



# Newfoundland

No. 617.

THURSDAY, May 23, 1839.

Sixpence.

### Packet Boats

TO PLY BETWEEN PORTUGAL COVE AND CARBONEAR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that having now completed the new Packet

## NATIVE LASS,

in a style hitherto unknown in this Country—being fitted up with comfortable Cabin, Sleeping Berths, &c.—he has commenced plying between Portugal Cove and Carbonear.—The *NORA CREINA* will also continue to ply as heretofore, and he will thereby be enabled to arrange so that one of the above Packets will leave Carbonear and Portugal Cove every morning while the navigation remains open.—The *NATIVE LASS* is built in a superior manner, copper-fastened and coppered, sails remarkably fast, and is decidedly superior to any Craft of her description.—The *NORA CREINA* is sufficiently known to render it unnecessary that any exposition as to her qualities should be gone into.

FARES :

Cabin Passengers..... 7s. 6d.  
Steerage Ditto..... 5s. 0d.  
Letters (single)..... 0s. 6d.  
          (double)..... 1s. 0d.

And Parcels in proportion to their size and weight.

The Subscriber will be responsible for any parcel, &c., that may be given in charge to him.

JAMES DOYLE.

Carbonear, September 25, 1838.

### On Sale,

## Prime Irish POTATOES,

[MINTONS]

NOW LANDING FROM THE *MARY*,  
And for Sale by

**PATRICK MORRIS :**

Who has also on Hand,

10 Coils Bank Line  
Roping and Salmon Twine  
Bar and Bolt Iron  
Sheet and Sheathing do  
Iron Hooping  
Six and Seven Inch English Hawsers  
Nails, Window Glass in Boxes  
Shoes, Barrels  
Fire Brick's, Lime, &c. &c.

Also,

A Quantity of Prime

## Upland Hay.

BY

**Wm. E. TAYLOR,**

16 Ancient

## Oil Paintings,

principally adapted for places of devotion.

By the Subscriber,

Deliverable at his Farm, on the Torbay road,  
30 TONS PRIME UPLAND

## HAY,

**PATRICK GLEESON.**

April 4.

ON SALE.

### Job, Brothers & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING

Ex Brig *ATTENTION*, and Schr. *SEA FLOWER*  
from Boston.

**700 BARRELS** American Superfine and  
Fine Flour, (ground from domestic  
wheat.)

50 Puncheons Choice Molasses  
75 Barrels Prime Beef  
15 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar  
13 Ditto Muscovado do.  
60 Barrels Tar,

Will be sold off at moderate prices, payable in  
Cash or Seal Skins.

May 2.

4 w.

## COALS! COALS!!

At 8s. per Hhd.

CARTED TO THE HOUSE OF THE  
PURCHASER!

THE REMAINING STOCK OF

Newcastle and Sydney Coals,

BELONGING TO THE

Estate of **ROBERT BRINE & Co.**

Is Selling off on the above Terms by

R. PROWSE,

J. M. BRINE,

Agents.

April 4.

BY

### JOHN CUSACK,

**900 BAGS BREAD**, 2d and 3d quality

200 Firkins BUTTER

140 Barrels Superfine FLOUR

50 Do. OATMEAL

55 Chests Congo and Green TFAS

100 HAMS

A few Tierces Archangel BEEF

April 11.

### NOW LANDING.

### The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE

The Cargo of the Brigantine "*Devonshire*,"

CONSISTING OF—

**45 PUNCHEONS** Grenada RUM

67 Puncheons Porto Rico MOLASSES

30 Hhds. } do. SUGAR.

12 Bls. }

**JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.**

### NEWFOUNDLAND.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

St. John's, to wit.

BY virtue of an order of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this District, in Sessions assembled, I the High Constable, am thereby required to collect a rate or assessment of Ten Shillings Currency in the Hundred Pounds, on the value of all Houses, Lands, and Tenements in this District—to be applied to the purposes of remunerating parties who have sustained damage under the operations of the Acts 4th Wm. 4. Cap. 4, and 5th Wm. 4, Cap. 5, commonly called the Road Acts.

Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Landlords and Tenants possessing any interest in the Houses, Lands, and Tenements, situate in the said District, forthwith to pay to me, the said High Constable, the said rate of Ten Shillings in the Hundred Pounds on the value of their respective interests.

Given under my hand, the 24th day of September, 1838.

J. FINLAY, High Constable.

### IRELAND AND THE MINISTRY.

Great as may be the discouragement which the Liberal party in this country have justly to complain of, in consequence of the resistance offered by Ministers to the safest and most moderate extensions, or rather to the necessary protections of the Reform Act, we trust we are not so selfish as not to rejoice sincerely that one part at least of the Ministerial Policy has been truly liberal and noble and that in one member at least of the United Kingdom there exists towards them but one feeling, a feeling of lively gratitude, and hearty, devoted attachment.

The announcement by Lord John Russell of the vital connection between the continued support of the Commons and the existence of a Liberal government in Ireland has created, as might have been anticipated, the highest degree of popular excitement in that country. The question to Irishmen is one of life and death, and they debate it with corresponding earnestness and heat. The *Chronicle* indeed tells them that "the good done Ireland is administrative and personal, not legislative and institutional;" but Irishmen will answer that they prefer "the good administrative and personal" of a Whig Government, to the evil "administrative and personal" of a Tory Government.

Repeatedly have we urged upon the British public the close and intimate connection of British interests with Irish. We now again record our deliberate belief in the thorough union of those interests; and we maintain that no ground of offence has yet been afforded by the present Administration, in their general policy, which is not overbalanced by the acknowledged excellence and incalculable value of the system of government which they have pursued in Ireland.

For the sake of Ireland, more almost than any other portion of the empire, we deplore the weakness of the present Ministry: no portion of the empire has, we think, suffered more in consequence of that weakness, or would be benefited to a greater degree by any measure that would widen its basis and secure its existence; but this very circumstance serves to show us how vitally important to that country must be the continuance in office of a Liberal Administration, since, notwithstanding the defeat of all its legislative measures, the great bulk of the people still cleave to it, cherishing it for its executive virtues only, and regarding its downfall as the most frightful shape in which calamity could approach them.

Hint at an Orange government in Ireland, and the hair bristles and the teeth chatter. Had the existing Cabinet but the single merit of standing between a third of the empire and so frightful a visitation, its demerits should be many, and great its vices, to justify us in withdrawing our support and perilling its safety.

We are heartily wearied of the frequent returns of what is called a crisis, and we long for a strong and settled government upon no account so much as to put an end to these periodical panics occasioned by the smallness of the Ministerial majority in the Commons, and the consequent precarious tenure of a Ministry in whose being not merely the welfare but the safety of Ireland is indissolubly bound up. As things are now, the return of a famine or a pestilence in Ireland is not more regular than the return of "a crisis."

There is but one advantage in these critical junctures: they call forth the spirit and collect the voice of eight millions of British subjects; they annually repeat in the ear of Sir Robert Peel and Lord Lyndhurst, that should they ever return to Downing street, they will find there no bed of roses, no roses, at least, like those of Paradise, "without the thorn." At such junctures we hear more than what is commonly called the voice of Ireland—more than the outcry of the populace—more, a great deal, than the throat of the "fierce democracy" and the uproar of the Corn Exchange.—There is a class in Ireland that never appears, or is heard of, except at these junctures of extreme danger. The use of the "crisis" is that it reveals the existence of a branch of the Liberal party that in ordinary and safer times shrinks from the public view. Upon these occasions the sensitive flowers of the aristocracy show themselves by the side of the rougher plebeian plants; we see the mimosa and the anagallis along with the hardier children of the soil,—the duke and the earl in the company

of the farmer and the merchant. At such moments the people of England get rapid but clear glimpses of the truth—the real state of Ireland, with the vital importance of a Liberal Government to its welfare, flashes upon them vividly—A thousand Tory lies are refuted by a single meeting. The true composition of the Liberal party is made known; it is then demonstrated that a popular government in Ireland is deemed essential to the welfare of a most important Protestant and aristocratic party, instead of being (as the Tory organs would have it thought) utterly destitute of support, except in the Popish chapels and the fabled haunts of Ribbonmen. A crisis like the present raises the question—is the Duke of Leinster a rebel? Is Lord Cloncurry a traitor to the Queen's Majesty? Is the Earl of Charlemont a Popish incendiary? Do these noblemen form joints of O'Connell's tail? Are they his "journeyman agitators?" Are they interested in anything but the peace of society, the prosperity of the country, the purest and most efficient administration of the laws?

Those "who sow the wind reap the whirlwind." The Tories excite these universal bursts of Irish feeling and the effect is to demolish the whole case their journals and orators have so elaborately built up, for the pious purpose of imposing on the public. It appears that the Normanby system has not only won the heart of the mass of the Irish population, but that no Irish administration has yet received the same enthusiastic support from the Liberal Aristocracy of that country. The latter are surely fair judges of the merits of an Irish government. It will not be said that the Duke of Leinster, Lord Cloncurry, or Lord Charlemont, are interested in murder, or have any prejudices in favour of Whiteboys or assassins. These men surely are no levellers, no revolutionists, no agents and tools of Rome. They may want the piety of a Lorton, or lack the wisdom of a Londonderry, or fall below a Waterford in patrician dignity, but after all they are not the men to prefer tumult to repose, to relish the luxuries of an insurrection, to like a Government the better for rewarding criminals, encouraging rebels, and straining all its influence to ruin their property and root out their religion.

Two most important meetings have taken place already in consequence of the note sounded by the noble Deputy Grand Master of Ireland in the House of Lords. The Duke of Leinster presided at the Kildare meeting, convened to address the late Viceroy in terms of gratitude and devotion, expressive of the feeling inspired by its incomparable government. The meeting in the city of Dublin, to address the noble Marquis's successor had the Earl of Charlemont for its president. Both meetings appear to have been powerful popular demonstrations, admirably calculated to propagate the true tone of sentiment through the country.

Lord Fortescue has ere this arrived at the seat of his government. He has a brilliant example before his eyes, and he has given fair promise of a successful career by his declared intention of making that example the object of his imitation. He has but one crime—he thinks the Established Church in Ireland has a few blemishes!—he thinks it might undergo some changes, and even reductions, without disadvantage to any interest,—without any injury even to the Protestant religion! It is shocking that there should be such opinions, but there is a convenience in the circumstance that, shocking as they are, they concur with the universal feeling.—*Examiner*.

PERSIAN WIT.—Many owners of gardens near cities in Caubul are accustomed to charge a certain sum to visitors, who are allowed to enter and eat fruits à discretion. The Persians who must invent a joke upon everything, declare that at Caubul the eaters of fruit are weighed on entering and on coming out of the gardens, and are charged for the difference; and they tell how that a certain wag put stones in his pocket, which he threw away in the gardens, so that when he had eaten his fill of fruit, and was weighed on coming out, he was found lighter than when he had gone in—a problem which long puzzled the wise men of "the city of one hundred thousand gardens."—*Conolly's Overland Journey to Italy*.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) MAY 23, 1839.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Friday last, being the day appointed for the meeting of the Legislature, His Excellency the Governor, attended by the usual suite, proceeded at 2 o'clock, from the Government House to the Court House, in front of which a Guard of Honour from the Royal Veteran Companies was drawn up to receive him—and having arrived in the Council Chamber, and taken his seat on the Throne, His Excellency directed the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to summon the House of Assembly to attend at the Bar of the Council:—and Mr. Speaker and the Members being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session by delivering to both Houses the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen of the Council. Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I am glad to meet you again in Session, and I could have wished to assemble you at an earlier period, but the nature of our climate, our commercial pursuits, and the want of an edifice for your special accommodation have been obstacles to my so doing.

I commend to your consideration a report, which I shall forward, from the Commissioners for the erection of a Colonial House. They have determined upon the plan of a Building, which would prove highly useful and ornamental, but their further operations are suspended by difficulties which may probably be obviated by Legislative enactment.

I am commanded to bring under the attention of the Legislature the intention of Her Majesty's Government to establish a steam communication between the Mother Country and Nova Scotia, for the conveyance of Mails to and from the British North American possessions, with a view to ascertain in what degree Newfoundland can contribute; to or be benefitted by such an arrangement. Transcripts of the correspondence on this subject shall be sent down.

I shall transmit copies of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, regarding the disposal of Crown Lands, by which you will perceive, that it is advisable to postpone deliberation upon that matter till the receipt of further advices from his Lordship, which may, I presume, be shortly expected.

At the commencement of the last Session, I laid before you a Despatch from Lord Glenelg, respecting the Colonial Act for the extension of the Criminal Law of England to this Island. No step appears to have been taken in accordance with his Lordship's recommendation, but as a proper consideration and selection of such English laws as may be suitable to Newfoundland, must be a work of time as well as of great importance, and as Her Majesty's decision upon the act is suspended until the result of Lord Glenelg's suggestion shall be known, I feel persuaded that this point will engage your early attention.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The usual financial statements, and the Estimates for the ensuing year, shall be immediately laid before you.

The pressure of extreme distress in this populous town, has compelled me to exceed the sum allotted for the relief of the poor. The increased aid under my direction has been confined to the Indigent Sick—to Paupers—impotent from age or infirmity—to Idiots and Orphan children.

I hope that a careful enquiry will enable you to ascertain the quantum of relief requisite for the wretched and helpless—the legitimate objects of public care.

Confiding in the benevolence of the Legislature, I have not hesitated to assume a responsibility on this occasion, for which I trust that there will not be any future necessity. I have to remind you that the last Appropriation Act was not passed till the 25th of October, although the financial year commences with July—as under such circumstances the machinery of Government must either stand still or be continued in action by the unauthorised command of the Executive, you will probably think it right, by an early application to the subject of the Public Expenditure, to prevent the recurrence of that dilemma.

Your attention will necessarily be directed to the preparation of a new Revenue Bill, as the existing Act only extends to the 18th of next November.

Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I have in former Addresses recommended some measures for your consideration, respecting which I shall at all times be ready to give every information in my power.

Although our financial state would not justify my making, at present, any suggestion entailing considerable or immediate expense, yet, having been long of opinion that great advantage would be derived from the employment of a Diving Bell for the removal of all natural and artificial obstructions from the Port of St. John's, I have made some preliminary enquiries connected with that object, the result of which I shall lay before you.

The Act 2d Victoria, cap. 3, does not prescribe reports to be made to me by the Commissioners appointed therein; I cannot, therefore, supply you

with any precise information as to the progress of our roads; but of the funds lately provided for the prosecution of this important work a large proportion is, as yet, unapplied.

Such reports as I receive from the respective District Boards for Education shall be presented to you.

I trust that benefit, although not so great or general as might be desired, is derived from the Colonial Act for the promotion of this essential object upon which I will not farther remark at present, because the remaining two years to which the operation of the act is limited, will afford better means and opportunity of forming a correct judgment respecting it.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the President of the London Geological Society has, at my request, recommended a gentleman fully competent to undertake the Survey for which you made provision last year. This gentleman, a Graduate of Cambridge, to whose merit high testimonials have been furnished by the Geological Professor of that University, is already arrived and has entered upon his arduous task with zeal and alacrity. I cannot deny myself the gratification of quoting the closing paragraph of the Professor's letter on this occasion:—"What the Survey will lead to it is impossible to judge in our present ignorance of the structure of your Island, but I cannot help anticipating great good, both economical and scientific. In the name of my brother Geologists of England, I offer you our best thanks for the noble example you have sent to our other Colonies."

I conclude with the oft-repeated assurance of my inclination assist your labours for the public good. It is my ardent desire that unanimity and harmony may prevail between the different Branches of the Legislature, producing, as their natural result during the Session, measures of practical utility.

His Excellency then retired.

Messrs. Nugent, Kent, and Winsor were then appointed a Committee to prepare a reply to his Excellency's Speech, and the House adjourned till Monday at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, MONDAY, May 20.

Mr. Moore presented a petition from Richard Viber and 141 others, Inhabitants of Trinity Bay, setting forth the destitution of the inhabitants of that district, and praying for a Grant for the purchase of Seed Potatoes.

Mr. Godfrey read several communications on the same subject, in reference to the inhabitants of Cupids, Brigus, &c., and praying that Grants may be made for the purchase of Seed Potatoes.—Mr. Jacob (one of the Committee for the distribution of seed potatoes in Conception Bay, last year) states, in a communication on the subject, that the Committee had returned the sum of £97 currency to the Treasury.

The communications, &c. were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Doyle presented a petition from the Rev. P. Nowlan and others, Inhabitants of Placentia, setting forth that when Placentia was garrisoned, breakwaters were sustained to preserve the houses from inundation—that the breakwaters have now fallen into decay, and the houses are subject to being inundated at every spring tide—and petitioners solicit the aid of the Legislature to remedy the evil.—This petition was referred to Committee on Roads.

On motion of Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Nugent,—Mr. Morty Dunn was appointed Assistant Messenger to the House.

Mr. Winsor gave notice that he would to-morrow move the appointment of a committee to consider of the propriety of providing seed potatoes for persons having land, and unable of themselves to procure them—and if desirable to prepare an address to his Excellency on the subject.

Mr. Nugent presented the draft of an address to his Excellency in reply to his opening speech, which was read a 1st and 2d time and committed—and the Chairman reported from the committee that they had made some amendments which were read a first and 2d time and agreed to; and the amended address was ordered to pass and be engrossed and be presented by Mr. Speaker and the whole House.

Mr. Nugent gave notice of a motion for an address to his Excellency, praying that any Instructions he may have received in reference to Lord Durham's Report on the affairs of British North America, and on the subject of comprehending Newfoundland in the contemplated union of the North American Provinces, may be laid before the House.

Mr. Speaker having laid before the House a Despatch from Lord Glenelg, with a letter from Mr. Crowdy thereon, in reference to the appointment of Officers of the House—

Mr. Nugent gave notice that, to-morrow, he would move—that in accordance with Her Majesty's gracious accedence to the wishes of the Assembly in reference to the appointments of the Clerk and Serjeant-at-Arms of this House by the House itself—the House do forthwith proceed to elect a fit and proper person to act as Clerk in the absence of E. M. Archibald, Esq., or until his successor shall be appointed.

Adjourned. TUESDAY,

Mr. Nugent's motion (of which notice was given yesterday) having been adopted by the House—

Mr. Nugent moved that Walter Dillon, Esq., be appointed to act as Clerk of the House in the absence of Mr. Archibald, or until a successor shall be appointed—and the same was adopted, and Mr.

Dillon ordered to take his place immediately.

Mr. Doyle reported from the committee appointed to wait on his Excellency to know when his Excellency would be pleased to receive the House with their address—that his Excellency had named 2 o'clock on Thursday for this purpose.

On motion of Mr. Winsor, it was Resolved—That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the propriety of providing Seed Potatoes for the destitute poor;—this resolution was subsequently suspended until to-morrow.

Mr. Kent gave notice that, on Saturday, he should move that—Whereas James Power, Esq., Member for the District of Conception Bay, having accepted under Government an office of emolument, has thereby vacated his seat,—Resolved, that it be communicated to the Governor, that a writ be issued for the return of a Member in room of said Mr. Power, immediately.

Mr. Nugent gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move that the House order 50 copies of Lord Durham's report on the North American Provinces.

Mr. Nugent presented the draft of an address to His Excellency in reference to the Instructions on the subject of Lord Durham's report, &c., and the same was agreed to by the House, and a committee appointed to present it.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a copy of the Report of the Earl of Durham on the affairs of the North American Colonies, transmitted for his use as Speaker, as well as for the other Members of the House.—Adjourned.

In consequence of the appointment of Acting Clerk having been made by the House on Tuesday, a Message was yesterday transmitted by his Excellency, informing the House that he could not consent to receive them with their Address in reply to his Speech; and further, that he would adjourn the House until he should have communicated with Her Majesty's Government, unless they concurred in the appointment of Mr. Hoyles, commissioned by him to hold the office of Clerk in the absence of E. M. Archibald, Esq.

The House resolved that the consideration of the Governor's Message should be postponed to Wednesday next, and that a call of the House should be ordered for that day.

London dates to the 26th ult. have been brought by arrivals from Britain since our last; they contain the debates on Lord John Russell's motion, in reference to the policy of the present Government in Ireland—the result was fully satisfactory to the well wishers of that portion of the empire,—the regime established and pursued by Lord Normanby having been concurred in a majority of the representatives of the three kingdoms. It is undeniable that many and important have been the benefits fact and advantages conferred on that before misgoverned portion of the empire by the impartial and vigorous Administration of the late Lord Lieutenant; and the approbation of his system, now so unequivocally expressed, leads us to look to its protracted existence, and to the gradual extension of the work of improvement which has already since its commencement so auspiciously progressed.

We regret that our limits preclude the laying before our readers some of the speeches which this discussion called forth. Lord John Russell's, Sir R. Peel's, and Mr. Sheil's stand very prominently, and contain perhaps the gist of the argument on both sides. The debate opened on the 15th, and was not brought to a close till the 22d, and during the whole time the most intense anxiety for the result pervaded the entire kingdom. From the time when notice of this motion was first given, meetings were convened in all parts of Ireland, and resolutions and addresses adopted expressive of the confidence of the people in the existing Government, and urging powerful arguments against any change; but unlike the meetings assembled on ordinary occasions, noblemen of weight and influence, of tried loyalty and attachment to the constitution, and who rarely mix themselves up in the political transactions that are going forward, were now found lending the sanction of their names, and aiding in the promotion of the common object. What value, then, are mere broad assertions to show the degenerate condition of the country, when opposed by such evidence as these manifestations afford?—but on this point we must beg to refer our readers to an article from the Examiner, in our present number, where it is shown in a masterly and convincing way that the support of such men would only be obtained in favor of a system that was essentially conservative of the best interests of the country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 25.

CONSTITUTION OF JAMAICA.

Sir R. PEEL would take that opportunity of giving notice of the course which he intended to pursue on Monday next, in the event of the government proceeding with the bill respecting the constitution of Jamaica, he felt it would be exceedingly difficult so to modify it as to fall in with his views, which were to allow the House of Assembly to meet again, and try whether they could adjust matters. His intention was to take the question on the motion that the speaker do leave the chair. The notice which he now gave was contingent upon the government proceeding with their bill; but he fully admitted the right of the government to make provisions for the present difficulties, or for meeting any future contingency.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Madonna*, (omitted last week) Mr. M'Lea.—In the *Pictou*, from Waterford, Mr. Edward Morris.—In the *Lady Turner*, from Greenock, Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Brebner.—In the *Hazard*, from Dartmouth, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Weston Hunt, Mr. James Carter, Mr. John Rendell, Mr. Soper.—In the *Messenger*, from London, Mr. Goodridge.—In the *Cartaretta*, from Hambro', Mr. Stabb.—In the *Trusty*, from Liverpool, Mr. M'Grath, (Architect).

Shipping Intelligence.



Custom-House Port of St. John's.

ENTERED.

- May 10.—Prickle, Campbell, Halifax—45 puns. molasses, 44 chests tea, and sundries.
- Lady Young Taylor, Viana—130 tons salt.
- Reliance, Bell, Halifax—35 puns. molasses, 33 boxes chocolate, 21 hds porter, and sundries.
- 11.—American brig Token, Crowl, Boston—370 bls flour, 200 bls. pork, 46 cwt tobacco, 100 bls. pitch and tar, 60 bls. apples, 200 chairs.
- 13.—Funchal, Clift, Hamburg—420 bags bread, 258 bls. flour, 600 bls pork, 745 fks butter, &c.
- 14.—Madonna, Smith, Greenock—600 coils cordage, 20 M. bricks, 50 kegs gunpowder, 20 bls. tar, 80 casks ale, 14 tierces sugar, 20 qr.-casks wine, and sundry merchandise.
- Thetis, Sealley, Hamburg—1300 bags bread, 300 bls. flour, 1100 fks butter, 1280 bls pork, 60 bls beef, and sundries.
- 15.—Mercury, Edwards, Waterford—223 tierces porter, 50 bls potatoes, and sundries.—125 passengers.
- 21.—Brig Edgecombe, Stoyles, Liverpool—20 tons coal—30 boxes soap, 15 bls raisins, and sundries.
- Brig Trusty, Morris, Liverpool—160 bxs candles, 350 boxes soap, 164 chests tea, 10 bags coffee, 50 bags pepper, 35 bls tar, 70 tons salt, &c.
- Brig Carteretta, Warren, Hamburg, 125 bls pork, 150 bls flour, 1000 bags bread, 65 bls beef, 300 fks butter, 75 bls oatmeal, 8,500 bricks.
- Schr Pearl, Hall, Halifax, 380 bls. flour, 70 chests tea, 9 M. Shingles.
- Schr Lady of the Lake, Young, Porto Rico—88 hds sugar, 84 puns. molasses, 9 puns. rum.
- Brig Hope, Symonds, Cadiz—260 tons salt, 14 boxes raisins.
- Brig Bell, Nicholson, Liverpool—180 tons salt and sundries.

LOADING.  
May 10.—Avalon, Ritchie, Greenock.—11. Waterlily, Harris, London.—Lady Young, Hogan, New York.—Dash, Huntress, Liverpool.—15. Funchal, Clift, Greenock.—Swan, Lamzed, Portugal.—16. Calypso, Petherbridge, Quebec.—Reliance, Bell, Halifax.—21. Schr Harmony, Winsor, Portugal.—Brig Margaret, Care, West Indies. Schr Beszin K. Reece, Tuzo, Jamaica.—Brig Lady Turner, George, Demerara.

CLEARED.  
May 11.—Trial, Murphy, Sydney—ballast. George Robinson, Lockyer, Brazils—200 qtls fish. American schr Attention, Plummer, Boston—22. 500 seal skins, 500 qtls. fish, 20 casks seal oil. 15.—Sir Charles, Hamilton, Phoran, Pictou—28 casks seal oil. Brig Madonna, Smith, Trinidad—2500 qtls cod fish. Brig Mercury, Edwards, Miramichi—ballast. Barque Calypso, Petherbridge, Quebec—76 galls. seal oil, 637 bls herring, 20 hds sugar. Schr Lady Young, Hogan, New York—40,000 seal skins, and sundries. Schr Reliance, Bell, Halifax—180 qtls cod fish, 3500 gallons oil, &c. Sloop Prickle, Campbell, Halifax—100 bls herring, 500 qtls cod fish. Brig Avalon, Ritchie, Greenock—32 puns. molasses, 20,000 galls. cod and seal oil, 10,000 seal skins.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Damaged GOODS! TO-MORROW

At 11 o'Clock, On Mr. O'BRIEN'S Wharf,

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

(For Account of whom it may Concern.)

The following GOODS, damaged by Sea Water on board the Brig "Bonanza," CRAGG Master on her late voyage from Liverpool towards this Port: the same having been surveyed, condemned, and recommended to be forthwith sold, for account of whom it may concern,—Viz, 24 German Steel Whip SAWS, with setters handles, and boxes complete. 2 Dozen Patent SCYTHES.

J. ROYD, Notary Public.

May 23,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 2d day of June next,

Unless previously disposed of by private contract.

A House and 15 acres of Land,

About a mile and a half from the town, And immediately North of the Gate leading to

Mr. EMERSON'S Cottage, (Virginia Water)

The property is Fee-Simple, and well worth the attention of speculators. Apply to WILLIAM ROBINSON, on the premises

May 23.

SALES BY AUCTION.

**THIS DAY**

(Thursday) At 11 o'Clock,  
ON THE WHARF OF

**Richard Langley,**  
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,  
RECENTLY IMPORTED,

- 30 Barrels prime Hamburg PORK
- 40 Bags Bread (in lots)
- 2 Hhds. very superior Hollands
- 10 Barrels Stockholm Tar
- 1 Qr.-Chest Hyson Tea
- 2 Qr.-Chests Souchong ditto
- 2 Ditto ditto Congo ditto
- 2 Ditto ditto Twankey ditto
- 1 Kitchen Range (new)
- 9 Kegs Stone Blue,
- 23 Papers Wafers
- 4 Boxes Lemons (Cadiz)
- 10 Ditto Raisins
- 1 Box Capers (12 bottles)
- 3 Bags Feathers, and
- 3 Barrels Pigs' Heads.

7/6

May 23.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

MARY WOODLEY, Plaintiff.  
vs.  
JAMES PEARL, Defendant.

In Pursuance of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* to me directed, I will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY next, the 25th inst. at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon at my Office, to satisfy the exigency of the said Writ, all the said Defendants interest in a FISHING ROOM and PREMISES at present in his occupancy, and held by him on Lease from the said Plaintiff, of which eight years are unexpired.

B. G. GARRETT,  
High Sheriff.

May 23.

**For Freight or Charter.**

To London, Liverpool or Clyde,

The fine Brig  
**SAMUEL FREEMAN**  
will carry about 100 tons Oil.

On Sale on moderate terms ex above Vessel—  
**130 Tons Salt.**

May 23.—3w. WARREN & WHEATLEY.

THE FINE NEW BRIGANTINE

**Mary Jane,**  
Burthen 120 Tons—FRANCIS TAYLOR, Master;  
ALSO,

THE BRIG  
**Lady of the Lake,**  
Burthen 130 Tons,  
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Master,

AND FOR SALE,  
THE GOOD SCHOONER  
**Sarah Isabella**

Burthen 60 Tons,  
Well found in sails and Rigging, and would make  
a most desirable Coaster.—Apply to

HUNTERS & CO.

May 16.

**WANTED TO CHARTER.**

A VESSEL of 120 or 130 Tons Burthen, to  
proceed to a port in NEW BRUNSWICK, to load with  
Lumber for this place.—Apply to

M. STEWART & Co.

May 9.

NOTICES.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until MONDAY the 17th of June, at Noon,

- For the building of a School House at Musquito.
  - For the building of a School House at Bay Roberts.
  - For the building of a School House at Brigus.
  - For the building of a School House at Harbor Main.
  - For the building of a School House at Holyrood.
  - For the building of a School House at Middle Bight.
  - For the building of a School House at Tantamarrant.
  - For the building of a School House at Western Bay.
  - For the building of a School House at Job's Cove.
  - For the building of a School House at Lower Island Cove.
- Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of
- PETER BROWN,  
Chairman of the Board of  
Education, Conception Bay.  
Harbor Grace, 22d May.

NOTICES.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until TUESDAY the 4th of June, at noon.

For making that part of the Petty Harbor Road situate between John Aylwards Eastern fence and Mrs. Foley's Western Fence.

For making and repairing that part of the Petty Harbour Road situate between the part already made by Mr. Flahavan and the Catholic Burial Ground.

For making that part of the Bay of Bulls Road situate between the Petty Harbour Road and "Sweeney's Marsh."

For making a Road from the White Hills to meet the Outer Cove Road.

For repairing part of the Road from Fresh Water new Bridge to Wigmore's Gully.

For Making part of the Logy-Bay road. N. B. Sections and Specifications may be seen at the office of

JAMES DOUGLAS,  
Chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners.

May 16.

**Government Contracts.**

THE Assistant Commissary General will receive Sealed Tenders at this Office, until One o'clock, P. M. on TUESDAY, the 28th May, 1839, from any person willing to Contract for either of the following services:

**FOR COALS.**

700 Chaldrons of the best Sydney Coals, from the mines in Cape Breton; deliverable at the Government Wharf in July, August and September next.

The Contractor will be exempted from paying the import duty.

The price Sterling per Chaldron, of 36 bushels Imperial measure, to be stated in words at length, and in figures.

The Tender to be accompanied by a letter signed by two respectable persons (subject to approval by the Senior Commissariat Officer) engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the penal sum of £300 Army Sterling, for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

**FRESH BEEF.**

Five days in the week, for one, two or three years, commencing 1st August, 1839.

The rate Sterling per pound, to be specified in words at length, and in figures.

Approved security as above, will be required; £800 Army Sterling, if the Tender be made for One year, or £1,000 if for a longer term.

The conditions of both Contracts may be seen daily. Payment, in each case, will be made monthly in the usual manner, in British Silver, or (at the option of the Senior Commissariat Officer) in Treasury Bills at 30 days' sight, at the fixed rate of a Bill of £100 for every £101 10s. due on the Contract.

COMMISSARIAT,  
Newfoundland, St. John's,  
2d April, 1839.

**TO BE LET,**

For such a Term of Years as may be agreed on from the first day of December next—

ALL those ELIGIBLE PREMISES now in the occupation of Messrs. CODNER & JENNINGS; consisting of DWELLING-HOUSE, STORES, WHARFS, &c. &c.

For particulars application may be made to Mr. WM. RICHARDS, JUN., at St. John's, or in England to Mr. S. W. PRIDEAUX, Solicitor, Dartmouth.  
May 22.

**For a Term of Years,**

THOSE Genteel and desirable Residences—

No. 1, at Sudbury Hall—

AND

No. 2, Cochrane Place—

Apply to

Hugh W. HOYLES.

May 16.—2w.

**ON BUILDING LEASES,**

ALL that Piece or Parcel of GROUND belonging to the late JOHN THOMSON Esq., extending from the Premises of Mr. JAMES MURRAY, Baker, to Apple Tree Well.—For particulars apply to

JAMES TUBRID,  
Cooper

April 18

**Just Received**

Per "THETIS" From Hamburg,  
AND FOR SALE BY

**John M. Rendell & Co.**

300 Firkins BUTTER  
50 Barrels prime Mess PORK.

2w.

ON SALE.

**Kerr, Brebner & Co.**

RESPECTFULLY intimate that they have just now received per Lady Turner, from Greenock,

A Splendid assortment of  
SILKS, PRINTS, SHAWLS,  
MOSLIN DE LAIN, CLOTHS,  
BONNETS, FANCY RIBBONS, &c. &c.

The stock being peculiarly new and fashionable, they have every confidence in soliciting an early inspection.

May 23.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

**Schr. Billow,**

94 Tons;

**Schr. Dove,**

70 Tons;

With all MATERIALS, as just returned from the Sealing Voyage.—Apply to

BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.

May 23.

**John Howley**

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Per the Brig *Trusty*, from Liverpool,  
ON CONSIGNMENT,

The following Articles, which are warranted of the primest description, and are now offered for Sale as such, Viz.—

- 5 Hhds. Pale Hollands Geneva
- 14 Cases Champagne
- 5 Ditto Old Port Wine
- 5 Ditto Gold Colour Sherry
- 5 Ditto Old Brown Ditto.

May 23.

**REMOVAL.**

**Richard O'Dwyer & Co.**

HAVE JUST OPENED

An Extensive and Fashionable Spring Supply of

MANUFACTURED GOODS,

WHICH ARE NOW READY FOR INSPECTION

AT THEIR NEW STONE BUILDINGS

Immediately East of their old Premises.

GREAT Reduction in Prices may be expected, the Goods being purchased on the most advantageous terms in the English Markets, and being carefully and personally inspected, their object being to make large Sales at a very small remunerating Profit—each article is marked at the lowest selling price and no abatement will be made on any articles.

A discount to wholesale purchasers. THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED

A CONSIGNMENT OF THE BEST  
**London Hats,**

Which will be sold at first cost and charges,  
And of former Importations,

Which will be sold very low,

Refined Sugar in Tierces  
Starch, Soap, Candles  
Bohea, Congo, Souchong, Green, and Hyson Teas  
Assorted Crates of Earthenware  
White, Black, and Green Paints

Mustard in Kegs  
Boiled and Raw Oil  
Spirits of Turpentine, &c.

May 16.

4w.

BY

**EWEN STABB,**

250 BARRELS Prime Mess Pork  
200 Firkins Butter

- 20 Barrels Pease
- 10 Ditto prime English Hams
- 60 Sacks Oats
- 20 Ditto Barley
- 600 Boxes and Half Boxes Soap
- 15 Barrels Stockholm Tar
- 10 Boxes Blue
- 5 Ditto Writing Fluid
- 1 Dozen Bank Lines
- 1 Box Splitting Knives
- 1 Banking Cable
- 1 Cod Seine, 70 fathoms long, 55 feet deep
- 1 Caplin do. 30 ditto do. 20 do. do.
- Butt Leather
- Boots and Shoes
- Black, White, Green & Lead Colour Paints
- Rad Lead.

May 16

BY

**JOHN CUSACK,**

200 Barrels Prime Mess Pork  
Per THETIS from Hamburg  
ALSO ON HAND,

- 200 Boxes Soap
- 50 Ditto Candles
- 10 Dozen English Kip
- 6 Ditto ditto Calfskins
- 5 Cwt. Ranges.

Fish taken in Payment

May 16.

On Sale,

BY  
**WILLIAM FIRTH**

- 500 Barrels Superfine Flour
- 30 Chests Souchong and Congo Tea
- 50 Barrels Russet Apples
- 20 Hhds. Fresh Porter
- 100 Dozen Bottled Ale
- 200 Boxes and Baskets Raisins and Figs
- 20 Bags Feathers
- 10 Casks Vinegar
- 20 Barrels Bacon Cuttings
- 20 Qr.-Casks White and Red Wines
- 5 Baskets Pink Champagne, 1 doz. each
- 10 Cases Lemon Syrup
- 20 Bags Ginger, Brandy and Gin
- Split Pease in Barrels and Half-Barrels
- 100 Kegs Green and Black Paints
- 50 M. Laths, 3 M. Bricks
- Spirits Turpentine, and Bright Varnish
- Window Glass,

AND

A quantity of Furniture, Consisting of—

Tables, Chairs, Chests Drawers, Sofas, Bedsteads &c. &c.  
May 16. 6t.

**HUNTERS & Co.**

Hamburg and American Pork

Butter, Flour, Bread  
Oatmeal, Peas, Barley  
American and Hamburg Beef  
Paints of all kinds  
Paint Oil, Olive Oil

- 6 M. Deck Plank
- 6 M. Hardwood do.
- 40 M. best Shingles
- Spais from 9 to 16 inches
- 20 M. Scotch and Hamburg Bricks
- 100 Barrels No. 1 Herring;

With their usual SUPPLY of  
**Manufactured GOODS,**

(OF THE NEWEST FASHIONS)

From London, Manchester, and Glasgow, now ready for inspection.

May 9.

**Just Received**

And for SALE by

**EWEN STABB,**  
200 Boxes, 200 Half ditto  
**Soap.**

Ex DASH, from Liverpool.

May 9.

**M. STEWART & Co.**

HAVE RECEIVED.

Per FOX From LONDON,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

Mould Candles  
Soap, souchong, Congo, and bohea Teas  
White Lead in Kegs, 56 and 28 lbs. each  
Black and Green paint  
Linseed Oil in Jars, 4 Gallons each  
May 9.

**Job, Brothers & Co.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Per Dash and Bonanza from Liverpool, and George Robinson, from London,

A part of their Spring Supply of  
**BRITISH MANUFACTURED**

**GOODS**

WHICH ARE NOW OPEN AND READY FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES.

N. B.—An extensive and fashionable assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, as usual.  
May 2—6w

**SAMUEL CODNER**

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And offers for Sale,

**36 CASKS (M. Cock's) ALE,** in Hhds, & Half-hhds.  
80 Boxes SOAP,  
30 Boxes Dipped CANDLES (8's and 10's)  
20 Cwt. BAR LEAD  
WHITE LEAD in 28 and 56lb Kegs  
Lead Colour and Black-PAINTS  
ALSO ON HAND,

**A new Lumber Boat.**

May 2.

BY

**Baine, Johnston, & Co.,**

Ex Brig OLINDA, from Greenock,

24 Barrels PORK

7 Tierces BEEF;

IN STORE.

60 Puncheons Scotch OATS  
30 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO  
BREAD, FLOUR  
PORK, BUTTER, MOLASSES  
PITCH, TAR, &c. &c.

April 4.



POETS' CORNER.

(From the *Novascotian*.)  
TIME.

I saw a stately castle stand  
Amidst a wide and fertile plain,  
A towering bulwark of the land,  
Against the foreign foeman's chain;  
Alike defying war's rude scathe,  
The wintry flood's o'erwhelming wrath,  
The piercing rain, the driving sleet,  
That oft against it fiercely beat.

The young, the chivalrous, the fair,  
Resided in its splendid halls,—  
The voice of revelry was there—  
And music echoed o'er its walls.  
Forth from its portals nobles went,  
On pleasure or on war intent,—  
And banners o'er it proudly free  
Waved—meet for loftiest chivalry.

I look'd again :—That place of pride  
In scattered ruins lay o'erthrown !  
I listened—save the winds that sighed,  
There was no sound,—I felt alone !  
Wild weeds and grass grew rankly o'er  
Those spots where flowers had smiled before ;  
And midst the arches mouldering there  
The tiger made his nightly lair.

Night on the world, and not a ray  
Shone o'er that wide and desert plain !  
Its olden light had passed away,  
Oh ! never to be seen again !  
The prowling tiger's sullen growl  
Responded to the boding owl,—  
The sounds of mirth—the young, the gay,  
The knight, the minstrel—where were they ?

I saw a youth—his father's pride—  
His mother's idol, hope and joy ;  
Parental kindness was his guide,  
And pleasure kissed the smiling boy.  
His sunny locks profusely flowed,  
His cheeks with health and beauty glow'd,  
His thoughts were free, his hopes were bright,  
His pulses bounding with delight.

I looked :—He had become a man  
Bowed down beneath the weight of years ;  
His days had dwindled to a span,  
In gloom, and weariness and tears.  
He stood beside a burial mound,  
And all was desolate around,—  
He seemed the last one of his race  
Without a home or resting place !

I saw in all its leafy pride,  
A young and lovely tree that grew  
Upon a lofty mountain's side ;  
Wild birds amongst its branches flew  
And sung at morn and eventide,—  
Soft winds amidst its foliage sighed,  
Like unseen spirits harping there,  
Their notes of gladness in the air.

I look'd :—That tree was leafless—all  
Its pride had withered—not a bird  
In its decay, its dreary fall.  
With songs of gladness there was heard,  
High on a solitary spray  
There sat a thing that loved decay,  
A raven—and his hollow croak  
Along the solemn silence broke.

How glorious these when witnessed last !  
But oh ! how changed !—I saw, and wept.  
The spoiler's wing had o'er them passed,  
A scathing storm had o'er them swept !  
" And what has withered that," I cried—  
" The stately towers of princely pride ;  
" The parents' joy, and nature's prime ;"  
A viewless spirit answered—" Time !"

" When from the dark and dreary void,  
Earth, light and life, and beauty sprung—  
When praise the sons of God employed,  
The morning stars together sung,  
And Heaven and Earth with music rung—  
Ere sin had been earth's bowers among,—  
Then Time began his swift career,  
His march of doom—his reign of fear !

And when he shall have withered all  
The bright and beautiful of earth,  
Then shall his scathing sceptre fall,  
Her empire cease—in beings dearth.  
When a loud voice from shore to shore  
Proclaims that " Time shall be no more !"  
His end shall come, his ages be  
Lost in thy depths, Eternity !"

COUNTY KILDARE.

GREAT MEETING TO ADDRESS THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.

HENRY GRATTAN, Esq., M. P., said that the Marquis of Normanby deserved the eternal gratitude and approbation of the people of Ireland, for he had given them his support on all occasions, he had protected them from oppression while he remained amongst them as their chief governor, and was still endeavouring to render them all the assistance in his power ; he, consequently, deserved the heartfelt thanks and lasting gratitude of the people of Ireland (cheers). It was a great day for the men of Kildare, for they beheld in the chair, presiding over this meeting, the grandson of one of Ireland's brightest ornaments (hear). Let him re-

peat his name—it was Walter Hussey Burgh (cheers)—the grandson of the man who was offered office, place, and pension if he would vote against the liberties of his country, but he refused—he voted with his (Mr. Grattan's) father, and lost both place and pension. That was the penalty which that honest Irishman was forced to pay for loving his country better than the bribes held out to him by her deadly foes (cheers). The hon. gentleman here took occasion to dwell upon the services rendered by the Marquis of Normanby to Ireland, and observed that he did not apprehend at all the probability of a change of government ; he thought of all questions and of all proceedings, the ministry were perfectly triumphant in the policy they had pursued towards Ireland. He commented severely on the conduct of those Irish noblemen who had been prominent in assailing Lord Normanby in the House of Lords ; he stated that he was present in the gallery at the time, and having asked an Englishman near him what was the cause of so much excitement among the peers, the reply he got was as follows :—" Oh, 'tis only four of your Irish cabin curs attacking one of our English bull-dogs." Such was the opinion generally entertained of the conduct pursued by the Irish peers. It was worse even than the English Tories, who had taken away everything they could lay their hands on in Ireland. They had destroyed the linen trade, the woollen trade, the glass trade, and, only because they could not avoid it, they had left the land manufactory with them—for it was his firm feeling if they could get the ground away it would long since have been removed over to Manchester (laughter). There was nothing too bad for them. They were going to deprive them also, if they could, of their corn market—for, rather than buy corn from the Irish, they were resolved to purchase it from the Poles (hear, and laughter). Mr. Grattan concluded a long and eloquent speech by stating his intention to move, when the Sheriff vacated the chair, an address to the Queen, praying of her not to change her present ministers. The following is the address moved by the hon. gentleman :

" We, your Majesty's loyal and attached subjects, approach your Majesty with the expressions of our regret at the late proceedings of the House of Lords regarding Ireland, not less invasive of your Majesty's royal prerogative, than of our sacred rights. More so when we refer to the declarations made by several of those individuals out of doors, and by their speeches and votes within. When we bear in mind the obnoxious and insulting epithets they apply to your Majesty's Irish subjects, we cannot remain silent, or disguise from your Majesty the impression made upon us by such conduct. When we find so large a body of British peers, aided by those Irish who have always opposed our liberties, and supported by some individuals who have turned recreant to their former principles, we are impressed with the opinion that they have, in effect, declared war against the great body of the people of Ireland—they affect to despise them because they are Irishmen, and they hate them because they are Catholics.

" We would, however, pass by their calumnies with indifference, were it not that they seek to bring their sentiments into operation, and influence your Majesty's councils. At this crisis it is our duty and our desire to apply to the fountain of justice and of mercy, and where better can it be than when the throne is filled by one whose virtuous heart abounds with tenderness and affection.

" It is to you, Madam, to your benevolent and liberal declaration on your accession to the throne, that we appeal—we trust that the principles there so nobly expressed will not only prevail in your Majesty's bosom, but influence your royal councils, and we cannot but apprehend danger from the intrigues of the persons who have long been enemies to our civil and religious liberties : for allow us to assure your Majesty of what little avail are laws in favour of a people, when they are to be administered by those who are their inveterate enemies.

" We deeply regret, for the character of our country, that excesses have been committed in some counties ; but, we submit that these may be easily traced to the state of society, which, for a long series of years, has been greatly misgoverned by the Tory party—the people were long deprived of liberty and trade—they had few gentry to look up to, and no manufactures to employ them—the great landed proprietors are to a considerable extent absentees, and the peasantry are, in consequence, deprived of the benefit of their habits, morals, and example ; they are consequently left to the only manufacture they possess—that of the land. By the cultivation of this they alone exist—deprived of it they perish. The unfortunate differences of religion have embittered the hostility entertained by some of the upper classes towards the lower, and some of the lords so loud in their speeches in parliament, are those who have at various times countenanced religious crusades against the people—at one time under the guise of a new reformation, at another, of Brunswick societies, Orange societies, Protestant colonisations. In some cases Catholics have been expelled from their lands to make room for Protestant tenants, and a dread of such injudicious proceedings has seized the minds of the lower orders. They imagine that the landlord clings solely to his right and forgets his duty. They cling, therefore, to the land as their only resource, and resort to dreadful acts of punishment as their only protection. These circumstances appear to us to account for the excesses of late committed, and which we deplore most deeply. But this is the result of Tory misrule and Tory principles. We are, however, convinced that if the absentees were to return to their

country, and reside on their estates, as in old times they were ordered to do by your Majesty's predecessors—if a benevolent disposition was manifested towards the lower classes, and a spirit of Christianity without reference to any particular creed—if employment (a sure preventive of crime) was given to the peasantry—your Majesty would speedily see peace and concord, order and industry, reigning throughout this fertile land. We trust, therefore, that the Liberal principles, which, for the few years of late, have directed the affairs of this island, may not be changed. We deprecate the tyrannous spirit of ascendancy not less than the mischievous results of lawless outrage. We promise, by every means in our power, to oppose and defeat both, and as we are ready to sacrifice our lives in defence of your throne, so are we willing to spend our days in adding to the honor, prosperity, and the happiness of our native country."

The Rev. Mr. HOARE, rector of Clane, said, that as a Protestant clergyman not long resident in the county, he begged leave to make one or two observations. He had been brought to the county unsolicited by Lord Normanby ; but it was not owing to that circumstance he had thought it right to present himself to their notice, for he was one of those who agreed in opinion with people who considered it unfit for a minister of religion to mingle in politics ; but when he found Protestant clergymen had appeared at public meetings and made violent speeches, using bitter invectives against Lord Normanby, he thought it might be forgiven him if he came forward as a Christian minister to approve of measures of conciliation, charity, and benevolence (loud cheers). Lord Normanby had been assailed on three points. He has been accused of abusing the prerogative of mercy. If there were an abuse, at least he erred on virtue's side ; but it is denied : and the judges were consulted on the expediency of extending clemency to the prisoners. What is this prerogative of mercy ? We have been told by men who have from time to time written on the constitution of the country, that mercy is the brightest jewel in the crown—but this old notion which we were in the habit of deferring to has been now called in question by the *par excellence* Conservative noblemen, and by them invested in the committee of the House of Lords. Another charge is, that Mr. Drummond's letter contains the admonition that property has its duties as well as its rights—because it stated that which has not been denied—because it declared that property entails on its possessors duties and responsibilities as well as privileges and power—(hear, and cheers)—and because it endeavoured to make the possessors sensible of what they should in conscience perform, Lord Normanby is assailed ; he (Mr. Hoare) thought that the principal fault which was attributable to the Marquis of Normanby's government in the eyes of the Tories was that he ruled the people in the spirit of impartiality which the Catholic emancipation bill contemplated, and in his mind the real question to be decided on the 15th April would be, whether that act was to remain a dead letter, or that it should be honestly and fairly worked out (hear, hear). Mr. Hoare then stated that he had heard much about disturbance in the country, and the insecurity of life, under which Protestant clergymen laboured. He did not know of it ; he had gone to the remote part of Kerry, to take possession of a living ; he had travelled alone, and at dark, and had met with no impediment or obstruction ; he had found the same order and peace pervade the neighbourhood of a friend, a brother clergyman of his in Kerry, where he called on his journey ; he saw in winter time, at nine o'clock at night, the gate and hall door open, and his friend had informed him he never thought of closing them. In his own house in Kildare, the door lay open so late as eleven o'clock without the slightest apprehension on his part. People said the lives of clergymen would not be insured, or only at a high rate. He (Mr. H.) was insured at three offices at the ordinary premium. His appearance that day might be called a compromise of principle, but he denied it. The religion which he professed, and the Gospel, as with the help of God he read it, taught him to live in charity and good will with all his neighbours ; and he thought the way to teach the truth was not to vilify the ministers of the people who differ in creed from him (cheers). He knew he would meet obloquy and scorn for the part he has taken, but he had endured it before, and while he had the approval of his conscience, he could afford to submit to unmerited censure. The rev. gentlemen sat down loudly cheered.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Since the foundation stone of the river wall for the new houses of parliament was laid (early in March), and upon which the wings of the main front will stand, the works in that part have made considerable progress. Nearly the whole length of the wall is founded. At the north end, nearest Westminster bridge, several heights of finely wrought Scotch granite stone have been laid. The other end appears to have been delayed owing to an additional depth being taken out for the removal of decayed wood, shells, and soft ground, which was afterwards filled in with concrete. The wall is apparently of great strength. A material called pozalano is imported from Italy to strengthen the mortar. The works are done within a cofferdam, which is nearly 400 yards in length, and has so effectually resisted the highest tides that the workmen seem quite unconscious of any danger, although the foundation of the wall is many feet below the bed of the river.

THE WHALE FISHERY.—On Friday afternoon last one of the boats belonging to the Grenville Bay whaling vessel was manned under the direction of Captain Taylor, and rowed to the Narrows, at the mouth of the Tyne, to make experiments with some guns which have been constructed by Mr. W. Greener, of Newcastle, for the purpose of harpooning whales. The difficulty that has of late years attended the Davis Straits fishing has induced the proprietors of the vessels in that trade belonging to Newcastle to fit each vessel with one or more guns for projecting the harpoon, and securing the fish at a distance which it would be entirely impossible to accomplish by muscular exertion. The result of the experiments on Friday was such as to put beyond doubt the practicability and utility of the plan, as the harpoon of upwards of 12lbs. weight can be projected with certainty a distance of 40 yards, having a 3/4-inch rope attached ; consequently a fish may thus be secured when it would be impossible to strike it with the hand, or, in case of a race between the boats of different ships, the gun boats would stand by far the best chance to secure the prize, by reason of their being able to project the harpoon to a much greater distance.—*Durham Advertiser*.

THE BEAUTIES OF WAR.—We take the following account of the storming of Constantine from the *United Service Journal*. "What a pretty pastime war is!"—The ravines at the foot of the rock were filled with the bodies of those who rolled from above ; heaps were seen of the dead, the dying, and the wounded, and the mutilated. Men, women, and children lay in masses, perishing miserably and in agonies ; for all others were too busy to assist them. The right of men who have been killed fighting, is one which does not inspire any sensibilities, for it is nothing more than you are prepared to see ; but when women and children are included among the killed, such is not the case ; and few can gaze upon them in this state unmoved. In the town I was witness to a little scene which considerably affected me. Entering a house whose passage was paved with the numerous bodies of the valiant defenders, we found a door which was locked ; the soldiers burst it open, and found that it had been still further secured by the inmates with boxes and trunks placed against it. A woman had locked herself in with two children, one of them at the breast. She thought herself secure ; but we found them all three killed, a shell having entered by the ceiling and burst in the room. The mother and the little boy appeared to have been, when struck, at different extremities of the room. We found them in the centre, embracing each other with the grasp of death, and the train of blood showed that they had dragged themselves there from opposite corners. The floor was strewn with toys and playthings, many dabbled in blood.

POLISH LIBRARY AT PARIS.—The Polish refugees have had a meeting for the inauguration of a Polish public library, which is forming in the Rue Duphot, No. 10, under the auspices of Prince Czartoryski. Count Lasteyrie, Count de Porgo, M. Daniel de St. Antoine, Mr. Harrison Black, and many other strangers, were present at this meeting. M. J. N. Niemcewicz, a senator and one of the most distinguished writers of the age, presided. At the commencement of his speech the Vice-President, in the first place, expressed his gratitude to the Government and the French nation, by whose hospitality and generosity the refugees had been permitted to engage themselves in so noble a work under favourable circumstances. "I hope," said he, "that this abode of peace and science will form the nucleus of a grand library, which will one day replace all those of which Russia has despoiled Poland. The immense Imperial Library at St. Petersburg is entirely composed of the spoils of Poland ; for in the year 1704 Peter I. took from the town of Mittau 2,500 volumes ; this was the first nucleus of that library. In 1772 Catherine II seized the collection of Prince Radzivil at Nieswicz, composed of 17,000 volumes. In 1795 the public library of Zaluski, computed by the Russians themselves at 250,000 volumes and 11,000 manuscripts, was carried from Warsaw to St. Petersburg. Lastly, in 1831 the final struggle for independence afforded an opportunity for further spoliation. The University of Warsaw lost 200,000, the Philomatic Society 20,000, the Library of the Council of State 35,000, and that of Prince Czartoryski, at Pulawy, 15,000. If we add to these the libraries of all suppressed monasteries, we shall have, without exaggeration, a total of 700,000 volumes, by which Russia has been enriched at the expense of Poland." In conclusion, the Hon. Vice-President mentioned a fact but little known, and which ought to be remembered—namely, that the library of Zaluski, which before its seizure possessed 400,000 volumes, was founded in France under the same circumstances as that which they were now forming. The Abbé Zaluski, the companion of the unfortunate Stanislaus, King of Poland, Duke of Lorraine and Bar, profited by the hospitality that he at that time obtained in France by forming the nucleus of that immense library, which he afterwards gave to his country. The last words of the Vice President were addressed to France and her Government, whose benevolent protection would not be wanting to this new establishment.—*Times*.

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