



Newfoundland.

No. 61.

THURSDAY, September 18, 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 Tenerife 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.

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. McNAMARA,

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 inform them, that he continues as usual to affix up (on the newest and most approved principle) Kitchen Ranges, Metal and Tile Ovens, Grates, Chimney-pieces, Stoves, Steam-boilers, Plastering, &c. &c. together with Mason-work of every description.—All Commands left at his House adjoining the premises of P. W. CARTER, Esq., shall be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The most respectable references can be given.
July 17.

On Sale.

Brown, Hoyles & Co.

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

- HAWSERS, 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 blids.
- 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
- Figueira
- Sauterne
- Port
- Catalonia, and Malaga
- Nails, assorted,
- Best London White Lead, and other Paints,
- Patent Palls and Wheels, complete, for Windlasses,
- Hawse Pips,
- Ships' Winches,
- Cambuses,
- 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 moulded 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 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.

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 29.

On Sale.

DOYLE AND LAWLER

HAVE LATELY IMPORTED,

An extensive assortment of

Manufactured Goods,

CONSISTING OF

- FANCY-Coloured Cottons and Chintzes, of various patterns and qualities,
- Furniture Cottons,
- Coloured Calico Linings,
- Bleached and grey Calicoes, of assorted breadths and qualities,
- Black and coloured Sarsnets, for dresses,
- White and coloured Muslins, for ditto,
- India Book, Cambrie, Jaconet, and Mull Muslins,
- Rolled Jaconet Muslins, for linings,
- Tambord Jaconet Muslin Collars, elegantly worked,
- Muslin Handkerchiefs,
- Imitation French Cambrie,
- Ditto ditto ditto Handkerchiefs, plain and worked,
- Silk, Gauze, and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
- Silk Shirts, 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,
- Weddings,
- Ticking,
- Checks,
- Homespun,
- Chambray,
- Flannels,
- Serges,
- Swanskins,
- Keseys,
- Green Table Cloths,
- Marseilles Quills,
- 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*.

VISIT OF THE LORD HIGH ADMIRAL TO DARTMOUTH, TORQUAY, AND BRIKHAM.

Dartmouth, July 22.—On Sunday morning the inhabitants of this town were agreeably surprised by the unexpected arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, Lord High Admiral, which was announced from the Castle by a royal salute; and at eleven o'clock the Royal Sovereign yacht was towed into the harbour by the Lightning steamer, and came to an anchor off the Custom-house, when a royal salute was fired by his Majesty's cutter *Arrow*, Lieut. Brooking.

On Monday, at 9 A. M., the Lord High Admiral struck his flag, and hoisted it on board the Lightning steamer; and with his suite, accompanied by five of His Majesty's revenue cutters, under the command of Captain Mapleton, inspecting commander of this district, proceeded to *Torbay*, went into *Tor roads*, and returned to *Brixham*, where he landed, and walked to *King's Quay*; and, after a short stay, re-embarked, and arrived in *Dartmouth* harbour at three P. M., and shifted his flag again to the Royal Sovereign.

Torquay, July 22.—Yesterday His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence arrived in this bay, and landed at *Brixham*, on which occasion an address was presented to His Royal Highness by the inhabitants, it being his first visit since his appointment to the office of Lord High Admiral.

Having visited the Government works, His Royal Highness sailed round the bay in the Lightning steam-boat, attended by the *Comet*, and a number of cutters, yachts, &c.; in one of the latter was the *Torquay* band, playing the national airs of "God save the King" and "Rule Britannia." The tout ensemble presented one of the most brilliant and animating scenes ever witnessed in this bay.

The box in which the above address was enclosed was formed of heart of oak, the piece of timber from which it was taken being at least 800 years old, having formed part—and that in its situation an original one, of the late *Totness Bridge*. The box was lined with the finest velvet, and the portion of stone inserted in it had the following inscription engraved:—

"This portion of the stone on which King William first placed his foot when he landed in these realms at *Brixham*, November 5, 1688, is humbly presented by the inhabitants thereof to His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, in commemoration of his visit to *Torquay*, 21st July, 1828."

Rio de Janeiro, May 24.—The *Clorinda*, a Caravel, from *London* to *Batavia*, put in here in great distress, on the 21st inst. On the 7th, in lat. 2. 0. S. long. 22. 0. W. was brought to by an armed brig under Colombian colours. The master was ordered on board, when the Captain informed him that an English man of war, five days before, fired into his vessel, and killed and wounded several of her crew, cut her sails and rigging, and knocked three of her guns overboard. A boat's crew plundered the *Clorinda* of all her stores, part of her sails, rigging, and provisions, compasses, sextant, quadrants, chronometers, log-glasses, nautical books, the whole of the clothing, boats, and about 30 tons of the cargo. The master and crew were ill treated. The brig was painted black, American built, appeared to have been originally a schooner, about 200 tons, very sharp, sailed fast, and billet head; her topsail yards were nearly as square as her lower yards, royal yards rigged abait, had a long 18 or 24-pounder on a pivot on the fore-castle, four long guns, apparently 24-pounders, on the main deck, and two in the hold dismounted.—The captain appeared to be a Frenchman, or an American; crew chiefly Spanish, but some English and American. The *Thetis* frigate is going in search of the pirate; also a French brig of war. The *Cerberus*, a Caravel, which sailed from *Van Diemen's Land* for *London*, in May last year, was taken by the same vessel, and the crew murdered; and it is reported that two Portuguese vessels have also been taken by her, and the crews also murdered.

American Antarctic Expedition.—Upon inquiry at the Navy Department, we learn that no order has yet been issued for the return of the *Horner*, with a view to equip her for the exploring expedition to the South Seas. This vessel has been designated, however, for that purpose, and will be ordered home from her present cruising ground without delay. It is not yet determined who will be appointed to command her, but we have reason to believe that the selection of her officers will be such as to secure entire satisfaction to the nation, and, what is of equal importance,

to the scientific gentlemen, who will be employed in the contemplated exploration. The time which has been lost in obtaining the sanction of Congress to this great national concern, has, we fear, deprived us of much of the honour, as well as the profit, of a first survey. Great Britain, taking advantage of our delay, has already despatched several vessels on the same errand. We may hope, however, that the field of discovery is sufficiently ample to afford full employment to two nations, and that though we may not be the first to explore the unknown regions of the South, we may at least participate in the glory of giving new lights to science, and opening new channels to the commerce of the world.—*National Journal.*

(From the Greenock Advertiser, August 19.)

The war between Russia and Turkey is ripening in interest by the victorious, though not unimpeded advance of the armies of the former. On the 21st of last month the Russian troops occupied the heights in the vicinity of Choumba, from which they had driven the Turks, and a general engagement, it is anticipated, would immediately take place.—If it be true that the Russians calculated upon losing 20,000 men in the attack upon Choumba, some idea may be formed of the tremendous conflict of which we must speedily learn the issue. This obstacle once overcome, the road to Constantinople will be open, though it may be easily supposed that, even then, many sanguinary struggles will have to be encountered before the enemy reaches the capital.

It is a remarkable feature in this war, that under so despotic a government as that of Turkey, the inhabitants of the country through which the Russians advance invariably and unanimously retire before them, notwithstanding the most conciliatory proclamations of the Emperor Nicholas, who has shown a praise-worthy solicitude to diminish as much as possible the inevitable horrors of war.

The aggressive operations carrying on by the Russians in Asiatic Turkey are no less successful.—Kars, an important fortress in Armenia, has been taken by storm, after a severe struggle, in which the Turks are said to have had 2000 killed and wounded.

The Duke of Clarence, in consequence, it is rumoured, of a personal difference with the Premier, has resigned the situation of Lord High Admiral. His Majesty, it is added, has approved of the Duke of Wellington's conduct in the affair.

The following is from the *London Courier* of Saturday:—

"Of the resignation of the Duke of Clarence there is, as we stated yesterday, no doubt. The cause of it has not transpired, but we may fairly suppose them to be such as to have satisfied his Majesty, and perhaps all parties, of the necessity of the measure. But His Royal Highness's resignation, and the causes of it, are not intended to be the subject of our present discussion which relates not to a fact, but to a rumour, a strange rumour indeed—the resignation of Mr. Peel. Where it originated, how it came to be circulated with confidence, or how it obtained credit, is a matter of the utmost surprise. However, we begin by saying, that there is not the least foundation for it."

"It is said that Mr. Peel came to town on Thursday for the purpose of finishing his labours at the Home Office. Should the Right Hon. Gentleman leave the Ministry, it will not have a leg to stand on."—Sun.

RESIGNATION OF THE LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.

(London, Saturday, August 16.)

What has led to this occurrence, we are averse from discussing; but this we may say, that circumstances which took place more than a month ago, and which brought his Royal Highness into collision with the head of the Government, rendered almost unavoidable the present separation. His Majesty, we sincerely regret to say, has been placed, by the differences which have arisen, and the imperious and ostentatious conduct of his Royal brother, in a situation of extreme delicacy. But, now that the matter has ended, as it was most desirable it should terminate, we abstain from any further remarks. It is gratifying to know that the Duke of Wellington has the unqualified confidence of his Majesty, and that he never stood higher in that confidence than he does at present. Rumours also are in circulation of the contemplated resignation of Mr. Peel. That they are premature, we are aware; but still it must be admitted, it would be as well if the causes which give rise to such rumours did not exist. It will ever be matter of regret, as well by all neutral parties as by the early and most zealous supporters of the Right Hon. Secretary, that he has so unaccountably and inseparably bound himself up with the fate of the Currency Bill. It has been said by his friends that he has made the sine qua non of his remaining in office the carrying of this measure.—*New Times.*

Whatever the cause of the resignation or removal of the Duke of Clarence may have been, it will be lamented in the Navy. The Lord High Admiral—the friend of Nelson—had a respect for merit in his own profession. The Navy felt the present effects, as well as the conviction, that if a war had taken place public services would have been the surest title to promotion; that the Navy would not have been again infected to the same extent by borough influence. The story which has been propagated—that the expense of his Royal Highness's tours has been a subject of difference between him and the First Lord of the Treasury—may be true, but can scarcely be the real cause of his removal. The expense must have been in itself very trifling, and if it had been much greater, must have been repaid by the activity which a vigilant superintendence produces. If the real cause of the resignation of the Duke of Clarence was the desire of the Ministry to interfere with the

patronage of the Navy, the event will be deeply discreditable to them. It is to the future, however, that it is most important to look, and there will be evidently great difficulty in filling the place of the Duke of Clarence in a manner satisfactory to the country and the Navy. There is no individual now living to whom the office of Lord High Admiral could be confided, and the restoration of a Board of Admiralty on the old system would be justly viewed with great distrust. Even if the Scotch Administration of the Navy be not restored, an ordinary Board will be open to the suspicion that it will employ its patronage henceforth as its predecessors employed it.—*Globe.*

AUGUST 22.

The *London Courier* declares from authority, that there is no truth in the rumour of Mr. Peel's intended resignation. Nothing further has transpired regarding that of the Duke of Clarence, nor has any arrangement for the future management of the branch over which he presided been announced. A report indeed is in circulation that Earl Grey will be called upon to preside at the Board of Admiralty, and this is coupled with another, that Catholic Emancipation will, next session, be made a Cabinet measure; but the assertion rests on no tangible authority.

London, August 19.

The successor to the Duke of Clarence is not yet appointed. The Duke of Wellington, Mr. Peel, and other Cabinet Ministers are out of town—and answers cannot yet have been received to despatches sent to a distant part of the country.

It was not to be supposed that the British Government would rest satisfied with mere remonstrances against the treatment and detention of two British subjects—Sir John M. Doyle and Lieut. Young.—

On Saturday last a deputation of the Underwriters at Lloyd's had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen, by appointment, to solicit the interference of the British Government in behalf of Mr. Young, who has resided, ever since the peace, in Portugal, and has been employed as agent by a considerable number of the London underwriters, in which capacity he has been the instrument of detecting fraudulent claims on marine insurances to a considerable amount. The Noble Lord replied, that His Majesty's Government had not allowed the commission of so flagrant a breach of the solemn treaties subsisting between this country and Portugal as that which had taken place in the case of Mr. Young, without instructing the British Consul to remonstrate with the persons at present exercising the Government of Portugal in the strongest terms. This had already been done more than once before the date of the last despatches from Lisbon, and he was sorry to say without effect up to that time; but he calculated that in a few days thereafter a communication would be received from the Foreign Office, which would have the desired effect, both in the case of Mr. Young and Sir John M. Doyle, as he therein notified to the *de facto* Government of Portugal, that if the proper steps were not immediately taken in respect to the two individuals in question, it must be prepared for consequences of the most serious nature; as, in a case like this, where the liberty and rights of British subjects are invaded, His Majesty's Government were determined that they would not be trifled with. His Lordship added, that he had no doubt but that this remonstrance would have the desired effect, and that by this time Mr. Young would be released.

MR. PEEL.—On Saturday we asserted that there was not the least truth in the report of Mr. Peel's resignation—and to-day we are desired, from authority, to repeat our assertion. The reports of the Right Hon. Gentleman's retirement, or contemplated retirement, are without the shadow of foundation. This official contradiction will, we suppose, be sufficient for our contemporary who declined "reposing confidence in our statements, till he had another indorsement upon their authenticity."—*Courier.*

The causes of the Duke of Clarence's resignation have not been made public—but to those who assert that they have not been, because they would reflect discredit upon the Cabinet, we may safely reply that there is not the least truth in the assertion. His Royal Highness's resignation was his own act. If he thought that the system upon which he had administered the Naval Department was the proper one, he could only remain in office so long as he could persevere in it, and he acted in a manly manner by resigning. But, in behalf of those who might be of a different opinion, we may also say that they acted with equal manliness, and, in fact, did but their duty, in objecting to it. Our Constitution and our Government are a Constitution and Government of checks and counter-checks—from which no public officer, however high in station, can withdraw himself. If His Majesty thought the tender of the Duke of Clarence's resignation, made by himself, ought not to be declined, we may rest assured that His Majesty was not disposed to impute blame to his Ministers. All the rumours which impute the resignation to a difference of opinion about expenses, and to the displeasure felt by the Cabinet at the promotion of meritorious and distinguished officers, have not the least foundation. But we must repeat, that we never saw any good ground for departing from that system of administering the Navy, under which a Howe, a St. Vincent, a Rodney, a Collingwood, and above all, a Nelson, gained such victories, beating the Navies of every other nation, till at last scarcely a fleet existed any where to contend with. We shall not, therefore, be sorry to find the Naval Service again under the direction of a Board, the head of which shall be a Cabinet Minister.—*Idem.*

It is rumoured in the Clubs that Earl Grey is to be First Lord of the Admiralty, and that Catholic Emancipation is to be made a Government measure next session. The rumoured resignation of Mr. Peel can only have had its source in his supposed

unconquerable hostility to emancipation.—*Morning Chronicle.*

We were told yesterday on what, to our informant at least, appeared the most unexceptionable authority, that the new head of the Admiralty was to be Earl Grey. We give this piece of news, without, of course, vouching for it in any respect.—*Ministerial Morning paper.*

The rumour noticed by some of our Morning contemporaries, of the probability of Earl Grey becoming First Lord of the Admiralty, was still current at the west end of the town this morning, but we were unable to trace it to any source upon which we could place credit.—*Globe.*

Despatches were received yesterday morning at the Foreign Office from our Minister at Brazil, dated the 18th June. There has been a total change in the Brazil Ministry, but we are not acquainted with the motives that led to it. The decisions of the Admiralty Court at Rio relative to the detention of vessels, most of them English, have been revised, and the greater part are to be set at liberty, and indemnified for their capture and detention.—*Courier.*

BRAZIL.—The commercial letters from Rio de Janeiro are dated the 18th of June. A rumour was current on the day the packet sailed, that the long pending quarrel with Buenos Ayres had at length been brought to a conclusion by the signature of a preliminary treaty of peace. A Brazilian paper does indeed affirm this fact, and a private letter states that the Commander of the United States frigate *Macedonian* had informed the writer, on the authority of the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the treaty was actually signed. Notwithstanding this direct evidence, the majority of the merchants trading with Brazil entertain doubts of it, on account of the silence of their own letters, and declare the paper above alluded to, to possess no claim to belief, while they treat the statement of the American Captain as a pure fiction. Between such authorities, until further information is received, it is impossible to decide. The exchange has not risen, which is certainly against peace, being at 29 to 29 on the 18th, though some letters say it rose 1 per cent. late in the day, on the report that the preliminaries had been signed. A party of the German auxiliaries, amounting to about 500, still held out against the Emperor's troops, and had entrenched themselves, but the insurrection in itself had ceased to be at all formidable. It was understood the affair would be got rid of by transferring the Germans to a settlement on the Rio Grande, and that the refractory Irish would be sent to the Cape of Good Hope.

A Portuguese pelacca is arrived at Portsmouth with 149 Constitutionalists, and four ladies, from Corunna. Other vessels were to follow, and means will be furnished for conveying all the sufferers from the inhospitable shores of Spain. The Constitutionalists who have arrived describe their treatment in Spain to be harsh and unfeeling. The Portuguese Consul at Portsmouth paid the greatest attention to them, and offered them every assistance of which they stood in need.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* of the 10th inst. says, on the authority of letters from the Banks of the Danube, dated the 4th, that fears were expressed at Constantinople for the life of the Sultan. The belief of the approaching dissolution of the Turkish Empire prevails like a kind of fatality among his principal Statesmen. The inhabitants of Constantinople, and of these the *Ulemas*, are the most cowardly of all Mussulmen; the latter would probably be the first to give the signal of flight to Scutari.

Downing Street, Aug. 14.—The King has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir James Kempt, G. C. B., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.

(From the Liverpool Mercury, August 15.)

London, August 13.—The report of the Duke of Wellington having commenced a negotiation with the Pope, with a view to taking some decided step towards Catholic emancipation, is now becoming general; and the fact of some Irish priests, who had a conference here with one of the ministers favourable to Catholic emancipation, having gone over to Italy within the last month, is spoken of as a proof that something of the kind is going forward. Knowing, as I do, that, in a certain quarter, the opposition to the claims of the Catholics has undergone no change, I am, of course, sceptical as to this statement; but it is proper for me to state that there is allowed to be some truth in it by persons of the Duke's party; and I have this day conversed with a very intimate friend of the Marquis of Lansdowne's, who tells me that the Duke is certainly endeavouring to prepare the way for so desirable a measure. It is added, that Mr. O'Connell has already been communicated with on the subject, and that an expectation is entertained that he will approve of the concessions which will be offered.

It is thought that Parliament will meet in November next, for a short period, and then adjourn for a couple of months. The present Speaker is then expected to resign, and Mr. Wynne, or Mr. Lytleton, will be the new Speaker. Mr. Wynne, probably, will have the preference, as he was, in some measure, the Speaker-elect long time ago, and the Duke of Wellington and he are again on friendly terms. The object of the meeting of Parliament in November, except it be to communicate a change of policy

in the Cabinet as to the Catholic question, cannot be well conceived. I should rather imagine that it will not meet in November; but that Ministers contemplate the probability of such a meeting is certain, from the intimation given to the Clerks of the House, and to the friends of Ministers, to be at that time "within hail."

A Morning paper states that Mr. Peel has resigned. This does not appear to be true. There has, indeed, been some flirting on the Catholic question, which, for appearance' sake, might render a resignation necessary, it being first understood that the resignation should be a mistake.

The accounts relative to the corn on the Continent are not worse this week than they were last; indeed, in some places, the rise which speculators had caused did not last more than two or three days. There is reason, however, to fear that the next accounts will be unfavourable.

Earl of Shrewsbury.—Since the right of Mr. O'Connell to frank letters has been recognized, the Earl of Shrewsbury is determined also to try his right as a Peer of the realm—he accordingly has sent letters with his name, and each of them has been passed "FREE" by the Post Office.—*Dublin Ec. Post.*

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) September 18, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received the several communications of "Senez," "Omega," and "O. B."—but as we feel assured that the Public are quite tired of the unpleasant-bickering which have found their way into the Journals of this town, and being convinced that the remarks of our Correspondents, though containing many good bits, would tend, materially, to increase the excitement that now prevails, we hope these Gentlemen will see, with us, the propriety of withholding them—at least for the present.

We have been politely favoured, by our Mercantile friends, with London and Greenock dates to the 22d August, brought by the *Balchutha*,—and we willingly devote the space reserved for some few Editorial remarks which we had prepared, to the more interesting selections from those papers, for which we refer our readers to the preceding columns.

At a meeting of the Amateurs of the Turf, held at Perkins' Hotel, on Tuesday last, it was resolved, that the Races should take place at the Grove Course, on an early day in October, of which due notice will be given by the Stewards.

We are requested to state that the brig *Jackson*, Capt. BUCK, belonging to Messrs. GOSSE, PACK and FRYER, will sail from Carbonar for Poole, on Saturday next, the 20th inst.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Marie Elizabeth* from Quebec, Mrs. and Miss MARGARET DUNSCOMB, Mr. VALLANCE, and Mr. J. DUNSCOMB, Jun.—In the *Yacht* from Halifax, Miss and the Masters WELBURN.

Arrived on Sunday last, the *Yacht Forte*, Capt. MILLER, in 6 days from Halifax.

On Monday last, the Schooner *Belinda*, Capt. PATTS, from the Labrador, with His Honour Judge PATERSON and Suite.

The *Incurable*, PHELAN, hence at London on the 5th Aug.—to sail for this port about the 15th.

The *Providence*, FOX, hence at Liverpool on the 6th August.

The schooner *Lottery*, Captain GODET, on her voyage from Grenada to this port, on the 7th inst., in lat. 44. 6. long. 53. 44. spoke the barque *Industrious*, from Liverpool to St. Andrew's, out 25 days, all well—desired to be reported.

The brig *Calcedonia*, Capt. KELSO, on her voyage from Viana to this port, on the 25th Aug. in lat. 41. long. 22. 22., spoke the ship *Spake*, from Calcutta to London, out 6 months, short of water, with which Capt. K. supplied her—desired to be reported.

War Office, London, August 4, 1828.

Capt. J. CAMPBELL, on half pay 8th West India Regiment, to be Fort Major at St. John's, Newfoundland, vice GREEN, deceased.

Mr. THOMAS SHAW'S is appointed Purser of His Majesty's ship *Samarang*.—*Star*, 12th Aug.

To the Editor of the Newfoundland.

SIR,—As my object in giving publicity to a few observations in your paper of last Thursday, appears to have been mistaken by some, and wilfully misrepresented by others, I feel that I am compelled, once more, to obtrude myself on the public notice.

If the case of unfortunate Frazer, and the means by which he is said to have been restored to animation, had been submitted to the Public in a plain unvarnished manner, as such occurrences usually are, I should not have noticed it; but when I found it ushered into life, accompanied by false statements and erroneous opinions, calculated alike to impress the Public here, and the Medical Profession elsewhere, with very unfavourable ideas of the state of Medical practice in St. John's, I was not only at liberty, but bound in duty to myself and the profession, to come forward and shake off the imputation which had been cast upon us.

In calling on Mr. Kieley to disclaim any knowledge or participation in the publication of the article, I did not intend to shew the least distrust in the at-

insurance which Mr. Winton had made me; but Mr. W.'s communication with me was private—the article was published—and I felt anxious for the honour of the profession, that Mr. Kielley's disavowal, not only of the article, but of the opinions expressed in it, should be made public also.

A denial of his having had any knowledge of the article has been given for him by the Editor of the *Ledger*;—but my request, relating to the treatment, far from being attended to, has called forth the most unqualified abuse—a convincing proof, in the minds of all dispassionate men, of a want of argument.—I shall not be diverted from my object either by abuse or scurrility; Mr. K. and his friends would willingly lose sight of the question, and I give them credit for so doing,—they cannot answer it.

I have done with the subject;—but I must beg to declaim all hostile feeling to Mr. Kielley—and as to anything like combination against him, I can safely say I know of none, unless the unanimous opinion of the Medical men of this place, against the efficacy attributed to the *stomach-pump*, on a late occasion, may be tortured into one.

I would recommend those anonymous snarlers who have so fearlessly entered the lists as champions of their unarmed friend, to consider for a moment whether they themselves may not be actuated by other than the purest of motives;—let them consider whether their interference has been of such a nature as is calculated to secure that "reciprocity of good fellowship and friendly feeling," the want of which amongst the Medical Profession they affect so much to deplore.

As for "Z," and his rhodomontade effusion, I have only to assure him that, should I ever be so unfortunate as to deviate from what is morally right and honourable, he is not the adviser I would consult, or the Mentor to whom I would apply to guide me back to the path of rectitude.

Whether "Q's" *morceau* was intended as a peace-offering, or a whole burnt-offering, it will avail him little—he had better remain snug in his corner.

JOSEPH SHEA.

St. John's, 17th September, 1828.

To the Editor of the *Newfoundlander*.

SIR,—In your paper of last Thursday, I addressed to the Physicians and Surgeons of St. John's, some questions, *purely Medical*, little thinking that any but a Medical man would have attempted to answer them;—but it appears some friends—I should rather say enemies—of Mr. Kielley, in attempting to defend him, have endeavoured to throw my questions into ridicule,—they yet, however, remain unanswered—and the man Frazer, who was the cause of them, is since dead, and buried.

As for Mr. "Q in a corner," and Mr. "Z," they may be very clever men in their own way, but they will allow me to say, before they dissent on diseases, they should learn to *spell* the names of them, Mr. "Z," in particular, mentions a disease that would puzzle all the physicians in the world to find out. Perhaps he is inventing a new Nomenclature, and may supersede Cullen, Sauvages, M'Bride, and all the other lights of the profession. It is a pity such a genius should not make himself known.—Newfoundland is too poor a country to hold a diamond of such excellence!

I shall be most happy, when called upon by any Medical man, to give him my ideas of *Asphyxia*.—I would just as soon think of troubling Mr. "Z," with a translation of an aphorism of Hippocrates, as lecturing him on *Asphyxia*;—the explanation of the one would be as much within the sphere of his comprehension as the other.

Mr. "Q in a corner" may employ whoever he pleases—and that Medical man will have enough of directing work to attend to his *Q in a corner*.—As to envy and jealousy of any man, whatever my other faults may be, I can safely assert, that these baneful passions have never mixed with them.

Your's, &c.

JOHN WALSH, M. D.

St. John's, 17th September, 1828.

Shipping Intelligence.
Custom-House, St. John's.

ENTERED.
September 12—Brig Dart, Ashford, Newcastle; 106 chalds. coal.
Schooner Lottery, Godet, Grenada; 41 puns. rum, 48 puns. molasses.
12—Schooner Fame, Types, Trinidad; 22 hhd. and 82 bls. sugar, 3 puns. molasses.
Schooner Cliefstain, Salmon, Liverpool; 1 piece Geneva, 1 pun. brandy, 1 hhd. tobacco, 650 hhd. salt, 10 firkins butter, and sundries.
Brig Rover, Penn, Liverpool; 48 chalds. coal, 67 coils cordage, 143 firkins butter, 80 boxes soap and candles, 65 bls. park, and sundry merchandise.
13—Brig Caledonia, Ketsu, Viana; 450 hhd. salt.
Schooner Marie Elizabeth, Bernier, Quebec; 135 kegs butter, 40 bags bread, 10 M. staves, 40 kegs and 10 bls. souf.
Schooner Mineva, Landis, Arichat; freestone.
Schooner General Grant, Bell, Bermuda; 800 bushels salt, 4 puns. rum, 5 tierces coffee.
Schooner Jane & Sarah, White, Bermuda; ballast.
Schooner Theresa, Tysou, P. E. Island; 36 oxen and cows, 14 sheep.
Schooner Nancy, Taylor, P. E. Island; 16 oxen, 27 sheep, 3 horses, 4 bls. firkin butter.
14—Schooner St. Patrick, Siliker, Bay Verte; 32 M. board and plank, 22 M. shingles, 15 M. drum staves, 3 M. hhd. ditto, 90 spruce spars.
15—Brig Balclutha, George, Greenock; 1 cask Spanish wine, 2 puns. whiskey, 1265 lbs. unwrought leather, 560 lbs. powder, 24 boxes candles, 56 chalds. coal, 16 dozen hats, 170 cwt. cordage, 538 cils sail cloth, and sundry merchandise.
CLEARED.
September 11—Brig Diana, Ferguson, Allant; 4110 qts. fish.
Brig Selma, Oldrey, Leghorn; 3240 qts. fish.
Brig Funchal, Pickett, Demerara; 2500 quintals fish.
Schooner Frances, Newbold, Barbados; 1025 qts. fish.

12—Schooner Ellen, Stephens, Figueira; 1930 qts. fish.
Schooner Rival, Clut, Halifax; 750 qts. fish.
Brig Westmorland, Ditoo, Pernambuco; 2514 qts. fish.
Brig Vittoria, Elder, Viana; 2600 quintals fish.
Brig Pantolon, Walker, Naples; 2000 qts. fish.
Schooner Samuel, Bond, Oporto; 2800 qts. fish, 234 oak staves.
15—Schooner Margaret, Stewart, P. E. Island; 30 hhd. salt.
16—Schooner Dart, Silly, St. Michael's; 3798 gallons oil, 795 qts. fish.
Schooner Fly, Egg, Halifax; 1100 qts. fish.
17—Brig Atlantic, Bell, Demerara; 2166 qts. fish, 6 casks port wine.

Died, at Waterford, on the 18th July last, a few days after his arrival from this Island, Assistant Commissary General GEORGE MANVELL.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Henderson, Bland & Co.

100 HOGSHEADS best Liverpool Coals,
40 Ditto Liverpool Salt,
30 Boxes Muscatel Raisins,
30 Ditto Broad Figs,
3 Cwt. Shelled Almonds,
15 Tierces Soft Sugar,
60 Jars Spanish Olives,
10 Boxes Macaroni,
10 Bags Calavances,
A quantity of Cheese.

The above Articles will be Sold very low to close Sales.

September 18.

TO-MORROW,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

PATRICK MORRIS,

500 BAGS fine Bread,
1000 Ditto Second quality ditto,
250 Barrels fine Flour,
250 Ditto Second ditto,
200 Ditto Oatmeal,
40 Cwt. Pearl Barley,
50 Ditto boiling Pease,
30 Boxes mould Candles,
20 Ditto dipped ditto,
40 Ditto yellow Soap,
5 Pipes Teneriffe Wine,
2 Ditto Cognac Brandy,
5 Hogsheads Tobacco,
500 Bushel Oats,
30 Feather Beds,
2 Casks Men's Shoes,
3 Bales assorted Slops,
10 Cases printed Cottons,
And other articles.

September 18.

On SATURDAY next,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Brown, Hoyles & Co.

50 BOXES Muscatel Raisins,
2 Hhd. superior Rochelle Brandy,
2 Ditto Sicilian Ditto,
4 Hhd. Bronte Madeira } Wines,
6 Ditto Claret }
4 Pipes Catalonia }
2 Hhd. white-wine Vinegar,
2 Ditto Ale,
2 Ditto Porter,
50 Barrels fresh Hamburg Flour,
10 Ditto Ditto Oatmeal.

Being to close Sales, great Bargains may be expected.

September 18.

Notices.

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.

Secretary's Office,
2d September, 1828.

Wanted, a Wet Nurse.

Apply to
September 11. DR. CARSON.

Sale at Auction.

ON THURSDAY,

The 2d day of October next,

At 12 o'clock,

On the Wharf of the Subscriber,

The good

Schooner MARY,

(Of Isle Valen.)

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 qts. 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 Valen*, 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.

PERSONS desirous of Contracting for the whole of the undermentioned Supplies, are requested to send Sealed Tenders, in triplicate, addressed to the Subscriber, on or before FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at noon.

BISCUIT..... 31 cwt.
PEASE..... 125 gallons,
OATMEAL..... 93 ditto,
SUGAR..... 186 lbs.
BUTTER..... 184 lbs.
RICE..... 368 lbs.
VINEGAR..... 32 gallons.

The above Articles are to be of good quality, and to be packed and shipped at an hour's Notice, on board such Vessel as may be appointed to receive them,—and any further particulars may be known on application at this Office.

C. W. BEVERLEY,

D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office,
St. John's, 15th Sept. 1828.

ALFRED WILSON,

Chemist and Druggist,

GRATEFUL for the great share of patronage which he has received since his commencement in business, begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED his Establishment to the Premises lately held by Mr. WM. EAGAN, and nearly adjoining those of Messrs. W. & H. THOMAS, where he has an excellent assortment of MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Prescriptions from the Medical Gentlemen, and orders from the Out-paths, made up as usual, on the shortest notice.

St. John's, 18th September.

On Sale.

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 Teneriffe Wine,
10 Pipes and 10 hhd. Madeira ditto,
100 Casks Gunpowder, in 1 and 1/2 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,
1/4 Ditto 40 fathoms long,
1/4 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.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale,

The Cargoes of the Schooner *Lottery*, from Grenada, and *Favourite*, from Trinidad,

CONSISTING OF

RUM, MOLASSES, and SUGAR, in hogsheads and barrels—for which Cash, Oil, or Fish, will be taken in payment.

NICHOLAS GILL.

September 18.

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 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 Hogheads }
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,
18 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,
Anchors and Grapnels,
Sheet Copper,
Tin Plates,
Sheet and bar Lead,
Bolt and rod Iron,
Black, green, white, and yellow Paints,
Lined Oil and Spirits Turpentine,
Boots, Shoes,
Sole Leather,
A large assortment Tinware,
Earthenware,
Figuira 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.

Notice.

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 industry.—Apply at the *Newfoundlander's* Office.
August 28.



Poets' Corner.

THE BETROTHED OF ROBERT EMMETT.
(From the New Monthly Magazine.)

Oh! never call my heart thine own!
It must not, oh! it cannot be!
The look, the love, the spirit flows,
Are ever seen by me?
I cannot weep, as others weep,
O'er idle pleasures gone;
I cannot sleep, as others sleep,
And dream of my fond home.
The tear may dwindle 'neath the smile,
The sigh may pass away;
The dark'ning wave may lift awhile
The lonely castaway!
But, oh! what prayer can ever bid
The setting sun return?
What earthly kindness ever soothe
The griefs that inward burn?
The sea-bird from his lonely cliff,
Mute, melancholy, shy,
That looks o'er you bright wave and sky,
Is far more blest than I!
He views the ocean sparkling ground,
He sees the passer by;
But, oh! its strife, its joyous sound,
Can never reach so high.
The turf that wraps his silent head,
The flow'rets o'er his grave,
They tell me oft how Freedom bled,
To bloom above the brave;
And oft his form descends to me
In the dead hour of night,
Laveing immortality
With all its wing'd light.
Oh! then, forgive, forgive the word,
In gentle firmness spoken;
Oh love! but never strike the chord
If its sweet strain be broken;
Oh, never strike! there is a tone
That warms thine earthly will!
The spirit of a loved one flows,
It hovers round me still!

* The circumstances of the betrothal of Robert Emmett saying, that "her heart was buried with him," when solicited by another, are too well known.

Mr. CURRAN.

(From the "Clubs of London.")

The best thing related of Mr. Curran was the following judicious manoeuvre, by which a sum was discovered from a scoundrel, in whose safe-keeping it had been placed, by an unsuspecting countryman, who came to Dublin for the renewal of the lease of his farm. For this purpose he had brought with him bank notes for 100l., which were to be paid as a fine. Having taken up his quarters at an inn, he requested his landlord to take care of his money for him, as he wished to go and look about the city, and treat himself to the theatre that evening. Mine host readily undertook the precious charge; but when, next morning, the farmer had spruced himself up to attend the landlord's levee, what was his astonishment on asking for his money, to hear the villainous landlord deny any knowledge of him, or his 100l.
"By the holy," said he "you gave no money, and by the powers no money shall you have back."
"Sure and it's not in earnest ye are, masthur?" said the countryman turning pale at the prospect of losing his treasure; then recovering himself he continued with a smile of fear and doubt—"Bad luck to your jokes at this present writing; make haste, man, and give me the notes, else I'll be late, and I won't have my lase signed at all."
"I know nothing of you or your lase," said the landlord.
"Oh-murder!" exclaimed the farmer, does my eye-sight deceive me, to hear the swindling thief going for to deny that I gave him the money, and that too, unknown to any one, for the entire safety?"
"It's yourself that's the swindler, to come to ax me for money that I never seen," retorted mine host, "but Dublin's not the place for ye to come and play your tricks in; so take yourself off ye robber, or by the holy! I'll send for the police this blessed minute and swear a highway robbery against ye, and have ye put into Newgate, and hanged for that same."
The poor countryman, transfixed with astonishment and horror, was for some time unable to reply, but continued to regard his plunderer with a vacant stare and open mouth. At length he found words and exclaimed—"The holy Jesus keep me from all mortal sin! Ounly hear to the false story robber! But I'll have justice of ye, ye murdering thief of the world, if there's law, or justice, or justice or judge, or jury to be had in this city."
Having uttered this threat, he pressed his hat violently down over his forehead, and clenching his hands in agony, rushed into the street, the very picture of despair. After walking on for some time, the poor fellow bethought him of making his complaint to one of the judges of the Four Courts, the magnificent structure of which he had admired during his peregrination the day before, and where he had learned that the sages of the law sat daily for the administration of justice.
Although his topographical knowledge of the city

was very slender, he soon recognised the famous spot and boldly entered the hall, where he soon mixed with the throng of attorneys' clients, witnesses, and barristers, that paraded up and down; but seeing no one who was likely to give him either advice or assistance, he was about entering one of the courts, which was also greatly crowded, when an officer told him, in an authoritative tone, to stand back. The former expostulated, but in vain, for the man in office, learning that he had no business with the cause which was pending, peremptorily refused to let him pass. Seeing an unusual eagerness and anxiety, however, in the countryman's countenance, he inquired the nature of his business, to which the latter replied, "I wish, Sur, to spake to the judge about a murdering robbery that—"

"Pooh! pooh!" replied the officer, "you must not come here about murders and robberies; why don't you go to the Magistrate?"

The countryman responded with a deep sigh, "sure it's myself that's a stranger in Dublin, and I don't know the ways of it; oh, what will I do this blessed day! I won't get my lase signed at all; and I must not show my face at Callagher without it. I'll be turned out of house and home, [here the poor fellow shed tears,] and poor Norah and the dear childer will be obliged to take bag and go out. The holy vargin and the blessed saints give them their protection. But, clenching his hands, it's nouse boddering about Judges and Magistrates, I'll go back this instant and tear the orange cief's heart out of his body. It's no more than he deserves; and if I'm hanged for the murder, sure it's better than to be robbed entirely."

The officer's curiosity was excited by the violence of the poor man's emotion, and he enquired who it was that had robbed him.

The farmer replied—"Him sure as keeps the Carman's Inn, down there in the place they calls Stoney Batter."

Officer—"But there are several Carman's Inns; what is his name?"

Farmer—"His name sure is Rooney; I don't know his christian name; but that's what's painted on the sign of the house."

Officer—"What! Nick Rooney, that keeps the King William o' horseback! By jakers, my good fellow, you are fallen into d--d bad hands. Only come across old Nick and he'll play the devil with you. Nick Rooney is the worst villain and the biggest blackguard in all Dublin city; and that's saying a great dale any-how. What has he robbed you of?"

Farmer—"One hundred pounds, bad luck to the villain."

Officer—"What! a hundred pounds! how did Nick rob you of that sum?"

Farmer—"I gave him the notes last night to keep safe for me, an' when I axed him for them this morning, by the powers! if he didn't deny clane that ever I give them to him—the false murderer that he is."

Officer—"But had ye no witness to that same?"

Farmer—"Is it a witness that ye mane, masthur? Sure the devil a witness in life were there but myself and Rooney. I'd no notion that the blood thirsty spalpeen would have tricked me out of the notes, and so I gived them to him privately to prevent myself being robbed by the Dublin thieves."

Officer—"By the holy St. Proker! there isn't a bigger thief in all Ireland than Rooney, and you may take your affidavit of that same; but I'm sorry ye havn't got no witness, because, d'ye see, ye'll not be able to prove that ye gave the villain the money to keep."

Farmer—"By the holy vargin, I'll take my oath of it."

Officer—"True, for you my good friend, but that isn't enough to convict the robber. I'm afraid ye'll not be able to recover your money."

Farmer—"Ochone! and it is that you say—What will I do? what will I do? what will I do?"

Officer—"By the powers! a thought is just come across me. Counsellor Curran is the boy for your money; if there's a man in Dublin can do it, the counsellor is the man. Be easy with yourself now, and step across to Bill Murphy's, at the Haymow and Pitchfork. I'll come to ye when the Court rises, and I'll take ye to the counsellor without any more delay. He's as cunning as old Nick, or even the devil himself; and I'll bet the worth of the notes but he'll get them back for ye."

Farmer—"Long life to ye, masthur! I'll do that same, and it's not for spake of the reward that I'll give ye."

Officer—"Don't spake of the reward, my good friend. I'm happy to serve ye; and I'll still be more so, to see that thief Rooney burnt alive for his robberies. He once refused to trust me a noggin o' whiskey when I was out o' place; and many's the gallon I drank and paid for on the nail at his house before that same; but, by jakers! I'll be revenged now any-how, the brute beast that he is. So now step over to Murphy's, comfort yourself with a drop of the cratur, and smoke your doodeen, and I'll be with you in no time."

"Jesus be with you," replied the countryman, cheering up as he took his departure for the tavern to which he was directed. He had not sat there above an hour, when he was joined by the friendly door-keeper, who, after tossing off a noggin of port-been, accompanied him to Curran's house in Ely-place.

Mr. Curran heard the man's story, and saw instantly through the whole affair. He knew Rooney by report to be a sly, artful scoundrel, and that success in recovering the money would depend on the utmost nicety of management. He resolved, therefore, to give his instructions to the countryman by piece-meal, afraid to trust him with too much at one time, in case of bungling; and being well aware of the confusion of ideas which any matter of importance

invariably produces in the muddled brain of an uneducated Irishman.

Having settled his tactics, he said—"You say, my friend, that this Rooney denies the receipt of the bank notes?"

Farmer—"I do, yer warship; and he's a false black-hearted traitor for that same?"

"You have no witness," continued Curran.

Farmer—"None, my Lord—the more's the pity."

Curran—"Are you willing to be guided entirely by my advice?"

Farmer—"Yer honour may swear that entirely."

Curran—"You will take no step but as I direct you?"

Farmer—"I'll trust myself and the entire thing to the direction of yer warship's reverence; and I'll not do nor say nothing but what yer honour will tell me is right."

Curran—"Very well. Now do you think it possible, by going back to—what part of the country do you come from?"

Farmer—"My native place, when I am at home, my Lord, is Callagher, in the county of Tipperary."

Curran—"Very well. Do you think it possible, by going there, that you could raise, borrow, beg, or steal another hundred pounds, and be back here again in a few days?"

Farmer—"O, murder! if it's a hundred pounds of potatoes ye mane, I could do it easily! but as to money, I've a notion its entire impossible."

Curran—"But cannot your relatives assist you? You will require it only for a few days, and I give you my word that you shall take it back to Tipperary. I hope you shall have the hundred pounds that you have lost."

Farmer—"Sure I've got an ould uncle, my mother's own brother, that's worth oceans o' money, and it's worth trying him for, yer honour."

Curran—"Certainly. Go then, without delay; say to your uncle that one hundred pounds, for a few days, would make your fortune; and see that you do not mention your loss to a living soul, but come to me the instant on your return. I'll take care that the farm shall remain open until you come back."

Farmer—"Long life to your honour's reverence; I'll do that same; an' I'll be back in a jiffy without any delay in life."

The farmer, buoyed up by the prospect of regaining his lost treasure, departed in good spirits for the county of Tipperary; and played his part so well as to return in a few days with the needful.

Having waited on Mr. Curran, the latter sent immediately for the friendly door-keeper, whom he instructed to accompany the countryman to Rooney's, in order to witness the deposit of the second bundle of bank-notes. He directed the farmer to plead mistake and intoxication in regard to his former claim, and to apologize accordingly; also to say that he returned to the country, where he had found his money; and that he was desirous of making amends for his former suspicion of his honesty, by now depositing the money in his hands until the morrow, as he was tired with his journey, and could not transact his business with the landlord that evening. He likewise warned them both to be on their guard, that Rooney might not suspect their intimacy or business; and for that purpose he advised the countryman to enter on the business before the door-keeper made his appearance, which should be exactly at the instant when the notes should be counted out.

They set out accordingly, and the farmer obeyed his instructions to the letter; the villain Rooney, no doubt anticipating a second booty. But seeing the door-keeper enter, the farmer took up his cue, and said—"There's the hundred pound, every hap'orth of it; count it yourself, Mr. Rooney, and see its all right. I'll take a bed with ye to night, and in the morning I'll be wanting it again to pay for my lase; ye'll be sure not to fail to be giving me the money when I ax ye for it."

"Och! never fear Nick Rooney for that," replied the imkeeper; "there are the notes safe in my pocket-book; and I'll put the same under my bolster this blessed night."

The door-keeper saw that now was his time to take a part in the colloquy; accordingly he exclaimed—"Troth, Mr. Nicholas Rooney, and it is not myself would be after trusting such an old Belzebub as you are with the money at all. Much better, sure, for the farmer to lend me a hold of the flimsies; for I'm an honest man ev'ry inch, and I'll keep them as safe as if they were lodged in the Bank of Ireland."

"By the holy," replied the farmer, but ye're a mighty dasant sort of a brute baste now, to be after thinking that I would trust my money wid you that I never before sat my eyes on. And sure, Mr. Rooney ought to give ye a great big baiting for the dirty suspicion upon his honour."

"Get out of my house, you thief of the world," roared out the landlord to the officer; "what d'ye mane by it, sur."

"Ay, bad manners t'ye," rejoined the countryman, "what d'ye mane, sur, by computing to Mr. Rooney that he is a robber, and the likes of that? But barring yer ouldcency, isn't yerself there to the fore, ye spalpeen, to bare witness that I giv'd him the money? Get out ye blackguard; it's like enough ye're a swindler yerself, and ye're trying at this moment to pick my pocket; but I know the thricks of Dublin, I can tell ye."

The officer now thought it was his turn to make an apology, which he did by swearing that what he had said was only a joke, and no offence in life; after which he called for a noggin of whiskey, and took his departure. The countryman likewise, after a short refreshment, bent his steps towards Ely-place, where he reported progress to Mr. Curran.

"Very well," said the Counsellor; "now go back to the inn alone, and tell Rooney that you have been informed your landlord sails for England to-morrow morning, and that you want the money now; for

that the only chance you have of getting your lase renewed, is by having it done this evening."

Away bled the farmer, not knowing well what to make of his director's manoeuvres; but he punctually executed his message, and soon returned with the money; though sorry to let the booty out of his grasp, Rooney was too well aware of the consequences of denying a transaction, to which there had been (what he thought) even an accidental witness.

On putting the notes down on the table, Curran thus addressed his client—"Well, now, my friend, so far, so well; we have now got the rascal fast."

"The Lord above be praised for the tender mercies!" replied the countryman; but with yer warship's honour's lave, may I be so bold as to observe, that the villain still holds the money he first took from me."

"No such thing!" returned Curran; "why you blundering blockhead, don't you see that this is the first hundred pounds; and that you have nothing to do to-morrow morning, but to go with your witness, and claim the hundred you left with him to-day?"

"The holy vargin and the blessed saints be good unto you, Masthur Curran, all the days of your life," replied the farmer, "ye advise the right thing any-how, and I'll do that same sure enough."

"Accordingly the next day the liter found him, self bit, when the countryman arrived with the officer to claim his money which the latter saw him deposit the day before; he was compelled to make restitution, in order to avoid worse consequences.

Curran often told the story as an instance of his own ingenuity; and he declared that if the countryman could not readily have procured the money from his uncle, he himself would have advanced the hundred pounds for the second deposit, so confident was he of the success of his scheme.

The manner of Pichegru's death was a good deal questioned at the time when it occurred. M. Savary saw the body after death, and considers it certain that he died by his own hands. "He (Pichegru) had twisted his cravat hard into a cord, tied it closely round his neck, and then inserted a piece of fire-wood, about six inches long, crossways, which he seemed to have twisted after the manner of a tourniquet, until strangulation was produced." His face, when M. Savary saw him, was of a purple colour, as from the effect of apoplexy; and a volume of Seneca was lying upon his table, open at the passage where the author declares, "that he who chooses to be a conspirator, above all, should not fear to die." M. Real, the chief of police, who accompanied M. Savary in this inspection, said, on seeing the body, "Well, nothing can be more clear than that he has committed suicide, but all the world will say that we have strangled, because we could not find him guilty." He was concerned in the conspiracy which caused the death of the Duke d'Enghien. M. Savary was the first person who conveyed the intelligence of his death to Bonaparte. The latter desired that the following particulars might be sent to him, and exclaimed, "Here is an end for the conqueror of Holland!" On Captain Wright's case, the author says—"So many stories were told about this event, that when I was Minister of Police, I was curious to know the real truth of it. All the best sources of information (he adds) were then open to me, and it was clearly shown to me that Wright cut his throat in a fit of despair, after reading the report of the capitulation of the Austrian General Mack, at Ulm."

Mr. O'CONNELL.—The last number of the Paris Journal *Le Globe* contains a long and able narration of the proceedings of Mr. O'Connell in Clare, and concludes as follows:—"Whatever may happen hereafter, a great result has been already obtained; and if England does not yield on this subject, she will be drawn into endless difficulties. Ireland sends one hundred members to the Parliament: what is to prevent her, at each general election, from electing forty Catholic Members? It is a mode of partitioning which cannot fail of pleasing the Catholics, and of embarrassing their enemies. If, after this, whether the House of Commons should either admit or reject them, they would not the less remain the representatives of Ireland; and if they were not allowed to take their seats in London, they would sit in Dublin. To this add the splendour and effect of discussion in which the third part of the kingdom are injured and insulted, in the persons of their representatives, in which many elected Members of Parliament are driven from their seats, because they refuse to swear that the Mass is an idolatrous and impious ceremony, in which slavery and liberty—tolerance and persecution—the sixteenth century and the nineteenth—are opposed to each other, no longer speculative and theoretically, as in preceding years, but under a clear, precise, and living form. In truth, if with such assistance justice and triumph, England can no longer have the right of condemning the ignorance and fanaticism of Spain. We know that her vanity will revolt even at the idea of appearing to yield to fear. But what is she to do? Three months ago she had an opportunity of escaping from this ignominy."

The French child which has in distinct and legible printed capital characters, round the ball of the right eye, "Napoleon Empereur;" and round that of the left, "Empereur Napoleon," has arrived with its parents in London. The eyes are blue, and the letters appear of the same colour. The Marchioness of Downshire is to show the child to the King before the public can see her.

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