



# Newfoundlander.

No. 60.

THURSDAY, September 11, 1828.

Sixpence.

**On Sale.**

**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,

- 50 Firkins Butter,
- 100 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 Forest ditto,
- Flushings,
- Blanketings, Serges,
- And various other articles.

July 24.

**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.

**Notice.**

**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 mix 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.

**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 hds.
- 500 Half-boxes Raisins,
- 30 Drums Figs,
- 20 Bags Spanish Nuts,
- 3 Barrels Prunes,
- An assortment of Shop Goods,
- 16 Barrels WARREN'S Blacking, in jars.

For Exportation, or Home Consumption.

ALSO,

Of former Importations,

- Flour, Bread,
- Work, 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.

**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 Puncheons 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.

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

**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 BREXTON'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.

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.

**On Sale.**

**BOYLE 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 Serges, for dresses,
- White and coloured Muslins, for ditto,
- India Book, Cambrie, Jacobet, and Mull Muslins,
- Rolled Jaquet Muslins, for linings,
- Tambour Jaquet 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,
- Homespun,
- Chambray,
- Flannels,
- Serges,
- Swanskins,
- Kerseys,
- Green Table Cloths,
- Marseiller Quilts,
- White and coloured Counterpanes,
- Rose-Blankets,
- Cotton Hose,
- Ditto half ditto,
- Ditto Socks,
- Superfine and fine broad and narrow Cloths,
- Casimeres,
- Kearnoughtr, &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.

**Foreign Intelligence.**

LONDON, August 1.

**PORTUGAL.**

Three English Ships seized at Oporto.—His Majesty's ship *Bramble* has arrived from Oporto with letters announcing the seizure of three English merchant ships at Oporto by the Portuguese authorities, under the plea of their being about to convey to England property belonging to the leaders of the late constitutional forces. The vessel seized are the *Friends*, the *Vintage*, and another. They were unfading, and would probably be condemned. The hopeful *protége* of our ministers, Don Miguel, seems inclined to try how far the indulgence of his patrons will extend. This is a worthy return for the recognition of his blockade, to which recognition he, without question, mainly owes his success, and for other favours, secret or avowed, which he has received.

The Lisbon official *Gazette*, of the 7th instant, contains the decree of Don Miguel, addressed to the three estates, announcing his acceptance of the crown, and appointing that day for taking the oath as King, and receiving the oaths of allegiance. Don Miguel and his party speak of the departure of the Ambassadors as a necessary consequence of his assumption of the royal dignity, in order to procure new credentials. The *Gazette* speaks confidently of the return of ministers from the different European powers, and appearances seem to warrant that confidence.

Letters and papers have been received from Oporto, by a vessel which left the *Dotro* on the 17th inst. They are of considerable interest. All the British residents who had shipped their families and property on board the vessels in the river, on the arrival of the Miguelites, had reloaded them; and were, for the present, relieved from the apprehensions of immediate danger. The troops of the line, however, and the Guerillas, still maintained a threatening attitude towards the British, the effect of which the assurances of protection from their Commander-in-chief could not entirely neutralize. The street-doors of their houses continued shut, a thing which almost never happens in Oporto, where different families inhabit different floors of the same building, divided into separate residences, like chambers in this country. The regular course of business had not been resumed—no payments could be obtained—and nobody ventured far from home. The Guerillas solicited alms like sturdy beggars in the streets, and gained more from the fears of the inhabitants than from their charity. As soon as General Provoas entered Oporto, at the head of the Miguelite troops, Mr. Harris, one of the most eminent merchants of Oporto, landed from on board the ship in the river to which he had been taken himself, and had an interview with him. The General received our countryman with marked attention—assured him that the British merchants need be under no alarm, and promised to issue an order to his troops to respect every thing British. On this all the families and property of the British residents were disembarked, and they have since met with no molestation. They are, however, fearful that orders may arrive from Lisbon to alter this reasonable mode of proceeding, and are ready to re-embark, if necessary. The treatment of Sir John Doyle has excited, among the British residents of Oporto as well as of Lisbon, the greatest indignation. He is confined in the most loathsome prison of Europe; and but for the succours sent him by Captain Sartorius, must have died of hunger, as the danger of being poisoned would have prevented him from using the food allowed by the wretches at whose command he is tortured. We understand from the declarations of Sir John's relative, who has interfered with our Government on his behalf, that orders have been sent to our naval commander on the Lisbon station, to make a peremptory demand for his release.

The following notice of the removal of the blockade from the bar of Oporto, was stuck up at Lloyd's:—

Portuguese Consulate Office, London, July 24.

Sir,—I beg leave to inform you, that I have received instructions from the Visconde de Santarem, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Lisbon, under date of the 13th instant, to make it known here, that the motives which had given cause to the blockade of Oporto having ceased, the same has been raised, and that free ingress and egress is now permitted to all vessels trading with that port.

You will, therefore, have the goodness to cause this information to be made public at Lloyd's, for the government of merchants and others, whom the same may concern.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

T. F. KAMPAYO,

Consulate-General.

John Bennett, Esq., Secretary, Lloyd's.



the reigning monarch. It was expected that some such step as this would be the result of the success of Don Miguel in Spain; we have yet to see whether the affair will assume a serious aspect, and if so, whether Ferdinand the Beloved will be able to maintain his ground against his dutiful brother, and what support either party will receive from the European powers.

**The Newfoundlander.**

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) September 11, 1828.

Sailed, on Saturday last, the brig *Dewsbury*, having on board the Hon. Judge DES BARRES and Suite, for the Northern Circuit; and yesterday, the brig *Martha*, with the Hon. Judge BRENTON and Suite, for the Southern circuit.

We have been requested to state, for the information of the Amateurs of the Turf, that it is purposed to open the New Race Course, on the *Grove Estate*, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when their attendance is earnestly requested.

To the Editor of the *Newfoundlander*.

SIR,—I was not a little surprised by the perusal of an editorial paragraph in the *Ledger* of last Tuesday, relative to a case of asphyxia, induced by submersion, in which the stomach pump is reported to have been used (and, as the Editor believes, for the first time in this country,) with the effect of restoring animation to the individual.—In justice to the profession, I beg leave to observe, that that valuable instrument has been in the possession of Dr. WALSH for the last eighteen months, and that by him, Dr. CARSON, and myself, it has been used on more than one occasion.

As the patient, in the instance alluded to, is represented to have been restored to life, solely by the agency of the stomach pump, and such practice not according with any physiological ideas which I have received on the subject, I shall be glad to hear from the gentleman concerned in the case, an explanation of the principles on which the practice has been grounded, or a denial of his participation in the publication of the article.

Your obedient servant,  
JOSEPH SHEA.

St. John's, Sept. 11, 1828.

**TO THE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, ST. JOHN'S.**

GENTLEMEN,

From a recent occurrence I beg leave to propose the following questions for your particular attention:—

- 2d.—What means are generally used to restore animal life in asphyxia?
- 3d.—In case of asphyxia, from submersion, is the stomach pump alone a proper engine for restoring life?

To these questions I beg to direct your utmost consideration, and I trust you will do that justice to them which I would do, myself, on a similar occasion.

Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
JOHN WALSH, M. D.

St. John's, 11th September, 1828.

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

ENTERED.

- Sept. 5.—Schooner Francis, Newbold, Bermuda; 20 punche rum, 8 bls. coffee.
- Brig Atlantic, Bell, Demerara; 181 bls. sugar, 42 casks molasses, 13 casks rum.
- Ship Rio Packet, Loveys, Hamburg; 197 bls. pork, 2298 bags bread, 30 b's oatmeal.
- Brig Favourite, Withycombe, Liverpool; 100 bls. pork, 250 hds. salt, 6 chalds. coals, 331 firkins butter, 4 hds. tobacco, 76 boxes soap and candles, &c.
- 6.—Schooner Harriet, Belfontaine, Cape Breton; 34 oxen and cows, 30 sheep, 8 tubs butter.
- 8.—Schooner Margaret, Stewart, Miramichi; 35 M. lumber, 80 M. shingles, 40 punche shooks.
- Schooner Christie and Jane, Malard, Jersey; 363 bags bread, 15 tons potatoes, 28 pieces furniture, 8 casks cordial, &c.
- Schooner Two Sisters, Haurahan, Sydney; 33 firkins butter, 1100 oak staves, 50 sheep, 4 oxen.
- 10.—Augusta Ann, Darrel, Jamaica; 12 bls. coffee.

CLEARED.

- Sept. 4.—Schooner Lady Strange, Yonston, Halifax; 1900 qtls fish.
- Schooner Mary, Benois, Halifax; 500 qtls fish.
- 5.—Schooner Rapid, Mermaid, Arichat; ballast.
- Schooner Nymph, Harvey, Oporto; 2900 qtls fish.
- Schooner Nadir, Paley, Figueira; 1300 qtls fish.
- 6.—Brig Mary and Eliza, Hogbes, St. Vincent; 1283 qtls fish, 490 gallons oil.
- Schooner Four Sons, Fougere, Arichat; ballast.
- Schooner Harriet, Richards, Guysborough; 2 punche molasses, 4 punche rum, 2 bls. sugar, 200 hds. salt, 4 boxes tea, 60 bls. flour, and sundry merchandise.
- Brig Kate, Davy, Barbadoes; 1591 qtls fish, 6 boxes raisins.
- Brig Adrian, Steel, Barbadoes; 1876 quintals fish, 4 tierces salmon.
- Schooner Alert, Dowdes, Madeira; 770 qtls fish, 1 bl. caplin, &c.
- 7.—Ketch Swallow, Grills, Rio Janeiro; 1903 qtls fish.
- 10.—Brig Hannah, Mardon, Bahia; 1908 qtls fish.
- Schooner Harriet, B. Loats, Arichat; ballast.

Married on Friday evening last, by the Rev. F. H. Curington, the Rev. JOHN CHAPMAN, of Twillingate, to Miss REBECCA COCKFIELD, of Richmond, Yorkshire.

Died on Sunday last, after a lingering and painful illness, much esteemed and regretted by all who knew her, MARGARET, wife of Mr. RYAN PERRY, aged 25 years. Her remains were conveyed to the grave yesterday evening, attended by a very numerous and respectable assemblage of the inhabitants.

**Sales at Auction.**

**THIS DAY,**

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

**Robinson and Brooking,**

50 FIRKINS prime Hamburg Butter,  
60 Ditto Holslein ditto,

- 500 Bags Bread,
- 20 Barrels Oatmeal,
- 10 Half-barrels Pease,
- 10 Half-barrels Tongues,
- 200 Hams,
- 20 Bags Pepper,
- 30 Ditto Coffee,
- 10 Ditto Rice,
- 5 Boxes Sago,
- 1 Pipe Gin,
- 2 Pipes } Cognac Brandy,
- 6 Hogsheads } Cognac Brandy,
- 5 Pipes } Tenerife Wine,
- 5 Pipes } Bronte Madeira ditto,
- 6 Hogsheads } Congo Tea,
- 5 Boxes } Congo Tea,
- 12 Qr.-chests } Congo Tea,
- 26 Curried Seal Skins,
- 20 Pieces white Serge,
- 8 Ditto Flushing,
- 12 Jackets,
- 24 Pair Trousers,
- 1 Bale, containing 26 dozen Blanketing Drawers,
- 20 Pair small Blankets,
- 3 Cwt. Almonds.

September 11.

**THIS DAY,**

At 11 o'clock,

At the STORE of the Subscriber,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,  
40 BAGS damaged BREAD, landed from the Brigantine *Christy & Jane*, just arrived from Jersey, and ordered to be Sold.

ALSO,

The remainder of said vessel's Cargo,

- 400 Bags Bread,
- 200 Barrels new Potatoes,
- 8 Cases containing 48 dozen Cordials,
- 30 Pieces Mahogany Furniture, consisting of Chest Drawers, Tables, Bedsteads, &c.
- 10 Casks Vinegar,
- 2 Cases Perfumery.

Labrador Fish will be taken in payment from purchasers to the amount of 50l. and upwards.

R. R. WAKEHAM.

September 11.

**ON THURSDAY,**

The 2d day of October next,

At 12 o'clock,

On the Wharf of the Subscriber,

The good

**Schooner MARY,**

(Of Isle Vallen.)

Burthen per Register 37 tons, (belonging to the Estate of the late EDWARD O'DONNELL,) is well found in Sails and Rigging, only six years old, carries about 720 qtls. Fish, and is well calculated for a Coaster, or any other purpose that may be required for the trade of the Island.

AND,

On MONDAY, the 20th October,

At the same hour and place,

ALL the late EDWARD O'DONNELL'S Right, Title and Interest in the Premises lately occupied by him at *Isle Vallen*, Placentia Bay; consisting of an excellent Dwelling-house, new Fish Store, Cook-room, Stage, and every other convenience, suitable for an extensive Mercantile Concern; the situation is a most eligible one, and well worth the attention of Purchasers.

Conditions of Sale, and further particulars, will be made known sometime previous to the Sale.

By order of the Administrators to the Estate of EDWARD O'DONNELL,

HENRY SHEA,

September 11.

Auctioneer.

**Notices.**

SUCH Persons as may be desirous of providing a VESSEL for the purpose of Conveying 1 Officer, 64 Rank and File, 15 Women, and 15 Children, from this port to *Chatham*, and to Sail on or about the 1st October next, will be pleased to send Tenders to this Office on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at noon.

Further particulars will be made known on application at this Office.

C. W. BEVERLEY,

Commissariat Office, } D. A. C. G.  
8th September, 1828. }

**Wanted, a Wet Nurse.**

Apply to

September 11. DR. CARSON.

**Sale at Auction.**

**Fresh Teas.**

PUBLIC SALE OF

**TEAS,**

(Imported into Halifax in the Hon. East India Company's Ship *Astell*.)

WILL COMMENCE

On TUESDAY next,

The 16th instant, at 12 o'clock,

AT THE STORES OF

**William and Henry Thomas,**

When the following quantities will be offered for Sale:

VIZ.

- 16 Q R.-CHESTS Bohea Tea, about 60 lbs. each,
- 19 Boxes ditto ditto, about 32 lbs. each,
- 82 Qr.-chests assorted Congo Tea, about 80 lbs. each,
- 23 Boxes ditto ditto ditto, about 35 lbs. each,
- 16 Qr.-chests Souchong, about 70 lbs. each,
- 11 Boxes best Souchong, about 35 lbs. each,
- 14 Qr.-chests Twankey, about 80 lbs. each,
- 1 Ditto Hyson Skin, about 65 lbs. each,
- 10 Ditto Hyson, about 65 lbs. each.

N. B.—This parcel of Teas is by far the finest that has yet been imported here, having been selected at Canton, from the Hon. East India Company's investment, for the London market.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE.**

Every person who shall be declared the best bidder for any lot or lots of Tea, is to make the following deposits, viz. for every Qr.-chest of Tea, Two Pounds Current; and every Box of Tea, One Pound; which deposits are to be paid on all the Teas sold at this Sale, on Wednesday, the 17th September; and in case any purchaser shall make default in payment of the deposits on the day appointed, the Teas on which such deposits are not made shall be Re-sold, and the purchaser be held accountable for any loss that may arise therefrom.

All Teas purchased at this Sale to be paid for before delivery. The whole to be taken away before the 10th November next, and during the intermediate time deliveries to be made as applied for, in quantities not less than one lot at a time, the same to be previously paid for without discount, reckoning as part of such payment the deposit made on the quantities so delivered.

As to any lots which may remain unpaid after the 10th November, the sum deposited thereon shall be forfeited, and the sale be declared Null and Void. The Teas sold to remain at the risk of the purchaser from the day of sale.

Samples of the different kinds of Tea, taken indiscriminately, will be exhibited previous to the sale.

To be taken with all faults, and the first bid on the upset price to be One Penny.

Every purchaser is to take notice, that whatever Tea he shall buy at this sale, is to be subject to the terms, conditions, and agreements herein contained, copies of which are affixed in the Sale Room.

W. & H. THOMAS.

September 11.

**Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons holding Lands, by Lease or Grant, from His Excellency the Governor, on behalf of the King, the Rents whereof became due on the first instant, that they are expected to pay the same into this Office, without delay.

By His Excellency's command,  
W. H. BRUCE,

Secretary's Office, } Secretary.  
2d September, 1828. }

**ROBINSON & BROOKING**

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

By the *Daphne*, from London; *Superior*, from Bristol; and *Fruit Preserver*, from Liverpool,

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES,

Which they offer for Sale, on moderate terms,

- 10 PIPES Tenerife Wine,
- 10 Pipes and 10 hds. Madeira ditto,
- 100 Casks Gunpowder, in 1/2 and 1/4 barrels,
- Irish Butter, in firkins,
- Irish Pork, in barrels and half-ditto,
- 10 Half-kegs Tongues.

An assortment of Chain Cables,

CONSISTING OF

- 9-16 Inch, 50 fathoms long,
- 1/2 Ditto 40, 35, 30, and 25 fathoms long,
- 1/2 Ditto 40 fathoms long,
- 1/2 Ditto 90 fathoms long,
- 15-16 Ditto 90 fathoms long—forming with those previously received, an assortment suitable for vessels of from 30 to 110 tons burthen.

They have also on hand,

A few pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks of very choice Madeira

**WINE,**

Recently imported by the Schooner *John & William*, from Madeira.

**On Sale.**

**BILLS ON HALIFAX,**

FOR SALE, by

September 11. W. & H. THOMAS.

**Robinson & Brooking**

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brigantine *Dash*, Captain CRAIG just arrived from Liverpool,

CONSISTING OF

- 80 BARRELS prime American Pork,
- 25 Tierces ditto India Beef, 336 lbs. each,
- 1 Hoghead refined Sugar,
- 150 Boxes Soap,
- 7 Casks containing 40 1/2 dozen Teneriffe Wine,
- 29 Barrels containing each 2 1/2 dozen fine Ale,
- 31 Ditto ditto ditto 2 1/2 dozen London Porter,
- 1 Pipe } Cognac Brandy,
- 2 Hogsheads } Cognac Brandy,
- 20 Barrels English Oatmeal,
- 100 Bags Coffee,
- 50 Bags fine white East India Sugar,
- 50 Ditto Pepper,
- 10 Boxes Sago,
- 15 Barrels Tar,
- 10 Ditto Pitch,
- 5 Ditto Rosin.

August 28.

BY

**Daniel Codner & Co.**

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Brigs *Hannah*, from Hamburg, and *Jubilee*, from St. Andrews,

And for Sale,

ON MODERATE TERMS—

- 1230 BAGS 1st and 2d quality Bread,
- 300 Barrels Flour,
- 10 Barrels Pork,
- 24 Firkins Butter,
- 64 M. pine Board and Plank,
- 14 M. Shingles,
- 15 Spars.

AND,

Of former importations,

- 1000 Bags 1st and 2d quality Hamburg Bread,
- 350 Barrels ditto Flour,
- 100 Ditto American Pork,
- 20 Ditto Oatmeal,
- Butter, Lard, Pease, Oats,
- Sweet Cider, in hogsheads,
- Porter in ditto,
- Cognac Brandy, by the piece and by retail,
- Gin, Rum, Molasses, Sugar,
- Tea, Tobacco,
- London and Liverpool Candles,
- Soap,
- No. 1, Tarpaulin, and flat Canvass, and a general assortment of Briport manufactures,

- Cordage, Oakum,
- Tar, Turpentine,
- Iron and copper Nails,
- Anchor and Grapnels,
- Sheet Copper,
- Tin Plates,
- Sheet and bar Lead,
- Bolt and rod Iron,
- Black, green, white, and yellow Paints,
- Linseed Oil and Spirits Turpentine,
- Boots, Shoes,
- Sole Leather,
- A large assortment Tinware,
- Earthenware,
- Figuiera Salt,
- Blanketing, Swanskin, Serges, Flannels,
- And an extensive assortment of Shop Goods.

August 28.

**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.

**Notices.**

Wants a Situation.

A Young Man, who has had some experience in a Shop and Store, would be happy to engage to fill a situation in either of these departments. He can produce satisfactory testimonials of his honesty and sobriety.—Apply at the *Newfoundlander* Office.  
August 28.

A Person of respectability, who has a general knowledge of Mercantile affairs, and is well acquainted with the nature of the trade of this Island, would have no objection to go in the capacity of Supercargo, or Coasting for any respectable establishment.

N. B.—Any communication addressed to A. Z., and left at the Office of this Paper, will be attended to.  
August 21.



Poets' Corner.

A PARTING SONG.

By Mrs. Hemans.

When will ye think of me, my friends?  
When will ye think of me?  
When the last red light, the farewell day,  
From the rock and the river is passing away,  
When the air with a deepening hush is fraught,  
And the heart grows burden'd with tender thought—  
Then let it be!

When will ye think of me, kind friends?  
When will ye think of me?  
When the rose of the rich midsummer time  
Is filled with the hues of its glorious prime;  
When ye gather its bloom, as in bright hours fled,  
From the walks where my footsteps no more may tread;  
Then let it be!

When will ye think of me, sweet friends?  
When will ye think of me?  
When the sudden tears o'erflow your eye  
At the sound of some olden melody;  
When ye hear the voice of a mountain stream,  
When ye feel the charm of a poet's dream;  
Then let it be!

Thus let my memory be with you friends!  
Thus ever think of me!  
Kindly and gently, but as of one  
For whom 'tis well to be fled and gone;  
As of a bird from a chain unbound,  
As of a wanderer whose home is found;  
So let it be.

MR. SHEIL'S CELEBRATED SPEECH AT THE CLOSE OF THE CLARE ELECTION.

The following is a full length report of the splendid piece of eloquence, delivered by Mr. SHEIL at the close of the Clare Election, which has been so much lauded by friends and adversaries:—

Mr. SHEIL said—I have acted during this Election as council for Mr. O'Connell, and not so much in that right, as under that pretence. I avail myself of the spirit of urbanity, by which your official conduct is characterized, to address you. I own, that I am anxious to avail myself of this opportunity to make a reparation to Mr. Fitzgerald, which is due to him. Before I had the honour of hearing that Gentleman, and of witnessing the mild and conciliatory demeanour by which he is distinguished, I had in another place expressed myself with regard to his political conduct, in language to which I believe that Mr. Fitzgerald referred upon the first day of the Election, and which was perhaps too deeply tinged with that virulence, which is almost inseparable from the passions by which this country is so unhappily divided. It is but an act of justice to Mr. Fitzgerald to say, that, however we may be under the necessity of opposing him as a Member of an Administration hostile to our body, it is impossible to entertain towards him a sentiment of individual animosity; and I confess, that, after having observed the admirable temper and dignified suavity with which he encountered his antagonists, I cannot but regret that, before I had the means of forming a just estimate of his personal character, I should have indulged in remarks, in which too much acridity might have been infused. (Hear, hear.) The situation in which Mr. Fitzgerald was placed was peculiarly trying to his feelings. He had been long in possession of this county—he was sustained by the great mass of the gentry. Though we considered him as an inefficient friend, we were not entitled to account him as an opponent. Under these circumstances it may have appeared harsh, and perhaps unkind, that we should have selected him as the first object for the manifestation of our power; another would have found it difficult not to give way to the language of resentment and of reproach; but so far from doing so, his defence of himself was as strongly marked by forbearance as it was by ability, and was calculated to disarm hostility of all its rancour. I thought it, however, not altogether impossible that before the fate of this election was decided, Mr. Fitzgerald should have been merely practising an expedient of wily conciliation, and that when he appeared so meek and self-controlled in the midst of a contest which would have provoked the passions of any ordinary man, he was only stifling his resentment, in the hope that he might succeed in appeasing the violence of the opposition with which he had to contend. But Mr. Fitzgerald, in the demeanour which he has preserved to-day, after the election has concluded with his defeat, has given proof that his gentleness of deportment was not affected and artificial—and, now that he has no object to gain, we cannot but give him as ample credit for his sincerity, as we must give him for that persuasive gracefulness by which his manners are distinguished. (Cheers.) Justly has he said that he has not lost a friend in this country, and he might have added that, so far from having incurred any diminution of regard among those who were attached to him, he has appeared to a great extent the vehicle of that political enmity in which the association of Mr. Peel was not very unnaturally held. (Loud cheers.) But, Sir, while I have thus made the acknowledgement which was due to Mr. Fitzgerald, let me not disguise my own feelings of legitimacy, but not I hope offensive exultation at the result of this great contest, that has attracted the attention of the English people beyond all example. I am not mean enough to indulge in any contumacious vaunting over one who has sustained his defeat with so honourable a magnanimity. The victory which has been achieved, has been obtained not so much over Mr. Fitzgerald, as over the faction with which I excuse him to a great extent for having been allied.

A great display of power has been made by the Catholic Association, and that manifestation of its influence over the national mind, I regard as not only a very remarkable, but a very momentous incident. Let us consider what has taken place in order that we may see this singular political phenomenon in its just light.—(Hear, hear.) It is right that we attentively survey the extraordinary facts before us, in order that we may derive from them the moral admonitions which they are calculated to supply. What then has happened? Mr. Fitzgerald was promoted to a place in the Duke of Wellington's councils, and the representation of this great county became vacant.—The Catholic Association determined to oppose him, and at first view the undertaking seemed to be desperate. Not a single Protestant gentleman could be procured to enter the lists, and in the want of any other candidate, Mr. O'Connell stood forward on behalf of the people. Look at the relative condition of the two candidates. Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald came into the field encompassed with the most signal advantages. His father is a gentleman of large estate, and had been long and deservedly popular in Ireland. (Hear.) Mr. Fitzgerald himself inheriting a portion of the popular favor with a favourite name, had for twenty years been placed in such immediate contiguity with power, that he was enabled to circulate a large portion of the influence of Government thro' this fortunate district. It was irrigated, if I may so say, by the overflowings of official patronage, and the Pactolus of Ministerial bounty inundated the county of Clare. There is scarcely a single family of any significance among you, which does not labour under Mr. Fitzgerald's obligations. In addition to the advantages derived by that gentleman from his holding "the horn of plenty," his accomplished manners and his natural kindness of disposition had secured him many friendships. The result of this happy combination of personal merit with such essential opportunities of diffusing gratitude about him was, that the whole gentry of Clare entered into a league in his favour. His recent promotion to a high place in the Cabinet necessarily increased his attractions, and awakened in this country that species of thankfulness which arises "from a lively sense of benefits to come." Such were the advantages of the Right Hon. Vesey Fitzgerald. At this very moment it is only necessary to look at him, with the array of aristocracy beside him, in order to perceive upon what a high position for victory he was placed. Here he stands encompassed by the whole gentry of the county of Clare, who, as they stood by him in the hour of battle, come here to cover his retreat. Almost every gentleman of rank and fortune appears as his auxiliary; and the gentry, by their aspect at this instant, as well as by their devotedness during the election, furnished evidence that in his person their own cause was to be asserted. Well then to this combination of favourable circumstances, and to the promising friend, to the accomplished gentleman, to the eloquent advocate, at the head of all the patrician opulence of the county, what did we oppose? (Hear.) We opposed the power of the Catholic Association, and with that tremendous engine we have beaten the Cabinet Minister, and the phalanx of aristocracy by which he is surrounded, to the ground. (Loud cheers.) Why do I mention these things? Is it for the purpose (God forbid that I should) of wounding the feelings or exasperating the passions of any man? No! but in order to exhibit the almost marvellous incidents which have taken place, in the light in which they ought to be regarded, and to present them in all their appalling magnitude.—(Hear.) Protestants who hear me, gentlemen of the county of Clare, you whom I address with boldness, perhaps, but certainly not with any purpose to give you offence, let me entreat your attention. A baronet of great rank and fortune, Sir Edward O'Brien, has asked whether this was a condition of things to be endured—he has expatiated upon the extraordinary influence which has been exercised in order to effect these signal results; and, after dwelling upon many other grounds of complaint, he has with great force inveighed against the severance which we have created between the landlord and tenant. (Hear.)—Let it not be imagined that I mean to deny that we have had recourse to the expedients attributed to us—on the contrary, I avow it. (Hear.) We have put a great engine into action, and applied the entire force of that powerful machinery which the law has placed under our control. We are masters of the passions of the people, and we have employed our dominion with a terrible effect. (Hear, from Mr. Fitzgerald's friends.) But, Sir, do you or any man here imagine, that we could have acquired this dreadful ability to sunder the strongest ties by which the different classes of society are fastened, unless we found the materials of excitement in the state of society itself? Do you think that Mr. Daniel O'Connell has himself, and by the single powers of his own mind, unaided by any external co-operation, brought the country to this great crisis of agitation? No, Sir, Mr. O'Connell, with all his talents for excitation, would have been utterly powerless and incapable, unless he had been allied with a great conspirator against the public peace; and I will tell you who that confederate is—it is the law of the land itself.—(loud cheers)—that has been Mr. O'Connell's main associate, and that ought to be denounced as the mighty agitator of Ireland.—The rod of oppression is the wand of this potent enchanter of the passions, and the book of his spells, is the Penal Code. (Loud cheers.)—Break the wand of this political Prospero, and take from him the volume of his magic, and he will evoke the spirits which are now under his control no longer. But why should I have recourse to illustration which may be accounted fantastical, in order to elucidate what is in itself so plain and obvious? Protestant Gentlemen, who do me the honour to listen to me, look, I pray you, a little dispassionately at the real causes of the events which have taken place amongst you. I beg

of you to put away your angry feelings for an instant, and believe me that I am far from thinking that you have no good ground for resentment. It must be most painful to the proprietors of this county to be stripped in an instant of all their influence—to be left destitute of all sort of sway over their dependents—and to see a few Demagogues and Priests usurping their natural authority. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Fitzgerald's friends.)—This feeling of resentment must be aggravated by the consciousness that they have not deserved such a return from their tenants, and as I know Sir Edward O'Brien to be a truly benevolent landlord, I can well conceive that the apparent ingratitude with which he was treated, has added to the pain which every landlord must experience; and I own that I was not surprised to see tears bursting at his eyes, while his face was inflamed with the emotions to which it was not in human nature that he should not give way. But let Sir Edward O'Brien, and his fellow proprietors who are gathered about him, recollect, that the facility and promptitude with which the peasantry have thrown off their allegiance are owing not so much to any want of just moral feeling on the part of the people, as to the operation of causes for which the people are not to blame. In no other country, except in this, would such a revolution have been effected. Wherefore?—Because in no other country are the people divided by the law from their superiors, and cast into the hands of a set men, who are supplied with the means of national excitement by the system of Government under which we live. Surely, no man can believe that such an anomalous body as the Catholic Association could exist, excepting in a community which had been alienated from the State by the State itself. (Hear, hear.)—The discontent and the resentment of seven millions of the population have generated that domestic government, which sways through the force of public opinion, and uses the national passions as the instruments for the execution of its will. From that body there has now been issuing for many years a continuous supply of exciting matter, which has overflowed the nation's mind. The lava has covered and inundated the whole country, and is still flowing, and will continue to flow from its volcanic source. But, if I may so say, the Association is but the crater in which the fiery matter finds a vent, while its fountain is in the depth of the law itself. It would be utterly impossible, if all men were placed upon an equality of citizenship, and there were no exasperating distinctions amongst us, to create any artificial causes of discontent. Let me declaim for a century with far higher powers than any Catholic agitator is endowed with, and if they have no real ground of public grievance to rest upon, their harangues will be empty sound and idle air.—But when what they tell people is true—(cheers)—when they are sustained by substantial facts, and an echo is found in the hearts of the people to the denunciation of oppression, then effects are produced, of which what has taken place at this election is only an example. (Cheers.)—The whole body of the people being previously inflamed and rendered susceptible, the moment any incident, such as this election, occurs, all the popular passions start simultaneously up, and bear down every obstacle before them. Do not, therefore, be surprised that the peasantry should thus at once throw off their allegiance to you, when they are under the operation of emotions to which feeling would be wonderful if they could resist. The feeling by which they are now actuated, would make them not only vote against their landlords, but would make them rush into the field, scale the batteries of a fortress, and mount the breach; and, Gentlemen, give me leave to ask you, whether after a due reflection upon the motives by which your vassals (for so they are accounted) are governed, you will be disposed to exercise any measures of severity in their regard.—(Hear.)—I hear it said, that before many days go by, there will be many tears shed in the hovels of your slaves, and that you will take a terrible vengeance of their treason. I trust in God that you will not, when your own passions have subsided, and your blood has had time to cool, persevere in such a cruel, and let me add, such an unjustifiable determination. Consider, Gentlemen, whether a great allowance should not be made for the offence which they have committed. If they are, as you say they are, under the influence of fanaticism, I would say to you, that such an influence affords many circumstances of extenuation, and that you should forgive them "for they know not what they do." They have followed their priests to the bustings, and they would follow them to the scaffold. (Cheers.)—But you will ask, wherefore, should they prefer their priests to their landlords, and have purer reverence for the altars of their religion, than for the counter in which you calculate your rents? Ah, Gentlemen, consider a little the relation in which the priest stands towards the peasant, and you will not only not wonder at the preference which is given to the priest above the landlord, but you will not blame the people for it. Come let us put the priest into one scale and the landlord into the other, and let us see which should preponderate. I will take an excellent landlord and an excellent priest. The landlord shall be Sir Edward O'Brien, and the priest shall be Mr. Murphy, of Corofin. (Loud cheers.)—Who is Sir Edw. O'Brien? A gentleman who has a great fortune, and a noble home, who lives in a splendid mansion, and who, from the windows of a palace, looks upon possessions almost as wide as those which his ancestors beheld from the summit of their feudal towers. His tenants pay him their rents twice a year, and they have their land at a moderate rate. So much for the landlord. I come now to the priest. I come now to Father Murphy, of Corofin. Where does he reside? In an humble abode, situated at the foot of a mountain, and in the midst of dreariness and waste. He dwells in the midst of his poor parishioners, and is their benefactor, their friend, their father. (Loud cheering.)—It is not only in the actual ministry of the sacraments of religion that he stands as an object of affectionate reve-

rence among them. I saw him indeed at his altar surrounded by thousands, and felt myself the influence of his contagious and enthusiastic devotion. He addressed the people from the steps of his rude altar, in the midst of a still ruder edifice, and in a language which I did not understand; but, I could perceive from the loftiness of his manner; from the noble simplicity of his demeanour; from the power of his gesture, and deep and passionate intonations, what a command he has over the minds of his devoted followers. But it is not merely as the celebrator of the rites of Divine Worship, that he is dear to his flock; he is their companion, the gentle assuager of their errors, the mitigator of their calamities, the soother of their afflictions, the trustee of their hearts, the repository of their secrets, the guardian of their interests, and the sentinel of their death-bed. (Great cheering.) A peasant is dying—in the dead of the winter's night a knock is heard at the door of the priest, that his parishioner requires his spiritual assistance—the wind is howling, the snow descends upon the hills, and the rain and storm beat against his face; yet the priest goes forth, hurries to the bovel of the expiring wretch, and takes his station beside the mass of pestilence of which the bed of straw is composed, and bends to receive the last whisper which unloads the heart of its guilt, though the lips of the sinner should be tainted with disease, and he should exhale mortality in his breath. (Loud and long continued cheers.)—Oh, Gentlemen, this is not the language of artificial declamation—this is not the mere extravagance of rhetorical phrase.—This, every word of this, is the truth—(loud cheers) the notorious, palpable, and unquestionable truth. You know it, every one of you know it to be true; and now let me ask you can you wonder for a moment that the people should be attached to their Clergy, and should follow their ordinances as if they were the injunctions of God. Gentlemen, forgive me, if I venture to beg, to supplicate, on behalf of your poor tenants for mercy to them. Do not, in the name of that God who will forgive you your offences in the same measure of compassion which you will shew to the trespassers of others.—(Loud cheers.) Do not, in the name of that Heaven before whom every one of us, whether landlord, priest, or tenant, must at last appear—do not persecute these poor people; don't throw their little children out upon the public road—don't send them forth to starve, to shiver, and to die. For God's sake, Mr. Fitzgerald, and for your own sake, and as you are a gentleman, and a man of honour, do interpose your influence with your friends, and redeem your pledge. Sir, I address myself personally to you. On the first day of the election you declared that you would deprecate all persecution by the landlords, and that you were the last to wish that harsh and vindictive measures should be employed. I believe you, I sincerely believe you—and now I call upon you to redeem that pledge of mercy, to fulfil that noble engagement to which you have pledged yourself, and which will cover yourself with honour by doing so, in the same way that you will share in the ignominy that same way that you will share in the ignominy that will attend upon any expedients of rigour. I do not want you to do it here; but before you leave the county to assume your high functions in the midst of those circles of the aristocracy of which you are the ornament, employ yourself diligently in this work of benevolence, and tell your friends, or rather enjoin them with that eloquence of which you are the master, to refrain from cruelty, and not to oppress their tenants. Tell them, Sir, that instead of busying themselves in the worthless occupation of revenge, it is much fitter that they should take the political condition of their Country into their deep consideration. Tell them that they should address themselves to the Legislature, and implore a remedy for these frightful evils. Tell them to call upon the men, in whose hands the destiny of this great empire is placed, to adopt a system of conciliation and of peace, and to apply to Ireland the great canon of political morality which has been so powerfully expressed by the poet—"pax imponere morem," our manners, our habits, our laws must be changed. The evil is to be plucked out at the root. The cancer must be cut out of the breast of the country. Let it not be imagined that any measure of disfranchisement, that any additional penalty, that any second edition of any Algerine Act will afford a remedy. Things have been permitted to advance to a height from which they cannot be driven back. Protestants, awake, awake, to a sense of your condition. Look round you. What have you seen during this election? Enough to make you feel that this is not mere local excitation, but that millions of Irish people are completely arrayed and organized. That which you behold in Clare, you would behold under similar circumstances in every county in the kingdom. Did you mark our discipline, our subordination, our good order, and that prophetic tranquillity, which is far more terrible than any ordinary storm! You have seen sixty thousand men under our command, and not a hand was raised, and not a forbidden word was uttered in that amazing multitude. You have beheld an example of our power in the almost miraculous sobriety of the people.—(Hear, hear.)—Their lips have not touched that infuriated beverage to which they are so much attached, and their habitual propensity vanished at our command. (Cheers.)—What think you of all this? Is it meet and wise to leave us armed with such a dominion? Trust us not with it; strip us of this appalling despotism; annihilate us by concession; extinguish us with peace; disarm us by equality; and turn us from being angry slaves into contented citizens; or if you do not, tremble for the result.—(Loud and continued cheers.)

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