



Notices

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 in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c. &c.

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 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.—Terms as usual.

April 10.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND 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 to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after one adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the Cove, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning and the Cove at 12 o'clock, on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS.
After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St. John's and Harbour Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet, being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.

Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
Servants & Children 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double Do. 1s.
And Packages in proportion.

All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE.
PERCHARD & ROAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S.

Harbour Grace, May 4 1835.

UNSTAMPED PAPERS.

Mr Robinson hoped that the government would take steps to put an end to the gross violation of the law which was every day committed in the metropolis. He was not about to give any opinion respecting the propriety of taxes on newspapers. He had always given his support to the repeal of these and all other taxes that obstructed the progress and dissemination of knowledge; but while the law was in existence, he must say that he hoped those great offenders—for he knew there were very great ones implicated—would not be allowed by the attorney-general and the government to violate the law—(hear.) He begged to ask the hon. and learned attorney-general (as we understood him) if any steps had been taken on the subject, and if he intended to enforce the law.

The Attorney-General.—With regard to the tax itself that belonged to the department of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but with regard to the enforcing of the law, he had taken steps, and would continue to do so while the law existed, to see that it should be obeyed. He was determined whilst this tax was imposed it should be paid; and if parties attempted to evade it the law would be enforced against them.—He considered it would be a most crying injustice if the man who disobeyed the law should be allowed to undersell the honest man who obeyed the law, and this because he did obey the law—(hear.)—And in reference to the observations of the hon. member with respect to great offenders, he would only add, that if the hon. member for Worcester could point him out any men who were violating the law, be they high or low, he (the attorney-general) most certainly would put the law in force against them.—Saunders's Daily Advertiser, July 27.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 21.

IRISH CHURCH REFORM BILL.

(From Sir Robert Peel's Speech.)

I have attempted to press this case on the paramount indefeasible claims which the Established Church has to the attention and consideration of the parliament of the United Kingdom. One of the three courses you must take. You may assert that the rights of the Established Church to these funds, and promise that its claims shall be first regarded, and that till you are satisfied it has superfluous revenues you will do nothing that will lead to the entertainment of expectations which cannot be realized. You may take another—certainly a most unwise and most improvident course, but one which would still be manly and clear. You may say the Roman Catholic shall be the established religion in Ireland. We are no longer able to struggle against the steady current of the popular party, and therefore we will go the whole length, and establish the Roman Catholic religion at the expense of the Protestant. That is intelligible. This is a course at least consistent with the steps you propose to take. There is another course—the course which I think you are about to take, and which is intermediate between the two. It is neither to recognize the principle of the Catholic religion nor to assert the permanent claims and rights of the Protestant religion. It is to sow the seeds of a slow and destructive poison, which will after much expensive litigation—after much harassing discord, and at the expense of continual bloodshed—lead to the ultimate extinction of Protestantism in Ireland. (The right hon. baronet then sat down amidst enthusiastic cheers, which continued for a few minutes.)

Mr FORRESTER rose to order. He said he could no longer endure the interruption that he experienced from a member behind him, the hon. member for Youghal. The interruption of the debate he conceived to be highly indecent—(hear, hear, with violent interruption)—and it was not, he must say, the first instance he had witnessed of similar indecent interruption by the hon.

member. [Here the tumult and noise rendered it impossible for any member to be heard, through several attempts at the same time. Mr John O'Connell the member for Youghal, was seen to come from the rear to a seat in front below the ministerial bench.]

The SPEAKER observed that it was not possible the hon. member alluded to should not see the very great inconvenience that always resulted from attempts at interruption like that complained of (hear.) It was the fact that many members who had addressed the house upon different subjects, of late complained, and strongly complained, of the increasing tendency to interruption within those walls—(loud and vehement cheering from all parts of the house.) A reiteration of that interruption, or its frequent occurrence, must be as discreditable to the parties who caused it, as it was undoubtedly prejudicial in the public opinion to the character and dignity of that assembly (loud cheering for a considerable length of time.) He trusted that after that admonition, the house and every member of it, would see the propriety of allowing the debate to be continued without those interruptions or breaches of propriety which he was much concerned to say, he had of late but too often witnessed. [This address to the house was vehemently cheered for some time.]

Mr J. O'CONNELL apologised for the manner in which, perhaps, he might convey his sentiments on this occasion. He had been in that house since 1833, and he had opportunities of witnessing interruptions made by the hon. member who now attacked him. He would now say, since the hon. member had brought against him a charge of being more than any other member distinguished by making a noise in this instance that in saying so, he said that which was not the fact (loud cheering from his friends.)

An Hon. Member (with great warmth)—I rise, Sir—I have never trespassed on the attention of the House before (laughter and cries of order.)

The SPEAKER again interposed but his observations were inaudible. The house continued in a state of the utmost confusion, several members endeavouring in vain to obtain a hearing.—At length the voice of

Mr M. FITZSIMON prevailed—I rise (said the hon. member)—to move that the further consideration of the subject of debate be adjourned till to-morrow (cries of go on.)—I do so—(here the hon. gentleman's voice was drowned by the various cries of the house.)

Mr J. O'Connell rose and walked out of the house.

Sir R. INGLIS endeavoured to proceed, but his voice was lost in the tumult.

After the lapse of some time, The SPEAKER again rose to order. He observed that the course of observation which was pursued was such as would most likely lead to results which it was the duty of the chair and the house to prevent (hear, hear.) The hon. member below the bar had charged the hon. member on the floor with conduct which he described as indecent and unbecoming, whilst the hon. member for Youghal had retorted by stating that what that hon. member had said, in so charging him with being forward in disturbance, was not the fact. These were strong expressions and it did not become the house to suffer them to pass without calling upon those hon. members to retract those offensive and personal observations (loud cheers.)

Mr FORESTER said that he did not in the least intend to hurt the feeling of the hon. member for Youghal, or to say anything offensive (hear.) He should therefore withdraw the expression he had made use of (hear, hear, and cries of Mr John O'Connell Mr John O'Connell. He is gone, he is gone.)

Mr John O'Connell soon afterwards afterwards entered the house accompanied by Mr Morgan, who went out for him, and took the seat he last vacated.

The SPEAKER then called upon Mr John O'Connell and explained to him that Mr Forester had withdrawn the offensive expression.

Mr J. O'CONNELL said that after the explanation which had been given, he had no hesitation in saying he regretted having made use of the expression he had made use of.

Mr HUME moved the further adjournment of the debate till next day.

The motion was agreed to.

The orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

JULY 22.

Mr JACKSON said that there was another observation made by the hon. member for Tipperary which surprised him not a little. He compared the claim put forward by the Catholics in 1829 with that now put forward. He said that the same principle was at stake, and the same struggle to be made then as now. Now what was the fact? There were many gentlemen from Ireland, and among others the hon. gentleman himself examined before the committee of the House of lords upon the subject of Catholic Emancipation; and they all declared that neither the abolition of tithes, the repeal of the Union, nor any of the other popular cries, would be mentioned if that measure were allowed to pass.—(Hear hear.) Now he would ask if that had turned out to be the case? He would ask if every succeeding concession was not made a platform from which higher concessions were demanded; and although every demand was said to be final, was it not a fact that no sooner were they conceded there was just a cry for more as there was before it was granted?—(Hear hear.) He thought that those who brought this motion forward could not know the history of Ireland.—(Oh, oh, and cries of hear hear.) Nothing short of whether the Roman Catholic or the Protestant Religion should exist in Ireland as the established religion was at issue. He was satisfied from what he had seen and heard, notwithstanding all that had been said about this being a final measure, that the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, the clergy and laymen, would be satisfied with nothing short of demolition of the Established Church. He by no means said that this conduct on their part was unnatural or blameable, but he would ask this house—he would ask this British house of Commons, was it prepared to demolish the established religion? He could not believe it. One of the express conditions of the act of Union was, that the established religion should be preserved in Ireland. He would ask them whether in the teeth of an Article of the Union, they were prepared to demolish the established Church? Let them demolish the Established Church in that country, and they will certainly establish the Roman Catholic religion. He would call the attention of the house to the manner in which the Protestant had ever conducted themselves in Ireland. Had they not been the indissoluble friends of England? Had they not in the hour of difficulty and danger, when there were threats of invasion, or in times of insurrection stepped forward to maintain the interest of England. If they had, did it become this country now to desert them? Did it become this country to admit a principle which must prove their destruction, and for what purpose? Why merely to raise a miserable and insufficient fund for the purpose of education.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JULY 30.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BILL.

It was moved that council be called in. Sir Charles Wetherell and Mr Knight then made their appearance at the bar.

His honour the VICE-CHANCELLOR who was presiding as Deputy Speaker, inquired, for whom do you appear Sir Charles Wetherell?

Sir C. Wetherell then bowed to their lordships, and appearing as if in doubt, answered *pro populo*. (A laugh.) He might say that he appeared for Doncaster, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Leicester; Oxford was his friend. (A laugh.) Coventry associated with him, he was linked with Exeter, at Bristol he was at home. (Laughter.) Bolton knew him well, and Lancaster owned him as one of her two roses. (Renewed