



PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency HENRY PRESCOTT, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order (L.S.) of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the second and third years of his present Majesty's Reign, it is declared and enacted that a certain other Act made and passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intitled "An Act for the better administration of Justice in Newfoundland, and for other purposes," shall be continued in force until the same shall be repealed, altered or amended by any Act or Acts which may for that purpose be made by his Majesty with the advice and consent of any House or Houses of General Assembly, which his Majesty may at any time see fit to convoke within the said Colony of Newfoundland; and in and by which Act so continued as aforesaid, it is enacted, "that Courts of General and Quarter Sessions should be holden at Newfoundland and its Dependencies, at such times and places as the Governor or Acting Governor of Newfoundland shall by his Proclamation appoint;"

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the power and authority to me given by the said Act of Parliament, and in fulfilment of the requisitions and provisions of the same, I do by this my Proclamation, direct and appoint that Courts of General and Quarter Sessions of Justices of the Peace, to be held by no less than two in number of such Justices, for the Central, Northern and Southern Districts respectively of the said Island of Newfoundland, shall be holden in St. John's; in Harbour Grace; in Carbonear; in Brigus; in Port-De-Grave; in Trinity; in Bonavista; in Greenspond; in Twillingate; in Ferryland; in Trepansey; in Saint Mary's; in Placentia; in Burin; in Grand Bank; and in Harbour Britain; and in all such other places within the said Island and its Dependencies, where the like Courts have hitherto been customarily holden in the Court Houses or other usual and convenient places within the said settlements respectively, at such time and times during the continuance of this present year, as the said Courts have heretofore been customarily holden, and as the said Justices of the Peace within the said several districts respectively shall find most convenient for the purposes of Justice, and shall determine and appoint:

And I do also empower, authorize and direct the Justices of the Peace of the said General and Quarter Sessions, in all and each of the said Districts respectively, from day to day, or for any number of days, to adjourn the said Courts, or any of them respectively; and to meet, re-assemble, and sit again in the execution and discharge of the duties of the said respective Courts, when and so often as by the said Justices of the said Courts respectively may be deemed necessary or expedient for the due and proper fulfilment and discharge of the duties of the said Courts respectively.

And of these presents all Justices of the Peace, the Sheriff and his Deputies, all Bailiffs, Constables, Keepers of Gaols, and other Officers in the execution of their Offices about the Premises, and all and singular other persons, whom these presents do, shall or may concern, are desired and hereby required and commanded to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the Government House at Saint John's, in the aforesaid Island the Second day of January, 1837, in the Seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAS. CROWDY,
SECRETARY.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Nov. 18.

THE METROPOLITAN CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY

Lord Roden absented himself from the meeting held on Wednesday from unavoidable necessity: several other distinguished individuals gave in their adhesion although also unable to attend. This, it will be seen, is by no means an old society. It may be said, indeed, to have held the first meeting this week; already numbers are pouring in fast. Mr O'Connell thought he had gained greatly by declaring that the present society were unaided by the Nobility and Gentry—the leading Protestants of this country. He stated that it was exceedingly gratifying to him, and he congratulated the country accordingly to see so many of the Protestant gentry of ancient family and fortune, forgetting those feuds that formerly prevailed, and ceasing to offer insult to the rest of the country, they kept away from the Conservative (he added) meeting, and "by the influence of their silence condemned that paltry meeting;" false, deceitful, and presuming as this Hon. Gentleman's assertions regarding the new society are. His remarks would permit no notice were it not necessary to set the fact of the mere infancy of this defensive establishment justly before the friends of Conservatism in England. Mr O'Connell holds meetings evidently for the purpose of destroying the Church and working a separation between England and Ireland; his proceedings, forsooth, are "innocent," but it is an insult to the country if Protestants form a rallying point to guard against the insidious designs of that common foe. Mr R Plunkett took the house in Dawson-street, Mr O'Connell took the rooms in Burg-quay; Mr Plunkett's meeting commenced before 2,000 people, reckoning on its commencement 500 subscribers; Mr O'Connell's first efforts were made before 15 people; he was dismissed twice for want of a quorum of 21. Before the new society shall have been one month in existence the augmentation to its present great respectability and numbers will be such as shall drive the Hon. Member for Kilkenny on a new course of any sketching and mere invention.

Nov. 23.

IRISH CONSERVATIVE TRADESMEN

Have to-day published an address to the Protestant tradesmen and mechanics of the city of Dublin, on the necessity of forming a Metropolitan Trades' Conservative Society; for they saw agitation had driven them to take that step. "For Popery had dropped its hideous mask. Let us undeceive our Whig rulers.—let us tell them that there is the Protestant people of Ireland who also demand justice—let the voices of ten thousand times ten thousand loyal Conservatives (who form the intellectual and wealthy portion of Ireland) ring aloud through the land that Protestant rights and privileges must be held sacred—let our case be brought before Parliament, and even at the foot of the Throne let us implore protection and peace for our unhappy country. We are sick of accursed agitation, and let us manfully declare against its contaminating and withering influence. Let us apply to the proper quarters to put it down. My brethren, at our first meeting we had 50 staunch Conservative tradesmen present, who have resolved on the immediate formation of a Trades' Conservative Society for the city of Dublin.—All the requisite preliminaries are being carried into operation for the complete embodying of the loyal Conservative Tradesmen of Dublin into a grand body. The leading

principles to be—first, the strengthening and extending of the Protestant franchise; secondly, to open a correspondence with our brethren of England and Scotland occasionally, throw up and counteract the wily and underhand machinations of the enemy—to lay our grievances properly before Parliament by petition, and thoroughly to establish a Conservative reading-room for the purpose of giving our brethren the advantage of seeing the principal Conservative Journals, with the periodicals of both countries; for the purpose of establishing a centre of action and co-operation; and when all shall be complete, we will take the field of legal and constitutional action, self-defence. All our brethren shall receive notice when our prospectus and rules are perfected. We will then rally round what remains of the Constitution of 1688. Our object shall be the restoration of peace to our country, while we hold out the right hand of good fellowship to the honest, peaceable, and industrious Roman Catholic tradesmen."

DON MIGUEL.—The *Gazette des Tribunaux* gives the following, of the 12th inst., from Digne, in the Bases Alpes:—"A vague rumour was abroad yesterday afternoon, that Don Miguel, accompanied by a General, an Aide-de-Camp, and a servant, had been arrested at Entrevaux by Custom House Officers. The same news was in fact received at the Prefecture, and gendarmes were stationed on the road by which the prisoners were expected to pass. In confirmation of this strange news, it was asserted that, for some time, the Prince has been watched at Rome by the French police, and that a minute description of his person had been sent to the Prefect and all the posts on the frontier. In fine, about five in the afternoon, the arrival of the prisoners was announced. A crowd collected before the Prefecture, where the Prefect was waiting with a Guard and an interpreter. They underwent an examination, which lasted three-quarters of an hour. According to what has transpired, their persons do not correspond with their descriptions in their passports.—They call themselves Spaniards; one assumes the rank of General, another that of Captain, a third Aide-de-Camp, and the fourth states himself to be only a servant.—Persons who saw them taken to prison have no doubt of their being partisan chiefs; and that if Don Miguel is not amongst them, they are at least attached to them. They had been misled by their guide in the mountains. When taken they were mounted on horses, and their portmanteaus were very heavy. On their journey they paid very liberally in pieces of gold. They have a calm, dignified, and noble mien, and are said to command all around them. A gendarme has this moment been sent off to Marseilles with an account of their capture."

The *Presse* has the following:—"If we may give credit to the recitals of persons at the source of authentic information, the death of Charles X. was not only pious, but showed a degree of political conversion which may modify the prejudices of his contemporaries against him, and obtain pardon for the faults he has so severely expiated.—The old King is said to have addressed to his family, and particularly to his grandson the Duke of Bordeaux, the wisest counsels, enjoining the latter never to bear arms against France, nor wage a civil war in his native country; and it is even added that he made the young Prince take a solemn oath to this effect in his presence. It was affirmed last night in certain legitimist circles, that M. Chateaubriand has been appointed governor of the Duke of Bordeaux, with a salary of 100,000f per annum.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated the 10th instant:—"The general topic of the day is the death of Charles X. It appears that a slight cold had carried off the King who was worn out by age and misfortune.—It is indeed reported that his death was attended by symptoms of cholera, occasioned by having, contrary to advice, eaten a quantity of melon. He is generally regretted.—By order of the Emperor, the Court will go

into mourning to-morrow for twenty days.—The theatres will be closed, and their Imperial Majesties will go in State to the Church of the Palace, where a solemn funeral service will be performed. The day after to-morrow another similar service will take place in the chapel of the Court Charles X. was uncle to the reigning Empress. It is believed that the body of the deceased King will be conveyed to Naples and deposited in the Royal tomb. The Emperor has ordered the present which, according to ancient custom, was offered to him by the States of Bohemia, on the occasion of his coronation to be appropriated to works of charity, and several sums have been already thus applied."

Almost all the members of the Buonaparte family, says the *Presse*, are preparing to leave Europe, and remove to the United States of America, in consequence of the advice of certain Sovereigns who had constantly given them marks of their good will and of the greater part of their old friends in France. They have themselves left their remaining in countries where a degree of political agitation is constantly afloat will expose them to inconveniences and suspicion, however prudent they may be; and late events have convinced them that their tranquility depends upon their withdrawing. Orders have been given for the sale of all the immense estates they possess in Italy; and in a few months there will not be left in Europe any one of the family of Buonaparte except two females, whose state of health disables them from bearing the fatigues of the voyage to America.

Sir James Hawkins Whithed, Bart., G. C.B., who stands at the head of the list of Admirals, has liberally subscribed £50 in aid of the building fund of the Royal Naval School. The object of this institution is to board and give a sound general education to the sons of naval and marine officers, of not lower than ward-room rank, at the least possible expense, consistent with the further object of bestowing the same advantages gratuitously, or on a very small annual payment, to a limited number in necessitous circumstances, giving a preference to the orphans of those officers who had fallen in their country's service.

THE WILL OF CHARLES DAY, Esq.—We understand that this benevolent individual has bequeathed the sum of £100,000 for the purpose of establishing a charity, to be called "The Poor Blind Man's Friend," in interest of which, after allowing for the salary of a clerk and other expenses, is to be applied, under the sole direction of the executors, to the granting of annuities of from £10 to £20 each, to poor blind men and women. It is to be regretted that, from proceedings now pending in the Prerogative Court, some delay will occur in carrying the testator's benevolent intentions into effect.—The names of the executors and trustees stand thus in the will:—William Underwood, of Vere-street, woollen draper; William Croft, of Gower-street, Esq.; Pinder Simpson, of Old Burlington-street, gentleman.

The Earl of Dunmore died at Dunmore Park, Stirlingshire, on the 11th inst. His Lordship was an English Baron as well as a Scottish Earl. He was born in April, 1762, and married in August, 1803, Lady Susan Hamilton, third daughter of Archibald, ninth Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, by whom he has three sons, his eldest, late Viscount Fincaisle, is now in his 33d year, and was formerly an officer in the 90th Foot.—The late Earl's sister, Lady Augusta de Auckland Murray, was married at Rome in 1793, and in London the same year, to His Royal Highness Duke of Success, but the marriage was declared null by the Prerogative Court in August, 1794. The Duke of Sussex and his nephew, the present Earl Dunmore, are each at the head of the Masonic body of England and Scotland.

The Earl of Pembroke has arrived at Paris, where his Lordship keeps a large establishment.