleeping berths, which will be trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of the respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them general satisfaction.

The St. PATRICK will leave Carbonear for the Cove, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 9 o'clock, and the Cove at 12 o'clock, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; the Packet man will leave St. John's at 8 o'clock on these mornings.

TERMS.

After Cabin Passengers.....7s. 6d.
 Fore Cabin Ditto.....5s. 0d.
 Single Letters.....0s. 6d.
 Double Ditto.....1s. 0d.

Parcels in proportion to their size or weight The owner will not be accountable for any money put on board.

N. B.—Letters for St. John's, &c. received at Mr. Edmund Phelan's, Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick Kieley's, (Newfoundland Tavern,) and at Mr. John Crutes.

Carbonear, April 20, 1837.

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 morning 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.

On Sale

Per Dewdrop from Dartmouth,

A Consignment of 8 Bales of Number

CANVAS,

2 to 7 of a very superior quality, on sale at Cost and Charges.

Labrador Fish taken in Payment.

JOHN EALES, JUN.

August 31.

'Nonpareil,' from London

RICHARD HOWLEY

IS NOW LANDING

From the above Vessel,

15 HDS. old fine-flavoured COGNAC, (MARTELL'S Brand) warranted prime,
 10 Ditto Pale Skidam GENEVA
 16 Pipes and Qr.-casks Spanish PORT WINE
 10 Bls. PASTE BLACKING, in small Pots

ALSO, ON HAND,

Of precious importations,

35 Hds. Brandy and Geneva, (in Bond)
 30 Ditto Prime Sherry Wine, in bottle
 A few Cases and Qr.-casks prime Old Port
 350 Boxes London Candles, molds and dips
 10 Dozen Waxed Kip and Calf Skins
 20 Hides Rounded Leather,
 30 Casks Paste and Liquid Blacking
 50 Ditto bottled Ale and Porter—3 doz. each
 Pork, Flour, Butter, Bread,
 Cordage, Nails, Lines, Twines,
 Lance Bunts, and

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Manufactured Goods.

N. B.—Customers not wishing to purchase Spirits by wholesale, will be supplied as heretofore in small lots.—Warranted GENUINE.
 July 13.

The Subscribers

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per AMITY,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Also, of former Importations,

150 Qr.-Chests Hyson, Souchong, Bohea and Congo

TEAS.

BENJAMIN BOWRING & SON.

July 6.

BY

EWEN STABB,

500 Bags BREAD
 300 Firkins BUTTER
 300 Barrels FLOUR
 250 HAMS

Pine and Spruce LUMBER
 LEATHER, CORDAGE
 RAISINS, BRANDY
 Madeira WINE, BROWN STOUT, &c.

COALS,

Now landing at 7s. & Hogshead.

July 20.

A SECOND HAND

FIRE ENGINE.

Apply at the Newfoundland Office.
 August 3.

On Sale

BY

Baine, Johnston & Co.

230 Tons

SALT.

EX ANN JOHNSTON, from Cadiz.

August 10.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM LONDON,
 AND FOR SALE

BY

Lawrence O'Brien,

4 Cases best white Sparkling CHAMPAIGN, of 3 dozen each
 2 Ditto Pink CHAMPAIGN, of 3 dozen each
 2 Ditto fine Sparkling BURGUNDY, of 3 dozen each
 3 Ditto finest Chateau Lafitte CLARET (of 1825) 3 dozen each
 August 3.

BY

JAMES WEBB & CO.

100 Puns. Choice Retailing MOLASSES

40 Hogsheads SUGAR

EX LOTTERY from Porto Rico.

Negrohead TOBACCO, first quality, a very superior article

1 Case Fishing BOOTS

EX SIR THOMAS DUCKWORTH from Bermuda

High Proof Demerary RUM

Fine ditto SUGAR

Excellent ditto MOLASSES

EX BETHA from Demerary.

ALSO, IN STORE,

Prime Mess BEEF, PORK, RICE.

July .

BY

NICHOLAS GILL,

50 PUNS. strong proof fine flavoured Demerary RUM

20 Puns. Retailing MOLASSES

25 Hds. and 10 bls. first quality SUGAR

And a few Barrels American TAR.

July 27.

W. & H. Thomas & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Per MARY JANE from Greenock,

The first part of their Fall Supply of

DRY GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale at very reduced Prices
 August 31.

Cod and Caplin Seines of various sizes
 Canvas, Nets, Bunts
 Lines and Twines of every description
 Payable in Fish, Oil, or Cash.

ALSO,

2,000 Pair English Shoes
 2,000 Lbs. Butt, Shoulder, & Bellies English Leather

Shoe Thread

Devonshire Cider

Dorsetshire Beer

700 Bottles "SHOUTS" Pickles & Sauces.

DANIEL FOWLER.

May 25.

A SECOND HAND

PIANO FORTE.

Apply at the Newfoundland Office.
 May 25.

On Sale

BY

Lawrence O'Brien,

The Cargo of the Brig KINGALOCK from Hamburg,

800 Bags fine & coumoun BREAD.

200 Barrels FLOUR

170 Firkins BUTTER

20 Ditto ditto (best Holstein for private use)

50 Barrels PORK

100 Ditto OATMEAL

50 Ditto GRITTS

A few Casks assorted BOOTS & SHOES

A few Cases GLASSWARE

Westphalia HAMS

6000 BRICK.

September 7.

Now Landing

From the Brigantine MARGARET, Capt. W. Grey,
 AND FOR SALE

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT HIS

New Building, opposite the Premises of Messrs.
 Rennie, Stuart, & Co.

10 Hogheads Superior Brandy, (direct from London)

5 Ditto best Hollands

10 Ditto English Ale

20 Ditto ditto Cider

20 Ditto Irish Porter

35 Qr.-Chests Assorted Teas

1 Pun. Old Whiskey, 3 years in the Island

8 Hds. & 4 Qr.-Casks Tenerife Wine

6 Qr.-casks first quality Port ditto

10 Hds. Moist Sugar

10 Boxes Havana ditto, 4 cwt. each

7 Cwt. English and Irish Hams

3 Cwt. Pine Apple Cheese

50 Boxes best Muscatel Raisins

200 Pair Men's and Women's Shoes

20 Firkins Butter

2 Hds. & 10 bales Prime Leaf Tobacco.

JAMES CULLIN.

August 31.

AT THE STORES

OF

J. Dunscomb & Co.

A few doz. real French

CHAMPAIGN,

AND

A few dozen very old fine

MADEIRA.

August 17.

BRIGUS PACKET.

The New fast-sailing, Coppered Cutter

ARIEL

Is now plying between Brigus and Portugal Cove, leaving Brigus at

9 o'clock on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Portugal Cove at 12 o'clock on the intermediate days.

FARES,

After Cabin Passengers.....7s. 6d.

Fore Cabin Ditto.....5s. 0d.

Children over 3 years, half price

Single Letters.....0s. 7d.

Double Ditto.....1s. 2d.

Fish Market Letters.....0s. 3d.

Packages in proportion.

The Proprietors will not be accountable for money or property put on board.

Letter Box at the Shop of Mr. ALEXANDER M'IVER, Stationer, Wter Street, St. John's.

JOHN LEAMON,

May 18.

Agent.

Thomas Soon, Pitt, West Indies.
Euphemia M^o Gaw, Demerara.
Sir T. J. Duckworth Spencer, Grenada.
Adonia, Ritchie, Portugal.
Harmony, Martin, New York.
18.—London Packet, Harvey, West Indies.
Lavinia, Wylie, West Indies.
Johanna, Denniston, Brazil.

VESSELS (CLEARED.)

October 13.—Spanish Brig Enrique, Arana, Malaga; 1900 qtls. fish.
Euphemia, Marshall, Cork; 11000 galls. oil, 80 puns. molasses, &c.
14.—Orion, O'Neil, Sydney; ballast.
Packet, Graham, Antigonish; 42 hds. salt, 180 bls. herrings.
Eliza, Hally, Cape Breton; ballast.
Dash, Hantrass, Pernambuco; 1000 qtls. fish.
St. John's, Percey, Cape Breton; 50 bls. herrings.
Borealis, Bernie, Naples; 3300 qtls. fish.
16.—St. Patrick, Le Buff, Cape Breton; ballast.
Lady Turner, George, Naples; 3500 qtls. fish.
Amelia, Orange, Waterford—2800 qtls. fish.
Spanish Brig La Fame, Lairnaga, Santander; 2900 qtls. fish.
Caledonia, Turbet, Oporto; 2250 qtls. fish.
17.—Tryon, Lynch, Bridgeport; ballast.
Daniel O'Connell, Phoran, Sydney; ballast.
Clondin, Tynes, St. Vincent; 400 qtls. fish, 100 puns. blubber.
Spanish Brig Seraphine, Olagnival, Santander—3300 qtls. fish.
Nine Sons, Price Madeira; 1700 qtls. fish, 78 bags rice, 7800 staves.
Lady of the Lake, Power, Bridgeport; ballast.
Mary Jane, Kemp, Sydney; ballast.
Ploughboy, Prout, P. E. Island; sundry merchandise.
18.—John and Horatio, Dwyer, Sydney; ballast.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY.

At 11 o'clock,

BY

JAMES CLIFT,

- 50 Dozen Back Combs
- 100 Dozen Side Combs
- 20 Dozen Snuff Boxes
- 50 Dozen Finger Rings
- 10 Dozen Breast Pins
- 1 Dozen Accordions
- 50 Dozen Tumblers
- 20 Dozen Wine Glasses
- 10 Dozen Rummors
- 10 Dozen Looking Glasses.

And, at 12 o'clock,

40 Barrels prime New York Apples.
October 19.

Eligible Waterside Premises.

THE SUBSCRIBER

ABOUT TO DECLINE HIS PRESENT BUSINESS, WILL DISPOSE OF, AT PUBLIC SALE,

TO-MORROW,

At 12 o'clock,

ALL his right, title, and interest, in the whole (or in lots as hereinafter set forth) for the unexpired term of 11½ years from the first of January next ensuing, in lots, a well established RETAIL SHOP, with PARLOUR, KITCHEN, BED ROOMS, and frost proof CELLAR, to pay £8 per annum. Second House in two Tenements, to pay £3.10s. a year; and a third in his own possession, well finished, annexed thereto is the following Buildings; a COOPERAGE or STORE of 36 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 10 feet high, lath and plaster; a new and well built STORE, 38 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 22 feet high from cill to wallplate, with a substantial wharf of 40 feet long and 20 feet wide, subject to pay annually £16. Those premises stand in a very central part of the Town and is well worth attention.—All further particulars made known on application to

PATRICK KELLY.

Or

Mr. R. PERCHARD,

Auctioneer.

October 19.

For LONDON direct.

To Sail in all October, (wind and circumstance permitting) having the greater part of her Freight engaged,

THE GOOD SCHOONER-BRIG

AURORA,

Of Jersey;

£ 1, British built, copper-fastened, burthen 118 tons, O. M.; W. COOPER, Commander and Owner. She sails well, and is well found in all things, with a very able crew—having just returned from Hudson's Bay, where she has completed a Charter with the Honourable the Hudson's Bay Company.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander on board, or at Mr. RICHARD HOWLEY'S, Water Street,
October 19.

FOR CHARTER.

The British-built coppered and copper-fastened Brig

Elizabeth,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Master; Carries about 2700 quintals Fish in bulk—Apply to the Master on board, or at the office of HUNTERS & Co.

October 12.

Wanted to Charter

A VESSEL

That will carry 25 or 2600 Qtls. Fish, to load in an Out Port for Ireland.—Apply to JOHN CUSACK.

October 12.

Notices.

COMMISSION.

THOMAS MARKS begs leave to inform his Friends in St. John's and the Outports, that he has opened that desirably-situated corner Shop, opposite Messrs. M^o Bride & Kerr's, for the reception of Goods on Commission, to be disposed of at Public Auction or otherwise, as may be directed; and confidently trusts, that by the strictest attention to the interests of those who may be pleased to confide to his care, to merit their future confidence and support.

N. B.—The greatest attention will be given to the interests of his Out-harbour Friends, and the privilege of a Wharf for Craft to lie at, free of expense, will be granted until Sales are effected.
St. John's, October 19.

TREASURY BILLS.

THE Assistant Commissary General will receive Sealed Tenders until 2 o'clock on FRIDAY the 20th October, for a supply of Spanish or Mexican DOLLARS, (not exceeding £3,000 sterling) required for the public service, to be raised by Bills on Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days sight.

The sum tendered and the rate of exchange in pence Sterling per Dollar, must be expressed in words at length.

Answers will be given at this office on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Commissariat, Newfoundland, }
St. John's, 12th October, 1837. }

Wanted

A Man Servant, as Cook.

A person who can produce a good character will receive liberal wages.—Apply at the Office of this paper.
October 19.

WANTED

One Thousand Quintals Labrador FISH,

By W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

October 19.

A CARD.

Doctor M'KEN

INTIMATES to his friends and the public that he has removed from his former residence in the Stone Buildings to the house recently in the occupancy of Mrs. John Burke, and directly opposite the Bank, where he may be consulted in every branch of the Medical profession.
September 28.

WANTED

A WET NURSE.

Apply to DR. S. CARSON.

October 5.

TO BE LET

And possession given on the 20th of Next Month— THAT eligibly situated DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP, now in the occupancy of Mr. Alexander Stevenson, Water Street.

Apply to RICHARD HOWLEY.

September 21.

TO BE LET.

AN Eligible Waterside PREMISES in this town, For information apply at the Newfoundland Office.
July 27

Thos. & John Brocklebank

ARE LANDING From the Barque Esk, from COPENHAGEN,

900 Bls. superfine Copenhagen Flour
700 Bags Bread, first and second quality
250 Firkins Butter, (which can be recommended for Family use)
100 Barrels Prime Mess Pork
10,000 Bricks.
September 28.

On Sale

Michael Scanlan,

- 1800 Jars GIN
- 400 Bags BREAD
- 150 Firkins BUTTER
- 100 Half ditto ditto
- 150 Barrels OATMEAL
- 50 Half ditto ditto
- 80 Barrels PORK
- 50 Packages TEA
- 5 Hogsheads Brown SUGAR
- 26 Barrels ditto
- 9 Cases GLASSWARE
- 1 Case LOOKING-GLASSES
- 150 Boxes SOAP
- 50 Half ditto

ALSO,

GIN, WINE, BRANDY, RUM, CIDER, PORTER, MOLASSES, COFFEE, PEPPER, BASKET SALT, and sundry other Articles.
October 19.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

- 160 BARRELS prime PORK,
- 184 Firkins Randers' BUTTER,
- 50 Casks 1st quality Holstein Ditto, which can be highly recommended
- 200 Barrels Superfine Flour
- 250 Bags Bread, 1st and 2nd quality
- 60 Barrels Oatmeal
- 60 Ditto Grits
- 40 Barrels boiling Pease
- 10 Ditto Pot Barley
- 18 Cases assorted Glassware
- 20 Packages prime Smoked Bacon
- 70 Westphalia Hams;

ALSO,

Per the Emily, from London, 100 Qr.-chests assorted TEAS, direct from the Hon. East India Company's Ware-house

- 8 Pieces first-quality Cognac Brandy
- 4 Hds. Skiedam Gin
- 6 Ditto double-refined Sugar
- 100 Boxes London Mould and Dipt Candles
- 100 Boxes and 12 Cases Soap
- 1 Doz. Rosewood Chairs, 1st quality; 2 Arm-Chairs to match.

WILLIAM & THOMAS PARKER.

October 19.

By Private Contract,

The fine fast-sailing Brigantine

Harriet,

Of the burthen of 73 Tons (new measurement), with all her materials as she came from Sea. She is a very desirable little Vessel for the trade of this Country, and being well fitted and found in all materials, may be sent on any voyage at a small expense.—For view of Inventory and other particulars apply to PERCHARD & BOAG.
October 12.

PROVISIONS!

Richard Howley

IS NOW LANDING,

The Cargo of the MARCH from Hamburg,

Viz.

- 100 Barrels } Prime Mess PORK
- 100 Half-barrels }
- 100 Firkins Holstein NEW BUTTER
- 300 Bls. Superfine FLOUR
- 50 Ditto fresh, coarse-ground, OATMEAL
- 20 Ditto fine boiling PEASE
- 600 Bags superfine, fine and middling BISCUIT, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—The half-bls. Pork are strongly recommended to the attention of families, being warranted fully equal to the best Irish.
September 14

JOHN CUSACK,

The Cargo of Schooner Emma, from Hamburg— 725 Bags Bread, fine and good common

- 100 Barrels Pork
- 142 Firkins and Kegs Butter, first quality
- 120 Westphalia Hams
- 11 Bales rounded Leather.

ALSO, ON HAND,

- 100 Hides Sole Leather
 - 15 Dozen English Kipp & Calf Skins
 - 20 Boxes Tobacco Pipes
 - 2 Puns. Cork Whisky
 - Brandy and Gin in Hds.
 - Congo and Green Teas in Qr.-Chests
 - A few Sides prime Irish Bacon
 - Irish Pork in bls. & half bls.
- Cash or Fish taken in payment.
August 31.

On Sale

Provisions, Dry Goods, &c.

BULLBY, JOB & CO.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

Per Maseppa from Copenhagen, Neptune, and Falcon, from Liverpool,

Copenhagen FLOUR and BUTTER
Hamburgh BREAD and KONIGSBERG PORK
CORDAGE, NAILS, and CHAINS
SOAP, CANDLES, GUNPOWDER

And a General Assortment of

Store GOODS.

ALSO,

A Large Stock of

Manufactured GOODS,

At unprecedented low Prices, which are now ready for inspection;

And

An additional supply of Ladies and Gentlemen's Cloth & Flushing

Winter BOOTS,

All of English Make.

October 12.

West India Produce.

WE ARE NOW LANDING,

From the Brig Sir John Thomas Duckworth,

A few Hogsheads of

Sugars & Molasses,

Offered in barter at our usual reduced prices for Fish.

Also,

Rum & Molasses

On board the PALMETTO for Transhipment.

J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

October 12.

Now Landing

From the GAZELLE and MASEPPA from

Copenhagen,

AND FOR SALE

BY

John Cusack,

200 Firkins Butter, first quality

350 Bags Bread.

Fish or Cash taken in Payment.

October 12.

W. & H. Thomas & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE

At remarkably low prices,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Manufactured

GOODS,

Which they are now unpacking.

October 5.

THE SCHOONER

MARY ANN,

Of the burthen of 73 Tons per Register; will carry about 1400 qtls. fish in bulk; built at Quebec in August last, full-timbered, and well adapted for the trade of this country.—Apply to

HUNTERS & Co.

October 5.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

- 1000 Bags Hamburgh BREAD
- 200 Barrels Hamburgh PORK
- 200 Firkins Holstein BUTTER
- 10 M. BRICKS
- 200 Coils British CORDAGE
- 100 Pieces CANVASS, No. 1 to 8
- 50 Packages Bohea, Congo, Souchong, and Twankey

TEAS.

CODNER & JENNINGS.

September 15.

BY

BAINB, JOHNSTON & CO.,

Ex GOSHAWK from Barbice,

- 62 Puns. RUM
- 24 Hds. ditto
- 96 Puns. MOLASSES
- 12 Hds. ditto
- 9 Tierces SUGAR.

ALSO,

Ex EUPHEMIA, and CLYDESDALE from Copenhagen,

- 1800 Bls. FLOUR
 - 500 Bags BREAD
 - 5 M. BRICK.
- September 7.

PARTY PREJUDICES.

[The following letter from the Rev. CHARLES WODEHOUSE, a Prebendary of Norwich, has excited, as it deserved, much attention. The writer is not free from Tory prejudices, but he has learned to keep them in check; and reads a useful lesson to all parties.]

"My dear F— So much has been said about my declining to vote at the present election (though the same course has been pursued in my memory by more decided partisans than ever I was) that I have determined to adopt this as the easiest mode of making known to myself and others what has been the real ground of my conduct. No one likes to be misrepresented or misunderstood. My opinions are of little moment; but every one's character is of consequence both to himself and others.

"According to the usual judgment of the world, many, I conclude, impute to me an interested motive in not opposing by my vote the Government now in power. To this, I may fairly say—Judge me by the past. It is now more than 20 years since I was appointed—expressly on no political ground—to my present situation in our Church. During that period, the Great Seal, I think, has changed hands five times; and seven Cabinets have been in office. From none of these have I ever, directly or indirectly, solicited any personal advancement.

"I am well aware how extremely sensitive people in general are as to consistency; meaning, however, in reality, adherence to party, but not to opinion. For, if required to be consistent, with whom am I to be so? With the Duke of Wellington, as the leader of the Anti-Catholic party, or as the adviser of Emancipation?—with Lord John Russell, as the defender of the Nomination Boroughs, or as the proposer of Parliamentary Reform? Lord Eldon, indeed, is consistent still; but where are we to look for the supporters of his Cabinet, and those who entered public life under its auspices? They are studded over almost every section of the political chart. I acknowledge no real consistency, none worth aspiring to, but that which springs from a constant endeavour to ascertain the right course, and a fixed resolution to pursue it through evil report and good. It is on such a principle that I have declined voting at this election.

"I come then to that question which now appears to me the most important on which I have for some time entertained a very decided opinion, which now influences my course—I mean the treatment of the large Irish population, especially the Roman Catholic portion, comprising, it is said, 6,000,000 of our fellow subjects. During the long discussion on the Roman Catholic question, I confess that I was unable to make up my mind, upon that subject; one, on which even Cabinets were divided; on which the best men were undecided; of which nearly all the great statesmen, I think, who spoke on either side, confessed the difficulty. I never accordingly signed a petition either way, though fully alive to the hard condition of many Roman Catholic families, and hoping that some safe method might be devised for removing from the whole body the grievances and disabilities which had long laid heavily upon them. But as to the manner in which that question was finally carried, I never doubted; and am convinced that to that we must ascribe much of our present situation, and by that recollection ought to be guided in dealing with the result it has produced.

"From that period, the whole condition of Ireland assumed a different aspect. It was the beginning, in our times, of the system of concession to agitation; coming too from the old opponents to concession; and has always struck me as the most hazardous step which any ministry has ventured upon in this century. It was a direct encouragement to further aggression. Do not suppose that I would disregard the voice of the people, when properly and unequivocally expressed. What I mean is, that the same voice, which speaks their opinion, also points out the persons who alone can safely and consistently execute the measures that are desired. Had this measure been handed over to its proper friends and advocates, very different, probably, would have been the general result. The ministers who proposed it—and I doubt not with a real view to the public good—gained only a loss by the deed—broke up their party of supporters, and soon retired from office, leaving behind them a leaven which has been fermenting to this hour. After this grant of so large a portion of political power to the Roman Catholics—so conceded—there remained, I think, but one safe and wise course—namely, to meet the consequences of such a step; and to confer upon the Irish, without useless and irritating suspicion, the same powers and privileges which are enjoyed by the people in England. Till this is done, the Irish cannot be satisfied; nor will this nation unite in declaring that they ought to be so. To this concession, the necessary result of their own original concession, the Conservative leaders have hitherto been opposed.

"Why, you may ask, have I not sooner acted upon these views? Call to mind the numbers you have met with who sometimes disapprove of the tactics of their party, and yet adhere to it; the difficulty, especially in these unsettled days, of finding your own opinions exactly represented by any body of public men, the ties of habit, relationship, and many others, which render any change of this kind difficult and unpalatable; and you will readily make allowance for me. Up to the election of 1835, moreover, other and still more engrossing subjects formed the principal ground of difference between parties. These have most of them been

settled; and the management of Ireland has confessedly become, as the addresses of candidates demonstrate, the most prominent ground of difference. Entertaining the opinions on that subject already expressed, I felt that I could no longer vote as I had done, with comfort and satisfaction, and that I must candidly declare this conviction.

"Nor do I consider it only necessary thus to meet the present condition of Ireland; but rejoicing that it has been judged proper to remove many grievances from the Roman Catholic population, should rejoice still more to witness a cordial endeavour to unite them as closely as possible with this country by confidence and kindness; by a full communication of all the rights and privileges of other subjects. It is the want of this kindly feeling towards the Irish on the part of the Conservatives, which I regret even more than their resistance to any specific measures; and I repeat, so differing from them, I cannot vote with them. Deal with Scotland in this spirit, and what would be the issue?

"You may tell me I am not justified in adopting this, or indeed any other course, unless prepared to meet its full consequences; and in reply, I need only observe, that if every voter felt as I do, the Representatives chosen by them would feel the same; the conduct of the next Parliament towards Ireland would be that which I desire; there would remain a still more slender separation between Whigs and Conservatives; less influence in Radical hands; more power to suppress Radical mischief.

"You may ask me again, Would you then give way to Mr. O'Connell and his associates? would you place yourself under his dictation, and lower yourself by succumbing to his demands? And to this I answer, that a manly spirit should scorn to be guided by such feelings, and that an equitable mind will at once rise superior to them. With such, the simple question will be, what is right; nay, I will adopt Mr. O'Connell's own term, what is Justice to Ireland? Place yourself for a moment in his situation, or at least, suppose yourself an Irishman and a Roman Catholic. Would you not rejoice in putting forth the same ability and perseverance (abstaining indeed from the faults which have defaced his career) to defend your religion, and to elevate its professors to an equality with the more favoured subjects of the same? You would strive, I know, to accomplish this in a wise and better spirit; not merely aiming at political rights, but also by raising the moral character and habits, and by increasing the fire-side comforts of the people, in which consists their real happiness. The 'Friend of Ireland' has long been a general receiver; but I do not remember that his public course has ever aimed at adding one domestic comfort or improvement to an Irish cabin. All I would say is that, as an Irishman, a Roman Catholic, and a politician, he has (often by means deserving only of condemnation) pursued a general object natural to one in such a situation; and that you, under the same circumstances, would gladly devote the same talents, under a better direction, to the same end. Agitators ever have been, and ever will be, the occasional produce of a free people. There is neither prudence, courage, or justice in unduly magnifying, or fearing, or despising a power which resides, not in their persons, but in the feelings of their supporters. If a real grievance has conferred this power, there should be a timely remedy; if delusion and wickedness, we should unite to crush it. A Christian mind will be calmly exercised in discovering to which of these causes it belongs, and in dealing with it accordingly.

"Consider again the wrongs which England has for centuries inflicted on Ireland. Have you ever read the history of that unfortunate country? If you have, you will agree with me that it is nearly throughout a tissue of heartless tyranny and injustice. A Roman Proconsul would often have been a better master than this Christian Government. Happy should this generation esteem themselves if, by a more generous treatment, they may blot out this foul stain from our national annals. Are the Irish Catholics unworthy of our regard? Are they morally or physically deserving of our contempt? Are they, for instance, inferior to the better-fed mercenaries of our own land, who have even now been selling their conscience and their vote, or to the purchasers?—They have helped to man our ships, recruit our regiments, house our harvests, manufacture our clothes, excavate our canals, construct our railways, and have carried half London on their backs. If you esteem them a priest-ridden race, led to the poll by their confessors, yet a religious influence is at least a noble and more righteous trammel than a bribe. Amongst the more educated, are men in no respect inferior to ourselves, unless you charge them with their religious errors. And here, what has the Government of this country effected to bring this large population to a purer faith? Our Establishment has been for centuries either unequal to the task, or confessedly deficient in the attempt.—Nearly three hundred years of trial have elapsed, and still the people adhere to the religion of their forefathers, preserving and supporting it by an abundant zeal out of the most slender resources. Is this state of things to continue for ever? Is it not the duty of the State to provide for the religious instruction of the people; and as human power may not now happily enforce conversion, is it not time to adopt the plan proposed by Mr. Pitt and others to offer stipends to their ministers? For my own part, I have long been convinced that such is the duty of our government; and that this is one amongst the measures which alone promise peace and improvement, and, above all, gradual conversion to the Protestant faith.

"Such measures, you will tell me, may endan-

ger the very existence of the Established Church in Ireland, and consequently in England. I readily allow that our Church is in danger, both here and there; that at bottom, the question now at issue amongst us is, Shall there be an Established Church or not? and feeling deeply interested in its perpetuation, as essential, humanly speaking, to the preservation of pure religion, would beg you to turn from the notion that political power can support it, to the inquiry, why it has so many opponents? Its history, candidly considered, will present reasons for this, now too little remembered, and one more especially requiring our attention. In England it is not adequate to the population; and a National Church not adequate to the religious wants of the people, is the greatest of all encouragements to dissent; for it is employed in teaching the value of religion, and then obliges the people to seek from other sources, ministers and places of worship to meet their aroused religious convictions. Let the opulent supporters of the Church display a larger measure of the pious liberality of the olden times, the spirit of their ancestors. Let voluntary endowments—not that voluntary system which would crush independence, and silence truth,—let voluntary endowments—the original source of the provision for our National Clergy—and Church building, where needed, again become the tests of attachment to the National Church, and, with such a clergy as it is now acquiring, new defenders, under God's blessing, will spring on all sides to perpetuate its existence and to augment the blessings it has already conferred on this nation, as well as all the world.

"But I am wandering from the subject before us, and have already occupied you too long. In few words, then, Ireland now appears to me the prominent object to which the attention of Parliament must be directed. A large portion of political power has been conceded by emancipation to the large Roman Catholic population; it was extorted from opponents, and agitation was thus taught its strength. To retract or hesitate, because the numbers are large on whom you have conferred it, is only to excite worse difficulties than those which you now apprehend. The consequences should be fairly encountered, and then the laws will be readily enforced by every party, except one, which, I trust, is daily surrendering its power to sober patriotism. Sound policy dictates a cordial endeavour to unite the Irish people with this country. The memory of past wrongs suggests allowance for recent excesses and compensation for former injustice. Religious fidelity is entitled to respect, and religious error is not to be harshly censured by those who, possessing power, have not duly exerted themselves to correct it. A spirit of kindness should be the spirit of a Christian government;—and Justice, which need never fear the consequences of its own conclusions, now calls upon us cheerfully to confer upon the Irish people every privilege enjoyed by the English; above all to promote their domestic comforts, improvement, and happiness.

"These are my deliberate views. I fear they are not those of the Conservatives on this now important question, and therefore have abstained from voting at the present election; but not without a sanguine hope that such views will, ere long, be more generally acceptable.—Believe me always yours, &c.

CHARLES N. WODEHOUSE.
Upper Close, Norwich, 12th August, 1837."

DUELING IN SPAIN.

MADRID, AUG. 29.—In former letters I informed you that General Seane had by his speech in the Cortes, and subsequently by a letter published in the journals here, excited the deepest hostility among the officers concerned in the mutiny at Aravaca, and also among those who were on duty at the time the revolution took place in August last at La Granja. The consequence of his honest and fearless exposure of the conduct of these individuals has been a duel yesterday morning, which has produced a strong and indignant sensation in Madrid, from the circumstances under which the event has occurred. You may depend on the following particulars as being correct:—

The officers of the Royal Guard, feeling themselves injured by being included in the common denunciation pronounced against them, and the mutineers at Aravaca, held a meeting, at which lots were drawn, not for one individual to fight General Seane, but for several in succession, until he or they were shot. The first lot fell on a young man, one of the Guards, whose name I understand to be Manzano. He was seconded by General Cordova's brother, formerly belonging to the Guards, but for some reason resigned. General Seane was seconded by Count Almodovar, late Minister of War, and by Mr. Aranja, of Bilbao. The parties met at 7 in the morning, at the Puerta de Hierro, a short distance from the city. According to the etiquette of dueling in Spain, but one of the pistols is charged with ball, the other only containing powder, and lots are drawn for the weapons, without either of the principals being aware which possesses the loaded pistol. The reason they assign for this deviation from the usual practice is to equalise more completely the chances between good and bad shots. The parties also fire at eight paces, each party taking aim at the first signal, and firing at the third. General Seane and his antagonist having been placed on the ground according to these rules, the word was given by M. Cordova, and both fired at the same moment, so that one report could not, I am told, be distinguished from the other. General Seane was observed to fall instantly; but on the seconds coming up he rose, and was found to have been only wounded in the side, the ball probably striking on one of the ribs, and in this manner taking an ob-

lique direction. The ball was found in the breast of his coat. His first exclamation after recovering from the shock was, I understand, *Cargar otra vez*, to charge again; but his seconds, very properly, would not consent, and took him off the field. This is not all. His chivalrous conduct, too much so, indeed, for the persons with whom he had to deal, exceeds any thing of this kind perhaps ever heard of. You are aware that the present laws of Spain condemn the survivor in a duel to certain death, whether he be the aggressor or in fault or not. In order to remove all apprehensions from the minds of his antagonists as to the consequence of fighting with a general officer, and of his being killed in a duel with them, he resigned his commission the night before to the Queen, and had horses prepared in his stables and directions drawn up for obtaining an immediate passport to insure the flight and safety of the individual whom he was going to fight. A letter to this effect was put by him into the hands of his antagonists' second, M. Cordova, and giving him at the same time his purse containing some gold ounces, in order the more effectually to assist him in escaping the consequence of the law in the event of its being necessary. This of course was refused, M. Cordova stating that the friends of the young officer would supply him with means sufficient for effecting his escape, should such a course be found necessary. The matter has so far thus ended, General Seane on going into his carriage declaring to the seconds that he did not nor would not retract one syllable of the speech spoken by him in the Cortes, or written in the letter to which I have already alluded. I am happy to state that on inquiry this morning I find that his wound is not considered dangerous. The report this morning was, that he had been assassinated during the night, but no attempt of this kind was made. It is by no means creditable to the Government, the Cortes, and his friends, that no steps were taken to protect him from the attacks to which bravery and honesty have exposed him.

STONYHURST COLLEGE, AND THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.—The following declaration of a Catholic Priest to William Howitt, on the recent visit of that literary and liberal gentleman to the Jesuits' College at Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, has appeared lately, along with other equally interesting communications, in *Tait's Magazine*:—"Mr. Daniels replied—'I know human nature—I know how prone it is to grasp at power and honour; but, I know, too, that the union with the State was the destruction of the Church of Rome in this country in the sixteenth century; and it is destroying the Church of England now, and will destroy it. Sir, we have read history as well as the Protestants, and we know, as well as we know any thing, that an establishment is the most fatal curse that can befall any Church. We know that it infuses a Lethæan lethargy; it destroys the vitality of zeal; it breaks up the interest between the Priest and his people. That is the notorious and necessary result of an establishment; and has been, and is, and must be, the perpetual tendency of every such experiment; and, therefore, whatever may be the desire of others, mine is, that Catholicism may never be established by law in these kingdoms. I do not deny, that I desire to see Catholicism spread and prosper, as a zealous lover of my Church; and deeming it, as I do, the best form of Christianity, it is what I most desire; and here we have done all that we could, and shall continue to do all that we can, to extend its sphere and its influence. I do not deny that we love power; but then it is an intellectual and moral power—not the unnatural power derived from a political alliance, which brings weakness for the State, while it confirms a specious and external form of existence, and, like a vampire, saps the very life of the life within its victim.' If I desire prosperity and power for my Church, all history has shewn me, that they only can be derived from the voluntary zeal of the Minister, and the affections of the people."

WHERE IS LOVE?

(From "Uncle Horace," a Novel, by Mrs. Hall.)

Where is Love found? The happy and true;
Who is never weary, or dull, or lonely;
Who is ever the same, yet always new;
Who gladden's the heart, but the pure heart only;
Who smiles away sorrow, and drives away strife,
Or, if the world frown, is at hand to cheer us;
Who smooths both the up-hill and down-hill of life;
And in age, as in youth, is ever near us—
Where is this love?
Shall we meet him in cities? He is not there,
Where art presides with her thousand lures,
And pleasure seeks, hand in hand with care,
The hearts that she tempts, but never secures,
Where mirth never gladdens, but all that's gay
Is the banquet of dead sea fruits outspread;
Where the revel by night, and the sleep by day,
Bring the burning pulse and the aching head—
Love is not there!
Where is Love found? Where the wild flowers grow,
And the birds and the breeze both are singing,
And heaven and earth have a healthy glow—
A blessing that each unto each is bringing;
Where the fruit trees blossom, and fields are green,
At either side of some silent river;
And nature—the mother of love—is seen,
The gentle, yet bountiful, beauty giver—
There love is found!

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