



Newfoundland.

No. 55.

THURSDAY, August 7, 1828.

Sixpence.

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 Hollands Geneva in pipes,
- Ditto Cognac Brandy in hhd.
- 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 Exportation, or Home Consumption.

ALSO,

Of former Importations,

- Flour, Bread,
- Pork, Butter,
- Madeira
- Sicilian
- Figueria
- 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 Middlings 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 Hamburg—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.

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 100 lb. each,
- 10 Boxes Pearl Sago, about 1 cwt. each,
- 50 Bags Black Pepper, about 65 lb. each.

July 17.

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.

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.

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,
- 200 Kegs white and black Paint,
- 150 Bags Nails,
- 100 Boxes Soap and Candles.

All of recent Importations.

June 26.

To be Let.

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

THAT very neat, compact, and desirable COTTAGE, North of Fort William, and immediately in the rear of the Hon. Judge BRENTON'S residence—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 Meadow 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 application 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 WHARF and large YARD, adjoining the Premises of Mr. John Boyd.—For particulars apply to

WILLIAM BRANSCOMBE.

May 20.

Notices.

ALFRED WILSON, Chemist and Druggist,

(Assistant to the late Mr. JAMES DOBIE, Surgeon)

BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for their kindness and attention to him while residing at the *London Medical and Chemical Establishment*; and has now the honour to inform them that he has commenced business on his own account, in the house adjoining that of Mr. HUGH R. DOUGLAS, where any orders or prescriptions from the Medical Gentlemen will be attended to with the utmost punctuality.—Medicine Chests also, or Out-harbour orders, will be despatched at the shortest notice.

Medicines, of the very first quality, may be obtained Wholesale and Retail; and a quantity of genuine patent MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

A. W. further assures the Public, that the strictest attention will be paid to any orders with which they may be pleased to favour him.

St. John's, 19th June, 1828.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of PATRICK WALSH, of Ireland, but late of St. John's, Newfoundland, dealer, deceased, 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 Carrier leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock, Sundays and bad weather only excepted.

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

The Proprietors will not be accountable for any Specie 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 CLIFT, Agent, St. John's.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 24.

RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, he rose to ask the Right Honorable Gentleman opposite a question on a subject of considerable importance with regard to our foreign relations. He wished to know what was the state of our connexion at present with Portugal. It was well known to be too true that the Regent of Portugal, since his return to his own country, had not only destroyed the Constitutional Charter which he was solemnly pledged by oath to regard as sacred, but he had likewise violated his duty towards his country, and betrayed the trust reposed in him, for the purpose of taking into his own hands the royal authority. On such conduct it was not his design, not was he at liberty to argue; but perhaps he might be allowed to say, that no individual had ever arrived so quickly at such a stage of crime, both with respect to the nation at large, and to the Prince whose mandates he was bound to obey. On that conduct, however, a question arose—namely, whether or not the Government of this country, when the course intended to be pursued by this individual was no longer doubtful, ought not to have given directions to the Ambassador of His Majesty at the Court of Lisbon, to quit the kingdom of Portugal. Undoubtedly, at first, while the intention of the Regent was doubtful, it was right that a decision on that point should be suspended. But it appeared that he had not only convoked the ancient Cortes against the stipulations of the charter, which had put an end to the ancient system, but he had permitted himself to be addressed, in *Gazettes* printed under his authority, by the title of "Your Majesty;" and at different reviews of troops he was also greeted by the same title,—a title belonging to the King his brother, for whom he was then acting. With these facts before their eyes, it was impossible for them not to say that the crime of rebellion had been committed, and that the ruler of Lisbon, at present, was nothing more than an usurper. It was, he thought, a very mean and paltry subterfuge to argue, because he himself had not, in any act, assumed the title of king, or taken upon himself ostensibly the sovereign authority, that therefore he should be considered as not having acted a guilty part. It was clear, though he had not directly done this, that he had usurped the royal authority,—that he had taken possession of that power which belonged only to the Emperor Don Pedro, or to his sister. He therefore asked whether, these things being well-known, His Majesty's Government had given any directions to his Majesty's Ambassador to leave the Court of Lisbon? for, if they had not, he knew not under what circumstances this country was placed with respect to Portugal. Because if this Prince, proceeding on a principle of treachery, had affected to refuse the title of king, and yet, as appeared in those addresses, allowed himself to be called king, without bringing to justice those who had so denominated him, it was quite clear that he was, by the aid of those factious parties, making himself absolute King of Portugal, though he did not, in point of form, assume the royal dignity. There was another point which made it more imperative on this country to take a decided line of conduct with respect to these transactions—he alluded to the letters written by a noble lord to individuals in Portugal. It had been said that these letters were not written for the purpose of destroying the constitution of that kingdom, but to promote and forward it. Now, most unfortunately, the letters had been so ill-understood, and the impression made by them was of so different a nature, that they had induced a belief that the Government here favoured in their hearts the cause of the usurper, and were secretly well inclined to assist him in his establishment of the Royal authority in his own person. Now he would ask whether any direction had been given to His Majesty's ambassador to leave Lisbon? or whether the Right Honorable Gentleman was aware of any circumstance or contingency, in consequence of which it would, under directions received from home, be his duty to leave that court? To the first part of his question, he hoped to receive an explicit answer. With regard to the latter part of it, he, of course, would not press for an answer, if the Right Honorable Gentleman conceived that it involved circumstances, which, in the performance of his public duty, it would be inconvenient to disclose.

The SPEAKER.—This is a very arguable

question, and the noble lord, in putting it, at present is scarcely in order.

Lord J. RUSSELL.—I intended to have put the question yesterday, on going into the committee of supply, when it would have been perfectly regular, but, at the request of the Right Honorable Gentleman, I postponed it.

Mr. PEEL bore testimony to the correctness of the statement of the noble lord, who certainly intended to put this question yesterday; but consented, at his (Mr. Peel's) request, as it was a question of so much importance, to postpone it till this day. Now, in answer to the noble lord's question, he would say, that he had already stated that the British Government entirely disapproved of the conduct in Portugal of the individual to whom allusion had been made (hear); and that in consequence the diplomatic functions of His Majesty's Ambassador were suspended. (Hear.) Instructions had been given for the guidance of that Minister under any peculiar contingencies that might arise; but he was sure that the noble lord must see the manifest disadvantage which might arise to this Government, if he (Mr. Peel) were to state what those contingencies were, or what the instruction or advice was as to the conduct which the British Minister should adopt, should those contingencies happen to arise. (Hear.) He was fully confident, whenever the proper time came for disclosure, that the British Government would be found to have taken such steps as decidedly manifested their disapprobation of any attempt, either to subvert by open force the authority of him whom they recognized as the only legitimate sovereign of Portugal, or to undermine, by an insidious policy, not less dangerous because it was concealed, the power which the prince was selected to support. (Hear, hear.) He thought, whenever the disclosure was made, that it would show, beyond all question, that the orders sent out by the British Government to the Minister at Lisbon, were of such a nature as clearly proved their entire disapprobation of the proceedings that had lately occurred there.

Mr. HOBHOUSE inquired, whether, if any thing unfortunate occurred at Oporto, Government had taken the necessary precautions for British property and British lives? Had any ships of war been sent out there to protect the Consuls and other British subjects? There was a great deal of British property at Oporto, and if any unfortunate result should take place there, protection ought to be speedily granted.

Mr. PEEL.—Under any circumstances of civil contest, this country never neglects its duty towards its subjects abroad.

Clare Election.

Ennis, 2 o'clock, Monday morning, June 30.

The mighty Agitator has arrived!!! The account of his approach from New Market was announced by the arrival of Mr. Dillon, who had embodied that immense cavalcade that escorted Mr. O'Connell into and out of Nenagh.

In a short time he himself approached in an open carriage, accompanied by the Secretary to the Catholics of Ireland, Nicholas Parcell O'Gorman, coming to throw the weight of his political character and personal exertions into the scale of the liberty of Clare. Counsellor Bennett and other friends of Mr. O'Connell were also with him.

The Trades of Ennis who had got the notification of his approach, a second time went out to meet him with their banners, and the windows were again filled with spectators, aroused from their slumbers by the shouting.

As he entered the town at day break, several of his friends ascended and clustered upon the carriage, and greeted him with an enthusiasm which can better be conceived than described.

The meeting between him and his son, who had so recently been treated with distinguished honour as his representative, was characterised by an intensity of parental and filial affection.

Gort, Sunday evening.

With no little difficulty have we been able to get thus far to the scene of election. Tremendous preparations are made in case there should be any rioting or disturbance. There are at least three thousand troops surrounding Ennis. A company from Athlone are, on forced march, now passing through this town, having been ordered off at a moment's notice; and the Barrack-master here has just received orders to have quarters for two troops of cavalry, who are to march in at day light to-morrow morning, on route to Ennis. You hear no other name as you pass along but O'Connell's. On Saturday seven hundred of Mr. Gore's tenantry came to Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, and voluntarily offered him their plumbers for Mr. O'Connell's return.

From the Second Edition of the Freeman's Journal, Tuesday, July 2.

Ennis, Monday, July 1.

At a few minutes to 11 o'clock the High Sheriff took the Chair. Mr. O'Connell entered shortly after. The Court was soon crowded to excess. When Mr. O'Connell went up to the hustings he took his seat on the right of the Chairman. On the left sat Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, who was proposed by Sir Edward O'Brien, and seconded by Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, Bart. Mr. O'Gorman Mahon proposed Mr. O'Connell.—Mr. Steele seconded the nomination.

When the show of hands was called for, the High Sheriff declared the majority in favour of Mr. O'Connell: the other party demanded a poll, and the Election was adjourned to next day.

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald's speech was neat, pathetic, and elegant. Mr. O'Connell's address was luminous, talented, and powerful.

The Hustings were fixed in the Record Court.

Many of the police attended, but none of them inside the Court, the Sheriff being unwilling to introduce them, hoping Gentlemen would throw off their party-emblems: he therefore called on a Gentleman whom he saw at the end-room to divest himself of a party-emblem which he wore.

Mr. O'Gorman Mahon said—I am the Gentleman alluded to: I deny wearing the emblem of a party—(Cheers). The ribbon I wear is the emblem of my country, and no man shall ever persuade me to take it off while I have an arm to defend it.

Mr. O'Connell—I won't say that green is not a party-colour.—It may be hateful to the enemies of Ireland. However, in courtesy to the High Sheriff I have taken off the ribbon and the medal, and I hope my friends will follow the example.

Messrs. Steele and Maurice O'Connell then took off the badge of the "Order of the Liberators," when

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald said, he would not have troubled them at that stage of the proceedings only for the example of his honourable and learned opponent. His object in thus addressing the Meeting was to make known his desire that the election should be carried on with calmness and harmony on all sides. It was important that the Candidates should set an example of kindness, peace, and harmony; he was determined to do so, and he was convinced his honourable opponent would do the same.—(Great cheering).

Mr. O'Connell—"I shall be very concise in my reply. I am sure we will go on with good humour, and end as we began—in perfect good feeling."

Tuesday morning, July 2.

The polling commenced at 10 o'clock, and at 11 Mr. O'Connell had received double the votes of his adversary, because in all the barony booths Mr. O'Connell's allies are handed up as quickly as his agents can dispose of them. During the morning several of the great agitators addressed the multitude, exhorting them to observe the strictest order; and notwithstanding the unparalleled excitement of public feeling, not the slightest breach of the peace has occurred.

Ennis, July 5.

The polling during the forenoon was exceedingly slack on both sides. In fact few forty-shilling freeholders remain whose votes are not objectionable. In the course of yesterday and the preceding day several protests had been lodged with the High Sheriff by Electors against Mr. O'Connell's return, he being ineligible by law to represent the County, and the Assessor appointed 12 o'clock this day for hearing any arguments that were to be urged either in support of the protests or against them. Mr. Creagh and Mr. Doherty appeared on behalf of the Freeholders. Mr. O'Connell did not appear either by himself or his Counsel, to reply to the arguments of the Counsel for the Freeholders. Neither of the Candidates were in the Sheriff's booth during the discussion.

At the appointed hour Mr. Keating proceeded to address the Electors and Counsel as follows:—In the course of the Election, said he, a protest, which I shall read to you, was lodged with the High Sheriff. The following are the words of the document:—

"To the High Sheriff of the County Clare.

"Inasmuch as Daniel O'Connell, Esq., is a person professing the Roman Catholic religion, and as such cannot qualify to sit in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom even if he were elected—we now therefore give you notice, that the election and return of the said Daniel O'Connell to sit in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, under the writ to you delivered, will be illegal and void, and we do hereby call on you to return the Right Hon. William Fitzgerald Vesey Fitzgerald, he being the only qualified candidate in nomination.—Dated this 1st July, 1828."

This document, said Mr. Keating, bears the signatures of upwards of thirty Gentlemen, all of whom are men of rank and influence in the County. This morning a further document was lodged with the Sheriff. It is the affidavit of George Daxon, an elector, and it states "that he read an address to the Electors of the County Clare, published in the Dublin Evening Post, and signed Daniel O'Connell, in which address Mr. O'Connell states that he is a Roman Catholic, and that he would sooner die than take the oaths prescribed by Parliament."

Now, in consequence of these two documents having been lodged with the Sheriff, I am ready to hear any thing that either the Counsel or the Freeholders may wish to urge upon them, and if I shall be convinced that Mr. O'Connell is disqualified by law from being elected, I shall advise the Sheriff to return Mr. Fitzgerald; but if on the other hand I shall not be so convinced, I shall feel it my duty, should Mr. O'Connell have a majority of legal votes, to advise the High Sheriff to return him as duly elected.

Mr. Creagh said—As a Freeholder of this County I rise in behalf of the Gentlemen whose signatures are affixed to the protest which has been read, and which states that Daniel O'Connell is disqualified to be elected, and on this ground I call upon you to return the Right Hon. William Fitzgerald to represent this County in Parliament. [The Learned Gentleman then proceeded with great ability to draw the attention of the Assessor to the several Acts of Parliament upon which he relied. We regret that we are obliged to omit the whole of this Gentleman's argument, as well as the very ingenious and powerful arguments put forward by Mr. Doherty, who followed Mr. Creagh. Our Special Reporter has furnished us with a copious note of both, but the state of our columns prevents us from giving it insertion.] When Mr. Doherty had concluded—

The Assessor proceeded to pronounce his judgment as follows:—The question before us is, Sir, whether Mr. O'Connell is qualified or is not qualified to be elected, to sit in the House of Commons—I say qual-

ified to be elected, because in the arguments that have been brought forward, qualified to be elected and qualified to sit and vote, have been confounded as one and the same thing. As the law stands it appears to me that a man may be qualified to be elected who may afterwards be disqualified to sit and vote. Some little difference appears to have arisen respecting what Mr. O'Connell said on the hustings in reference to the oaths. I shall assume, however, that Mr. O'Connell did declare in the most open manner, that it was at the time his fixed determination not to take the oaths, but how can we take upon ourselves to say that he will not change his mind. Now, Sir, let us see whether the law of the land enables you to say to Mr. O'Connell that he is disqualified from being elected. The statute which requires the oaths to be taken is the 30th of Charles II. Now, Sir, can it be said that Mr. O'Connell is disqualified from being elected by any act he has done? There is no statute expressly excluding a Roman Catholic from being elected. The common law is in his favour, and the statute law is not in express language against it. Has then, I would ask, Mr. O'Connell done any act to disqualify himself from sitting and voting in the House of Commons? I think not.—But I do admit and take this opportunity of stating it, as a great deal of silly matter has been uttered upon the subject, that Mr. O'Connell never can sit and vote in the House of Commons until he takes the oaths prescribed by the Act 30th of Charles II. The test, Sir, which is imposed by Act of Parliament, is the taking of these oaths, but when, or where, or by whom are these oaths to be taken? The man who takes them must be a member. As we cannot put them to him here, are we, Sir, to be told that we are to deny Mr. O'Connell the opportunity of taking those oaths merely because it is asserted that he will not do so? Are you, Sir, a priori to judge that he will not take them without giving him an opportunity of doing so? The opportunity of doing so cannot occur until your return entitles him to take the oaths. I say, Sir, you have a right to return the candidate who shall appear to have the majority of legal votes, and throw the other party upon his petition to the House of Commons, when if your decision be incorrect the House will rectify it. If we were sitting at an election in England, I would advise you to make a double return, but here the law is different, and you cannot do so, without incurring a penalty of 2000l. You must therefore, Sir, select between one or the other of the candidates, and my advice is, that you shall return whoever has the greatest number of legal votes. But I shall add this—I shall take care to advise you to state on the face of the return, that the writ having been duly received by you, you gave public notice of holding the election—that two electors proposed and seconded Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald; that two other electors proposed and seconded Mr. O'Connell; that Mr. O'Connell openly avowed himself a Roman Catholic; that after that declaration a poll was demanded; that before the close of the poll you received a protest signed by several of the freeholders; and that you were called upon by them not to return Mr. O'Connell, who, they stated, was disqualified by law to be elected, and to return Mr. Fitzgerald, who was the only qualified candidate. I will advise you to attach that return to the writ. How the House of Commons will deal with the special facts of the case it is not for me to anticipate, or what degree of responsibility the person will incur in presuming to sit, for that is the word of the Act, without taking the necessary oaths, is beside my duty to inquire. My duty is to pronounce my opinion upon the law of the case here. The advice I have given you, Sir, may not be such as to suit the expectations or the wishes of some of those who hear me. There is no man whose judgment is more likely to err than mine. I have one consolation, however, that in giving you the advice I have done, I give it fearlessly, I give it dispassionately, I give it honestly, and I give it faithfully.

The room was crowded to excess during the argument, and shortly after the Learned Assessor had concluded, the ordinary business of the election was resumed.

At six o'clock the polling closed, when it was found that there were polled of good votes—

For Mr. O'Connell 6

For Mr. Fitzgerald 2

The Act of Parliament making it imperative that no booth shall be kept open on or after the fifth day of polling, in which booth twenty votes have not been polled, the election was consequently declared to be terminated, and

Daniel O'Connell, of the Order of Liberators, was declared duly elected to serve in Parliament for the County of Clare.

The announcement was of course received by the multitude with deafening shouts of applause.

The High Sheriff then shook hands with Mr. O'Connell, and congratulated him upon being returned. Three cheers were given for the successful Candidate, and three for the late Representative; after which the vast concourse of persons separated, and at 11 o'clock the streets were as quiet as if nothing had occurred during the week to disturb the harmony which existed previously to the commencement of the Election.

At the close of the poll on Friday the numbers stood thus—

For Mr. O'Connell 210

For Mr. Fitzgerald 89

Majority for Mr. O'Connell on the day's poll 121

GROSS POLL, FRIDAY.

For Mr. O'Connell 2027

For Mr. Fitzgerald 236

Majority for Mr. O'Connell 1091

LONDON, July 8.

Further accounts arrived this morning from the Russian army, which, breaking up from Bahadag, continued its march to the wall of Trajan, where the

Emperor had his head-quarters on the 30th ult. No enemy was seen till the Russian advanced guard reached the neighbourhood of Kustenzia, which the Turks had fortified. On the 17th and 18th ult. there was some skirmishing. On the 19th the first batteries were erected by the Russians to bombard the fortress.

There are no arrivals from Lisbon, and no despatches later than the 28th ult. Those despatches announced the meeting of the Cortes, and the declaration or election of Don Miguel as King; but they did not state that Miguel had accepted or had assumed the title. There can be little doubt that he will, or for what purpose did he convoke and pack the Cortes? We have no doubt that the next intelligence will announce his actual assumption of the title.

The private letters give an account of an insult offered to our Ambassador by the spies of the Police. One of his Excellency's footmen was seized, thumb-screwed, and conveyed to the office of the Intendant General of Police, where, after being interrogated, he was released, and ordered to go home. The treatment of Sir John Doyle, in prison, has been most cruel.

The Government Secretary of Buenos Ayres has notified the pacific proposals made by his Imperial Majesty, through his Britannic Majesty's Legation, which proposals rest upon a fair basis, inasmuch as they acknowledge the independence of the Banda Oriental. But, according to the advices brought by the Chichester packet from Buenos Ayres to Rio, no Treaty of Peace had been concluded.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) August 7, 1828.

We are particularly indebted to ROBERT PACE, Esq., of Carbonear, for a Greenock paper of the 11th ult., which we received previous to the arrival of the Diana, bringing dates up to the same period.—From this paper we have extracted a great portion of the interesting matter to which we have been induced to devote our columns to-day, whence our readers will be enabled to form some slight idea of the intense interest excited not only in Ireland, but throughout the Empire, by Mr. O'CONNELL's being returned as Member for the County of Clare, with an overwhelming majority.

When we take a dispassionate view of the discontent prevailing among seven millions of British subjects—of the great wealth and talent which that proscribed body of men possess—and of the very weighty advocacy of so many illustrious persons of other persuasions, we confess we feel some degree of alarm at the possible coming events, and deeply deplore the causes that have engendered the present unnatural contest between the governing and the governed, in so important a portion of the empire as Ireland is—because, we are impressed with a belief, that consequences of more magnitude, and of a more alarming tendency to British interests, are involved in the issue of the present struggle, than jaundiced or prejudiced eyes are willing to see. The defeat of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE's motion, on the Catholic question, has produced this last wonderful effort on the part of the Catholic leaders in Ireland, to endeavour to shake off the chains in which unjust laws have bound themselves and their brethren in religion, for nearly two centuries;—and the attempt has been crowned with complete success, having most triumphantly procured Mr. O'CONNELL's return for the County of Clare, in opposition to a powerful and popular candidate, upon his own ground, and surrounded by his tenantry and friends.

Mr. O'CONNELL is admitted, by friends and foes, to be a man possessing the most brilliant talents—of great research—a sound lawyer, and is justly looked upon by the Catholics of Ireland as their champion, in seeking for their rights and privileges. Viewing him as such, we scarcely think he would pledge himself so far, or so boldly and fearlessly challenge any one to prevent him from taking his seat in the House of Commons, were he not confident of his competency to do, though at the rate of 5000l. a sitting;—he is, however, determined to make a trial, and he has our best wishes for his success. We cannot, here, resist the opportunity of quoting a passage from the speech of that great Statesman and Lawyer, Lord Plunkett, upon the Catholic Claims, which bears strongly upon the subject in question. He says, "By what law does a Protestant sit in Parliament? I know of none, and there is none to be found. There are laws of restriction, of regulation, but none conferring rights; they all rest on the common law, which extends equally to Roman Catholics and Protestants. These rights may be mystified if it be expedient—if it be necessary—but enjoyment is the rule, and exclusion the exception." Should coercive measures be unfortunately resorted to, to put him out, or to put down the present system of agitation, every well wisher to his King and country would lament such a measure, which, by weakening the physical force of the empire, would but give fresh vigour to the plans and machinations of the Cabinet of Continental Europe, who, with all their professions of regard and attachment, are not, we have reason to believe, actuated by the most friendly feeling to Great Britain and her dependencies.

It is supposed that his Excellency the Governor must have sailed from England on the 8th or 10th ultimo. Letters from London of the 5th state, that his Excellency was at Southampton on the 7th, ready to embark, which there was very little doubt he had done, the winds being E. and E.S.E.

We feel infinite pleasure in announcing that the annual REGATTA is about to take place at an early day;

—if we are correctly informed, on the 19th instant, the birth-day of the Lord High Admiral, as was the case last year. By an advertisement which appears in the columns, it will be seen that the Meeting for making the ulterior arrangements will take place this day, when we have no doubt but every thing will be done to promote both interest and amusement, for we consider boat racing of every description as synonymous with Newfoundland pursuits—in fact, a piece of the ship—and the liberality always evinced to promote it, fully supports our ideas on the subject.

We understand that excellent sport is expected, from there being a considerable addition this year to the number of Clippers that have so frequently sought and tried for the palm on *Quidi Vidi Pond*. By the bye, what have the ladies done, that it seems they, we would almost say, have been forgotten on these occasions?—save only as being spectators of an amusement, in which it cannot be supposed they have so much interest as the other sex. We shall then conclude our remarks with a bit of a hint to the Gentlemen having the management of the Regatta—that PERKINS'S Long Room is in its usual good order, and our Musicians quite sound in wind and limb.

DON MIGUEL has arrived at the summit of his iniquities by packing the Cortes, and causing himself to be proclaimed King; in consequence of which, the Ambassadors from the different Courts of Europe were preparing to return to their respective homes. It was expected that the blockade of Oporto would be raised by British ships, of war sent over for that purpose; two vessels from this port, the *Surprise* and *Jane Hutton*, had got in, but were laying at anchor, with their cargoes on board, business being at a complete stand, and all credit destroyed. We anxiously hope for a favourable termination to this contest; should it continue much longer, we apprehend this country will suffer most severely, by being shut out from a market that has hitherto consumed so large a proportion of our fish. The following is an extract from the latest letter received by the *Huskisson* :—

"The troops of Don Miguel have driven back those of Don Pedro, to within three leagues of Oporto;—whether it be a plan of the latter to draw forward their opponents, I know not. The Marquis of Palmella, Conde de Villa Flor, General Saldanha, Stubbs, and many others, have arrived at Oporto, which must strengthen the party there—and I have no doubt England, France, and Austria will give every possible support to Don Pedro's cause, save that of sending troops to act against Don Miguel, who was proclaimed King, and accepted it on the 30th of June. The English, French, Austrian, Dutch, Neapolitan, and other diplomatic persons are about to leave this. We are in a very precarious situation, although every thing seems quiet for the moment."

London, July 5.—The Lisbon letters mention the continuance of the blockade of Oporto; that all business is at a stand there, and that both the Constitutionalists and the English are under considerable alarm. The reinforcement of the Cordelia and Britomart, by the *Procris*, 10 gun brig, and the expectation of the *Galatea* frigate from Lisbon, gave reason to suppose that the blockade would shortly be raised. It shows also that no idea was entertained by our ships, that the blockade would be recognised by Government.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Constantia*, from Hamburg, Mr. SPEAR.—From Jamaica, via Halifax, Dr. KIELLEY, and Lieut. VIGOREUX, 84th Regt.—From Halifax, Miss E. WALSH, and Captain KAIMES (late of the Ship *Superb*).—In the *Nymph*, from London, Mr. WILLOUGHBY, and Mr. and Mrs. KING.

We have received the first number of the Harbour-Grace Weekly Journal.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Monday last an inquest was held on the body of Mr. GEORGE D. RYAN, who was found drowned at the wharf of Messrs. HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.—The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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

ENTERED.
August 1.—Schooner Pole Tender, Vivans, Dartmouth; 45 chaldrons coals.
Brig Constantia, Moysse, Hamburg; 1494 bags bread, 182 casks butter, 177 barrels flour, 80 casks oatmeal, 16 barrels beef and pork, 200 smoked hams, 24 sides bacon, &c.
2.—Brig Polygou, Milgrove, St. Vincent; 152 punche, rum. Schooner Union, Keedy, Miramichi; 40 M. feet board, 45 M. shing'es, 3,720 feet plank, 9000 staves.
Brig Mexican, Blackstone, Dantzic; 900 barrels flour, 1900 bags bread, 100 barrels pease, 1150 staves.
Schooner Amelia, Pottle, Sydney; 10 chaldrons coals.
Schooner Rival, Bliss, Liverpool, N. B.; 19,000 boards, 122,000 shing'es.
4.—Schooner Nymph, Harvey, London; ballast.
Schooner Fy, Carlisle, Hamburg; 20 hds. cider, 700 bags bread, 20 barrels flour, 7 firkins butter, 10 barrels pork.
Brig Worcester, Thornton, Liverpool; 6 pieces brandy and Geneva, 250 hogsheads salt; 16 chaldrons coals, 270 barrels pork.
Schooner Elizabeth, Forest, Port Hood; 30 oxen and cows, 25 sheep, 3 horses, 52 boxes herrings, 2 firkins butter.
Schooner Ellen, Stephens, Hamburg; 500 bags bread, 200 barrels flour, 60 firkins butter, 48 barrels beef and pork, 10 barrels oatmeal.
Schooner Rapid, Mermaid, Arichat; 38 oxen and cows, 1 calf, 12 sheep.
5.—Schooner Youngest, Harreau, Arichat; 34 oxen & cows, 12 sheep, 12 horses, 120 boxes herrings, 2 firkins butter.
Schooner Swift, Moore, P. E. Island; 23 oxen and cows, 3 horses, 47 sheep, 3 calves, 1 side leather, 12 boxes peppers.
Brig Adriana, King, Bermuda; ballast.
Brig Diana, Ferguson, Greenock; 740 bags bread, 30 his oatmeal, 60 tons coal, 2 hds. refined sugar, 5 hds. and 1 pipe brandy.
—Brig Salina, Oldrey, Sydney; 130 chaldrons coal, 45 spars, 6 M. shing'es, 26 tubs butter.
Schooner Courier, Girroir, Antigonish; 29 head cattle, 6 sheep, 11 kegs butter, 23 M. shing'es.

CLEARED.
August 1.—Schooner Susan, Le Blanc, Arichat; ballast.
Schooner Esperance, Girroir, Arichat; 3 barrels sugar.
2.—Brig Funchal, Picken, Sydney; ballast.
Schooner Youngest, Harreau, Arichat; ballast.

Sales at Auction.

TO-MORROW,
At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
Brine, Murch & Co.
The Cargo of the Schooner *Youngest*, from Cape Breton—CONSISTING OF
17 Oxen,
17 Cows, and
4 Calves.
August 7.

Government Sale.
TO-MORROW,
(FRIDAY) At 12 o'clock,
At the Naval Depot,
(SOUTH-SIDE)
A Quantity of Pease, Empty Cases, Casks, Beds, Blankets, &c. &c.
JAMES CLIFF, Auctioneer.
August 7.

Notices.
REGATTA.

THE AMATEURS of BOAT RACING, and such other Persons as are disposed to promote the annual REGATTA, are requested to meet at PERKINS'S hotel THIS DAY, (Thursday), at ONE o'clock.
August 7.

SUCH Persons as may be desirous of REPAIRING the *Military Road*, leading from Fort Townshend to Signal-Hill, are requested to send Sealed Tenders, in triplicate, addressed to the Subscriber, on or before SATURDAY the 9th instant, at noon.—Specifications of particulars to be seen at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer.

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, }
5th August, 1828.

ST. JOHN'S CRICKET CLUB.

THE Members of the *St. John's Cricket Club* are requested to meet on the New Parade Ground, on MONDAY, at 5 o'clock, p. m.
August 7.

SUCH Persons as may be desirous of LEVELLING the interior of the *Fuel Yard*, at Signal-Hill, and BUILDING a retaining Wall, to support the earth with, are requested to send Sealed Tenders, in triplicate, addressed to the Subscriber, on or before TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at noon.

Tenders will be received at the same time for the occasional hire of a Lumber Boat, at per diem, Sterling.

Specification of particulars to be seen at the office of the Commanding Royal Engineer.
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, }
4th August, 1828.

TENDERS for the HIRE of TWO VESSELS, to be employed in the Conveyance of the Judges and the Officers of their Courts, on the NORTHERN and SOUTHERN CIRCUITS, will be received at this Office, until SATURDAY the 23d instant.

The Vessel for the *Northern Circuit* will be required on the 28th of this month, and that for the *Southern Circuit* on the 6th September next.

Further particulars may be had on application at this Office.
W. A. CLARKE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Government House, }
4th August, 1828.

On Salt.
BY
Henderson, Bland & Co.
ABOUT 500 Hogsheads LISBON SALT, now on board the Schooner *Huskisson*, which may be delivered at an Out-port, if required.
August 7.

For Charter.
That fine, first-class Schooner
NYMPH,
123 tons, Capt. HARVEY, will carry about 2400 Quintals in bulk, or 1500 Barrels—and is ready to receive a Cargo for the *Brazils, Spain, Portugal, or Italy*.—Apply to
NEWMAN & Co.
August 7.

To a port in *Spain, Portugal, or Italy,*
The new, fast-sailing, British-built
Schooner NADIR,
Burthen 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 Hogsheads Salt, and
6 Tons Coal.
June 26.

On Salt.
PATRICK MORRIS
Is now Landing, from the Brig *Constantia*, from Hamburg, the following
GOODS,
Which he is disposed to Sell on very low terms, for prompt payment—

- 1,692 BAGS Bread, of a good quality,
 - 18 Kegs superfine Bread,
 - 121 Firkins Butter,
 - 61 Half-Firkins ditto,
 - 75 Barrels Flour,
 - 102 Half ditto,
 - 30 Barrels Oatmeal,
 - 51 Half ditto,
 - 5 Puncheon Pearl Barley,
 - 70 Ditto Oats,
 - 7 Ditto boiling Pease,
 - 6 Ditto smoked Hams,
 - 24 Sides Bacon,
 - 200 Hard Edam Cheeses,
 - 20 Boxes mould } Candles,
 - 30 Ditto dipped }
 - 6 Baskets Sugar Candy,
 - 12 Boxes Starch,
 - 1 Gross Cards,
 - 11 Cases Liqueurs,
 - 18,000 Brick.
- August 7.

HUNTERS & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
And Offer for Sale, on moderate terms,

6 HOGSHEADS Leaf Tobacco,
20 Kegs Negrohead Ditto, and
A few Firkins Oork Butter.
Also,
2 Snipe-fish Bunts, which will be sold low, and
Madrasi Fish taken in payment.
August 7.

PATRICK MORRIS
HAS JUST RECEIVED.
By the *Belle Isle*, from Sydney,
400 Hogsheads COAL,
Which will be sold low if taken from the Vessel.

Also,
10 Tons brown Seal OIL.
July 31.

Now Landing, and for Sale,
AT THE WHARF OF
LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,

The Cargoes of the Schooners *Lord Nelson*, and *Four Sons*, from Bay Verie, New-Brunswick,
CONSISTING OF
PRIME Pine Board and Plank,
Ditto Spruce ditto ditto;
Which will be sold on very reasonable terms.
July 24.

Improved Fire-Works.
PATRICK S. M'NAMARA,

GRATEFUL for the support he has hitherto experienced, returns his most sincere thanks to the gentry 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.

On Salt.
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 Sarsnet, 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 Tippets,
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,
Hamespun,
Chambray,
Flannels,
Serges,
Swankins,
Kerseys,
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 Teneriffe Wine,
- 10 Cases Gentlemen's superfine, Men's and Youths' plated Hats,
- 1000 Pair Men's and Boys' stout Shoes,
- 3 Bales Slops, 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 Hogsheads Tobacco,
- 30 Feather Beds,
- 100 Cwt. Cordage,
- 100 M. Lumber,
- 25 M. Shingles,
- Spars of large dimensions,
- 100 Hogsheads 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,
Flushings,
Blanketings, Serges,
And various other articles.
July 24.



Port's Corner.

THE REMONSTRANCE OF BRITAIN.

"Quo, quo, Scelesti, vultis? Aut cur dextera
 Apstantur tenes?"—Hor.

Oh! shame on thee, CHIEF, when thy name was a story
 Through uttermost earth, 'mid the nations afar,
 With the lust of dominion to tarnish thy glory,
 And stain thy bright triumphs achieved in the war!

When her sceptres and shrines in the dust lay confounded,
 'Till all the pale kingdoms rose banded as one,
 The loud shout of EUROPE, as up she rebounded,
 Proclaim'd thee her Leader—fought with thee—and won.

For freedom she struck, in the justest of quarrels,
 When the glove of the Mighty One dropp'd from his hand;
 And she bound on thy brow the unwithering laurels
 She had call'd for her champion from many a land.

And she—more than all—the glad island that owned thee,
 With what pride did she welcome thee home to her shore;
 O'er the armies thou leddest, her Monarch enthron'd thee,
 And made thee—what never was subject before!

Too great to be safe, for that height mad thee dizzy—
 Then rose thy vain passion for Civil command;
 And the feud of ambition within thee was busy,
 'To fetter the State thou had'st freed with thy brand.

Oh! shame on thee, CHIEF, for thy league with the Tories,
 And hate against CANNING—unworthy thy name;
 He lighted thee off on the path of thy glories,
 And best blew the trumpet that sounded thy fame.

Yet now, from the place where he poured the full torrent
 Of genius and pathos, for IRELAND in tears,
 Thou smitest her hopes with coercion abhorrent,
 And bigots of eighty redblend the "cheers."

Thou hast turned out the last of his colleagues, the staunchest,
 Who staid, while one spark of his spirit was left;
 And forth, on its turbulent venture thou launchest
 The State-ship, of all its true pilots bereft.

And the HARDINGES and MERRAYS are come with a stride
 In—
 Looking strange in the Council, with gorget and plume;
 While, for statutes and laws we once took such a pride in,
 A sworded commission is held in the room!

But her old Constitution will yet be defended,
 And still shall her Charter to BRITAIN be dear;
 If once to their purpose her people be banded,
 Not WELLINGTON'S self shall restrain their career!

LONDON, June 30.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* of the 14th instant has been received this morning, and contains some additional particulars of the progress of the siege of Brailow, down to the 2d of June. It appears that the Turks made a sortie with about 800 men, but they were beat back with great loss. It was this affair which was blazoned into a matter of vast importance in an article from Semlin, where it was stated that the Turks had reinforced the garrison to eight thousand men, who made a sortie and defeated the Russians with immense slaughter, taking 500 prisoners, whose heads were cut off and sent to Constantinople. There is no allusion whatever to the reinforcement in the Russian accounts, nor do we believe it. A bomb fell into the fortress and blew up one of the powder magazines.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY IN TURKEY.

Bolgrad, June 2.

Yesterday his Majesty, the Emperor, reviewed the 3d corps of the army in a fine plain, between the town and the camp. The Emperor was accompanied by his staff, by the Duke of Montemar, Ambassador of France, Lieut.-Gen. Dornberg, Envoy of Hanover, and M. de Thun, Major in the service of the King of Prussia; the 7th 8th, and 10th divisions of Infantry, with their artillery, and that of the 9th, with the 3d division of Hulsars, and its horse artillery, defiled before his Imperial Majesty, who was extremely satisfied with the appearance and health of the men, and the good condition of the horses. The camp along Lake Yalpok, on the summit of a gentle eminence, has a most picturesque appearance, and the order and neatness which prevails in it deserve the greatest praise.

In the morning his Majesty, after receiving the most satisfactory account of the progress of the siege of Brailow, which is vigorously carried on under the direction of the Grand Duke Michael, went to the place where preparations are making for crossing the Danube, which, though delayed by the extraordinary inundation of the river, will soon be completed, in spite of the difficulties which our workmen have encountered in erecting a dam several wreats in length at the bottom of the deep overflowings of the Danube.

SIERGE OF BRAILOW FROM THE 30th MAY TO THE 2d JUNE.

In this interval the works on the land side have been pushed with great success, and preparations made to commence the third parallel. On the 1st, in the morning, the fire of all the batteries on our right flank was increased, and at seven in the evening a bomb blew up a considerable powder magazine in the fortress behind the centre gate. On our left several detachments of the enemy's infantry began to sally from the place at seven in the morning, and after they had assembled to the number of eight hun-

dre men, they advanced in an irregular body towards one of the batteries on our left flank. Some tirailleurs of two companies of the 38th regiment of chasseurs, which defended the battery, were sent to meet them, and soon stopped their progress. A brisk firing of musketry then commenced, and all the reserves of cavalry, with their horse artillery, advanced to take the enemy in flank.

Major Goussell, who commanded the two companies of chasseurs in the battery, seeing that the Turks vigorously kept up the fire, attacked them and put them to flight.

We had five men killed, and 25 men wounded, among whom there is no officer. The loss of the enemy must have been considerable, for notwithstanding the care with which they carried off their killed and wounded, seven remained on the field of battle.

London, June 27.

The departure of Admiral Sir Pultney Malcolm for the Mediterranean, to supersede Sir Edward Codrington, will take place in about ten days. The *Wellsey*, 74 guns, at Portsmouth is fitting out for that station, on board of which Sir Pultney Malcolm will hoist his flag, and subsequently shift it to the *Asia*. Captain William James Hope Johnstone is appointed to the command of the latter ship.

Letters have been received from the *Blossom* frigate, Captain Beechey, stating the arrival in March, of that ship, at Acapulca for the purpose of refitting and proceeding home. Captain Beechey, his officers and crew, were in perfect health, notwithstanding the privations and fatigues they had undergone, in their long and perilous attempt to meet Captain Franklin and his adventurous party in Bherias Straits.

Late in the afternoon a rumour had been whispered about, that satisfactory explanations have been given to the Duke of Wellington, on the part of the Russian Government respecting its ultimate designs on Turkey, which have been so long veiled in a sort of mystery.

These explanations it is said were withheld from the Duke longer than ought to have been the case, had Russia really meant to adhere to her own professions, and though they were not categorically demanded, the omission led to some coldness towards its diplomatic representatives here, which has not failed to make its proper impression, and has led to the frankness of communication which was desired and effected on the part of his Grace. This rumour is the more entitled to notice as it has been circulated, and much commented on, in what may be termed the better political circles of the city.

(From the London Times, June 25.)

The following are extracts from Mr. O'Connell's address to the members of the County of Clare Liberal Club, and to the 40s, and other Freeholders of that county:—

"Friends and Fellow-Countrymen,—You have done me the high honour to call me the founder of your club. I am proud of being one of its earliest members. Your conduct on the present occasion will either justify and augment that pride, or fill my mind with melancholy forebodings at the approaching fate of our wretched and too long oppressed country.

"Yes, freeholders of the county of Clare, the time is arrived when much of the future fate and fortunes of your country, and of your ancient and venerable religion, is in your hands. If you repudiate and reject Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, I am, in my conscience, convinced that emancipation will be at hand. The persecutions of the vile Biblical Saints, who are all friends and supporters of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, will be crushed, and the Catholic religion will be set free, and the tranquillity of Ireland will be rendered secure and permanent.

"I am in my conscience convinced that all these great interests are involved in the present contest. I am most thoroughly and conscientiously convinced, that if you reject with scorn the hypocritical pretensions of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald on this occasion, the Administration of your most inveterate enemies, the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel, will be unable to continue its career of hostility to the Catholics of Ireland.

"I call on every honest and independent man in the county of Clare—I adjure every liberal Protestant and every sincere Catholic in that county, in the awful name of Him who shall judge us all—to fling off with firmness and some scorn, that pretended friend to us, but real minion of Orange Ascendancy—Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald.

"Attend to me, Catholics and liberal Protestants of the county of Clare—Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald is on his trial before you: I arraign him on the following charges, not one of which can he, with any truth, deny:—

"First—In the present session of Parliament he voted with his friend and your enemy, Mr. Peel, against the emancipation of the Protestant Dissenters of England. What think you of that? A Protestant himself, he voted against the liberties and the rights of conscience of his fellow-Protestants. Oh! shame! shame! He has, therefore, proved his contempt for the principle of freedom of conscience—that sacred principle for which the Catholics of Ireland have ever contended. He has, therefore, proved that if he gives a miserable vote for us once a year, he does so out of apprehension. It cannot be from principle, because, surely, if it were from principle, it would extend to the cause of his fellow-Protestants. Does he imagine that the people of the county of Clare are so stupid as to believe that he, a Protestant, has fallen in love with the Catholic religion, and hates the religious liberty of Protestants like himself? It is too wretched a delusion to be

borne by you for one moment. It is an insult to your understandings.

"For this offence—for the offence of voting with Peel against the Protestant Dissenters of England, let him be rejected by the Catholic freeholders of the county of Clare. Oh, give us this glorious proof of the genuine and heartfelt liberality of the Irish Catholics. We have proved that liberality on many and many a glorious occasion. Give us, by rejecting on this account, Vesey Fitzgerald, one more demonstration that the Irish Catholics fondly and faithfully cherish the right of every man, Protestant as well as Catholic, to worship the Great God according to the pure dictates of their own conscience.

"Recollect, too, Catholics of the county of Clare, that Vesey Fitzgerald has by his criminal vote inflicted disgrace upon you. It is known that he is the representative of Catholic freeholders. What right had he—say, how did he dare to tarnish our cause by involving his constituents in his own bigotry or selfish policy, and to hold out, as far as he could, to the Dissenters of England, that the Catholics of Ireland are their enemies; thus exciting hostility to us at the same time that he outraged our feelings and opposed our opinions?

"On this first charge, I in particular call for the active exertions of our most revered, ever faithful, pious, and intelligent Catholic clergy of the county of Clare. They will, I am convinced, show the purity and sincerity of their attachment to the glorious principle of freedom of conscience, by rejecting its enemy.

"The second charge I bring against him is, his vote on the East Retford bill. This requires explanation. The East Retford bill raised first this question—Whether the return of two members to Parliament should be given to the people of Birmingham, to represent the popular voice and popular interests, or be so arranged as substantially to give the nomination of those two members to the Duke of Newcastle? Now, the Duke of Newcastle is as violent an enemy of the Catholics of Ireland as is in existence, and he certainly will, if he gets this power, return to Parliament two members hostile to our claims. How did Vesey Fitzgerald vote on this occasion? Why, he voted with his friend and your enemy, Peel, against the people, and for the Duke of Newcastle. He voted to put two more enemies to the Catholics into Parliament; and yet, when he now wants to delude the Catholics for his own purposes, he calls himself our friend, and calls our question a great question. Miserable delusion!—wretched attempt to deceive!—the Catholic clergy and laity of the county of Clare are too intelligent; they have too much understanding to be thus deceived; they know that—

"The open foe may prove a curse,
 "But the pretended friend is worse."

They also know that Vesey Fitzgerald insults their intellect when he thinks to deceive them thus.

"The third charge I bring against him is, that he first joined as a placeman, and made part of the Administration of Mr. Perceval. Can the Catholics forget—do they for one moment forget, who this Mr. Perceval was—that he was in his life-time the most bitter, malignant, and unrelenting enemy of the Catholics? Do they forget the persecutions and the persecutions of his Ministry? Do they forget that it was this first great political friend of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald who first struck down and reduced the annual grant to Maynooth? He, Mr. Vesey-Fitzgerald's colleague and ally, reduced the grant to Maynooth to about perhaps less than the sum an English nobleman spends annually on his dog-kennel, and he did so in terms which would be degrading to the inhabitants of that kennel. Yet you all know that it was with and under such an administration that Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald first took office—he ranged himself in Perceval's ranks—he wore his orange livery—he took his pay—and yet, sacred Heaven! he calls himself a friend to the Catholics of Ireland!

"Freeholders of Clare, for whom will you vote? Is it for Vesey Fitzgerald and Orange Peel—or for old Ireland and the Catholic cause? Take your choice: both are before you.

"Perhaps you are afraid that your landlords will oppress you if you vote according to your consciences. Let me whisper one word of consolation in your ears.—Remember that we have protected every 40s. freeholder in Waterford, Westmeath, Monaghan, and Louth. Remember that. Who shall touch one hair of your heads for being honest?—Nobody.

BE HONEST AND FEAR NOT.

"I conclude—Old Ireland and the Catholic cause for ever! Out with Wellington, Peel, and their Aide-de-camp, Vesey Fitzgerald. God save the King.

(Signed by order)

"DANIEL O'CONNELL,

"Of the Order of Liberators.

"The address was loudly applauded, and at the conclusion there were three cheers given.

"Mr. O'Connell said—I shall now finish my address, as every proclamation ought to be concluded, with 'God save the King.'" (Laughter and cheers.)

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.

Copy of the last Report of the National Vaccine Establishment to the Secretary of State for the Home Department—presented pursuant to an address of the House of Commons, bearing date February 13, 1828.

PERCY STREET, February 11, 1828.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ROBERT PEEL, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR—We have the honour to inform you that the result of last year's experience is highly favourable

to Vaccination, and that we hear, most satisfactorily, not only of its protective influence, but of its wider diffusion.

It is true, that cases are reported to have occurred, of the occurrence of Small Pox after Vaccination; but we have reason to believe that the number of those who fall into this safe, though sometimes severe disease, after Vaccination, is not greater than that of those who formerly died by Inoculation, whilst that practice prevailed.

With regard to the diffusion of this protection, whether we judge by the extent of the demand which has been made upon the Board for authentic Lymph, in the course of the last year, or collect from accounts received of the practice of Vaccination in new countries, we are satisfied that the prejudices against it are less pertinacious than they were; and where it is not resorted to with that alacrity and thankfulness which such a blessing might justly demand, the failure is rather to be attributed to a propensity in human nature to disregard danger at a distance, and to wait till the evil be at the door, before measures are taken to prevent it, than to a distrust of its saving influence.

In proof of its wider diffusion, we learn that it is now practised, not only throughout the Morea and the countries inhabited by the Greeks, but that it has been admitted into Constantinople, and into the palace of the Sultan, in spite of the prejudices which the religion of the Mahomedans opposes to any measure intended to interfere with the destinies of life; so that the advantages which this country derived from the East, in the last century, by the acquisition of inoculation from thence, it has now abundantly required, by imparting to the same region the safer practice of Vaccination, by which the Small Pox, equal to their own Plague in the severity of its visitations, has been already disarmed of its terrors, and, in the course of years may, possibly, be extinguished altogether.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY HALFORD, President of the Royal College of Physicians.
 THOMAS TURNER, } Censors of the Royal College of Physicians.
 JAMES TATTERSALL, }
 ASTLEY P. COOPER, President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
 A. CARLISLE, V. President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
 CLEMENT HUE, M. D. Registrar.

IRISH ANECDOTE.—The versatile originality of character for which the lower orders of the Irish people are remarkable, has been often noticed in England, as well as on the Continent; and it seems agreed that they possess more clear perceptions, and more intellect, than are to be found, in the same class, in any other country in Europe. Many anecdotes, illustrative of this character, may be related. The following, ludicrous as it may appear, is a real fact:—

A poor Irishman, unable to obtain work, attached himself, for a mere miserable subsistence only, to an English strolling company of players, with whom he played many parts—sticker of bills, baggage drawer, scene shifter, &c. Arriving at the town of Taunton, as soon as the necessary dispositions were made for opening the Theatre, Pat was despatched to post the bills and announce the performance—which he did in a strong sonorous voice. "Well done, Paddy! well done!" exclaimed the mob. Pat was heard with attention, and every thing went on well, until an unlucky wight cried out "Paddy—no shirt!" which was at once echoed by an hundred voices. Poor Pat became silent—his honour was deeply wounded—he retired, quite depressed, to his quarters; pursued by the rabble, vociferating "Paddy—no shirt." Pat was known to possess a kind and warm heart, and was a favourite with the company;—they tried to console him. One asked why he did not repel the insults of the mob. "By my soul," said Pat, "my tongue could not speak, because what they said was true; this two months I have but half a shirt, and it is now in rags." Before night, however, honest Pat, to his great joy, found himself master of six good shirts, each of the actors having presented him with one. When the period of the next performance arrived, Pat sallied forth, in high spirits, to proclaim it as usual; he was lauded with cries of "Paddy—no shirt." Arrived in the market place, he stood erect, and surveying the crowd with a fierce, indignant eye, he stripped himself—and counting down his shirts—all of which he had on—one, two, three, &c., in a voice of thunder, he advanced ready for action:—"Now, d—n your eyes, I'll fight the best man in your town or country." His look, figure, and attitude completely awed the mob. "Paddy—no shirt," and Paddy with "six shirts," appeared different beings. The market people cheered him, and he returned in triumph to his lodging.—"Who but an Irishman," observed a gentleman at the time, "could have performed such a singular part?"

THE LAW AND THE PROPHETS.—An old lady, somewhat evangelical, hearing her son slip out an oath on a Sunday, exclaimed—"My dear Richard, what are you about? What can you think of the law and the profits?"—"What do I think of them?" said he—"why, I think the law pockets the profits most infernally."

Printed and Published every THURSDAY, by the Proprietor, JOHN SHEA, at his Office opposite the Custom-House, Water-Street, where Advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received and carefully attended to. Orders will also be transmitted by Mr. THOMAS FEZLY, Merchant, Harbour-Grace.—ONE GILNEA per annum.