



# Newfoundlander.

No. 53.

THURSDAY, July 24, 1828.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

**Robinson and Brooking**

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED,  
AND HAVE ON HAND,  
Of former Importations,

The undermentioned

**GOODS,**

Which they offer for Sale on moderate terms,  
VIZ.

**BREAD**—fine and common,  
Flour—superfine States and Hamburg,  
Irish Butter,  
Rum, Molasses, Coffee,  
Sugar—in hogsheads, tierces, and barrels,  
Rice,  
Pepper in bags,  
Sago, Hams,  
Olive Oil,  
Leaf Sugar, by the hogshead or cwt.  
Raisins,  
Lemons in boxes,  
Walnuts, Almonds,  
Hyson, Souchong, Twankey, Tea,  
Congo, Bohea, and Caper  
**INDIA PIECE GOODS**—consisting of Nankens,  
Crape Dresses, and Gown Pieces, Crape Shawls  
and Scarfs, of a variety of colours; Bandannoes,  
Long Cloths,  
Irish Linens, and unbleached ditto, at low prices,  
Printed Cottons,  
Bombasins and Bombasets,  
Calicoes, Dowls,  
Shirting, Check,  
Superfine and fine Narrow and Broad Cloths, at very  
reduced prices,  
A large assortment of Slaps, of every description,  
Blankets of all sizes, Blanketing, Flannels, Serges,  
and other Woollen piece Goods,  
London and Liverpool Mould and Dip'd Candles,  
London and Liverpool Soap,  
Playing Cards,  
White Lead, in 50lb. and 28lb. kegs,  
Stockholm Tar, Pitch,  
Lined Oil, Spirits of Turpentine,  
Tinware, assorted,  
Sole Leather,  
Dressed Seal Skins,  
Fishing and Deck Boots, and other Leatherwares,  
Gunpowder,  
BB and LG Shot,  
Lead in bars,  
Rosin, Red and Yellow Ochre,  
Oakum,  
Superior Cognac Brandy, in hogsheads and pipes,  
Fine Holland's Geneva,  
Red Sicilian Wine,  
Port Wine, of the first quality, in hogsheads, quarter-  
casks; 3, 2, and 1-Aimule casks, and in cases of  
1, 2, and 3 dozen each,  
Madira Wine, in quarter-casks,  
Fishing Tackle, consisting of Cod Lines, 60 feet  
deep, 50 fathoms long; 50 ditto ditto, 70 ditto  
ditto; 48 ditto ditto, 100 ditto ditto; 50 ditto dit-  
to, 50 ditto ditto,  
Cod Bags, 15 a 20 qts. each,  
Caplin Seines, 26 feet deep, 40 fathoms long; 22  
ditto ditto, 30 ditto ditto,  
Mackerel, Herring, and Cast Nets,  
Salmon Nets,  
Lines and Twines of every description,  
A large assortment of new and twice-laid Cordage,  
Bridport, double and single number, and Tarpaulin  
Canvass,  
An assortment of Chain Cables, adapted for Schoo-  
ners, of from 20 to 70 tons Register, with appar-  
atus complete,  
Rod, Bar, and Bolt Iron, of all sizes,  
and Axes,  
of all sizes,  
Cabinets for Schooners,  
A large assortment of Anchors, from 28lb. to 6 cwt.  
each,  
Window Glass, in crates,  
Ditto in boxes, 7 x 9, 8 x 10, 11 x 9, 10 x  
12, and 12 x 14,  
Glaziers' Diamonds,  
Spy Glasses, &c. &c. &c.

On Sale.

**Brown, Hoyles & Co.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,  
And offer for Sale,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL;  
A large Assortment of

**HAWERS**, Cordage,  
Lines and Twines,  
Cod Seines and Bags,  
Lance Bunts,  
Caplin Seines,  
Mackerel and Herring Nets,  
No. and Russia Flat Canvass,  
50 Firkins Butter,  
Best Holland's Geneva in pipes,  
Ditto Cognac raudy in bds.  
500 Half-boxes Raisins,  
30 Drums Figs,  
20 Bags Spanish Nuts,  
3 Barrels Prunes,  
An assortment of Shop Goods,  
15 Barrels WARREN'S Blacking, in jars.

For Exportati-  
on, or Home  
Consumption.

ALSO,

Of former Importations,

Flour, Bread,  
Pork, Butter,  
Madeira  
Sicilian  
Figueira  
Sauterne  
Port  
Catalonia, and  
Malaga  
Nails, assorted,  
Best London White Lead, and other Paints,  
Patent Palls and Wheels, complete, for Windlasses,  
Hawse Pipes,  
Ships' Winches,  
Cambouses,  
Stoves,  
Kitchen Ranges and Parlour Grates,  
Lumber,  
Second-hand Cod and Caplin Seines,  
Salmon, Mackerel, and Herring Nets.

They will also Sell

Their FISHING ROOMS at Henley Harbour,  
Long Island, and Black Island, on the Labrador,  
with Boats, Salt, Cod Seines, Salmon Nets, Stage  
Utensils, &c., either together or separately.  
May 14.

**WM. & H. THOMAS**

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargoes of the Schooners *Sally Ann*, and  
*James*, from Halifax,

CONSISTING OF

**800 BARRELS** Superfine, Fine, and Mid-  
dlings Flour,  
5 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco,  
6 Kegs Negrohead ditto,  
10 M. Shingles,  
35 Qr.-chests and Boxes Congo, Twankey, and  
Hyson Teas.  
May 7.

**BROWN, HOYLES & Co.**

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schooner *May Flower*, from Ham-  
burgh—Consisting of

**PORK**, Beef, Butter, Bread, Flour,  
Oatmeal, Hams,  
Geneva, Beer, &c.  
June 12.

**BILLS OF LADING** and SHIPPING PAPERS, for  
Sale, at the Office of this Paper.

On Sale.

**PATRICK MORRIS,**

At his Stores, in Water-street,

Submits for the inspection of the Public, an exten-  
sive and variously-assorted selection of Manufact-  
ured and other GOODS, recently imported from  
Great Britain and Ireland—

CONSISTING OF

**STOUT** white superfine Calicoes,  
Twist Shirtings,  
Coloured fancy Cottons,  
Cambrie new light-ground Chintses,  
Furniture Cotton,  
Striped Jannet—coloured Vesting,  
Worsted Quilting,  
Worsted, Treadle, Wild-worm, Blue, and Drab Drill,  
Milled Swanskin,  
Fine Kersey Blanketing,  
Double-rose Blankets,  
Lamb's-wool and worsted Hose,  
Superfine black and blue Broad Cloths,  
Ditto ditto Forest Cloths,  
Blue Whitley Flusings,  
Blue, brown, and white Serges,  
Cotton and red Shirts,  
Dick Trousers,  
Canvass Fricks,  
60 Pieces bleached and brown Canvass, No. 1 to 5,  
30 Pieces flat Canvass,  
1000 Pair Men's strong Shoes,  
300 Bags Broad,  
400 Tierces Porter,  
30 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco,  
40 Feather Beds,  
30 Barrels Oatmeal,  
100 Coils new Cordage,  
300 Boxes yellow Soap,  
Pine Spars,  
Rutch and slack Lime,  
And various other articles.

N. B.—Several cases of COTTONS and CALLI-  
COES, which will be disposed of on low terms, to  
wholesale purchasers.

**OEHLSCHLAGER AND Co.**

Have just Received,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

**1000 BAGS** middling, fine, and superfine  
Break,  
600 Barrels Flour,  
100 Firkins and 18 half-firkins 1st quality Fresh  
Butter,  
100 Barrels Oatmeal,  
Scotch Barley,  
Westphalia Hams,  
Gin, Cordial, Vinegar, Honey, Starch,  
Pitch, Cordage, Fishing Hooks,  
20,000 Bricks,  
20 Cwt. Currants,  
2 Casks Clover Seed.

Also,

A large assortment of Yarn Hose,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Wax Candles,  
Caps,  
Beaver, Silk, and Coarse Hats,  
Dutch Tobacco Pipes,  
Eau de Cologne,  
Two Grand Action Piano Fortes, and other Musi-  
cal Instruments,  
12 Clocks,  
Very handsome China Chimney Ornaments,  
A large assortment of Toys,  
A quantity of Stationary, consisting of Day-books,  
Journals, Ledgers, and Memorandum-books,  
Letter Paper, Writing Paper, Drawing and  
Brown Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Seal-  
ing Wax, Wafers, Quills, Slates and Slate  
Pencils, Black Crayon Pencils, and a variety  
of other articles.

For which Cash, Oil, or Fish will be taken in  
payment.

**Dollars for Bills of Exchange.**  
May 7.

On Sale.

By private Contract,

**THOSE** commodious PREMISES at *Little  
Placentia*, (now in the occupancy of the Sub-  
scriber) consisting of a Dwelling-house, Gardens,  
Stores, an excellent Stage (at the head of which is  
sufficient water for a large Vessel, in a safe harbour)  
and Beach room sufficient to make 2000 qts. Fish.

The establishment is most eligibly situated, and  
well adapted for one whose collections might amount  
to about 8000 quintals annually.—For particulars  
apply to.

NICHOLAS HAYES,

*Little Placentia*, or to

Messrs. ROBINSON & BROOKING,  
May 20. *St. John's.*

To be Let.

For such a number of Years as may be agreed up-  
on, and immediate possession given—

**THAT** very neat, compact, and desirable COT-  
TAGE, North of *Fort William*, and immedi-  
ately in the rear of the Hon. Judge BRENTON'S re-  
sidence—containing two Parlours, four Bed-rooms,  
Servants' apartments, Scullery, Pump-room, Water  
Closets, an excellent frost-proof Cellar, Out-houses,  
Stables, &c. &c., with a Garden and a piece of Mea-  
dow ground adjoining.

The House is situated in a very pleasant and airy  
part of the suburbs, and commands an extensive view  
of a beautiful part of the surrounding country.

Further particulars may be known, on applica-  
tion to

MICHAEL MEEHAN.

July 10.

For 6 or 12 Months, or for a Term of Years, as  
may be agreed upon,

**A STORE**, 63 feet by 28, together with a  
WHARE and large YARD, adjoining the  
Premises of Mr. John Boyd.—For particulars apply  
to

WILLIAM BRANSCOMBE.

May 20.

Notices.

**ALL** Persons having legal demands against the  
Estate of PATRICK WALSH, of Ireland,  
but late of St. John's, Newfoundland, dealer, deceas-  
ed, are requested to present their Accounts, duly  
attested, to the Subscriber; and all those indebted  
to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate  
payment to

WALTER WALSH,

Administrator to the Estate of  
the late Patrick Walsh.

March 12.



Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour-Grace.

**THE** Public are respectfully informed that the  
EXPRESS Packet Boat has undergone a  
thorough repair, and will continue to ply between  
*Harbour-Grace* and *Portugal Cove*, leaving the  
former place every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,  
and FRIDAY Morning, at 9 o'clock, and *Portugal  
Cove* the succeeding days at Noon, the Letter Car-  
rier leaving *St. John's* at 8 o'clock, Sundays and  
bad weather only excepted.

Cabin Passengers ..... 10s.  
Storage Ditto ..... 5s.  
Letters ..... 6d.  
And Double Ditto and Parcels in proportion.

The Proprietors will not be accountable for any  
Spice or other Monies which may be put on board.  
Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers will  
be regularly forwarded.

T. RIDLEY, Agent, *Harbour-Grace*.  
JAMES CLIFF, Agent, *St. John's*.

THE POLITICAL SQUIBS OF THE WEEK.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

His Grace the Commander-in-Chief will review both Houses of Parliament at Hounslow on Friday next. His R. H. the Duke of Cumberland intends to honour the review with his presence.

The United Service Club have sold their new house, and taken that occupied by the late Mr. Canning, in Downing-street.

Sir Hussey Vivian is appointed Chief Justice, vice Lord Tenterden, resigned.

Yesterday, Corporal Holmes drilled a number of the Junior Members of the House of Commons, in Palace Yard.

Lieutenant Irving is authorized by the Council of the London University to state, that during the first Session he will deliver a Course of Divinity Lectures at the Horse Guards.

Friday's Gazette contains the appointment of Lieut.-General Gascoyne to be Chancellor, vice Lord Lyndhurst, exchanged into the 10th Lancers.

On Monday last a Court Martial was held at the Treasury Chambers, President his Grace the Duke of Wellington, to try Corporal Huskisson, and four other non-commissioned Officers of the East Retford Militia, when they were all found Guilty of Disobedience of Orders, and disrespectful language to Sergeant Peel, and were dismissed his Majesty's Service. His Majesty has been pleased to confirm the sentence of the Court.

[ADVERTISEMENTS.]

Wanted immediately, a person qualified to teach Arithmetic. The advertiser is desirous to proceed as far as Long Division. Expedition is indispensable, the Budget being positively fixed for this month. Apply to H. Goulburn, at the Treasury, Whitehall.

JUST PUBLISHED.—To the Right About Face; or, Decision. A Farce, in one act, recently performed with unequalled success at the Theatre Royal, Downing-street; the principal characters by the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Huskisson; with the words of the original Laughing Cantata, executed at the conclusion of the performance by Mr. Peel, accompanied by Messrs. Goulburn, Herries, Dawson, and the remainder of the Commander-in-Chief's band.—N. B. It is expected that on the next representation, this piece of music will be repeated by the same performer, on the other side of his mouth.

ONE GUINEA REWARD.—Lost or stolen, from a Cabinet of Curiosities near the Treasury, a Skull. It is extremely thick, and the eyes are so fixed in it, as to be unable to see beyond the length of the nose. It is also remarkably soft to the touch, and the organ of place is very strongly developed. It is entirely empty, and of no use to any person, except the owner. The reward offered, greatly exceeds the value of the article, as the owner having recently been appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, cannot conveniently do without it.

In consequence of the repeated complaints against divided Cabinets, Wellington, Cabinet-maker to his Majesty, has the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that after several unsuccessful experiments, he has at length succeeded in constructing one which is all of a piece. This excellent article of furniture is entirely cut out of the old block, and is composed of pure logwood, without the slightest mixture of any other material, except in the facing, which is of brass. One trial will prove the fact.—Exhibited daily at St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster. Doors open at Three in the afternoon, begin at Four. Seats may be procured at Gatton and Old Sarum, or of Messrs. Hertford and Connsdale, House Agents, next door to the premises.—(Observer, June 8.)

(From the Dublin Evening Post, June 10.)

We apprehend that some remarkable changes are about to take place in the FOREIGN POLICY of England. Sir Edward Canning is superseded in the Levant—Lord Grandville returns from Paris, and is to be replaced by Lord Cowley. At the Court of Vienna, his Majesty will be represented by a Nobleman, reared in the old school of diplomacy. These, to be sure, may be considered as only vague and indistinct signs of a change of measures in regard to our relations with Foreign Powers, but we shall not be surprised to find them the precursors of a policy different from that which has been pursued since the death of Lord Castlereagh.

It is now, however, too late, to reconstruct the Holy Alliance. The Emperor Nicholas has passed the Danube, without, as far as we have been able to learn, a remonstrance on the part of the Allies, and the last General Election in France has totally changed the politics of that country. Meternich remains—but Vilele and the Emperor Alexander are no more.

Still we imagine that efforts will be made to involve Austria, and to deter France. But that any loan will be granted to the former, for the purpose of engaging her against the Emperor Nicholas, we do not believe, and we are equally doubtful, whether a menace from England, would be sufficient to turn France away from her designs.

It is said in some of the London Journals that a coolness had taken place between England and France, on the subject of Greece. The Ministerial Papers deny this statement stoutly, indeed with more emphasis than we think the report deserves; and they add, gratuitously, we think, that the King of France would have sent troops to the Morea, had we thought proper. England, but thinking this step inadvisable, the troops which had been selected, were sent back to their cantonments.

Now from the same Journal, which contains this statement, we learn, that the vessels freighted at Marseilles have been ordered immediately to Toulon; that the expedition, which we are told the English Government stopped, is decidedly going to sail, and that a camp of 50,000 men is to be formed in the department of the Var.

On the other hand, it is certain, that the Emperor of Austria has entered into an offensive treaty with the King of Sardinia, under the apprehension, doubtless, that his Italian States may be endangered in the coming storm. We are therefore warranted in concluding that the best understanding does not subsist between Austria and France. But the best understanding, we are satisfied, prevails between Austria and England.

If France should, after all, join Russia, will Austria and England be a sufficient counterbalance?—This question can only be safely answered by events.

With respect to the operations on the Danube, the first Bulletin is now generally given up as a fabrication. All that we know for certain is, that the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia are occupied by the Russians without any resistance having been offered by the Turks, and that the Emperor Nicholas arrived at Ismael on the 20th ult.

A Civil War is likely to desolate Portugal.

The passage in Mr. Huskisson's late speech, in which so felicitous an allusion is made to the disabilities and degradation of the Catholics, is still referred to with undiminished interest in the political circles of London:—

To win power and to wear it (said the Right Hon. Gentleman), is fortunately not the exclusive privilege of any class of persons in this country, however elevated. It is my birth right as an Englishman—NOT BEING A CATHOLIC—and in the exercise of that birth right I hope I shall continue to deserve the approbation of my fellow countrymen.

The parenthesis, indicating that there was "loud and continued cheering," which the reporters attached to the words "not being a Catholic," can give but a feeble idea of the impression produced upon the House. "The effect is lost unless you print," not merely the faces, but voices of those who joined in the soul-stirring and memorable cheer.

We believe that Lord Anglesea has been left the selection of his own Secretary, and that there never was the least intention of inflicting upon him or the country any such coadjutor in administering the affairs of this distracted country, as Mr. Wm. Peel. Six persons, whose names were suggested to him three days ago, are of his own mind and politics in reference to the Catholic Question. It is believed in high political circles in London, that Mr. Frankland Lewis will be prevailed upon to accept the Secretaryship.

We take upon ourselves to state with some confidence, that the Commander-in-Chief of the Cabinet, was at first prepared for the resignation of Lord Anglesea, and that he announced to his officers, his intention of sending Lord Bathurst to Ireland.

Since writing these lines we have seen a letter from an eminent individual, in which it is confidently asserted that the Marquis of Londonderry is to be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and that the Knight of Kerry is to be Chief Secretary.—Dublin Weekly Register.

Sir John Byng is appointed Commander of the Forces here in the room of Sir George Murray.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—(From the Times.)

—The members of the new administration who have received their appointments have begun to work; they are in their several offices or bureaux; so that if the ministry does not yet go upon "all fours," like a metaphor, it goes upon three legs, or upon two legs and a crutch, till its other members shall be completed. We really look with dismay, and almost hopelessness to the situation of the country. This is the very crisis of our affairs with respect to our finances; and these are in the hands of the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Goulburn, as first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. If they can conduct us well through our difficulties, right glad shall we be of such a result; but let not any man in future say that appropriate genius and ability—that experience, discretion, and practice—are necessary for managing the fiscal concerns of a depressed nation and a bankrupt exchequer; for unquestionably, no two men from any walk of life (hardly any two geese from a common) could have been selected, the natural bent of whose talents, (if one of them have any talents), whose previous pursuits and course of study could render them less competent to the situations; and we would seriously recommend to them, if the forms of the constitution allow of such a method, to perform the show-part of their offices in the respective Houses of Parliament to which they belong, and farm out the business-part to Mr. Rothschild, or some clerk of Mr. Baring's. If the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Goulburn succeed in their present undertaking, let no man hereafter talk of a Neckar, or a Price, or a Pitt, as able calculators, or great financiers. The finances of the country, and financial-management, are all a humbug!

"To give a young gentleman right education, 'The army' is the only good school in the nation."

(From the Sphinx of Wednesday.)

Without pretending to any greater sagacity than the generality of our contemporaries, and having no greater claim to talent than many of them, we may yet be permitted to felicitate ourselves on access to sources of information which do not lie open to all, and which it is the accident of our situation, or we should, perhaps, say our good fortune, to possess.

We do not hesitate then to state, that in the rumours which have been hinted in the journals of the causes of disagreement, it is odd that not one of them should have stumbled on the truth.

Though the affair of East Retford has been the apparent cause of the schism, the public have yet to learn that it was by no means the real cause of the secession of Mr. Huskisson. 'The Times,' indeed, of Saturday last, talked of a plan which Mr. Huskisson had matured concerning the Colonies, but if it knew the whole truth concerning this plan, it certainly has not let it out.

For the first time, then, it is now stated, that the conduct of the Duke of Wellington, in reference to this scheme, is the real cause of the break up, which so many of the journals lament, but which, we unfeignedly confess, we are very much rejoiced at.

It is quite certain that Mr. Huskisson had prepared a plan by which Colonial expenses were to be rationally checked, and kept within the income and resources of each particular colony. The details of the system were multifarious: one of them had a reference to attendance of the natives at certain stated periods, at divine worship. The outline was laid before the Duke of Wellington for his opinion, and his Grace requested time to make up his mind on the subject. To a proposition so fair, Mr. Huskisson could have no objection; and a stated day was named. At the time appointed, his Grace sent for Mr. Huskisson, and freely told him, that in the present state of the country, he could not give his sanction to any such plan as the one proposed. His Grace recapitulated the advantages of the present system. It had become the cradle of an effective body of seamen, amounting to not less than ten thousand, of which we might very soon have need. Mr. Huskisson then retired, but, at the time, he did not tender his resignation. He had, however, the discrimination to perceive—and but a small share was needed—that he was no longer a free agent; that his plans were thwarted in a quarter whence he expected support; and that, therefore, being unable to carry them into effect, his continuance in the Ministry was really practising a delusion on the public.

The East Retford business came on in the House on the evening of the day on which this occurred; and a thorough conviction, independently of the observations of Mr. Stanley, would have induced Mr. Huskisson to have voted, as he did, in direct opposition to the views of the majority of the Government.

The rupture was now open, and for the rest, it is truly stated in the daily journals, Mr. Huskisson resigned; and he was followed in this act by Lord Palmerston, Mr. Charles Grant, Lord Dudley, and Mr. Lamb.

Of the effect of the recent changes on his Majesty's mind, the daily press has been altogether silent; but we know, from the best sources, that they have deeply affected his Majesty's peace of mind, and distracted him beyond measure.

THE MINISTRY.—Now, the first thing that strikes one is, the change of tone upon these occasions, on the part of those who get, or keep, place. They used to exult; their hired people of the press used to crow and clap their wings, like pheasants in the amorous month of April. They do not crow now; they droop as if it were the moulting season; they lament the loss of those who make way even for their own friends; in short, it would almost appear, that honours, power, and even public money, were now less things, not only not to be coveted, but to be avoided. Who the devil is Sir George Murray? And who is Sir Henry Hardinge! They must be known to somebody, without doubt; but I never heard of them before. I dare say, that they are brother soldiers of the Duke and me; and, if the change go on thus, Sir John Sebright will have more from this "very best of states-man-forming schools" to his heart's content!—Cobbett.

The arrivals from England, since our last, have brought no later intelligence than that we had before received;—our extracts to-day are, therefore, selected from dates antecedent to the 14th June. All the vacancies that have taken place in the Ministry, are filled up,—but it is considered by able politicians, absolutely impossible for Mr. PEELE to think of leading in the House of Commons, against the eloquent and talented opposition now arrayed against him, and, therefore, that a dissolution of Parliament must take place immediately;—but we think the Duke of Wellington's administration would lose strength by such an appeal to the country, for the sense of Great Britain appears to be decidedly against the recent changes. The political affairs of the United Kingdom are certainly in confusion,—and all parties agree, whether Whigs or Tories, that the services of Lord DUDLEY and WARD, and Mr. HUSKISSON, cannot be dispensed with, in common justice to the interests of the Empire.

ARRIVALS.—In the Wellington, from Quebec, Mr. NICHOLAS GILL, Jun., and Mr. WM. GILL. —From Jersey, via Harbour-Grave, Lieut. COOK, (Royal Veteran Companies), and Lady and the Misses COOK.

DEPARTURES.—In the Norval, for Liverpool, DAVID TASKER Esq., and Miss JESSIE CARSON. —In the George Henry, for Halifax, Mr. TIDMARSH.

The following are extracts of letters received by some of the late rivals from Portugal. The greatest disorder and confusion still prevail in that unhappy country:—

"Lisbon, June 12.—The communication between this city and Oporto by land is stopped, and the latter blockaded by two Portuguese corvettes. A steamer from England arrived this morning with despatches

for Sir Frederick Lamb, but nothing is yet known of the contents. We get no account of what is doing in the interior, or near Oporto, but it is generally believed that Don Miguel will be proclaimed King if the course of a few days."

"Lisbon, June 18.—This day the blockade of Oporto has been officially communicated to all foreign Consuls here.—I presume Viana also. Report says, some of the troops in favour of Don Miguel have got into Oporto, in the rear of those in favour of Don Pedro; but it wants confirmation.—The students who have been tried for the murder of two professors, &c., near Coimbra, are found guilty, and it is said are to be executed, on the 20th instant, at the castle—nine in number."

Shipping Intelligence. CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.

- July 11.—Brig Mary & Jane, Maches, Hamburg; 1050 bags bread, 15 firkins butter, 137 barrels beef and pork, 50 lbs. flour.
- Brig Maria, Grandy, St. Andrews; 80 M. board and plank, 40 M. shingles, 12 spars.
- Brig Prospect, Stow, London; 3 puns. brandy, 21 pipes and 2 hds. wine, 4 casks hams, 400 boxes raisins, 57 chests tea, 101 firkins butter, 189 boxes soap and candles.
- Schooner Angelique, M'Coll, Sydney; 20 head oxen.
- Schooner Concordia, Blackletter, Figueira; 180 tons salt.
- 12.—Schooner Mary, Mermaid, Bay Verte; 31 M. board, 35 M. shingles, 12 M. staves, 4 firkins butter.
- Brig Daphne, Cheeseworth, Halifax; 367 barrels flour, 4 hds. and 36 kegs tobacco, 300 feet board, 30 spars, 5 hds. porter, 30 barrels pitch, 10 barrels turpentine.
- Brig Vittoria, Elder, Greenock; 2 hds. brandy, 14 chests coal, 400 barrels pork, 500 bags bread.
- Brig Nicome, Spear, Liverpool; 1250 hds. salt, 100 firkins butter, 10 tierces rice.
- 14.—Brig Mary & Eliza, Hughes, St. Vincent; 100 puns rum, 500 intermediate, George, Grenada; 75 puns rum.
- Schooner Charlotte, Nowland, Halifax; 10 puns molasses, 6 puns rum, 50 barrels sugar, 30 barrels pitch and tar, 105 barrels flour, 6 chests tea, 5 boxes chocolate.
- Brig Bolivia, Duncomb, Trinidad; 1 hhd. and 43 lbs. sugar, 10 puns. rum, 98 puns. molasses.
- Schooner Olive Branch, Taylor, Figueira; 280 hds. salt.
- Brig Hazard, Churchward, Figueira; 550 hds. salt, 4000 lemons and oranges, 2 casks wine.
- Brig Cottager, Cornish, Figueira; 750 hds. salt.
- Schooner Dart, Silly, Figueira; 300 hds. salt.
- 15.—Schooner Lively, Nibbet, Sydney; 20 oxen and cows, 13 chests coal, 15 M. shingles, 17 tubs butter.
- Schooner Frances Elizabeth, Whitney, Barbados; 14 hds. 27 tierces and 11 lbs. sugar, 45 puns. molasses.
- Brig Maria, Bibbeus, Liverpool; 1 hhd. brandy, 100 bags sugar, 38 chests coal, 28 bags bread, 50 bags coffee, 20 bags pepper, 10 boxes soap, 380 lbs. pork, 1 horse, (for his Excellency the Governor.)
- Schooner Commodore, Hart, Oporto; 300 hds. salt.
- Schooner Success, Deagle, P. E. Island; 35 oxen, 30 sheep, 15 pigs.
- 18.—Schooner Lion, Pizar, Arichat; 32 head oxen and cows, 7 sheep, 10 calves.
- Schooner Four Sons, Fougere, Bay Verte; 30 M. board, 10 M. shingles.
- Schooner Thessa, Tyson, P. E. Island; 28 oxen and cows, 31 sheep, 14 pigs, 100 bushels oats, 250 bushels potatoes.
- Schooner Wellington, Hartery, Quebec; 88 barrels pork, 25 barrels flour, 1 horse, 92 firkins butter.
- 21.—Brig Dart, Blay, Bermuda; 30 puncheons molasses, 52 puns rum, 8 hds. sugar.
- Schooner Margaret, Stewart, Miramichi; 42 M. board, 12 M. shingles, 12 chairs.
- Schooner Marie Jean, Landrie, Sydney; 31 head oxen and cows, 2 horses, 3 calves, 26 sheep, 2 firkins butter, 13 chests coal.
- Schooner Speculator, M'Donald, P. E. Island; 40 oxen and cows, 2 horses, 70 sheep, 120 bushels potatoes, 50 bushels oats.
- 22.—Brig Aurora, Clamit, Liverpool; 600 hds. salt, 55 mattresses.
- Brig Mary, Bickford, Lisbon; 810 hds. salt.
- Schooner Swift, Hellyer, Viana; 450 hds. salt.
- 23.—Brig Christopher, Harvey, Lisbon; 100 hds. salt.
- Brig Sarah, Hayman, Liverpool; 1 hhd. brandy, 36 chests coal, 225 hds. salt.
- Schooner Angelique, Roi, Margarec; 28 oxen and cows, 15 sheep, 9 tubs butter.
- Brig Adelaide, Godfrey, Trinidad; 22 hds., 4 lbs. sugar, 85 casks molasses.

CLEARED.

- July 11.—Brig Invulnerable, Pichon, London; 265 casks seal and cod oil, 1183 seal skins.
- Brig Toronto, Chevre-ils, Quebec; 52 puns. molasses, 5 hds., 8 tierces, and 40 barrels sugar, 4073 seal skins, 14 tierces salmon.
- Brig Caroline, Hellyer, Figueira; ballast.
- Brig Julius, Prowse, Liverpool; 355 casks oil, 367 seal skins, 77 hds., 25 lbs. cod fish, &c.
- 12.—Schooner Nightengale, Moore, P. E. Island; 1 pun. molasses, and ballast.
- Schooner Two Sisters, Hamrahan, Sydney; 1 pun. molasses, 1 keg tobacco, 30 hds. salt, &c.
- Schooner Angelique, M'Coll, Cape Breton; ballast.
- 15.—Brig Selma, Oldrey, Sydney; ballast.
- Schooner Warwick, Lughan, Bermuda; 981 qts. fish, 8 casks wine, 6 boxes raisins, and merchandise.
- Schooner Lord Nelson, Fougere, Bay Verte; 5 puns rum, 5 puns. molasses, 1 pipe and 1 hhd. wine, 3 lbs. sugar, and merchandise.
- Brig Vittoria, Elder, Miramichi; ballast.
- Schooner Francis Elizabeth, Whitney, Quebec; 14 hds., 9 tierces and 9 lbs. sugar, 9 puns. molasses.
- Brig Mary & Eliza, Hughes, St. Vincent; 1300 qts. fish, 1 hhd. Port wine.
- Brig Norval, Puntop, Liverpool; 35,770 gallons oil, 12,80 seal skins.
- Schooner, Mary, Mermaid, Arichat; 24 boxes soap and candles.
- Schooner Lottery, Godef, Grenada; 1300 qts. fish, 1 ton oil, 18 boxes raisins, 24 boxes herrings.
- 18.—Brig Mary & Jane, Maches, Quebec; 20 casks seal oil, 1 hhd., 1 qr. cask port wine.
- Brig Maria, Grandy, St. Andrews; ballast.
- Schooner Lively, Nibbet, Sydney; ballast.
- Brig Providence, Fox, Liverpool; 373 casks oil, 19 'kms.
- Schooner Lion, Pizar, Arichat; ballast.
- Schooner Hope, Dalrymple, Liverpool; 277 casks seal skins.
- Sloop Intermediate, George, Grenada; 105 casks fish, 5 casks oil.
- Schooner Marie Elizabeth, ———, Quebec; 74 puns rum, 10 puns molasses, 2 hds. wine.
- Schooner Success, Deagle, P. E. Island; ballast and stores.
- Brig Catherine, Alpin, Demerara; 7951 qts. fish, 24 casks oil.
- 23.—Brig Dart, Blay, Barbados; 1220 qts. fish, 1 cask and 2 qr. casks wine.

The Ship **BEN LOMOND**, of Greenock, burthen 336 tons, Thomas Jameison, master, from Chaleur bound to Greenock with a cargo of timber, was fully lost on the night of the 29th June, in Wild Bay, east side of St Mary's Bay. By the observations on the preceding day, the Captain found himself upwards of 30 miles to the southward; but a thick fog came on, and at midnight, with the wind west, and all sailset, the ship ran ashore at the above place, and shortly after went to pieces. The crew, 18 in number, arrived at this place, in the long boat, on Friday night—*Ledger*.

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. F. H. CARINGTON, Mr. JOHN CANNING, Merchant, to THEODORA SOPHER, third daughter, and Mr. JAMES CHRISTIAN OEBLSCHLAGER, Merchant, from Hamburg, to CATHARINE MATILDA, fourth daughter of Mr. Wm. ARMSTRONG, of this town.

Died on Tuesday morning last, after a short illness, Miss MARY ANN BROPHY, daughter of the late Mr. JOHN BROPHY, aged 24 years. Her funeral will take place this day, at 2 o'clock, from her mother's residence.

Sales at Auction.

**THIS DAY,**

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

**Brine, Murch & Co.**

The Cargo of the Schooner *Harriet*, from Bay de Vert—CONSISTING OF

- 22 Rat Oxen,
- 14 Ditto Sheep,
- 8 Firkins new Cumberland BUTTER.

July 24.

**THIS DAY,**

At 11 o'clock,

**By JAMES CLIFT,**

AT HIS STORE,

**1 TRUNK** well-assorted Muslins, 1 Piece Maneriv, 1 Piece Russel, Some remnants of Waistcoating, Silk and Cotton Dresses, French imitation Cambric, Elegant Shawls and Scarfs, Bonnet and Cap Ribbon, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves (very cheap), Lambs' wool Hose and Cuffs, A few ends blue, green, and olive Broad Cloths, 4 Cards Clasp Knives, 30 Dozen ditto, 50 Dozen Pen ditto, 4 Cards ditto, 2 Cards Shoe Knives, 20 Dozen Table Knives and Forks, 12 Cards ditto, 12 Pair Carvers, 50 Dozen Spoons, 4 Cards ditto, 1 Card Razors, 1 Ditto Razor Straps, 2 Cards Snuffers, 2 Ditto Combs, 17 Hair ditto, 12 Dozen Padlocks, 1 Card fine Desk ditto, 2 Cards plated Spoons, 12 Table, 4 Salt, and 2 Gravy Spoons, 2 Butter, and 1 Soup Ladle, 1 Fish Knife (plated on steel), 6 Bottle Stands, 6 Pair japanned Candlesticks, 20 Pair brass ditto, 50 Pair plated ditto, 6 Dozen brass Corks, 6 Britannia-metal Tea Pots, 6 Dozen steel Nut Crackers, 12 Dozen plated Tea Spoons, 6 Dozen Spike Gimblets, 6 Retail Store Scales Bennis, 1 Dozen Drawing Knives, 12 Sets Fire Irons, 6 Dozen Cork Screws, 2 Bedsteads and Curtains.

July 24.

**TO-MORROW,**

(FRIDAY) At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

**William & Henry Thomas,**

(TO CLOSE SALES)

**100 BARRELS** New-York mess and prime Pork, in lots of 5 or 10 Barrels each, 40 Ditto Pollard, 100 Ditto superfine Flour, 100 Ditto middlings ditto, 20 Firkins Butter, 30 Bags damaged Bread, 20 Boxes Chocolate, 2 Hogsheds Leaf Tobacco, 1 Barrel Pigtail ditto, 5 Kegs Cavendish ditto, 5 Ditto Ladies' Twist ditto.

N. B.—A Credit until the 20th October will be given to purchasers above 20l., on approved security.

July 24.

On Sale.

**Patrick Morris**

OFFERS FOR SALE,

The CARGO of the Brig *MARIA*,

Consisting of

**100 M.** Prime St. Andrew's Board and Plank, 50 M. Prime St. Andrew's Shingles, A few large Spars, fitting for Brigs' Masts.

July 17.

Notices.

**REQUIRED** for the Service of the Royal Engineer Department, the undermentioned Materials, viz:—

- LATHS, 3 feet long ..... No. 3000
- BOARDS { 1 inch ..... Feet 0000
- { 2 inch ..... ditto 1500
- { 3 inch ..... ditto 4500
- PLANK { 2 inch ..... ditto 1000
- { 3 inch ..... ditto 1000
- SHINGLES ..... No. 60,000
- PUMP, 16 feet long, with apparatus complete ..... ditto 1
- GUMHEADS (Spruce) ..... ditto 90

To be of good quality, and to be delivered at either of the Garrisons, in such quantities as may be required.

SAND, bushels—No. 2000

SPARS (Spruce) 25 feet long ..... No. 3

And, also,

Contract for certain Works and Repairs to the Infantry Barracks, at Fort Townshend.

Ditto for certain Works and Repairs to the Commissariat House and Offices.

Ditto for making 3 new Sentry Boxes, and repairing 5 others.

Ditto for Repairing and Renewing part of the picket Fence round the Powder House on the Barracks.

Specifications of particulars to be seen at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer.

Such Persons as may be desirous of tendering, are requested to send Sealed Tenders (in triplicate), addressed to the Subscriber, on or before TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at noon.—Payment will be made in British Silver, or in Dollars, at 4s. 4d. each, at the option of the Officer in charge of the Commissariat.

C. W. BEVERLEY,  
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office,  
St. John's, Newfoundland,  
22d July, 1828.

NAVY CONTRACT.

**Fresh Beef and Vegetables.**

SUCH Persons as may be desirous of Contracting to supply His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on this station, with FRESH BEEF and VEGETABLES, for Twelve Months, from the 1st day of October next, are requested to send Sealed Tenders (in triplicate) for that purpose to the Subscriber, before 12 o'clock, on the 31st instant, expressing in words the rate per lb., British Sterling, and marked on the covers "Tenders for Fresh Beef and Vegetables." Two Securities will be required, to enter into a Bond for the due performance of the Contract, in the sum of 500l. British Sterling; and the Tenders must be accompanied by a Letter, signed by the parties proposing to become Sureties.—Payment will be made Quarterly for the actual quantity of Fresh Beef and Vegetables supplied, in British Silver Money, or Dollars at 4s. 4d. each, at the option of the Subscriber, or such Person as may be authorized by the Victualling Board. The Tenders must be in strict conformity with this advertisement.—Further particulars, and the conditions of the Contract, may be known on application to

ISAAC HOLMES,

H. M. Naval Depot,  
St. John's, Newfoundland,  
8th July, 1828.

**Improved Fire-Works.**

PATRICK S. McNAMARA,

GRATEFUL for the support he has hitherto experienced, returns his most sincere thanks to the country and public of St. John's and its vicinity, respectfully informs them, that he continues as usual to affix up (on the newest and most approved principle) Kitchen Ranges, Metal and Tile Ovens, Grates, Chimney-pieces, Stoves, Steam-boilers, Plastering, &c. &c. together with Mason-work of every description.—All Commands left at his House adjoining the premises of P. W. CARTER, Esq., shall be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The most respectable references can be given, July 17.

For Charter.

To a port in Spain, Portugal, or Italy.

The new, fast-sailing, British-built Schooner **NADIR**,

Barthen per Register 68 tons; will carry about 1200 qts. of Fish in bulk.—Apply to

RENDELL & MORTIMER.

WHO OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the said Vessel—Consisting of 280 Hogsheds Salt, and 6 Tons Coal.

June 26.

On Sale.

**DOYLE AND LAWLER**

HAVE LATELY IMPORTED,

An extensive assortment of

**Manufactured Goods,**

CONSISTING OF

- FANCY-Coloured Cottons and Chintzes, of various patterns and qualities,
- Furniture Cottons,
- Coloured Calico Linings,
- Bleached and grey Calicoes, of assorted breadths and qualities,
- Black and coloured Sarments, for dresses,
- White and coloured Muslins, for ditto,
- India Book, Cambric, Jaconet, and Mull Muslins,
- Rolled Jaconet Muslins, for linings,
- Tambord Jaconet Muslin Collars, elegantly worked,
- Muslin Handkerchiefs,
- Imitation French Cambric,
- Ditto ditto ditto Handkerchiefs, plain and worked,
- Silk Gauze, and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
- Silk Shawls, of various patterns,
- Cloth, Cashmere, and Cotton ditto,
- Worsted Tippeus,
- Bleached Scotch Holland,
- Brown Holland,
- Shaded Moreens,
- Imitation embossed Moreens,
- Green Lenos,
- Plain, figured, and twilled Stuffs (assorted colours),
- Black, crimson, purple, green, and brown Velvets,
- Fustians,
- Shalloons,
- Waddings,
- Ticking,
- Checks,
- Home-spin,
- Chambray,
- Flannels,
- Serges,
- Swanskins,
- Kerseyes,
- Green Table Cloths,
- Marseilles Quilts,
- White and coloured Counterpanes,
- Rose Blankets,
- Cotton Hose,
- Ditto half ditto,
- Ditto Socks,
- Superfine and fine broad and narrow Cloths,
- Cassimeres,
- Fearnoughts, &c. &c. &c.

The above Goods were selected by Mr. D. at Manchester, Rochdale, Leeds, &c. and can be warranted of superior qualities, and most approved modern patterns.—Being purchased for Cash, they can be sold very cheap.

D. & L. have also remaining on hand, part of their Spring Stock (already advertised), and some excellent Hamburg BREAD, lately imported in the *Mary & Jane*.

July 24.

**PATRICK MORRIS**

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

By the Prospect from London,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

On moderate terms.

- 3 PIPES best Cognac Brandy,
- 10 Ditto Tenerife Wine,
- 10 Cases Gentlemen's superfine, Men's and Youths' plated Hats,
- 1000 Pair Men's and Boys' stout Shoes,
- 3 Bales Shirts, consisting of Red Baize Shirts, Duck Frocks, Duck Trousers, Scotch Caps,
- 50 Dozen Ribbed-yarn Hose, and
- 500 Cotton Shirts,
- 8 Bales containing 100 pieces Canvass from No. 1 to 7,
- 50 Pieces flat Canvass,
- London mould and dipped Candles,
- London Soap.

HE HAS ALSO REMAINING,

Of former importations,

- 1500 Bags Bread,
- 150 Barrels Oatmeal,
- 50 Firkins Butter,
- 50 Barrels Beef,
- 100 Tierces Porter,
- 10 Hogsheds Tobacco,
- 30 Feather Beds,
- 100 Cwt. Cordage,
- 100 M. Lumber,
- 25 M. Shingles,
- Spars of large dimensions,
- 100 Hogsheds Salt.

Also,

- 1200 Pieces of superior Printed Cottons, of the most fashionable patterns and finest texture,
- 100 Pieces Calicoes,
- Drill and Waistcoat Patterns,
- Superfine black and blue Broad Cloth,
- Ditto ditto ditto Forest ditto,
- Fishings,
- Blanketings, Serges,
- And various other articles.

July 24.

On Sale.

**Now Landing, and for Sale,**

AT THE WHARF OF

**LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,**

The Cargoes of the Schooners *Lord Nelson*, and *Four Sons*, from Bay Verte, New-Brunswick,

CONSISTING OF

**PRIME** Pine Board and Plank, Ditto Spruce ditto ditto; Which will be sold on very reasonable terms. July 24.

**Robinson & Brooking**

ARE NOW LANDING,

From the Brig *Maria*, from Liverpool,

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES,

Which will be disposed of, on Moderate Terms,

VIZ.

**100 BAGS** East India Sugar, about 128 lb. each, well adapted for Preserves, Wines, and other uses, 50 Bags Java Coffee, about 100lb. each, 10 Boxes Pearl Sago, about 1 cwt. each, 50 Bags Black Pepper, about 65 lb. each. July 17.

**William & Henry Thomas**

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig *Toronto*, from Quebec,

CONSISTING OF

**420 BARRELS** prime Pork, 264 Barrels Quebec fine Flour, 300 Firkins Butter, 19 Barrels Quebec Beef, 97 Bags Quebec Bread, 3 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco. June 26.

**Robinson & Brooking**

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig *Prince Leopold*, from

Hamburg,

CONSISTING OF

**450 BARRELS** Hamburg Flour, 20 Half-barrels Pease, 40 Barrels Oatmeal, 350 Bags Bread, 100 Barrels prime Pork, 320 Firkins Butter, 10 Firkins Lard, 100 Westphalia Hams, 2 Pipes Geneva. June 26.

PORK AND TOBACCO.

**This Day Received,**

Per the Brig *Catharine*, Captain M'ALPIN, from New-York, via Halifax,

**200 Bls.** new prime Pork, **25 Casks** Tobacco,

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

June 24.

**William & Henry Thomas**

OFFER FOR SALE,

**250 BARRELS** best City inspection New-York prime Pork, just imported in the Brig *Catharine*, from Halifax, and warranted of a very superior quality.

1400 Barrels superfine, fine, and middlings Flour, 10 Hogsheds Leaf Tobacco, 35 Kegs Negrohead ditto, 300 Bushels Indian Corn, 100 Barrels Pitch and Tar, 30 Puncheons Molasses, 30 Barrels Sugar, 2 Tons refined ditto, 290 Kegs white and black Paint, 150 Bags Nails, 100 Boxes Soap and Candles.

All of recent Importations.

June 26.

**PATRICK MORRIS**

OFFERS FOR SALE,

**3000 BUSHELS** Roach and Slack Lard. Any quantity, not less than ten bushels, will be conveyed to any part of the town the purchaser wishes.

Agent, St. John's.



Poets' Corner.

EPICEDIUM.

He left his home with a bounding heart,
For the world was all before him;
And felt it scarce a pain to part,

On the marriage (at Long Island) of Mr. James Anderson to Miss Anna Bread;

Let toasts their lovely graces spread,
And rips around them flutter;

LONDON, June 3.

Lord Dunglass, who was Precis Writer in the Foreign Office, and who accompanied the Duke of Wellington to Russia, is to succeed Lord Howard de Walden as Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office.

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald is expected from Ireland to-day, and will probably be the new President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Lamb's successor is not known.

We have received the Manifesto of the Military Council at Oporto, dated on the 18th of May, and transmitted by them to the Brazilian Consul at Oporto, and sent by him to the Brazilian Minister at our Court, under date of the 21st of May. This Manifesto, which we have not room for to-day, declares the determination of the Council to preserve their fidelity to their Sovereign Don Pedro IV., inviolate. It takes a review of the treasonable efforts to destroy the Constitution—the banishment of officers of all ranks in the most ignominious manner—the ill treatment of all Constitutional persons—and in fine, all the acts of Don Miguel and his Ministers.

The Provincial Junta consists of seven Members, of whom Lieutenant-General da Costa is the President, and two Secretaries.

On the 21st ult. the 3d and 9th Regiments of Infantry, and the 12th Battalion of Cacadores, entered Oporto, and were drawn up in the New Square, gave three cheers to Don Pedro, and filed off to their quarters.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The passage of the Pruth has at length taken place. The official intelligence of this event has arrived, and is as follows:—Count Pahlen, the Russian Governor of Wallachia and Moldavia, entered Jassy on the 7th, with 5000 men. The Russian Army was to cross the Pruth at Galatz on the 6th, and to take immediate possession of Brahilow.

Three bridges were thrown over the Pruth on the evening of the 6th, and some squadrons of Huzars immediately crossed, who entered Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, at day break, on the 7th. No opposition was made to the passage of the Pruth, nor the entrance of the troops into Jassy. The Governor, Prince Stourdza, was immediately informed that his authority had ceased, and the Russian Governor, Pahlen, taking possession of the City, immediately read the proclamation to the inhabitants of Wallachia and Moldavia, in which it is said—

The war which Russia has just declared against the Ottoman Porte aims only at satisfaction for the most justly founded complaints, and the fulfilment of the most solemnly pledged promises as peaceable spectators of his proper conduct. Let you be easy with respect to the troops which are to their cantonments.

the welfare of your country, and perform your duties as you have hitherto done. The laws and customs of your ancestors—your property—the rights of the holy religion which we profess in common—shall be respected and protected.

DUBLIN, May 24.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

This day the Cora-Exchange Rooms were extremely crowded.

Dominick Ronayne, Esq., was called to the Chair, amid the unanimous approbation of the meeting.

The Rev. F. J. L'Estrange was requested to act as Secretary.

LOUTH ELECTION—A VILLAGE HAMPDEN.

Mr. Sheil said—I had given notice of a motion of thanks to the Earl of Shrewsbury, for a work in which he powerfully vindicates the religion and pleads the cause of this country. I must postpone that motion, for I have other matter of more moment in hand. Look at the poor peasant that sits beside me. This is a forty-shilling freeholder of the county of Louth. (Loud cheers.) The eulogy of the nobleman must give way to the peasant's wrongs, and even to the descendant of the great Talbot, the village Hampden must be preferred. (Loud cheers.) Mark this man well. He is clothed in frize—his hands are hard with toil—his face is rude and rugged—he is a mere tiller of the earth, and yet this peasant, wretched and lowly as he appears, bears a spirit as bold and as undaunted as ever strung the arm, and animated a patriot's heart. Look at him, for he is worth your inspection. He has done in the public cause what gives him a title to admiration, and he has suffered what gives him a paramount claim to redress. Harry Mills is his name, and it should be long remembered in the county of Louth, for he was the first who revolted against his landlord in the great Agrarian revolution which took place at the late election, and held out in his humble person an example which was not less useful in its results than noble in the principles which produced it. Harry Mills was a tenant of Mr. Wolfe M'Neil, a gentleman of considerable fortune, and of strong political predilections. I shall never be unjust to any man, and however I cannot avoid condemning the proceedings which were adopted by Mr. M'Neil towards his dependant, I should add that I understand him to be a person not destitute of good qualities, and that where his passions do not obscure his judgment, he exhibits a generous and manly tendency of heart. Mr. M'Neil was a devoted supporter of Mr. Leslie Foster, the surveyor of the port of Carlingford beheld in the Counsel for the commissioners of excise, the greatest political economist of the age. With a view to impart to the legislature the benefit of his recondite erudition and mysterious mind, Mr. Wolfe M'Neil exerted himself to the utmost in his behalf. In Harry Mills, however, he found a stubborn and refractory spirit. "You shall vote for Foster," cried Wolfe M'Neil; "I'll give a plumper for Dawson," cried Harry Mills. But you shall hear the narration of his virtue from himself. Here he is—here is the peasant, who affords so noble a proof of the progress of integrity among the lower orders of the people, and of the exalted spirit by which they are inflamed—here is the man, who has the heart of a hero beating under the rags of a serf, and who, as he had virtue bold enough to achieve a noble action, has intellect enough, all unlettered as he is, to tell you, in his own rude and natural way, what it is that he has done. You shall hear his story from himself—I will not be his interpreter. He shall give utterance to his emotions, and plead his own cause before you. Stand up, Harry Mills—stand up among your fellow-citizens—your superior in moral worth, your better in honesty is not here. Stand up, I say, and speak for yourself.

[Here Harry Mills got up, amidst loud and continued cheering. He was a man of low stature, but compactly and vigorously framed. He seemed to be upwards of sixty years of age, but had a brilliant and somewhat fierce eye, and a ruddy and healthful complexion. He did not seem to be in the least degree dismayed, but spoke the following speech with great clearness, precision, and force:]

Harry Mills said—My name is Harry Mills. I hold four acres and three rods from Wolfe M'Neil. He wanted me to vote for Leslie Foster, and I said I won't, and Wolfe M'Neil asked me why, and says I, because I won't. (Loud cheers.) For I won't vote for any man that votes against the country and the religion—(loud cheers)—and then Wolfe M'Neil said, you might as well stick me with a penknife in the heart, as vote for Dawson—but Dawson, long life to him, is a friend to the poor, and I gave him my voice and my vote together. I went up on the first tally, and in the face of Wolfe M'Neil, that was there, and he cried out, there's the villain that's giving the lead example to the tenants. But I didn't mind him, and I gave a plumper for Dawson. Then I got a flag, and I carried it through the streets, while the boys were shouting and playing "Nancy Dawson." (Loud cheers.) And after the chairing was over, I went home, but I didn't leave the flag behind me, but I carried it all the way from Dundalk to Ballymacallet, and when Wolfe M'Neil saw it, I believe it broke his heart. (Loud cheers.) But after that I paid up my rent, and he could not get hold of me that way. But what did he do? He came in the morning, and got all the tenants together, and he got a pot of fire, and he rode over the mountain to the bog where I had my turf cut, and he set fire to it himself, and said the Priest might come with his holy water, and put out the fire if he could. (Hear, hear, hear.) And when it was all in a blaze entirely, he cried out that he asked a vote from the tenants only once in seven years, and that that was the way he'd treat them that refused him. Well, then, after that I brought him before the magistrates, but that

would not do, and then I sued him at the Assizes, and Wolfe M'Neil didn't deny the truth of the burning, but he said that I had no right to cut the turf, and the Judge let him off, and after that his attorney had execution against me for the costs, and the other day they seized my cow and my little horse, and all my little furniture, and my bed, and every thing entirely, and sorrow a taste of any thing did they leave behind, had luck to them; and nothing but the bare walls of the cabin; and I may say that the flesh is fairly picked off my bones—(loud cheers)—and if the gentlemen of the Association won't do something for me, and send me off to America, I'm done entirely. (Loud cheers.) But I didn't desert the cause, and I hope they won't turn a cold shoulder on me and the children.

Mr. Sheil—Tell me, Mills, are you ready to vote again for Dawson, and against old Jack's nephew?

Harry Mills—By the God in Heaven, I am.

[This exclamation, uttered with a great fierceness and impetuosity, produced loud and continued cheers, mixed with laughter, at the strangeness and wildness of the poor man's demeanour.]

Mr. Sheil said—There is no blasphemy in this poor peasant's adjuration. He hath not taken the holy name in vain, and if he did, it surely was an oath, upon which the "recording angel dropped a tear, and blotted it out forever." (Cheers.) You have heard this round unvarnished narration delivered by this intrepid and chivalrous peasant, and not only in his name, but in that of your own dignity and honour, I demand for him a compensation, which shall be commensurate with the extent of his sufferings, and of his deserts. (Loud cheers.) Shall he go by unwarded?—Shall he be cast out without shelter or home upon the world?—Shall he be committed to the mercy of the winds and his landlord's commiseration? No! (loud cheers.) and in giving utterance from my heart to that impassioned negative, I am almost justified in appealing to the same great power to which, in the fervency of his nature, this peasant addressed his vehement and exalted adjuration. Harry Mills, I pledge myself to you, you shall not be deserted. (Loud cheers.)—I speak not in the spirit of idle ostentation, and think that I shall not be deemed guilty of any egotistical vaunt when I say, that no case of hardship connected with the county of Louth has ever been presented to my attention, to which I did not at once direct my earnest consideration. I am linked by a peculiar connection with that county. I used my utmost efforts to rouse the spirit of the peasantry, and to infuse into them the emotions with which they are now universally actuated and inflamed. I called on them to throw off the opprobrious yoke which pressed upon them, I bade them arise and assert their rights as citizens, and as men, and having thus impelled them into those acts of humble intrepidity, which have been followed by their individual disaster—I were base indeed, if I could desert them—I never will—as long as I have one drop of manly blood in my veins, as long as I have one throb of generous emotion in the palpitation of my heart, while I live and breathe, never, never, will I abandon them. They are, (are they not?) a fine and generous people. You behold in this poor fellow, this rude and uncultured man, who has so deeply touched your feelings, a fine specimen of the race and class to which he belongs. There are seven millions of these Harry Mills's, (loud cheers.) and let their masters look to it. They were in the habit of estimating the lower orders of the people, as if they were not of the same flesh and blood as themselves—they scarcely considered them as human beings—they forgot that they are doomed to lie in the same grave, and to appear at last before the same God, as themselves—and their treatment of them corresponded with their contemptible estimate. But matters have changed. The Irish people are no longer what they were. They have been taught a just sense of their rights, and with the knowledge of those rights they have acquired courage and determination to assert them. Their nature has been ennobled and exalted—they have been raised up from their prostrate condition, and are no longer fit to be trampled upon. (Loud cheers.) Let the government, therefore, take into account, in legislating for Ireland, not only that its population is enormous; but that its enormous population consists of men not only of strong arms, but of undaunted hearts. (Loud cheers.) A mere brute mass of ignorant and degraded slaves might readily be kept down and trodden upon, but seven millions of men, with the spirit, and the energy, and the resolution, which pervades the peasantry of Ireland, do not furnish the appropriate materials for oppression. (Cheers.) There has been a most extraordinary change effected within these few years among the lower orders, and that change is in my mind mainly owing to the influence of the very body which I am now addressing. This great incorporation, this vast confederacy by which Ireland is not only represented, but which is almost Ireland itself, has generated these great results. Let us then go on in the same noble course of national amelioration. We may not succeed in advancing the Catholic question, but we shall do what will ultimately be equivalent to it, by improving the moral condition, and exalting the spirit of the people. Nothing in this view is of greater importance than the diffusion amongst them, of a strong and deep conviction that we are solicitous for their welfare, and are determined to protect them. (Cheers.) It is therefore a matter of obvious interest as well as of paramount duty to provide for poor Mills. We must set him up again in the world. He wishes to go to America, the land of industry and of freedom, and he is worthy of becoming one of its bold republicans. But we cannot spare him. We want him here—he must abide amongst us;—we must keep him as a living example of village heroism in Louth, and hold him forth to the people as an instance not only of public virtue upon his own part, but of justice and gratitude upon ours. Let him, then, be sent back to his

own place of birth, where as he first breathed the air, it is fitting that he should die. Let the old man's grave be near the spot where his cradle was rocked. It were a pity to see him setting sail for a time of life from this beautiful island of ours, and being that is dear to him an everlasting farewell—no Harry Mills, you shall not go, (loud cheers) you shall return to Louth, and when you shall appear among your fellow tillers of the earth, with the means of honest life, which we shall give you—they will rest upon their spades as you go along, and they will exclaim—"There goes Harry Mills—success to him, (Loud cheers.) There he goes, who didn't fear to vote for the country and gave a plumper to Dawson—there he is, how well and hearty he looks! God bless him and the Catholic Association!" (Loud and continued cheers.) Mr. Sheil concluded by moving, that the case of Harry Mills should be referred to the Relief Committee, with an instruction that they should make a suitable provision for him. Mr. Conway seconded the resolution.

Mr. Lawless spoke in support of it, and handed in 30s. from a Protestant Dissenter, who like most of his creed in the North, were the best and firmest friends of civil and religious liberty. (Hear, and cheers.)

SKETCH OF THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

Daylight of the 21st October, 1805, displayed the signal for the enemy's fleet. Let that day never be forgotten! The almost calmness that prevailed in the morning, and harbingered the battle, seemed but to render the deadly strife more conspicuous. As the British fleet was wafted by the gentle winds towards their powerful enemy, the preparations for the battle evinced every man to be in earnest. The cabin bulk-heads on each deck were cleared away, and displayed long, level, unbroken batteries, tended by their gallant and rejoicing crews. Five-buckets, match-tubs, shot-racks, powder-boxes, and wash were arranged in their proper places; arm-chests lay open, and pikes, pistols and cutlasses gleamed in every direction. The tomponies were taken out of the muzzles, and there was a loud creaking of the gun-carriages, as the officers examined that every thing was in fighting order. All was now ready; the fleets were closing. There was a dead silence till the signal of the great patriot, "England expects every man to do his duty," flew at the Victory's mast-head. Instantly an enthusiastic murmur of approbation spread from ship to ship—from deck to deck—from gun to gun—from man to man. A few struggling shot hissing through the air indicated the near approach of the fleets, and a loud, long-drawn fire of heavy cannon showed the lee division breaking the dark concave line of the enemy. "Bravo! Collingwood!" was in every heart, and there was one common soul in the fleet. Many a valiant heart beat high with expectation which was doomed never to survive another day. Many an eye gazed that moment on the instruments of death, which, in a few short hours, were to close it for ever. The ships passed on to their stations, the battle became general, loud peals of cannon roared throughout the line, fire gleamed on the ocean, and the air was filled with the thick fumes of sulphur. The very masts shook in their sockets, the sails trembled, and the affrighted wind breathed low. The stately ships which so lately sailed gaily forth, now presented the mangled appearance of wreck, giving evidence of the deadly strife that was at work, till ship grappled with ship, and man with man. The day advanced, crash succeeding crash of the falling masts, till amidst the groans of the dying, and the loud hurrahs of the victors, the great struggle was decided in favour of England, and her flag waved triumphant over the deep; but her hero had fallen! Nelson, the father of his men, the patriot of his country, was no more! Peace be to his ashes, and honour to his name! The dark clouds which had been gathering over the devoted spot during the bloody contention, now began to roll wild and portentously. The storm arose, and many a shattered and unmanageable hulk became the coffin alike of the living and the dead, and numbers of the conquerors and the conquered were immersed in the same watery grave. "That joy of battle in the field of death," produced by the loud shouts of victory, still thrilled in the heart of Morland, when he was called upon to endure more mournful scenes among the mangled forms which met his view, as he descended from the blood-stained decks to the cockpit, where amputations were still performing. The hearty greeting of messmates was followed by most painful feelings at their first meal after the battle. In the mess to which Morland belonged there were three vacant places: where was poor Harry? whose cheerful mirth had been "wont to set the table in a roar." Where was Frank? and —; but the inquiring tongue was stopped by that solemn and heart-appalling silence which but too well told the mournful tale. The young heroes were shrouded in the flag of their country; and when, with the rest of the fallen brave, their bodies were committed to the deep, many a tear was observed to trickle down the sun-burnt furrows of the sailors' cheeks, as the blue waves broke over the remains of their departed shipmates.—Tales of the Sea.

LORD NOBBERY.—His Lordship whilst lately indisposed, was threatened with a determination of blood in the head. Surgeon ——— accordingly opened the temporal artery; and, whilst attending to the operation, his Lord said to him, in his usual quick manner, "—, I've never been called to the Bar?" "No, my Lord," was replied the surgeon. "Well, I am sure, Doctor, safely say, you have cut a figure in the Temple."

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