



# Newfoundlander.

No. 65.

THURSDAY, October 16, 1828.

Sixpence.

**On Sale.**

**NICHOLAS GILL**

**Offers for Sale,**  
The Cargo of the Brigantine *Heroine*, from Barbados—CONSISTING OF  
**Molasses and Sugar.**  
October 2.

**FRESH GOODS.**

Just arrived, per Brig *Arno*, from Waterford,  
**AND FOR SALE,**  
ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS,  
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,  
**PRIME** new Mess Irish Pork, in barrels and half-barrels,  
Prime new *May* Butter,  
Porter, in tierces, of very superior quality,  
Feather Beds, 60 a 70 lbs, each.

Also,

**ON HAND,**

Oatmeal, in barrels, &c. &c.

For which Cash, Fish, or Oil, will be received as payment, as the Subscriber intends leaving Newfoundland by the 10th November.

September 25.

**ROBERT ROACH.**

**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,
- Washings,
- Blanketings, Serges,
- And various other articles.

July 24.

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

**On Sale.**

**JOHN HOWLEY**

Has just Received,

Per the Brigs *ROYER* and *CHIEFTAIN* from Liverpool, and *ARNO* from Waterford,

HIS FALL SUPPLY OF

**Manufactured Goods.**

And recently, per *Agenoria*, from London,

A Large assortment of Charts, among which are **BULLOCK'S** late Survey of this Island, (just published,) with Books of direction.

Also,

Sextants, Plain and Tangent Screwed Quadrants, Ships' brass and wood Steering Compasses, Dividers, Cases of Instruments, Scales, Epitomes of Navigation, Time Glasses, Parallel Rules, Telescopes, And several Nautical Books, particularly suited for Persons trading to and from this Island.

Also,

**ON CONSIGNMENT,**

From London,

A few cases Ladies' fashionable trimmed and un-trimmed beaver and straw Bonnets.

The whole of the above goods have been well selected, and will be sold on very moderate terms for Cash.

Also,

- 200 Barrels late-caught Mackerel, in Shipping order,
- 50 Ditto Salmon and Trout,
- 300 Qts. Cullage Fish,
- 40 M. Board and Plank,

October 9.

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,
- 13 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. 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,
- Figuera Salt,
- Blanketing, Swarskin, Serges, Flannels,
- And an extensive assortment of Shop Goods.

August 28.

**To be Let.**

And immediate possession given,

**PART** of the House adjoining that of the Subscriber, consisting of Two Large Rooms, Three Bed-rooms, the Use of a Garret, and a *frost-proof* Cellar.—For further particulars apply to

October 9.

**JOHN HARDING.**

A Convenient House and Shop, situated in *Water-street*, in a central part of the town.—Apply to

September 25.

**HENRY SHEA.**

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

May 29.

**WILLIAM BRANSCOMBE.**

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.**

**Notices.**

**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. EAGAR**, 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-ports, made up as usual, on the shortest notice.

St. John's, 18th September.

**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.

**Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour-Grace.**

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

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

The Proprietors will not be accountable for any Specie or other Monies which may be put on board.

Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers will be regularly forwarded.

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

**LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.**

The various reports respecting the resignation of the office of Lord High Admiral, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, could not fail to excite our liveliest solicitude. We are well aware how deeply the event interests a large portion of our readers. The following are the fruits of our anxious inquiry into the subject, and we do not hesitate to vouch for their authenticity. The public expenses of the Naval examinations of his Royal Highness have been rated by public rumour at 80,000l., and have furnished one of the causes assigned by rumour for his Royal Highness's retirement from office. We can, however, positively, and without fear of contradiction, assert, that the public expenses on these occasions did not exceed 2,000l. We do not mean to say that the liberality and hospitality displayed on these occasions cost no more. By no means; but we can fearlessly assert, that upon every one of these occasions, a *more heavy charge* was defrayed by his Royal Highness out of his own coffers. The splendid style with which Earl Spencer, when at the head of the Admiralty, supported his station, compared with the miserable economy practised by others, has been often extolled in the public press. Was it less incumbent upon the Heir Presumptive to the Throne to support his still more dignified office of Lord High Admiral of England with appropriate splendour, associated as it was in him with his earliest recollections, his favourite study and pursuit, his ardent, his enthusiastic devotion to the navy? His liberality in thus doing honour to the high station to which he was called has caused him, while his own income was only 47,000l. a-year, to expend, in the sixteen or seventeen months in which he has been in office, very little short of 100,000l.; but how small a portion of this sum was defrayed by the public, under one particular head of expense, we have already stated. His outfit cost nearly 40,000l., his previous mode of life having been free from expense or ostentation, his Royal Highness's table not having been able to display even a service of plate. By his resignation of office he suffers a diminution of income to the amount of 8,000l. a-year, and this, with the heavy expenses incurred in the performance of its duties, must leave him, we regret to say, subject to a large accumulation of debt. Some persons may consider this a greater sacrifice to the public service than prudence would sanction; but we ask, what individual, however economical, could do credit to the office of Lord High Admiral of England, without sustaining a heavy loss by his sudden and early retirement from it? The Heir Presumptive to the Throne—a man so competent, so anxious to discharge the duties of his office, so indefatigable in business, and so acceptable to the navy, could not have anticipated such a result. He had a right to speculate upon such a lengthened continuance in office as would enable him to redeem the extraordinary expenses necessarily accompanying the outset, and to retrieve his affairs. He did not, like many others, come into office to hoard up money, or recruit a broken fortune; he came into office perfectly unembarrassed, with generous and princely notions, and a determination to devote himself to the good of his country. In April, 1827, his Royal Highness was perfectly free from debt; he did not owe a shilling. The prudence and economy of his domestic arrangements were acknowledged in the debates of the House of Commons. To them and the unassuming and unostentatious disposition of his amiable consort, he was indebted for this enviable situation. His Royal Highness has not surrendered it to extravagance and folly. It has been sacrificed in the public service. With respect to his Royal Highness's resignation, it is not necessary to go into any details or specific causes, if we reflect that no Minister exists who would not have been happy to place a less independent person at the Admiralty, and one who, besides attention, was by being a Member of the Cabinet, able and willing to enter deeply into politics and fight a battle in the Senate. Patronage, in these times of economy, is necessary to keep the actual friends and would-be friends of Government in good humour, and one great breach was taken from the Minister by the Royal Duke's even-handed justice to all. The Heir Presumptive could not be turned out nor asked to retire, but things might be easily arranged so as to offend high and proper feeling, and lead to a tender of the office to the Crown. We have, however, the satisfaction to add, that no ill-will exists in any quarter; that the King has avowed his marked approval of all that has been done by

The Royal Duke in every step of the business; and that it has had the effect of rendering the tie between the Sovereign and his Royal Brother stronger even than it previously existed.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

(From the Dublin Evening Post, August 30.)

London, Thursday evening, half-past 7 o'clock. I have been informed at the House of Commons this evening, that all the clerks are ordered to be in attendance in November, as it is in contemplation for the Parliament to sit in that month, for the purpose of appointing a Committee who are to inquire into the means of relieving the disabilities of the Roman Catholics, and to report thereon when the House meets regularly in February. Such is the understanding now among the inferior officers of the House of Commons, and as other circumstances have occurred to corroborate this view of things, I lose no time in sending to you the information. It is said that the Committee will be fairly chosen.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore sails for Jamaica on or about the 12th of next month, as Governor of that Island and its dependencies.

The Thames Tunnel is now entirely at a stand.—A brick wall has been completed at the further extremity of the excavation, which, being made water tight, prevents any water oozing in in that part, and also does away with the fear entertained, that if left in its unfinished state, another break in of the river might be the consequence.

Death of the celebrated Dr. Gall.—Science and philosophy have just lost Dr. Gall. That illustrious physician died on Friday evening, after a long and severe illness, at his country-house, at Montrouge.—*Gazette de France.*

CHELLENHAM, August 26.—This evening one of the most splendid balls that was ever given in this place occurred at the Assembly Rooms here, which was honored by the presence of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and some of our first fashionables. Upwards of 500 persons were present. Under the tasteful management of Mr. Lee, the devices were chaste and appropriate. In the centre of the splendid saloon his Grace's arms were emblazoned in coloured chalks, in a ring, the diameter of which was twelve feet; and at each end of the room the Wellington crest, of a Lion Rampant, and a flag in his fore paw, was splendidly exhibited. The avenues were illuminated with coloured lamps, and decorated with laurel. The folding doors through which his Grace had to enter was surmounted with a triumphal arch of laurel.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.—The *Chronicle*, the *Globe*, the *Sun*, the *Traveller*, *Cobbett's Register*, the *Examiner*, the *News*, the *Atlas*, the *Spectator*—all these Journals, in short, which constitute nineteen-twentieths of the population of England, speak to the necessity of arranging the Catholic Question. The *Monthly* and *Quarterly Periodicals* in their political discussions, use the same language. The *Monthly Review*, the *Monthly Magazine*, the *New Monthly*, the *London*, are all liberal. Of the *Edinburgh Review*, however we may deride a great portion of its Political Economy, it is unnecessary to speak. Even the *Quarterly*, notwithstanding its Toryism and high Church principles, has never, as far as we recollect, published a formal article against the concession of the Question. All the political writers of character, whether they appear as the authors of pamphlets, or under more formal pretensions, are, with a very few, and in point of weight, inconsiderable exceptions, favourable to Catholic freedom.—Maculloch, Mills, Sidney Smith, Gally Knight, &c. &c., have all drawn their pens in the same cause. We may add, that the literary journals, and the literary men of the Continent, without a single exception, advocate the cause of Civil and Religious Liberty. Nay, the journals of Russia breathe the same sentiments, and we happen to have in our possession a Greek newspaper, printed in Vienna, in which the cause of Ireland is advocated with a zeal that would do honour to the pen of the most zealous partisans amongst us. In fact, the state of the British Government—as a stain upon that classic land of liberty, as Sir James Mackintosh is fond of calling England. We need say nothing of the United States of America. In that free and powerful Republic, which speaks our language, and whose institutions are grounded on ours, who belong to our blood and family, and in whose prosperity we rejoice, there is not one of the thousand journals that is not the advocate of Irish freedom, and the antagonist of Irish wrong. In the new States of South America, notwithstanding the miserable convulsions by which they are torn, there is not in the Spanish language a single journal printed, a single book published, in which the journalist or author has occasion to mention Ireland, who do not sympathise with her sufferings, and advocate her rights.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

(From the Dublin Weekly Register, Sept. 6.)

PARIS, AUG. 31.—We announced ten days ago that the campaign against the Turks was finished, and that in our opinion the Russians would not reach Constantinople this year. All the accounts which have since reached Paris tend to confirm what we advanced on this subject. Negotiations are opened under the auspices which give reason to hope a result favourable to the peace of Europe. Some persons pretend that the news of an armistice is premature; hot letters from Vienna speak of it as certain. However, if there is not an armistice by agreement, there is one in fact; the defence prepared by the Turks having placed the Russians under the necessity of suspending their operations till the arrival of fresh troops, who will require much time before they will arrive at Shoomla. We still persist in our opinion

that the intervention of some European Cabinets has not been without influence on this suspension of arms.

MUTINY AND MURDER.—LOSS OF THE BRIG "THETIS," OF BRISTOL.—ONE MAN MURDERED

At an advanced hour to-day, we (*Southern Reporter*, Sept. 2.) were put in possession of the following particulars of a case of Mutiny at sea, attended with murder, and the loss of the vessel:—

The *Thetis*, a fine brig of 250 tons, Captain John Bailie, left the harbour of Bristol for Sierra Leone, on the 7th of February last, and arrived there on the 8th of April. In consequence of sickness eight of the crew, which consisted of twelve hands, were left in Africa, and four Portuguese taken on board. On the 24th of June, the *Thetis* sailed thence for Cork, for orders for Bristol, and all was well, the crew keeping themselves in good order, until the night of the 31st July, when the Captain retired to bed. At half-past ten he was awoke by three loud knocks on the deck, and having jumped out of bed, was proceeding to go above, when, at the cabin door, he found one of the Portuguese named Francis Domingo, with an axe and a knife in his hands. On Captain Bailie approaching him, he made a blow of the former instrument at his head, which the Captain avoided by activity, whereupon the fellow plunged the knife into Capt. Bailie's arm. The Captain then rushed at the assassin, and wrested the axe from him, but he retreated quickly. At this moment one of the English part of the crew, named Francis Smith, came running down, with his throat frightfully lacerated, and his right shoulder cut dreadfully by a knife. At this time, three of the English portion of the crew were below, the fourth, named Matthews, not having come to the cabin.—The mutineers, in a moment fastened the companion down, and thereby prevented those in the cabin from getting on deck, and they were kept in this state until day-break. At three in the morning, a light was struck on deck by the mutineers, the boats lowered from the vessel, and every portable article which she contained placed in them. They then set fire to the vessel, and continued by her until three o'clock in the afternoon, when Captain Bailie observed them to go astern; he and his two comrades succeeded in releasing themselves from their perilous state, and having got on deck, they found the ship in flames from the fore part to the main-mast, and saw a large quantity of blood, which they concluded was that of Matthews. They made a fruitless effort to extinguish the fire, and having constructed a small raft, lowered upon it, and committed themselves to Providence. Captain Bailie then contrived to steer his little raft northwards for three days and nights, he and his companions having subsisted upon 5 lbs. of bread—they had no fresh water—he was picked up by the brig *Cognie*, of Liverpool. The names of the two men saved, besides the Captain, are John Browne and Francis Smith. The names of the four mutineers are, Francis Domingo, Francis Morea, Emanuel Antonia, and Joseph Solino.

YOUNG NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

VIENNA, AUGUST 22.—By an autograph letter of the Emperor to the President of the Autic Council of War, his Majesty has appointed his grandson, the Duke of Reichstadt, to the inexpressible joy of his august mother and the young Prince himself, to the rank of Captain in the Yager Battalion, bearing his Majesty's name. Thus the military career of the Prince will commence this year, and it is said that in the approaching reviews he will be placed under the Archduke Charles.

(From the Waterford Chronicle, September 11.)

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.—We hear it stated with considerable confidence, and on respectable authority, that the Duke of Clarence is likely to resume his station as Lord High Admiral.—*Globe.*

Settlement of the Catholic Question.—In reference to the rumour stating that Doctors Murray and Doyle had gone to attend a Privy Council, with a view to effect an arrangement of the Catholic Question, the *Dublin Register* of Monday has the following paragraph:—

"We can state positively, that the object of the mission of the venerated Prelates alluded to, is solely and exclusively the settlement of the Irish College in Paris."

A Privy Council was to be held at two o'clock this day, at Windsor, for the further prorogation of the Parliament, and probably for the Admiralty arrangements rendered necessary by the resignation of the Duke of Clarence.—*Courier.*

LORD ANGLESEA.—We would beg to call the attention of our friends to the following answer from Lord Anglesea to the Mayor and Burgesses of the Corporation of Chonnel:—

"I am much gratified by the very obliging terms of your address. Since I have occupied the high station entrusted to me by your gracious Sovereign, it has been my study to maintain the laws with firmness—to administer them with moderation—to cultivate the feelings of good fellowship amongst all classes of his Majesty's subjects—to acknowledge no party distinctions—to consider as the Irish patriot, him who had obeyed the laws—such are the principles upon which I will continue to act, being convinced, that by such a course, I will ensure the approbation of the King, advance the best interests of Ireland, and receive the co-operation of every lover of his country."

Journey of Sir William Knighton.—Sir William Knighton's journey to the Continent is reported to have been for the purpose of executing some commission for his Royal Master of a delicate nature, purely domestic, and perfectly unconnected with any political purpose whatever.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The movements of Sir William Knighton seem, at length, notwithstanding the mystery with which they have been attended, to have attracted public notice. This last journey to the Continent is about the twentieth, within a space of less than two years, that he has made, sometimes alone, and sometimes (says a

Calais correspondent) with a Captain —, a Cabinet Messenger, in whose suite Sir William is included. On his arrival and departure at Dover and Calais, the greatest secrecy is observed as to his name, and this very secrecy, so unusual with passengers to and from France, has given rise to numerous stories on the coast. According to one account, Sir William has merely been purchasing furniture for the new palace—another states him to be the confidential agent appointed to negotiate a concordat with the Pope—and a third says, that he is engaged in a delicate negotiation with the father of a young and beautiful German Princess, the speedy result of which, if successful, will give a Queen to Great Britain.—*Globe.*

Return of the Irish Emigrants from the Brazils.—CORK, September 6.—Yesterday the *Moro Caselle*, Capt. Lenox, arrived at this port from Rio de Janeiro, after a passage of 64 days. She brought over 312 of the persons who emigrated from this part of the country in the months of August and September last year. She sailed on the 3d July, and was to have been followed by the *Phæbe*, which was to have left on the 5th, with about 190; the *Henry Arnot*, Capt. Stein; the *Highlander*, Capt. Stutt; and the Swedish ship *Hoppet*, amongst which the remainder of those who were to return were to be distributed, amounting to about 1200. There would then be left at Rio about 450, who wished to remain behind, and these united numbers composed the survivors of those who left this country, amounting to over 3000.—The condition of the persons returned is represented to us as being a very wretched one: they have no means, not as much, we learn, as would assist them for a day.—Several of the officers who went out with the emigrants were to have come over in the Swedish ship, the arrival of which may be soon looked for.—*Southern Reporter.*

THE ARMY.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.—The following appointments will appear in the *Gazette* of to-morrow evening:—Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Taylor, G. C. H., to be Adjutant-General of the Forces, vice Sir Henry Torrens, deceased.

General Sir William Keppel, G. C. B., to be Colonel of the 2d (Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot, vice Sir Henry Torrens, deceased.

The Deputy-Adjutant-General, Major-Gen. John Macdonald, Companion of the Order of the Bath, to be Colonel of the 67th (South Hampshire) Regiment of Infantry, vice General Sir Wm. Keppel, G. C. B., appointed to the 2d (Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot.

(From the London Observer, September 7.)

The dearth of intelligence of which we had to complain in our last publication has been removed by numerous and satisfactory despatches from the Continent. Our correspondence relieves us from the necessity of vague conjectures, by supplying accurate data to ascertain the position of affairs and the immediate views of the contending parties. We have accounts from the Russian head-quarters before Shoomla, from 28th July to 5th August, from Varna to 4th, and from Odessa to 19th August. In our first sketches of the Russian campaign, we stated our opinion that the Emperor would not commit the military error of attempting to carry Shoomla by storm, but that he would either turn it, or reduce it by the more easy means of blockade, and of pouring a few rockets or carcasses upon its dense masses of building. We find, accordingly, that the plan of blockading Shoomla has been resorted to. The town contains sixty thousand inhabitants, and the addition, at present, of 80,000 troops. The Russians have not only invested it on the side of the plains, but they have contrived to possess themselves of some passes of the Balkan, by which a scanty supply of provisions and ammunition might have been sent from Adrianople. The Russian corps arrived before Shoomla on the 27th of July, and seconded in investing the place by the 30th. In their efforts to effect this object, the Turks made a furious attack on their extreme right, and it is evident that the impetuosity of the Turkish horse was severely felt by their opponents. However, the bayonet, and the close lines of disciplined infantry, eventually proved too much for the Arabian and Ottoman horse, and the Turks were driven back with the loss of one thousand killed and wounded. Undaunted by this defeat, they attacked the Russian left on the succeeding day, but with no better success. The lines of the army being firmly established by the 30th, Gen. Rudiger was sent with a corps of picked men to penetrate the Balkan, and take up a position to intercept all communication between Shoomla and the Turkish resources to the north. This important pass was not gained without a struggle, and the Russians acknowledged a loss of one hundred men. This latter success is important, for it clearly betrays the ignorance and want of conduct in the Turks, nothing being more important to retain, or more easy to defend, than the pass they have allowed Gen. Rudiger to occupy. Shoomla being invested, the strenuous exertions of the Russians were directed against Varna, and so important were these efforts considered, that the Emperor superintended them in person. The great point to gain was the opening of a communication between the land forces and the fleet employed against Varna, under Admiral Greig. This was achieved on the 3d; and the future operations of the siege were considered to be established so securely, that the Emperor left the camp and proceeded to Odessa, to meet the Ambassadors of the different European Powers. Lord Heynshury arrived at Odessa on the 9th, and having had several conferences with the Russian Authorities, his Lordship wrote his first despatches to our Court, which reach down to the 19th. The Grand Duke Michael purposed leaving Odessa on the succeeding day, to put himself at the head of the troops, the Imperial Guard

having crossed the Danube, with other reinforcements for the Army. These succours are estimated at 40,000 men, whilst the full amount of the several corps before Shoomla are not stated at above 80,000. The Grand Vizier had left Constantinople for headquarters, and it is a singular fact, that he is accompanied by the diplomatist most experienced in negotiating with the Russians, being the person who concluded the Treaty of Ackerman. Provisions were becoming scarce at Constantinople; and in order to embarrass the Government, by creating distress and discontent in the Capital, it was intended to impose an embargo on exports of grain from Odessa. The Russian army is following up its success on the Eastern shores of the Euxine, and Poty had surrendered to it. We are informed that the whole of the reinforcements were expected to arrive before Shoomla and Varna by the latter end of the month, when it was intended to use every exertion to obtain the passage of the Balkan. If these efforts do not succeed by the first week in September, we question whether the plan of reaching Constantinople this campaign will not be abandoned. The proceedings of the two armies become every day more interesting, and we look forward to the next arrivals with much anxiety.

The accounts from South America become very interesting, and afford grounds for anxious speculations. The Council assembled at Ocaña has dissolved itself, and Bolivar, without any material opposition, has become an absolute Autocrat of Columbia. The wretched Government and religion of Spain have so corrupted the people of Spanish America, that we doubt whether they are capable of being ruled by free institutions; and we can only hope that Bolivar will exert a temporary power in elevating the people to a just sense of rational freedom. He has it in his power either to labour for this object, or to render himself an absolute Director for life, and probably to transmit his power to his family. The Spaniards are collecting a fleet at the Havannah, with which they intend to blockade Vera Cruz; for a few Grandees at Madrid are sufficiently infatuated to believe they can yet regain their lost revenues. Our letters from Madrid are to the 21st August, but they contain no news, except a report of insurrections in Catalonia.

It is stated, with great confidence, by persons very likely to be well-informed on the subject, that the Duke of Clarence will resume the office of Lord High Admiral.

The Emperor of Russia, it is positively stated in letters from Petersburg, has declared his decided disapprobation of Don Miguel's rebellion, and his positive determination to support the rights of Don Pedro to the Throne of Portugal.

Extract of a letter from Paris:—"Lord Cochrane has had his rank of Chief Admiral in the Greek service, which was bestowed by the former Government, confirmed by the new President. His Lordship was offered rank in the French service, which he declined; but he goes out with the direct concurrence of the French Ministry; and it is asserted that the French Admirals have received orders to communicate cordially with him, in all cases where the President of Greece may choose to command the services of his Lordship."

The Emperor of Morocco, it would appear, by letters from the Mediterranean, is hardly enough to risk a quarrel at the same time with three of the great European Powers, having seized and detained the English brig *Perseverance*, and two vessels bearing the Russian and Austrian flags. The British Consul-General made a formal protest against the capture of the *Perseverance*, and forwarded a demand for her release to the Emperor. The ground for her detention appears to be, that she was not provided with a Mediterranean pass.

An extraordinary instance of the power possessed by the Catholic Association, in changing the most rooted opinions and habits of the people, is stated in a letter from Dublin. The people have long considered soldiers as their enemies, and desertion as a meritorious act, deserving protection at least. They are now commanded by the Association, not merely to obey the law, but to aid in its execution, and in many places they designate themselves "O'Connell's Police." A few days ago a deserter from the 30th Regiment contrived to make his escape from a Captain and party of soldiers who had him in custody. Pursuit by the soldiers, accompanied with their arms, was useless. The country people, all Catholics, saw the escape; they promised to retake the deserter, and, true to their word, set off in full chase after him, and pursued him three miles before they overtook him, when, deaf to his remonstrances and entreaties, they brought him back and delivered him up to his officer. So great a change was never before effected in the habits and feelings of any people in so short a time.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) October 16, 1828.

On Tuesday last the Central Circuit Court was opened by His Honour Chief Judge TUCKER.—After the usual proclamations were read, His Lordship delivered a most powerful and eloquent charge to the Grand Jury, in the course of which he made some flattering observations on the almost total absence of superior crimes, and the existing state of society in this Island.—We regret, exceedingly, that it is not in our power to give more than a very faint outline of His Lordship's address.

We understood His Lordship to say, that he felt infinite satisfaction, on again meeting the Grand Jury, in having it in his power to congratulate them upon the lightness of the Calendar.—Perhaps, said His Lordship, in no part of the wide extended range of the British Empire, were crimes of a deep die of

less frequent occurrence, or fewer offences marked by peculiar atrocity, perpetrated, than in this Island;—and were it not for that mortal bane of society, intemperance, to which, unfortunately, the lower orders of the community were too much addicted, and to which could be traced the origin of almost all the cases which would be laid before them, he might pronounce, that a better behaved, more orderly, or a people more amenable to the laws of their country, did not exist in any part of the world.

His Lordship concluded, by assuring the Jury, that they would at all times find him ready, with zeal and firmness, to co-operate with them in the discharge of the very important duties they owed to Society.

The Attorney-General then presented nine Bills of indictment to the Grand Jury;—two for petty larceny (one of which was ignored), and seven bills for common assaults.—All found.

**THE RACES.**—Yesterday, being the day appointed for the Races, on the new Avalon Course, the appearance of the morning was looked for with the most intense interest (particularly as the preceding days were very unfavourable) by all classes of the community,—by those who were laid out to vend their *hard, soft, and liquid* wares, as well as by the votaries of fun, mirth, and frolic. To the great gratification of all, the day was ushered in under a flattering promise of its proving auspicious for the sport. About 10 o'clock slight indications of rain were manifested, which, for a short period, seemed to damp, in some degree, the anticipated pleasure and buoyant spirits of the multitude;—but at 11 o'clock, or rather when the FAIR DAUGHTERS, with their soul-subduing forms, and cloud-dispelling smiles, made their appearance, nature assumed a brighter aspect,—a cheering atmosphere succeeded—crowds were hurrying, in all directions, to the road leading to the Course,—and about 12 o'clock, the town had nearly emptied itself of its dense population. The road leading from Fort William to the attractive spot, was literally inundated with joyous pedestrians—amongst whom the fair sex, as usual, shone conspicuous in numbers and appearance—and several fashionable vehicles filled with beauty and loveliness gracing the intermixed assemblage.

In our way to the scene of amusement, our admiration was more than ordinarily excited by the extraordinary turn-out of the Inhabitants; and, when opposite Colonel Vigoreux's villa, the scene that presented itself to our view was picturesque and beautiful in the extreme. The White Hills, Signal Hill, Italy Hill, and Mr. Morris's Cottage, in the distance,—and at the base of the former, the town of booths and tents, with their various flags, banners, &c., "glittering in the gale,"—and the beautiful far-famed *Quidi Vidi Lake* in the foreground,—formed, altogether, one of the most enchanting prospects that can well be imagined.

The *tout ensemble*, however, of the living panorama at the course, far exceeds our humble powers of description; but we feel convinced that, in the gratification our friends enjoyed at witnessing such a scene, any deficiency, in this respect, will be wholly forgotten, or, at least, not too severely censured.—Now to the turf.

At 12 o'clock, two horses, Mr. WINTON's *Rufus*, carrying 12 stone, and Dr. KIELLEY's *Nero*, carrying 9 stone, started for the Avalon plate—the best of three two-mile heats.

The first round was exceedingly well contested, the horses coming in nearly neck and neck; but in the second, *Rufus* bolted on the road leading to the White Hills, and suffered *Nero* to head him a considerable distance; he was, however, brought on the course again, and was gaining fast upon *Nero*, when, owing to some persons who were imprudently crossing the course, *Rufus* rider (Mr. Douglas) was thrown, and so much injured as not to be able to mount again, consequently *Nero* came in first; and *walked over* for the second heat.

For the Ladies' plate of 40 dollars, two horses started—catch weights—the best of three two-mile heats.

Mr. T. H. BROOKING's horse *Snap*... 1  
Mr. O'BRIEN's mare *Fanny*... 2

The next was a bye-match between Dr. CARSON's bay horse *Acadia*, rode by Lieut. Rice, R. V. C., and Mr. MORRIS's bay horse *Toby*, rode by Lieut. Collington, R. A.—the best of three one-mile heats.

Mr. MORRIS's... 1  
Dr. CARSON's... 2

This was, certainly, the best contested race during the day, and excited very considerable interest.—*Acadia* was the favourite—*Toby*, however, disappointed the *black-legs*, and won with ease.

The pony race for 40 dollars followed. Gentleman riders.

Colonel VIGOREUX's *Any thing you like*... 1  
Dr. MACKESBY's *Ociaciana*... 2

Five horses were entered in the next race, for a plate of 20 dollars, and a set of cart-harness—to be run for by cart-horses—the best of three one-mile heats. They came in as follows:—

Mr. CASEY's *Rattler*... 1  
Mr. PERKIN's *Currency*... 2  
Mr. CLIFT's *Blackbird*... 3 drawn.  
Mr. HANLEY's *Donald*... 4 do.  
Mr. MARTIN's *Sevel*... 5 do.

With this race ended the amusements of the day, which appeared to have given general satisfaction; and, on the whole, the sport was much better than had been anticipated.

By the *Brig Hazard*, from Oporto, letters have been received thence to the 5th September, of which the following are extracts.—We feel sincere regret

that the accounts from the fish markets are so very unfavorable to the trade of this Island:—

PORTO, September 5th, 1828.

The prices for future arrivals will depend on circumstances; but really the misery and distress in this City, but more particularly in the interior, is so great, that there is very little chance of any quantity of fish being sold, but on *very low terms*: the country has not the means of paying high for any article of food; and you are aware Bacalhao is consumed chiefly by the labouring and poorer classes, and they, of course, where misery is great, suffer the most. We have been sorry to observe the high price given for the first fish in the land, and shall be glad to hear of the price being lowered by degrees to about 10s.—This city and neighbourhood is quiet, and we hope and trust will continue so; but until there is a general amnesty, and the affairs of the country are more firmly established, we cannot expect much tranquillity. However, we all must avoid politics.

LISBON, 3d inst.—The buyers had been to look at the cargoes afloat, but were not disposed to purchase unless at very low prices, or until they had got rid of what they bought at the high rates. The vessels were clearing to other markets.

VIANNA.—The demand is very limited, owing to the high existing prices, and partly to the great misery caused by the present political state of this country. The present rates will soon be reduced; indeed, that market is regulated by this; and as prices lower here, the same will take place at Vianna.

CADIZ.—Mr. Fleming mentions a report of a general alteration of the present Tariff being expected to take place from the 1st of January next, but we fear the present system in Spain, of heavy taxation on trade, will not be departed from. As soon as any information is received on the subject from Madrid, of how the duties on fish are settled, we shall, of course, avail of the first opportunities offering to convey the same to the land.

GENOA AND LEGHORN.—From neither of these ports have we received any advices since the 8th and 11th of July last. We fear both places will receive much Norway fish, and neither will pay very high prices for new fish.

NAPLES.—Our friends, Messrs. Vallin and Co., were evidently afraid to quote probable prices for the first arrivals of the new catch. They complain the consumption was falling off, and add that the buyers were aware of the political state of this country, and that in consequence they expected to receive a heavy stupply, and would be shy and cautious in their purchases.

We have merely further to add, our latest advices from Bilbao, which are to the 19th instant, not less than 26,000 qtls. from Norway already arrived up to that date—the demand was very dull.

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

ENTERED.  
OCTOBER 9.—Schooner Charlotte, Nowlan, Halifax; 28 puncheons molasses, 33 barrels apples, 7 chests tea. Brig Laura, Thomas, Loudon; Government stores. Brigantine Five Brothers, Morris, Lunenburg; 46 M board, 70 M shingles, 74 barrels apples. Schooner Lord Nelson, Fongere, Bay Vert; 20 M board, 10 M staves. Schooner John & Maria, Flannigan, Arichat; 39 oxen and cows, 1 horse, 52 sheep. Brig Polyzoa, Milgrove, St. Vincent; 6 puncheons rum. 13—Schooner Rapid, Mermud, Arichat; 31 oxen, 15 sheep. Brig Fame, Graham, Pictou; 7 chalds. coal, 21 bbls apples, 42 firkins butter, 44 M board and shingles, 5 oxen, 50 sheep, spars, &c. Brig Paget, Rascombe, St. Vincent; 74 puns. rum, 12 puns molasses, 3 bbls. and 3 barrels sugar.

CLEARED.  
OCTOBER 9.—Brig St Vincent, Hatchard, Jamaica; 1060 quintals fish. Brig Christa & Jane, Malard, Jersey; 1192 quintals fish. Schooner John Duncomb, Love, Madeira; 1002 quintals fish. Schooner Harriet, Churchward, Halifax; 1220 quintals fish. Brig Helen, Gibbs, Oporto; 3300 quintals fish. 10.—Brig Rover, Penn, Brazil; 1828 quintals fish. Brig Dart, Ashford, Buenos Ayres; 1450 quintals fish. 11.—Schooner Eliza Jean, Whort, Halifax; 12,500 qts. fish. Brig Norral, Pantou, Liverpool; 32137 gallons oil, 61 casks salmon, 271 quintals fish. Schooner Gleaner, Harris, Gibraltar; 2660 quintals fish. Schooner Liberty, Peppera, Malaga; 1800 quintals fish. Schooner Buster, Leader, Plymouth; 1302 quintals fish. Schooner Eagle, Foulke, Ancona; 2200 quintals fish. Brig Susan Stairs, Halifax; 1806 quintals fish. Brig Maria, Grandy, Cork; 2500 quintals fish. Schooner Union, Keedy, P. E. Island; 50 bbls salt, &c. 13.—Schooner Swift, Moore, P. E. Island; 2 qr. casks wine, 1 puncheon rum.

Arrived yesterday, the Brig *Agnes*, Penrose, from Sydney, and *Prudence*, Fox, from Liverpool.

**Chamber of Commerce,**  
St. John's, Newfoundland,  
October 6, 1828.

Resolved,—That the Chamber of Commerce of 1827 having, in their Annual Report, which was published in the St. John's Newspapers, expressed to the Society their disappointment at not having received from T. H. VILLIERS, Esq., any reply to their Communication to him of the 8th October last, and the President of that Chamber, N. W. HOYLES, Esq., who has lately returned from England, and who was absent when the Report was prepared, having stated to the Chamber that a Letter now produced, dated the 4th November last, had been received from Mr. VILLIERS, (which letter was found in a parcel containing papers belonging to the Society, but which by some error had not been recorded,) in which he very promptly acknowledged the receipt of the Communication above alluded to, and expressed his readiness to attend to every request of the Chamber, and to supply any information of a public nature, which he might suppose would be acceptable to them.

The Chamber feel it their bounden duty to apologize to Mr. VILLIERS, by the publication of this resolution in the same Newspapers, and also by letter, to be addressed, by the first opportunity, to that Gentleman, expressive of their extreme regret at the occurrence of such an error, which has arisen in consequence of the absence of some of the Members, the change of Officers, and the letter not having been entered on the records of the Society;—at the same time they desire thus publicly to offer him their unqualified thanks for his immediate attention to their wishes.

JOHN BLACK,  
Vice President.

**SALE POSTPONED.**

On MONDAY, the 27th Instant,  
At 12 o'clock,  
At the Commercial Room,  
WILL BE SOLD,

ALL the late EDWARD O'DONNELL's Right, Title and Interest in the Premises lately occupied by him at *Lake Valley*, 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,  
Auctioneer.

October 16.

**Notices.**

THE Amateurs of St. John's, the United Services, Friends, and Supporters of the Institution, are requested to meet in the Green Room of the Amateur Theatre, TO-MORROW (Friday), at 2 o'clock.

October 16.

**STOPPED.**

A Valuable BROOCH. The owner may have it by proving property and paying expenses, on application to  
L. T. SOLOMON,  
October 16, 1828.

THE Passengers who came from Waterford in the *Snow Mincea*, and from Ross in the *Snow Hazard*, last Spring, are hereby informed, that if the amount of their Passages is not paid on or before the 10th November next, their Bail Notes will be sent to Ireland to recover from their Sureties.  
WISE, BAKER, & HOWARD,  
October 9.—i.f. South Side.

**Wanted to Charter.**

A VESSEL that will carry 2000 quintals Fish.—Apply to  
PATRICK MORRIS,  
October 16.

**For Waterford direct.**

(To sail on or about the 5th November.)  
The fine first-class  
Brig ARNO,  
ROBERT ROBINSON, Master;

For Freight or Passage (having excellent accommodations) apply to the Master on board, or to  
RENDELL & MORTIMER.

By whom orders will be received for Passengers to come out in the ensuing Spring.  
October 2.

To Sail about the 5th November,  
The  
Brig INVULNERABLE,  
M. PRELAN, Master;  
For Freight or Passage apply to  
October 9. PATRICK MORRIS.

**On Sale.**

BY  
HUNTERS & CO.  
15 PIPES Tenerife WINE, and a few Chests TEA, warranted superior to any Sou-chong ever imported, (per *Ariadne*, from London).  
October 9.

**Window Glass.**

Just Landed, ex Brig *Agencia*, from London,  
25 CRATES Window Glass (assorted),  
100 Boxes ditto ditto, of the undermentioned sizes:—  
16 x 12, 12 x 10, 8 x 10,  
14 x 12, 11 x 9, 7 x 9,  
For Sale by  
ROBINSON & BROOKING.  
October 9.

**On Sale.**

William & Henry Thomas  
HAVE RECEIVED,

By the *Agencia*, Commodore, Chieftain, Alexander, from Liverpool, and *Invulnerable* from London.

**THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS,**

Which they offer for Sale, at very reduced prices.

Also,

Per SUSAN, from Halifax,

8 Hogsheads best Leaf Tobacco,  
200 Bushels Indian Corn.  
October 9.

**Doyle and Lawler**

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per Oporto Packet, from Bristol,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

FINE and Superfine Broad Cloths,  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles,  
Green and White-lead Paints,  
Linseed Oil,  
Paste and Liquid Blacking,  
Cabin brass Stoves,  
An assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,  
Which they will sell very low for Cash or Produce.  
October 9.

**Just Received,**

By the Brig WHEATON, from Liverpool and Waterford, and Brig *ARIADNE* from London,

**AND FOR SALE,**

**BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,**  
Bread, Butter, and Coals.

Also,

OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,

FLOUR, Oatmeal,  
Wines of all kinds,  
Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Molasses,  
Cables, Cordage, Seines, Nets, Canvass,  
Nails, Prints, Ships' Cabousses,  
Parlour and Kitchen Grates and Ranges,  
With a general assortment of Shop and Store Goods.  
BROWN, HOYLES & Co.  
October 9.

**EXPORTATION.**

A Small Cargo of Rum, Sugar, and Molasses, now afloat, and for Sale by  
JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.  
October 9.

**William and Henry Thomas**

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per Brig *Susan*, from Halifax,

**THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF TEAS,**

CONSISTING OF

200 Q R.—Chests and boxes of Bohea, Congo, Sou-chong, Twankey, and Hyson.  
Which will be Sold to Retailers and Purchasers of 5 qr.—chests and upwards, at their lowest Auction prices.  
N. B. *Shore Madeira Fish* received in payment  
October 9.

**By the Subscriber,**

PRIME new first quality Butter,  
Second and Third ditto,  
Oatmeal in barrels,  
Calf Skins, from 30 to 36 lbs. per dozen,  
Feather Beds (60 to 70 lbs. each),  
A few Pieces of fine Irish Linen.  
Cash or Collage Fish taken in payment.  
October 9. JOHN CUSACK.

BY

**Baine, Johnston & Co.**

NEW YORK prime Pork,  
New Cork Butter,  
Hamburg and Dantzic Bread,  
States' superfine and fine Flour,  
Cognac Brandy, in pipes and hogsheads,  
Holland's Gin,  
Best Jamaica Coffee,  
New Cordage and Roads,  
Bar and bolt Iron,  
No. and flat Canvass,  
A few packages of London Shore,  
With a general assortment of Store and Shop Goods.  
September 25.



Poets' Corner.

SONG.

"Oh! cast thou not  
Affection from thee! in this bitter world  
Hold to thy heart that only treasure fast,  
Watch—guard it—suffer not a breath to dim  
The bright gem's purity!"

If thou hast crush'd a flower,  
The root may not be blighted;  
If thou hast quenched a lamp,  
Once more it may be lighted;  
But on thy harp or on thy lute,  
The string which thou hast broken,  
Shall never in sweet sound again  
Give to thy touch a token!

If thou hast loosed a bird,  
Whose voice of song could cheer thee,  
Still, still he may be won  
From the skies to warble near thee;  
But if upon the troubled sea  
Thou hast thrown a gem unheeded,  
Hope not that wind or wave shall bring  
The treasure back when needed.

If thou hast bruised a vine,  
The Summer's breath is healing,  
And its cluster yet may glow  
Through the leaves their bloom revealing;  
But if thou hast a cup o'erthrown  
With a bright draught fill'd—oh! never  
Shall earth give back that lavish'd wealth  
To cool thy parch'd lip's fever.

The heart is like that cup,  
If thou waste the love it bore thee,  
And like that jewel gone,  
Which the deep will not restore thee;  
And like that string of harp or lute  
Whence the sweet sound is scatter'd;  
Gently, oh! gently touch the chords  
So soon 'or ever shatter'd!

SPEECH OF

MR. PATRICK MORRIS,

At the Grand Provincial Meeting, held at Clonmel on the 25th and 26th August last.

Mr. O'Connell moved the following Resolution, repelling the imputations cast upon the Catholic body by Mr. Hutchinson's letter:—

Resolved—That, in consequence of one of the letters addressed to the Secretary, we deem it right once again to declare, as we have oftentimes already publicly and solemnly declared, that we not only do not seek, but that the Catholics of Ireland would not accept of any species of political ascendancy over their Protestant brethren; on the contrary, we would earnestly exert ourselves to destroy any such ascendancy if it existed. We also disclaim any participation in any pledge whatsoever, which would bind any man to vote against any good or useful measure. The great and useful body, "the Catholic Association of Ireland," never required any such pledge—they required no other pledges but such as would destroy the absurd and most unconstitutional notion, that a Member of Parliament is the master and not the servant of his constituents; a notion which leads to all the vileness of Parliamentary corruption, and which can be refuted only by selecting such Members as will honestly pledge themselves, and faithfully perform their pledge, to oppose bad principles, and to support good ones.

Mr. MORRIS, of St. John's, Newfoundland, in seconding this resolution spoke as follows:—

In seconding this resolution, which has arisen out of the ill-advised letter of Mr. Hutchinson, which has already caused so much unpleasant discussion, I am anxious to express to this great public meeting of the Catholics and liberal Protestants of Munster, those opinions on that letter, which I have already expressed before the Committee, when it was brought under their consideration. I considered that the Catholics were called upon at once to repel the imputations cast upon them, that they were of the most dangerous tendency. I was far from being actuated by feelings of hostility to the Gallant and Hon. Member for the County Tipperary, my objects were to defend the Catholic body from the charges which that letter was too well calculated to convey, and to give the Hon. Gentleman an opportunity of setting himself right with his constituents, as well as with the Catholic body. I am much surprised that any man who calmly and impartially observes passing events, could for one moment suppose that the object of the Catholics is to raise themselves into power on the ruins of Protestantism; if such is their object, they do not deserve the support of Mr. Hutchinson, or any other man. "It is not worth the scratch of a pen to break down one despotism to raise another in its place." The Catholics do not want to raise themselves to a monopoly of power, their object is to break down that monopoly which has been an "incubus" on the Protestant as well as the Catholic—which has been hitherto an impassable barrier to the improvement of this wretched country, and, like the Simoom of the desert, causes great desolation and ruin to surround it on every side, which converts the most beautiful portion of God's creation, to a receptacle of human misery and degradation unparalleled in the annals of ancient or modern despotism, no matter whether of the Heathen, the Turk, or the Christian. The Catholics do not think that the "Protestants should be as nothing in the scale," but they are resolved that they shall not be every thing in the scale; they do not think that the "Protestants are an 'incubus,' hanging over and wasting the energies of the Catholic people," but they think that they are entitled to every privilege that Protestants are entitled to, and that it is a shameful viola-

tion of the laws of God, of nature, and of the principles of the Constitution to deprive them of freedom, Constitutional freedom, in their native land. That distinguished leader of the Catholic body, Mr. O'Connell, has over and over again disclaimed on the part of the Catholics, every intention of raising themselves above the level of their Protestant brethren; his great and stupendous mind clearly points out to him that there are no distinct, no conflicting interests, that the interest of the Protestant, that the interest of the Catholic, merge in the interest of the Irishman. I was yesterday gratified beyond measure to hear him pledge himself in the most solemn manner before the altar of his God, that if an attempt was made to establish a Catholic ascendancy on the ruins of the Protestants, that he would oppose it with the same zeal with which he has all his life opposed the hideous monopoly which has brought such ruin on his country. These are sentiments worthy of the Learned and Hon. Member for Clare, and it is a proof and a pledge that he is what he ought to be, the representative of the Protestant as well as the Catholic.—Having attempted to draw the attention of this meeting to that part of Mr. Hutchinson's letter, which, if not explained away, is calculated to do much injury. I feel great pleasure in adverting to another part of the same letter, in which he expresses sentiments worthy of one who, I hope, is the hereditary advocate of the Catholic cause—they are redeeming qualities. He states, "that he is most anxious that his Catholic fellow-countrymen should enjoy, to the fullest extent, all the blessings of the British Constitution—that they are entitled to them by their birth-right—that he should be ashamed to claim them under the treaty of Limerick, or from the promises held out at the time of the Union; but he claims them from Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, from the immutable principles of even-handed justice." These are sound opinions—they must claim the assent of every honest man. I fully agree with the Honourable Member for the County of Tipperary, that it is ridiculous in the extreme to claim Irish freedom under the Treaty of Limerick, or under any other promise or treaty. There can scarcely be found in the wide range of history a treaty faithfully preserved on the part of the conquerors to the conquered. It is not then surprising that the Treaty of Limerick, and every other treaty and promise made to the Irish, have been shamefully violated, and if the Irish ever again depend upon promises, they will deserve to be held up for the scorn and contempt of the people of future ages, and of future nations.—These noble sentiments on the part of Mr. Hutchinson, are a volume of evidence to prove that he wrote the objectionable part of his letter under some misapprehension; he must explain, he must "bow the crested pride" of Donoughmore, to his justly offended constituents; by acting so, he will not do any thing unworthy of the chivalry of the liberator of Layalette. I am most anxious that he should hold that station in the minds of his Catholic countrymen, which I sincerely believe he most justly merits. As an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, I feel grateful to the noble family of the Hutchinsons for their unswerving support of the Catholic cause; the name is associated with it; in our long and arduous struggle they have been foremost in the ranks of our defenders. The Provost of Trinity College was amongst the first to raise his voice in the cause of his oppressed countrymen. Our constitutional battles were frequently led and always bravely fought in the citadel and last strong hold of our enemies, the House of Lords, by the late Lord Donoughmore. The lamented Member for Cork, C. H. Hutchinson, one of the "noblest works of God—an honest man," was always at his post when the cause of Ireland, of freedom, or humanity, required his aid. Let it not be supposed that in thus speaking in terms of eulogy of the Hutchinson family, that I consider success to depend upon their support, or that of any other family; whether they oppose it or whether they support it, is not of the slightest importance. I thank them for what they have done—I shall feel grateful for what they may do; but the cause of the Catholics must and will proceed; it is the cause of an oppressed people—it is moving on by its own strength—it cannot be arrested by the puny opposition of men, who, in the expiring and last stage of a corrupt political existence, are vainly attempting to put forth their paralyzed arms to check its mighty and majestic course.—(Cheers.)

MOTIVES OF MR. DAWSON.—What has roused or improved the torpid faculties of Mr. Dawson?—Why it is, that delegates from the Catholic Association are on their way to organize the 40s. freeholders of the county of Derry against him. He is heart-stricken at the fate of his noble cousin in the South, and of that of the Cabinet minister (a zealot); but unfortunately an official, friend of Catholic liberty) in the West. This is the secret of the Hon. Gentleman's new-born wisdom; but we think it will avail him nothing. One threat, indeed, of Mr. Dawson is to implore the Catholics to ponder on, and to frustrate it is that of sudden "conflicts" arising between Protestants and Catholics in the North, where the population is so nearly balanced. We are sure that a hint upon this important subject will suffice. But there is a consideration of grave, and we may add of auspicious, magnitude, which remains to be noticed. Would Mr. Dawson have ventured—no matter how uneasy as to his own county prospects—would he, we say, have dared to resort for himself, if he had not known that there was on the part of his superiors in the Government a decided inclination to retrace their own policy also? This occurrence undoubtedly places the Catholic question on a novel footing—not so much because the Member for Derry is the actor, as because he is at the same time official Secretary to the Duke of Wellington.—*Dublin Weekly Register, August 23.*

An amusing occurrence, not discreditable to the feelings of the Irish peasantry, lately occurred at Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. A Mr. Brereton, a Magistrate, had given so much displeasure to the people, by some conduct of his during a late riot, that they refused to cut his corn at any price, "for love or money," and it was in danger of rotting on the stalk. At the request of the Lord Lieutenant, who was on the spot, Lord Dunsany intreated the peasantry, at the market, to abandon their hostility to Mr. Brereton, and cut his corn, which they, after some parley, agreed to do, "but only in honour of the Marquis of Anglesea," for whom they gave three cheers.

(From the Montreal Gazette, September 10.)

In consequence of the non-receipt in this Province of the Commission of Governor General, Sir James Keipt has been temporarily sworn in as Administrator of the Government, till the arrival of the next English mail, which it is expected will convey to His Excellency, his more extended Commission.

His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, the late Governor-in-Chief of these Provinces, embarked from the King's Wharf, Quebec, on board of His Majesty's Ship Challenger on the 8th inst. under a salute from the Cape, the King's Wharf and the Challenger. His Lordship was escorted by Sir James Keipt, now Administrator of the Government, the Commandant and Field Officers of the Garrison of Quebec, the Provincial Aides du Camp, the greater portion of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Protestant Clergy, some members of the House of Assembly, and a very numerous concourse of respectable citizens. The streets through which His Excellency passed were lined by the troops of the garrison. The Countess about half an hour after, arrived at the King's Wharf and bade an affectionate adieu to those who were present. The Challenger shortly after got under weigh and sailed for Leith.—A Steamer, engaged by a numerous party, accompanied the Challenger as far as Patrick's Hole.

A considerable increase has taken place in the prices of Wheat and Flour in this market. The stock on hand of these articles is unusually low, and from the high prices they bear at Kingston and the line downwards from Upper Canada, we have no right for some time to expect liberal supplies from that quarter.

(From the Quebec Star, September 13.)

New York, Sept. 5.—FROM PERU.—Mr. Daniel W. Coit has arrived in this city, in 94 day from Callao. The times were perilous in Peru. They had heard of the threatened hostile visit of Bolivar, and were sending off troops to the Colombian frontier to oppose him. They were satisfied with the Government of General Lamar, but Bolivar had many friends. A letter from Bolivar to General Flores, Governor of Guayaquil, had been seen, which stated that it was his intention to proceed forthwith to Peru, and that he carried with him Guerray Cuchino (war and sword), for the Peruvians, to punish them for the treachery and ingratitude manifested by the inhabitants towards him. The Peruvian Government were under much alarm.

The state of trade, generally, at Lima, was bad, particularly for North Americans, as almost all articles being the produce or export of the United States were loaded with enormous duties. It had been long in contemplation to make a reduction on those duties, but circumstances every day transpired which made it less probable that any reduction in the duties would be made.

Niagara, Aug. 28.—We already begin to feel the deficiency of our wheat crop—flour is scarce and dear. The Kingston and York papers notice the rise of flour, and we have reason to believe that that article will be in good demand. We always feel pleasure in noticing the advantages of our agriculturalists, but we could wish the present rise of wheat and flour had originated from other causes than the failure of the crop.—*Niagara Herald.*

Montreal, Sept. 11.—The sickness which this season prevails in various parts of this and the sister province, is unequalled in any former period. At Jones' Falls on the Rideau Canal, scarcely a man employed on the works at that place has escaped the dreadful effects of the fever now so prevalent, and we are sorry to hear that several deaths have occurred. In the neighbourhood of Kingston, and along the shores of Lake Ontario, we understand that similar complaints are made. About Dundas and Ancaster the shops are all shut, in consequence of the country people being unable to come into those villages to purchase any supplies.—*Montreal Official Gazette.*

AMERICAN LADIES.—The two Miss Catons, who were as early as 1809, the reigning belles in Baltimore and Washington, were the grand daughters of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the worthiest Signers of the Declaration of American Independence. One of them was married to Mr. Robert Patterson, a merchant of Baltimore, and went to France and England. Mr. Patterson died, leaving his widow a handsome fortune. Two or three years ago she was married to the Marquis of Wellesley, then the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Her sister was first married to Colonel Harvey, Aid-de-camp to Lord Wellington, who had distinguished himself, and lost an arm in the battle of Waterloo. A few weeks ago Lady Harvey was married to the Marquis of Carmarthen, and eldest son of the Duke of Leeds. The Marquis was born on the 21st of May, 1798. He is the eldest son, and "heir apparent," as the English papers style him, to the title of the Duke of Leeds. This fortune, in her freaks, has raised to two of the most distinguished noble families of the British Empire two sisters, the daughters of an American republican, and the direct descendants of the only surviving Signer of the Decla-

ration of American Independence. But it is a problem which may well admit of a doubt, whether the American ladies have attained a degree of happiness beyond that of their fair countrywomen—and whether grandeur of rank affords any equivalent for the simplicity of manners, and the equality of feeling which belong to a Republic.—*Richmond Compiler.*

THE GREENOCK BANK ROBBERY.

Yesterday information was given at Bow-street Office, to Sir Richard Birnie and Mr. Halls, the sitting Magistrate, that a number of the Bank-notes which were stolen in March last, at Greenock, in the Banking-house of the Greenock Bank Company, had recently been uttered amongst tradesmen at the west end of the town, and Mr. Alexander, one of the partners of the Greenock Bank Company, applied for the assistance of Ledbitter, Bishop, and other officers of the establishment, to discover the parties who had been engaged in uttering the notes. The police-officers proceeded to the house of a Mr. Parkinson, who keeps a looking-glass manufactory, No. 51, Greek-street, Soho-square, and took him, and Ann, his wife, into custody. They were brought to the office last night in a coach; a number of trunks and portmanteaus were also brought from the house of the prisoner to this office, and the accused were taken into a private room, and underwent an examination which lasted a considerable time. Two of the partners of the banking establishment, and two solicitors, attended the examination, and no persons were permitted to hold communication with the prisoners.—The evidence adduced was to the following effect.—About five weeks ago, one of the prisoners went to the shop of Messrs. Sewell and Cross, the haberdashers, in Compton-street, Soho-square, and purchased a quantity of goods, and in payment tendered another 20l. note of the Greenock-bank. About a fortnight ago, both the prisoners called at the shop of Messrs. Sewell and Cross, and purchased a quantity of dimity, and they tendered another 20l. note of the same bank in payment, and received the change. The notes having been subsequently paid into the bank, they were discovered to be part of the immense property which was carried off by thieves from the Greenock Bank, early in the present year. The police-officers soon ascertained the residence of the prisoners, and secured them both. The two notes which had been uttered by the prisoners were produced, and a gentleman connected with the establishment of Messrs. Sewell and Cross, deposed that the prisoners were the persons who uttered them. The notes were both marked. Mr. Parkinson on being asked to account for his having possession of the stolen property, said that a Scotch gentleman, about six weeks ago, came to his shop, in Greek-street, Soho-square, and purchased several mirrors, and in payment for them he gave the bank-notes produced. In reply to question of the Magistrates, Mr. Parkinson said the name of the Scotch gentleman was Grant; that it was the only transaction he ever had with Mr. Grant, and it was not in his power to say when Mr. Grant could be found. Some information was given to the Magistrates, before the termination of the inquiry, which continued till a late hour last night, and will in all probability lead to very important results, and both prisoners were remanded.—*London Observer, August 24.*

Embezzlement in Greenwich Hospital.—Today's Reporter contains a statement from a London paper, in which are the particulars of an extensive defalcation in the accounts of a principal officer, named Austin, in Greenwich Hospital, and of his having subsequently absconded. Presuming, from the fact of Austin having relatives in this city, that he would proceed to Cork, Mr. Rogers, one of the High Constables, set about making an active search, and succeeded in tracing it so successfully as to ascertain that Austin had actually arrived, and had been at the house of his brother-in-law, in Patrick-street, who at first evinced tardiness in being communicative. The Magistrates, afterwards, co-operated with Mr. Rogers, and, by intimating to the party in whose house it was stated Austin had sheltered himself, that if the required informations were not given, he would be considered as a participator in the crime charged to the Greenwich Officer, succeeded in getting certain acknowledgments of the matter, together with Austin's trunk, which, on examination was found to contain Bills and other securities to a large amount. Austin has, as yet, eluded the vigilance of the constables, notwithstanding that two of the London police have joined in the pursuit; but it is expected he cannot long continue to elude them. The trunk and its contents have been lodged in the Bank of Ireland Office of this city.—*Southern Reporter.*

An anxiety begins to be felt to ascertain the reply of Don Miguel to the application which our Government stated had been made relative to the release of Sir J. M. Doyle and Mr. Young, which report states shall shortly see if we are to go no further than empty threats; there was a period when an affair of this description would not have been so tamely put up with, even from a power of much more importance than such a creature as the present head of the Portuguese Government, if it deserves that name. The Emperor of Morocco, too, has given us another practical lesson of the respect he has for the British Government, by causing a third vessel to be captured and carried into Salee on the 16th ult., and this too by cruisers purchased and fitted out under the guns of Gibraltar.

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