



Newfoundlander.

No. 70.

THURSDAY, November 20, 1828.

Sixpence.

Notices.

NICHOLAS LATOUR

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends to Re-open his

Dancing School,

On SATURDAY next, the 1st November.

As several Gentlemen have applied who wish to obtain a knowledge of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, he will also commence his French Classes on MONDAY, the 3d.—Those who intend to learn the polite and elegant accomplishment of FENCING, are requested to make early application, as but a limited number of Pupils can be received.

October 30.

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.

Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour-Grace.

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

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

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

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

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

DART PACKET BOAT.

JAMES DOYLE

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for their past favours, and begs to inform them that, having newly fitted up the above well-known, safe, and commodious Packet Boat, he intends running, for the remainder of the season, between Carbonar and Portugal Cove, and hopes that by punctuality, care, and attention, the share of public patronage which he has hitherto experienced, will be still continued to him.

DOYLE will leave Carbonar (wind and weather permitting) every Monday and Thursday, at 9 o'clock; and St. John's every Tuesday evening at 3 o'clock, (so as to leave the Cove early next morning,) and Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

Terms of conveyance.—Ladies and Gentlemen 10s.; Servants and Children 5s.; Letters 1s.; and Parcels in proportion.

Any Letters or Parcels committed to his care, DOYLE will deliver in person.—Letters, &c., received at the Newfoundland Office.

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

To be Let.

For any term of years that may be agreed on,

A LARGE STORE, with the use of a Wharf, situated in a Central part of the town.

Also,

STORAGE FOR FISH,

At — per Quintal,

Until the 1st of May next.

N. B.—Vessels WATERED at the above Premises. For further particulars, apply to

October 30. PATRICK LINEHAN.

And immediate possession given,

THAT part of the Old London Tavern, now in the occupancy of Mr. DANIEL DWYER.—For further particulars, apply to

October 23. DENIS HANIGAN.

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

HENRY SHEA.

September 25.

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.

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

THAT very neat, compact, and desirable COTTAGE, North of Fort William, and immediately in the rear of the Hon. Judge BREXTON'S residence—containing two Parlours, four Bed-rooms, Servants' apartments, Scullery, Pump-room, Water Closets, an excellent frost-proof Cellar, Out-houses, Stables, &c. &c., with a Garden and a piece of Meadow ground adjoining.

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

Further particulars may be known, on application to

MICHAEL MEEHAN.

On Sale.

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.

On Sale.

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 Ropes,
Bar and bolt Iron,
No. and flat Canvass,
A few packages of London Shoes,
With a general assortment of Store and Shop Goods.
September 25.

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 Cullage Fish taken in payment.

October 9. JOHN CUSACK.

BY

HUNTERS & CO.

15 PIPES Tenerife WINE, and a few Chests TEA, warranted superior to any Sou-chong ever imported, (per Ariadne, from London).

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 Ditts 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 Trowsers, 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,
Blanketing, Serges,
And various other articles.

July 24.

EMANCIPATION.

From the Dublin Evening Post, September 13.

The tone of all the London Journals of name is in strict conformity with the sentiments expressed in the paragraphs quoted in our last. The following able and eloquent article is taken from *The Times*—

"We give to-day the answer of Lord Anglesea to the Clonmel address, which by accident was omitted yesterday. One passage of this brief and simple, but excellent and striking composition, describes the solicitude of the Lord-Lieutenant to 'cultivate the feelings of good fellowship amongst all classes of his Majesty's subjects.' It is one of the most melancholy effects of party, but a sure one when party becomes at all violent, to disturb the easy intercourse of society, and still worse to break up, as it sometimes does, the relations of private life. This consequence of the long increasing political divisions of Ireland has reached, we lament to say, a more disastrous pitch than ever. The gradual incorporation of the Catholics of all shades and degrees in one phalanx, and the universal consciousness that a crisis has arisen, which must be solved by some energetic measure on the part of the State, or in opposition to it, have swept away the whole race of neutrals—of those who call themselves 'moderate men,' because they are incapable of forming any strong opinions. But impulse on such occasions acts instead of principle; and when the heads of parties proclaim that 'he who is not for us is against us,' the feebler and more passive spirits fly from the open country to the nearest fortress, no longer boasting a moderation which leaves them wholly destitute of protection, and never deviating one inch from the spot, shadowed over by his wing towards whom they nestle. The beneficent office, then, which Lord Anglesea has endeavoured to fill,—that of peace-maker between interests which are in open array against each other,—we fear will have proved, however troublesome to himself, unproductive, in the present circumstances of Ireland, of any sensible good to the community. The herald's task is finished—the die is cast—the lists are prepared; no approach to kindness or charity between the combatants can be looked for, until after the battle has been fought and won, when one party will learn to be resigned, and the other can afford to be magnanimous. The continuance of a state of society so terrible, cannot be contemplated as one which any sane Government would endure. The Catholics are absurdly blamed for acting in the spirit of 'combination.' Who has taught them to combine? What has forced the Catholics to regard their own welfare as their exclusive object? The Legislature, we reply, which has made that body its exclusive victim. We have fixed a stamp upon every Catholic, as if he were a slave, to be recovered by his mark when he wanders; and on these men simultaneously strapping their branny arms, and recognizing in each other so many brethren bearing the same brand, are we to be astonished at their inclination to separate their own views and measures from those of the common persecutor?—at their forming a distinct confederacy of sufferers from the same wrong—and declaring that no man who lends a general succour to the enemy, shall humbug them by the playing of a single and idle vote? Yet we are persuaded that the principal Catholics would catch, as did the Israelites at manna from Heaven, at any, even the slightest, overture from Government, for a settlement of their constitutional claims on principles of fairness and equity.—We have reason, amounting to conviction, for the belief that the Priesthood would enter at once on the discussion of securities, provided only that the proposition to do so came from a Government bona fide anxious that the conference should terminate in peace. It is our further persuasion, that of all the King's subjects, the Irish Catholics would be those the least inclined to give cause to the Sovereign for suspecting their loyalty, or to England for distrusting their attachment. The result of emancipation would soon discover itself in the heightened tone of our language to Foreign Powers—in the softened and deferential spirit with which England was listened to when she spoke—in the conversion of a territory where almost every tone is against us, into a second child of the empire, with an affectionate and warlike nation for its garrison, and in the development of new and unthought resources to carry on our contest with the debt. That such a picture could present itself to the eyes of Statesmen, and be looked at with indifference, posterity will not credit; nor need they. No Bri-

fish Statesman who deserved the name, within the living generation, appeared among the enemies of the Catholics.

One would almost suppose that the writer of this article had lived amongst us, so accurate a gauge does he take of the state of feeling in Ireland. It is true the Lord-Lieutenant has done all that he could do—but it is vain, it is utterly absurd, to hope that any other means can restore tranquility to Ireland but Emancipation.

From the Greenock Advertiser, October 21.

LONDON, Saturday evening, Oct. 18.

We have as yet no official news from the theatre of war, but the accounts from other quarters, like gathering clouds before the bursting of a storm, seem to give fearful anticipation of the approaching crisis in the affairs of the Russian armies beyond the Danube. The silence, too, of the Russian authorities themselves, go far to authenticate the dismal forebodings of their busy commentators. An article from Bucharest, of the 26th September, gives the following account of the movements of the Russian army before Shoomba, and its retreat. "The Russians, in order to cover the corps which were retiring, continued to occupy some intrenchments, but after having bravely defended them, they evacuated them, probably on learning that the Grand Vizier was marching by the road from Adrianople to the relief of Varna. His army had followed the remains of the army from Shoomba, on the road to Silistria and Hirsata, in order to take advantage of the late events before the first of these places, and threatened the communications of the Russians on the Danube."

Notwithstanding all this, the Russian head-quarters were still at Bazardjik on the 19th; and the difficulties in saving the materiel of the army, in the midst of the general distress, were said to be immense. The Empress of Russia left Odessa for Petersburg on the 21st ult. The success of his arms may naturally be supposed to have increased the pretensions of the Sultan. The Constantinople articles say that he will not listen to any overture for negotiation till the Russians have repassed the Danube and evacuated the principalities.

There is in a French paper, printed at Lyons, an article of intelligence, which we are sure we may contradict in the most positive manner. It is, that the French troops put the garrison of Coron to the sword.

The French official journal, *Le Messager des Chambres* of Friday, makes the following remarks on the importance which France attaches to our friendship, and on the unshaken stability of the alliance and perfect union between the two countries:—"With respect to England, whose attitude of more importance to us than a distant contest, it has been seen by the explanation given in the *Courier*, that she persists in her system of policy and good intelligence with France. If she arises a few ships, she has not concealed from us her motive for doing so; and the fact, instead of being a ground for alarm, is not even an indication of the least change in the common policy of the two countries."

A communication from Holyhead states that orders have been issued to the Agent of his Majesty's Post-master-General at that place, to keep a steam-packet constantly at Howth, ready to start with despatches for England at a moment's notice.

Despatches were received on Thursday morning from Lord Hesterbury, dated from Odessa, on the 26th, and conveying intelligence from Varna of the 21st ult., at which period the place had not surrendered, nor had any assault been made upon it.

The actual number of Portuguese refugees of all ranks now at the port is 2,810; of these, 2,434 receive pay and rations from the agents of the Emperor of Brazil, the remainder subsist on their own resources, and are chiefly at private lodgings. A fresh commotion has been excited during the week, by the report that two of Don Miguel's spies had been seen in the neighbourhood. An active search was instituted, but it is supposed to have been a false alarm.—*Downport Telegraph*.

ARREST OF MR. LAWLESS.

From the Dublin Evening Post, October 16. Mr. Lawless was arrested this day between 11 and 12 o'clock, by Mr. Farrell, the Head Officer of Police, on a Judge's warrant, and brought in custody to the house of Mr. Justice Burton, in Stephen's-green. This circumstance has produced an excitement very difficult to be described, and all manner of rumours were instantly put into circulation. It was said that his Majesty's Government had at length come to the determination of crushing the Catholic Association, and that warrants were out against Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Sheil. Various other reports were also, which are scarcely worth mentioning. We know that the Association cannot be put down by the law; and we are well aware that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland will administer the affairs of Ireland only through the law.

With respect to Mr. O'Connell or Mr. Sheil, the thing is out of the question. These gentlemen may be said emphatically to have tranquillized the South of Ireland.

Whether Mr. Lawless has been arrested by the Government, we undertake neither to affirm nor deny. It is on an information sworn at Ballybay by one O'Connell, whose name is kept a profound secret, before some of these Orange Magistrates who lately figured at the Monaghan Brunswick meeting—that meeting in which the most sanguinary men were openly made not only against the Catholics but even the House of Commons. The Magistrates of Monaghan could not, of course, arrest Mr. Lawless, and a Judge's warrant became necessary.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. Kemmis, and the Clerk of the Crown, Mr. Bourne, were in attendance at

Judge Burton's house. Messrs. Sheil, Brady, and Murphy, were also present, as well as Mr. N. Mahon, and several other friends of Mr. Lawless.

The charge against Mr. Lawless is for heading a riotous mob, consisting of more than 20,000 men, at Ballybay.

The penalties demanded were only 500l. from Mr. Lawless himself, and two other sureties in 200l. each, to appear at the next Assizes of Monaghan. The bail are Mr. Nicholas Malton and Mr. Stanton. Mr. Lawless is now at liberty.

We understand that the persons distributing the Address of the Association to the Catholics of Ulster, and the persons posting up the placards in Newry, have been arrested.

The course which the Catholics must adopt in the present juncture is, to obtain legal information against some of the leading Orangemen in Ballybay—the gentleman, for example, who bought up all the gun-powder in the town, who examined all the flints, and who appeared at the head of 3500 armed Orangemen on the 10th of this month, to the terror of his Majesty's Catholic subjects. Against this man a Judge's warrant may be also obtained—he may be held to bail and tried at the same Assizes with Mr. Lawless. But upon this subject much more remains to be said than our time permits us this day.

Yesterday Lord Levison Gower, Mr. Doherty, the Solicitor-General, and the Government Reporters that attended the Catholic Association, were for upwards of two hours at Judge Burton's; Judge Vandeleur was also in attendance. The result of their deliberations may be guessed at from the subsequent arrest of Mr. Lawless.

From the London Evening Star, October 17.

Letters from Lisbon state that there was a current report there, that the Cortes would be again assembled, to advise on the means to put the country in a state of defence, in case the Foreign Powers should refuse to recognise Don Miguel as King.

The Sultan Mahmoud has ordered honorary medals, to confer upon those who distinguish themselves in the present war against the Russians. The medals have for their device—"For valour." The Turks have hitherto shown an aversion to such honorary distinctions. The Order of the Crescent, instituted by Selim III, and conferred on Lord Nelson, as well as some other distinguished foreigners, could never be rendered popular in Turkey.

DON PEDRO'S BIRTH-DAY.

Plymouth, October 14.—We have been all bustle and festivity since Sunday, the birth-day of the Emperor Don Pedro. On that day, the Rev. Mr. Costello, the Priest of the Catholic Chapel, at Stonehouse, delivered the key over to the Portuguese Priests, and the Chapel was devoted solely to the use of the Portuguese Constitutionalists, at present resident here. High Mass was celebrated in the Portuguese language; the vocal and instrumental parts being performed by Portuguese, consisting principally of the officers and students, who voluntarily joined the Constitutional army in support of the rights of Don Pedro. The ceremony was extremely imposing, and the bass accompaniments generally admired. On Monday night, a general illumination of the houses occupied by the Portuguese took place, and several well-designed transparencies were exhibited.

Mr. Hall, the silversmith, in Wimpole-street, displayed two—the one represented the landing of the young Queen at Falmouth, and the other, the Portuguese protected by Britannia.

A transparency in Treville-street, represented the King of England in the act of crowning the young Queen, while a lion in the back ground was voraciously devouring Don Miguel. In the window of a house in the same street was placed an effigy, as large as life, of the young Queen, crowned and seated on a throne of laurels. The house of Messrs. Fox and Co., the Brazilian Consuls, was splendidly illuminated at every window, and a profusion of artificial flowers gave a pleasing appearance to the whole. Mr. Tom's, in Bakewell-street, at whose house one of the superior officers occupies apartments, brilliantly garnished his windows with some dozen of small tin lamps, while a beautiful Portuguese flag waved triumphantly in the middle of the road, being suspended by a cord to the house on the opposite side. To particularise further would be useless, therefore it is merely necessary to state, that the illumination was such as must have excited the most agreeable sensations in the breasts of the unfortunate Portuguese, and one which strongly showed the feelings generally entertained towards them by the inhabitants of this ancient borough.

Last night a theatrical entertainment, after the custom and in the language of the Portuguese nation, was performed by some of the officers, and between one and two thousand persons were assembled in a large store, at Caxside, kindly lent for the purpose by John Hawker, Esq., a member of the Borough Corporation.

IRELAND.

A letter from Glencol, dated the 12th inst., contains the following intelligence:—"We have now head-quarters for the 76th Regiment, and on Sunday last a squadron of the 7th Hussars, with their three inches of whisks lighted up, arrived here from Dublin; they were accompanied by a half troop of artillery and two pieces of cannon. They cut a most formidable appearance coming into the town—the cannons were regularly pointed, the muskets and spears in readiness—the Hussars with their carbines loaded. The first division of the 21st Regiment arrived here yesterday; the grand division arrived on Monday, and I am informed we are to

have a full dozen of regiments quartered through the county."

A Quarterly Meeting of the Dublin Guild of Merchants was held on Monday. Mr. Butler moved the adoption of a petition to the King, as the head of the Church, not to allow, by conceding to the demands of the Catholics, any further encroachments on the Church of Constitution. The motion was seconded by Sir Abraham B. King; and notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Latche and a Mr. Ness, it was adopted almost unanimously, as was also a petition to Parliament for the repeal of that part of the Irish Act, 33d Geo. III., which throws open the elective franchise to Papists. The resolution of a former meeting, granting the freedom of the Guild to the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Chandos, the Earl of Winchelsea, and Lord Kenyon, was then unanimously confirmed.

London, Tuesday, October 14.

It is with the most unfeigned pleasure that we announce his Majesty's recovery from his late attack of gout. His Majesty is able to leave his apartments, and was to take an airing to-day. This intelligence, upon which perfect reliance may be placed, will be received with the greatest satisfaction, because it will dispel at once the gloomy reports which had been in circulation last week.—*Courier of Monday*.

We can state in the most positive manner that there is not the slightest truth in the report of his Majesty being unwilling to receive the Queen of Portugal.—*Globe*.

A meeting of the mercantile gentlemen connected with Gibraltar took place on Saturday, in the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of advising on the best mode of affording relief to the distressed inhabitants, in that garrison, who lived on the produce of their daily industry, and who, in consequence of the epidemic fever now raging there, have been completely thrown out of employment, and were, according to last advices, in a state bordering on starvation. The meeting was very respectably attended. It was shown that the means possessed by the few opulent residents at Gibraltar were totally inadequate to the wants, and finally it was agreed that an appeal should be made to the British public on the occasion.

The Smyrna *Courier* gives an account of a letter having been received by the British Consul at that place from Lord Aberdeen, censuring, in very strong terms, the refusal of the English factory, in December last, to place themselves under foreign protection. The remarks made on Lord Aberdeen's letter are not flattering to his Lordship; the conduct of the English merchants having been strictly characteristic of the sense which they entertain of the influence of the British name, and of the uselessness of foreign protection—while the letter of Lord Aberdeen would imply that the British name and character had lost its charm in foreign countries.

Among the extracts in the Frankfort papers from the Vienna journals, is a letter, which states that the Emperor of Austria has expressed great surprise and dissatisfaction at the alteration made by the Marquis of Barbacena in the arrangements for the young Queen of Portugal; but there is nothing in this statement to confirm the report of a formal remonstrance having been made on this subject to the English Government.

The *Clyde* frigate was launched on Thursday.—The *Clyde* is built upon a plan furnished by Sir Robert Seppings—is of a light, elegant, and peculiar construction, being round at the stern, the work of which is low, so as to allow the stern chasers to be fired over them.

We learn that in consequence of the death of Sir George Gray, the following appointments have taken place:—Commissioner Ross, now at Malta, to be Commissioner of the Dock-yard at Portsmouth; Sir Michael Seymour, Captain of the Royal George yacht, to be Commissioner of the Dock-yard at Malta; Sir William Hoste to be Captain of the Royal George yacht; and Sir Christopher Coles to be Captain of the Royal Sovereign yacht at Deptford, in the room of Sir W. Hoste. Captain Walpole is appointed to command the *Ranger*, of 28 guns, now fitting at Chatham for the West India station.

The appointment of a liberal Ministry has produced a friendly feeling towards the Bourbons generally here; but there is one member of their family who enjoys a high degree of popularity. I mean the Duchess de Berri. She is well spoken of in every place; but at Dieppe, Rouen, and Evreux, near the last of which she constantly resides, and the two former of which she frequently visits, she is extremely beloved. I have more than once heard her called by the name of "The Woman of the People,"—an epithet than which none can more strongly characterise the feeling they entertain towards her.—*Letter from Paris*.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) November 20, 1828

The *Balclutha* arrived on Tuesday last, in 25 days from Greenock, by which we have been put in possession of the papers of that place to the 21st ult., containing London dates to the 18th. They are all confirmatory of the intelligence we communicated last week, of the reverses experienced by the Russians, though some of the politicians seem to doubt whether the extent of their losses be as great as was reported. Certain it is, however, that, through the whole of their line, the Russians are making a hasty retrograde movement, suffering very great privations, and abandoning, in their retreat, the principal part of their ammunition, guns, baggage, &c. while the army

of the Sultan, flushed with success, harrows and annoys them in the rear. The issue of this campaign cannot, therefore, for a moment be considered doubtful.

In domestic affairs we do not perceive much of novelty.—The health of His Majesty—about which so many contradictory reports had been circulated—appears, from the statements before us, to be perfectly re-established.

The symptoms of disturbance had been completely allayed in Ireland; but we regret to find, that one of the leaders of the Association, Mr. Lawless, was arrested, in Dublin, upon a Judge's warrant, on the information of an Orangeman, unknown, for having, as is affirmed, headed a riotous mob of 20,000 men in the North—and held to bail, to stand his trial at the next Monaghan assize.

The Brig *Martha*, Capt Swastland, with the Hon. Judge BRENTON and Suite, arrived on Saturday last, from the Southern Circuit.

ARRIVALS.—From Bristol (via Harbour-Grace), Lieut. BULGER, R. N., and Miss BULGER.

We regret having to record the loss, on Sunday morning last, of the Brig *Sir Thomas Cochrane*, (SOPEE, master,) belonging to C. COZENS, Esq., of Brigus, on her voyage from Liverpool to that place, with a general cargo, at Cape St. Francis.—The Brig made the land on Thursday last, but in consequence of strong westerly winds could not get into port. On Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, Baccalieu Island bore W. by N., distant about seven miles, from whence, the Master reports, he steered in a westerly direction, expecting to make the land about Flamborough Head, on the North side of Conception Bay. About half-past 2 o'clock, however, land was discovered under the lee bow, distant only about 250 or 300 yards, it not having been sooner seen, in consequence of a heavy fall of snow at the time, and the night being very dark. The Brig was at once put about, but land being immediately after seen directly ahead, she was again hoisted in stays, and not having sufficient sea-room she struck, whilst wearing round, and in a very short time beat to pieces on Cape St. Francis, about 200 yards from the Bill of the Cape, between which and the Biscayan Islands, she had been completely land-locked—it appearing, that in the short space of about eight hours, she had been carried by a strong current near twenty miles to the South of her course. The crew were all happily saved;—the rock, however, on which the Brig struck, being nearly perpendicular, they found great difficulty in getting on shore, and climbing the precipice, which was immensely high. The master, mate, and part of the crew, arrived here last evening.—The *Sir Thomas Cochrane* was a fine new vessel, of 102 tons, being on her first voyage. Not an article of her cargo was saved.—*Gazette*.

The Schooner *Iris*, SMITH, Master, from Falmouth bound to Caplin Bay, laden with salt, ran on shore near Cape Race last week, and was totally lost—crew saved.

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

- ENTERED.
NOVEMBER 11.—Brig Guyborough, Rundle, Guyborough; 30 hal.-b. beef, 200 bushels oats, 10 lbs. apples, 42 head oxen, 100 sheep, 3 horses, 1000 staves, 1000 feet board, &c.
18.—Brig Balclutha, George, Greenock; 58 skins butter, 40 boxes soap, 20 b's. tar, 30 barrels beef, 70 tons coal.
Schooner Marie Louise, M'Harrow, Quebec; 181-bbl. beef, 137 firkins butter, 44 barrels apples, 6 bushels hops, 1 ton oil casks.
Schooner Happy Return, Young, P. E. Island; 1700 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels oats, 20 sheep.
Brig Vittoria, Elder, Viana; 280 lbs. salt.
Brig Dolphin, Acer, Liverpool; 10 'one con'; 60 barrels tar, 3 cwt. oakum, 70 firkins butter, 6 barrels pork.
CLEARED.
NOVEMBER 14.—Brig Aurora, Clamper, London; 31,304 gallons oil, and sundries.
Brig Hazard, Churchward, Alicante; 2650 qts. fish.
Brig Margaret, W'Millen, Greenock; 17663 gallons of 166 qts. fish.
Schooner Little George, Griffith, Halifax; 1222 qts. fish.
15.—Brig Marius, Beck, Barbados; 1600 qts. fish.
Schooner Friend, Anderson, Bay Verté; 7 puns rum, 2 puns molasses, 8 b's. sugar, and sundries.
Brig Pillhead, Clap, London; 23,080 gallons oil, 464 qts. fish, 50 'one con' and 42 b's. salmon, &c.
Brig Arno, Robinson, Waterford; 11,635 gallons oil, 2180 qts. fish, and sundries.
Brig Wharton, Simpson, Pernambuco; 1730 qts. fish.
Brig Worcester, Thornton, Oporto; 2100 qts. fish.
Schooner Aron, Fowler, Halifax; sundry merchandise.
Schooner Amira, Freeman, Halifax; 950 qts. fish.
17.—Schooner Gleanev, Daly, Annapolis; 40 qts. fish.
Brig Adraas, Kine, Grenada; 960 qts. fish, 4 lbs. cod oil.
Brig Laura, Thomas, Barbados; 2573 qts. fish.
Schooner Lady Strange, Stairs, Halifax; 1850 qts. fish.
Schooner F.A. Cox, Newbold, Barbados; 900 qts. fish.

Notices.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY will be held at the Orphan Asylum School, on SUNDAY next, the 23rd instant, immediately after Divine Service.—A full attendance is particularly requested. By order, JOHN SHEA, Secretary.

November 20,

WANTED, Furnished Lodgings, suitable for a Gentle Family,—viz. 2 Parlour, Bed room, and Kitchen.—Apply to the Editor of the Paper.

November 20.

THE NEWFOUNDLANDER.

Sales at Auction.

To Close Sales.

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

TO-MORROW,

AT ELEVEN o'clock,

At the STORE of the Subscriber,

A general assortment of Pattern Goods, on Cards, &c.
500 PIECES French Paper Hangings and Bordering,
50 Boxes Eau de Cologne, doz. bottles each,
1 Case Perfumery, (assorted),
20 Casks White-wine Vinegar, (best quality),
40 Dozen Cordials,
20 Barrels Flour, (damaged.)

Also,

30 Pieces Mahogany Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Chest Drawers, Tables, Ward-robe, &c.
50 Bags assorted Nails,
5 Pipes Teneriffe Wine.

Nov. 19. R. R. WAKEHAM.

In the Central Circuit Court, St. John's, 1828.

CAUSE } WILLIAM VALLANCE, Complainant,
and
WILLIAM MARTIN, Defendant.

To be Sold, by Auction, IN THE COURT-HOUSE,

In St. John's,

On MONDAY, the 1st of December,

(Under and by virtue of a decree of Foreclosure and Sale, passed by the Honourable the Central Circuit Court, in the application of the above named Complainant.)

ALL the Right, Title, and Interest which the said Defendant has in and to a certain Plantation and Fishing-room, with a Dwelling-house and Stage erected thereon, situate at Flat Rock, in the Island of Newfoundland, and now in the possession of the said W. MARTIN.

A. HOGSETT,
Deputy-Sheriff.

WM. DICKSON, Solicitor of Complainant.

St. John's, 10th November, 1828.

In the Central Circuit Court, St. John's, 1828.

CAUSE } WILLIAM VALLANCE, Complainant,
and
THOMAS MARTIN, Defendant.

To be Sold, by Auction, IN THE COURT-HOUSE,

In St. John's,

On MONDAY, the 1st of December,

(Under and by virtue of a decree of Foreclosure and Sale, passed by the Honourable the Central Circuit Court, in the application of the above named Complainant.)

ALL the Right, Title, and Interest which the said Defendant has in and to a certain Plantation and Fishing-room, with a House and Stage erected thereon, situate at Flat Rock, in the Island of Newfoundland, and now in the possession of the said THOMAS MARTIN.

A. HOGSETT,
Deputy-Sheriff.

WM. DICKSON, Solicitor of Complainant.

St. John's, 10th November, 1828.

Valuable Leasehold Property for Sale.

On THURSDAY,

The 11th December,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES—

ALL that sub-totally-built and well-fitted Dwelling-house, Retail Shop, and Out-houses, his the property and in the occupation of Mr. WM. WARNER, Surgeon, deceased, situate on part of Admiral's Beach, Fishing-ships' Room, in St. John's. This House is built of brick, of the best quality, and is in every respect well adapted for the residence of a genteel family, being commodious in all respects, and capable of being used separate from the Shop, which is well fitted-up, and in a good situation for any retail business; having apartments adjoining, and over it sufficient to form a commodious and distinct dwelling.

The ground on which this property is erected, is held under a Lease from the Crown, for the term of 99 years, from the 1st day of June, 1819, subject to the annual ground Rent of 15*l.* per annum; and the Lease is renewable in perpetuity on the payment of a fine equal to one year's rent.

The Premises may be viewed, and further information had, by application to Mr. HENRY HAWSON, Administrator to the Estate of the late Mr. Warner, or to Mr. JAMES SIMONS, the Agent of the Mortgagee of the Premises.

November 20,

Notices.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

SEALED Tenders, in triplicate, and marked thereon "Tenders for Bills," will be received at this Office, for BILLS OF EXCHANGE, not exceeding 1000*l.*, to be drawn in sums not under 100*l.*, on the Lords of the Treasury, until THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at noon.—Such Persons as may be desirous of tendering, are requested to express thereon the amount in Sterling money of the Bill required, the number of Shillings or Pence, British, which they propose to take for each Dollar offered; and no tender will be acknowledged that is not in strict conformity to this advertisement.

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

Commissariat Office, St. John's,
20th November, 1828.

A Card.

THE Subscriber begs to acknowledge the receipt of a draft, in his favor for 12*l.* sterling, from COLONEL VIGOREUX, R. E., to indemnify him for a fine imposed by the Magistrates, at the instance of a Gentleman's information, (who was present when COLONEL VIGOREUX made the purchase,) for having sold to COLONEL VIGOREUX one bottle of Cordial; which sum has been applied to the benefit of a Charitable Institution.

J. C. OEHLISCHLAGER.

November 20.

THE Treasurer of the Benevolent Irish Society gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Colonel VIGOREUX'S draft, for TWELVE POUNDS Sterling, from Mr. J. C. OEHLISCHLAGER, in aid of its funds.

November 18.

Seminary for Young Ladies.

The Misses NEWMAN,

INTENDING, after the Christmas Vacation, to open a SCHOOL, respectfully solicit the favour of being intrusted with the charge of Educating a few young Ladies in the requisite branches of Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography; together with plain and ornamental Needle Work; also in the accomplishments of Music, Dancing, Japanning, and in the rudiments of the French Language.

Miss NEWMAN having recently received her education under the Misses LOUIS, in the West of England, hopes to give satisfaction to those who may honour her with their patronage.—Terms may be known on application.

[To be advertised but twice.]

St. John's, 20th November.

A Card.

DOCTOR WALSH informs the Public of St. John's and its vicinity, that he has received a supply of VACCINE VIRUS from the National Vaccine Establishment—of which Institution he is now a Member—the object of which is to prevent, as much as it possibly can, the continuance of that baleful and malignant disease the Small-pox. He also begs the Clergy and the different religious persuasions in this town, to exert their influence in impressing on the minds of their congregations the inestimable value of the Jennerian discovery; and that the Institution is determined, as empowered by an Act of Parliament, to prosecute all persons who shall dare, in defiance of the law, to inoculate for the Small-pox.

P. S.—DOCTOR WALSH will Vaccinate, gratis, all the poor that apply each day, from two to four o'clock in the evening, on producing certificates from any respectable person of their inability to pay.

November 20.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew of the Schooner *Plow*, under my command.

October 30.

JAMES JOHNS.

ALL Persons having any just demand against the Estate of WILLIAM WALSH, late of St. John's, in the Island of Newfoundland, Cooper, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers; and all Persons indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN WALSH, { Administrators.
PATRICK WALSH, {
ANASTATIA M'CARTHY, Adm'rix.

October 23.

For Dartmouth.

The British-built Brig **MINERVA,**

To Sail about the 5th December; has room for 1000 qts. Fish on Freight, and excellent accommodations for Passengers.—Apply to

WISE, BAKER & HOWARD,
South Side.

November 20.

ED. DE LIND.

BUILDING GROUND & LOTS FOR SALE.
Attached.—Apply to
DENIS HANIGAN,
November 13.

For Freight or Charter.

To Spain, Portugal, Great Britain or Ireland.

The fine fast-sailing Brigantine **SALLY,**
Burthen per Register 106 tons; carries 2000 qts. Fish in bulk.—For particulars, apply to
November 20. THOMAS ALLEN.

For Plymouth and Teignmouth.

The very fine, British-built Brig

PROVIDENCE,
WILLIAM FOX, Master;

Burthen per Register 130 tons—has room for a few tons of Goods on Freight, and very superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers.—For particulars apply to the Master on board, or to
RENDALL & MORTIMER,
November 6.

For Waterford direct.

To Sail about the 15th November,

The Brig **INVULNERABLE,**
M. PHELAN, Master;
For Freight or Passage apply to
October 9. PATRICK MORRIS.

On Sale.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE GOOD SCHOONER **MANLY.**
She is full timbered, and provided with the necessary Materials for the Seal-fishery. A credit, on approved security, of two years will be allowed for the purchase-money—say half payable in October, 1829, and the remaining in the October following.

Also, on the above terms,

The Schooner **TWO FRIENDS;**
Burthen per Register 40 82-94ths Tons. Apply to
Nor. 20. PATRICK MORRIS.

Robinson and Brooking

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED,

Per the Hazard and Unity from Oporto, AND OFFER FOR SALE,
A Supply of choice Old PORT WINE, in bottles and in cases of 1, 2, and 3 dozen each.

Also,
10 Casks Olive Oil, 13 gallons each,
20 Ditto ditto, 6, ditto ditto.

November 20.

Very Cheap.

THE Cargo of RUM and MOLASSES on board the Brigantine *Adriatic*, from Grenada, consisting of fine flavoured Rum in puncheons, and Molasses in puncheons and tierces, for transhipment, will be Sold by the Subscribers, at their usual reduced prices.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

October 30.

Notice.

LOTTERY.

Oehlschlagel & Co.

BEGET to inform the Public, that on the 15th December the following Articles will be disposed of, by Lottery, in Shares, at 20*s.* each.—The articles are of the best manufacture.

No.	Description	£	s.	d.
No. 1	1 Elegant six Octave Grand Action Pianoforte	50	0	0
2	1 Ditto ditto	40	0	0
3	1 Ditto Mahogany Chest Drawers, with 6 drawers	12	0	0
4	1 Ditto ditto Secretary	9	0	0
5	1 Ditto ditto Chest Drawers	9	0	0
6	1 Ditto ditto ditto	8	0	0
7	1 Ditto ditto S. pha Table	7	5	0
8	1 Ditto Oval Looking Glass (gilt frame)	7	0	0
9	1 Ditto ditto (mahogany frame)	5	10	0
10	1 Ditto Ebony Flute, with 8 silver keys	5	5	0
11	1 Ditto ditto Cupboard	5	0	0
12	1 Ditto ditto	3	10	0
13	1 Ditto ditto	3	10	0
14	1 Ditto Wash-hand Stand	3	10	0
15	1 Ditto Looking Glass (mahogany frame)	3	10	0
16	1 Ditto Card Table	3	0	0
17	1 Ditto Foot stool	1	5	0
18	1 Ditto ditto	1	0	0
19	1 Ditto ditto	1	0	0
20	1 Ditto Tea Canister	1	0	0
21	1 Ditto ditto	0	15	0

180 Tickets, at 20*s.* each 180 0 0
November 20.

On Sale.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

The Brigantine **ELIZABETH;**

Burthen per Register 107 75-84ths Tons; carries about 2000 quintals fish in bulk, or 85 tons of oil. Is well found, sails well, and is a suitable vessel for the general purposes of this trade. Terms of payment will be made accommodating to purchasers.

For further particulars, apply to

ROBINSON & BROOKING,

November 13.

William & Henry Thomas HAVE RECEIVED,

By the Agents, Commodore, Chief-stain, 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.

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, Canvas, Nails, Paints, Ships' Cabouses, 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

October 9. JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

ABERDEEN YELLOW

TURNIPS,

At 4*s.* 6*d.* per Barrel,

For Sale, by

November 13.—3*l.* W. & H. THOMAS.

The SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A Consignment of

SUPERFINE Black, Brown, Blue, and Olive Broad and narrow CLOTHS, A few Pieces of blue Whitney, Drab, and Olive FLUSHINGS;

Which he will dispose of by the Piece or Retail, upon very cheap terms.

November 13. HENRY SHEA.

POTATOES,

The Growth of this Country,

At 5*s.* per Barrel.

Any quantity over five barrels will be delivered at the house of the purchaser.

November 6. PATRICK MORRIS.

William & Henry Thomas

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per the Schooner *Little George*, from Halifax,

284 Q R-CHESTS and Boxes of Congo, Sunchong, Twanhey, Hyson Skin, and Hyson TEAS—which will be sold at remarkably low prices for Cash.

N. B.—Labrador Merchantable, or Shore Mackerel and West India Fish, will be received in payment from Purchasers to any amount exceeding fifty Rounds.
October 30.



Doct's Corner.

THE DREAM.

Inflated from the Spanish.

At dawn I left my sleepless pillow,
My couch of pain by sorrow pressed,
And wandering wooed the gales of morning,
To calm and cool my feverish breast.

Slow passed the night, and slow the morn'g
Beamed on these wakeful, tearful eyes;
Oh! why to her who lives to sorrow
Should morning's beams again arise?

Soft zephyrs shook the trembling foliage,
And bowed the poplar's silvery crest,
When, worn with grief and faint with anguish,
Beneath its shade I sank to rest.

And mingled sounds of wind and waters
With lulling powers had banished pain;
From rest so sweet, from sleep so precious,
Why did I ever wake again?

The wild-bee lent her plaintive murmur,
The waters joined their lulling fall;
Ah, mother! why did dreams in slumber
The shades of former joys recall?

The voice I loved, the smile I cherished,
The form of him I wept, restore,
And bid this bosom throb with rapture,
Which ne'er shall wade to pleasure more.

Oh, mother! when his shade descending
Had hushed each grief and soothed each pain,
From dream so sweet, from sleep so precious,
Why did I ever wake again?

From the Dublin Evening Post.

TO THE HONEST AND WORTHY PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

Derrinane Abbey, 30th Sept., 1828.

BELOVED BROTHERS.—It was late last night when I received the command of the Catholic Association of Ireland to address you. My first business this morning is thus to obey that command.

I address you, in the first place, with the most heart-felt affection and gratitude. I have laboured already twenty-eight years in the great "Catholic Cause," and I have at length been rewarded for it. By whom have I been so rewarded? PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY, by you. Yes, you have rewarded me. I will tell you how. You obeyed my advice as if it were a command. I advised you to give up factious fights and quarrels—you have given them up. I advised you to abstain from party feuds and riots—you have abstained from them. I advised you to forgive one another, and to be reconciled to each other—you have, at my advice, forgiven each other, and have become friends and brothers. My friends, my brothers, I thank you. I advised you to cease from injuring your fellow-creatures, and, above all, to shudder lest you should continue to offend the great and good God. Oh! may that merciful God, who certainly will one day judge us all for eternal bliss or everlasting misery—may that merciful and good God pour down his choicest blessings on the honest and worthy people of the County of Tipperary.

You have obeyed my advice—you have made peace amongst yourselves—you have prevented the recurrence of Whiteboy crimes or nocturnal outrages. How sincerely do I thank you, Persevere in that course, my dear friends—my beloved brothers. We will then be able, as we promised at the Clonmel meeting, to open the goal door, and fling the key into the Suir.

But, my beloved brothers and friends, I have now again to advise you. In making peace, you have held large meetings. My opinion is, that you were right at first in holding such meetings, because you held them, as I advised, in perfect obedience to the law, and without the least violence or outrage to any body. You were so kind as to call yourselves my Police. Surely no police ever behaved themselves half so well, or kept peace with half so much kindness and good humour.

But the time is come to discontinue these public meetings.—For the present year, let us have no more of them.

HALT, therefore, my beloved friends—HALT, my dear brothers. I give you the word of command.—HALT, and, for the present, let those public and general meetings be discontinued.

In the mean time, depend upon it that the Catholic Association will not slumber over your wrongs. I myself shall not be idle. We will make our arrangements peaceably and constitutionally, but perseveringly and vigorously, to assert your rights, and to obtain for the Catholics of Ireland that justice which is due to us and which is all we want.

Will you listen to my voice? Will you not follow the advice I give you? I venture to promise that you will listen to the advice that comes from a friend—from a brother, who has no other object under Heaven but to obtain justice for the professors of the Catholic faith, and LIBERTY and HAPPINESS for the people of Ireland.

You know that I am your friend—you know that my life has been devoted to your service—you know

that I have been the active enemy of Orange injustice and Orange oppression—I have opposed the Orangemen, laughed at them, and, with the aid of the Catholic Association, protected many of the Catholics of the North against them, and brought the guilty to shame, and some of them to punishment.

I am your friend. I am the enemy of oppression, bigotry, and tyranny. As your friend I advise you—I entreat you—allow me to add, I order you, to discontinue large and general meetings for the present year, and not to expose yourselves to the machinations of your enemies, or the treachery of pretended friends.

In the mean time, and before next summer comes, I trust that the accursed flag of Orange oppression will be laid in the dust for ever. I trust that Irishmen of every class and of every sect and persuasion, will become friends and brothers, and that our lovely native land, green Erin of the rivers and streams, will be the abode of peace and happiness, and liberty.

Yes, my friends, I can venture to promise, that if you obey the advice of the Catholic Association—if you follow the councils that I give you—liberty will be near at hand, and that within the space of one or two years at the utmost, we shall see all we want—all we desire—we shall see throughout Ireland

"Happy homes and altars free"
Commit no crime. Be not guilty of any outrage. Discontinue large meetings. Hold no secret meetings whatsoever. Have no secret societies of any kind. Secrecy in political matters is in itself bad, and is the fruitful source of every crime. I have no secret whatsoever. The Catholic Association has no secrets. The Orangemen and Whiteboys have secrets, and accordingly blood and murder and every species of iniquity are produced by them.

Our instructions to you are public. We publicly call on you to discontinue for the present these large and public meetings.—Let parties be reconciled in their own respective parishes, but let not one single man go into any other parish for that purpose.—If any man after this warning go into any other parish, or make any part of a public procession or meeting out of his own parish, believe me he is not a friend. He is an enemy. Do not trust him as a brother, but deal with him as a hired spy. Treat him with contempt and scorn.

Discontinue, therefore, immediately, those large meetings. Discontinue them cheerfully, readily, and at once.—Listen as men of sense to the reasons why these meetings should be discontinued.

First.—Your most valuable and excellent Clergy, the poor man's best friends, all join in advising you to discontinue them. Did they ever give you bad advice? NEVER. Did you ever regret that you followed the advice they gave you? NEVER. When have you disregarded their advice without being sorry for it afterwards? NEVER. Follow, then, the advice of your pious and exemplary Clergy and discontinue those meetings.

Secondly.—The Catholic Association of Ireland advises and orders you to discontinue these meetings. That body constitutes the most honest and patriotic assembly that yet met to advance the cause of civil and religious liberty. That honest, patriotic, and pure body, the Catholic Association of Ireland, advise and command you to discontinue those meetings. Obey their advice as if it were a command.

Thirdly.—I, your faithful friend, advise you immediately to discontinue those meetings. I have laboured for you for 28 long years, and am going to Parliament that I may be able to do you some effectual good. I ought to know what is useful to you, and I do most solemnly assure you that nothing could be more injurious to you than having any more of those large meetings for the present. You took my advice before—the Catholic people in many parts of Ireland take my advice—discontinue these large meetings.

Fourthly.—It is the wish of the honest and patriotic part of the present government that you should discontinue those meetings. The Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis of Anglesea, is a sincere friend of the peace and prosperity of Ireland; he is, what you all like and love—as brave a soldier as ever wielded a sword; he is most desirous to produce peace, tranquillity, and happiness in Ireland. He is anxious to put down oppression of every kind, and crime of every description. The Orangemen hate and fear him, the people love and respect him. It is necessary, in order to gratify what must be his wishes, that these large meetings should be discontinued. Discontinue them, therefore, that the noble and brave Marquis of Anglesea may be able to serve our country, to put down faction and party of every description, and to do his duty to the King and the people, by seeing Ireland tranquil, free, and happy.

Fifthly.—Let me, as a fifth reason, tell you that we have also in the Government a most impartial and upright Chancellor. Under his control are the Magistracy of the country. The Catholics, during the Chancellorship of Lord Manners, suffered much from delinquent Magistrates. Let us be grateful to Sir Anthony Hart, and show that gratitude, by our ready obedience to the law. Let us, therefore, discontinue those public processions and large meetings, which must be displeasing to him and injurious to the great cause in which the people are engaged.

Sixthly.—Let me also tell you that we have in the Government another manly, independent, high-minded, and honest friend to the people of Ireland. I mean Lord F. Leveson Gower. Depend upon it you could not dislike him more, nor more disturb the course of his honest exertions, than by continuing these large meetings. Instead of being your friend, you will necessarily make him your enemy, if you reject so much good advice as is thus given you, and if you continue those meetings after you are thus emphatically and earnestly called on to desist.

Seventhly.—In proportion as the Catholics, and the friends of the Catholics, are anxious to put an end to those meetings, in the same proportion are the Orange-

men desirous that they should be continued. The Orangemen wish that you should disobey the Catholic Association. The Orangemen wish to commit you with the Government and against the law. We desire that you should cultivate the esteem of a friendly Government and strictly obey the law. I need not ask which you will obey, the Catholic Association or gratify the Orangemen. I am ready to pledge my life for it, that you obey us—that you will confide in our affection for you, and, as we ask it, you will at once discontinue those meetings.

Eighthly.—The Orangemen have assumed a new denomination. Some of them call themselves Brunswick Clubs, but they are better and more appropriately known by the appellation of "Blood-hound Clubs," because they seek to continue an unjust and odious monopoly, by shedding the blood of the people. These wicked and sanguinary men have subscribed large sums of money for purposes which they, deprived though they be, are ashamed to avow—but which must be, amongst other bad intents, to hire spies and informers, and other wretches, who would mingle amongst the people, instigate them to acts of violence, fabricate false plots and conspiracies, and betray the people in every way to their enemies. These "blood-hounds" wish that you should continue those large meetings, in order that by means of their own spies and informers they may find some opportunity to shed your blood. If any man tells you to disobey the advice of the Catholic Association, believe me that such man must be in the pay of "blood-hounds." I implore of you to treat him as such.

Ninthly and lastly.—If you disobey the advice of the Catholic Association, and if you refuse to listen to my entreaty, we must at once desert you—we must abandon you. It would be with the greatest reluctance that we should desert or abandon the people of Tipperary. But we ask yourselves, what else can we do? If you refuse to listen to the honest advice which we give you for your own good, and for the benefit of the Catholic Cause—why—it will in that case be our duty not only to abandon you, but actually to resist the course which you are taking.

But my friends—my brothers—honest and worthy people of the County of Tipperary, I am quite certain that you will obey us. I firmly believe that one word would have been sufficient to procure that obedience. You know there is no use in being resolute and brave, unless you also have the virtue of perfect subordination. Without subordination it would be impossible to preserve the peace amongst yourselves, or to prevent the recurrence of crimes and outrages which would stain you with guilt—bring down deserved punishment on you, and give a triumph to your bitter and unrelenting enemies, "the blood-hounds," of Ireland.

Allow us of the Catholic Association to conduct the great CATHOLIC CAUSE to final success—we approach to that success daily; and I tell you that we are certain of success, unless the people themselves by some misconduct prevent us. Is there a single honest man amongst you that would not bitterly regret his disobedience, if it were, as it certainly would be, the means of preventing the success of the Catholic Cause, which involves in itself the very principle of freedom of conscience all over the world?

Rely on the Catholic Association; we will not sleep on our posts—we desire to obtain liberty for the Irish people; but we desire to do it by raising the moral and religious character of that people. Liberty—glorious liberty, is within our reach, if we will only deserve it. Let me strongly advise you to be regular and constant in your various duties; consider no man is worthy of being called "a friend and brother," but a man who is observant of the rules and practices of his religion—who is honest, conscientious, and moral in his conduct—who is, according to his relations of life, a good son to his parents, a good brother to his sisters, a loving and kind husband to his wife, and a tender and careful father to his children. We disclaim the assistance of the idle, the profligate, the vicious. Religious and moral men are those alone who can regenerate Ireland, and I am sure there are amongst you many, many, very many such friends to Liberty and Old Ireland.

The greatest enemy we can have is the man who commits any crime against his fellow-man, or any offence in the sight of his God. The greatest enemy of the liberty of Ireland is the man who violates the law in any respect, or breaks the peace, or commits any outrage whatsoever.

My friends, my beloved brothers, cultivate your moral and religious duties. Avoid every kind of crime; avoid, as you would a pestilence, all secret societies, all illegal oaths; seize upon any man who proposes to you to become a member of any secret society, or proposes to you any oath or engagement of a party or political nature. I denounce every such man to you as a "blood-hound" in disguise. Treat him as such, and drag him before a Magistrate for prosecution and punishment.

Rely on it also that I will not lose sight of the great work of the pacification of the county of Tipperary. I am proud of having begun that great and glorious work. We, my friends and brothers, will not leave that work unfinished. You will, I am sure, desist from those large and unnecessary meetings, and I promise you to mature a more useful plan. That plan, when matured, I will submit to the Catholic Association of Ireland—and if it meets the approbation of that learned, intelligent, and most patriotic body, I am sure you will adopt it, and that it will spread all over the land.

The outline of that plan will be to divide the people for all political, moral, and religious purposes into numbers not exceeding 120. That these 120 should elect among themselves a person to take charge of the whole, under the name of a "PACIFICATOR." No man to be a "Pacifcator," but a man regular in his religious duties, and at least a monthly communicant. The "Pacifcator" to have power to nominate two persons to be called "Regulators" under him, and

the three to be responsible, that no crime or outrage, or violation of the law, should be committed by any of the one hundred and twenty. On the contrary, that they should assist in the preservation of the peace—in the prevention of all crimes—in the suppression of all illegal societies—in the collection of the Catholic Rent, and in all other useful, legal, and honest purposes.

It would be a part of my plan, that the name and residence of each "Pacifcator" should be transmitted to every neighbouring Magistrate and Police station, and advertised in the newspapers, and enrolled in the books of the Catholic Association.

I mention this outline of my plan, merely to show you that if the Orangemen and Brunswick blood-hounds proceed in their sanguinary career, we shall easily find legal and constitutional means to counteract them, and to protect the people against them, and to set them at defiance.

Observe, however, that this plan is not yet adopted by the Catholic Association—until it is, it will not be carried into effect any where. As soon as I reach Dublin, and I will return thither speedily, I will bring forward my plan of "General Pacification."

Obey the laws; follow the advice of the Catholic Association; listen to the councils I give you; discontinue, I know you will discontinue, those large meetings; avoid secret societies and illegal contributions, according to your means, that to sacred and national fund, the Catholic Rent; cultivate your moral duties; attend seriously and solemnly to your holy and divine religion.

You will thus exalt yourselves as men and as Christians. Bigotry and oppression will wither from amongst us. A parental Government, now held out to us, will compensate for centuries of misrule. We will plant in our native land the Constitutional Tree of Liberty. That noble tree will prosper and flourish in our green and fertile country. It will extend its protecting branches all over this lovely island.—Beneath its sweet and sacred shade, the universal people of Ireland, Catholics, and Protestants, and Presbyterians, and Dissenters of every class, will sit in peace, and union, and tranquillity. Commerce and trade will flourish; industry will be rewarded; and the people, contented and happy, will see Old Ireland—what she ought to be.

Great, Glorious, and FREE,
First Believer of the Earth, first gem of the Sea.

Believe me, beloved Friends,
To be your devoted Servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Of the Order of Libertators.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT MAYO.—The following interesting details of the late awful occurrence in the County of Mayo, are from the Clergyman who officiated at the time when the steeple was thrown down by lightning upon the congregation:—

Claremorris, Oct. 6.—"As incorrect accounts of the awful event which yesterday occurred at Claremorris, I hasten to give the public a true statement of what had happened; and this I am enabled to do the more accurately, having been then present."

"The congregation was assembled for Divine Worship, in the newly-erected church, at the usual hour; and I, as the officiating Minister, in the absence of Mr. Srv; the Rector of the parish, was reading the Litany, when the heavens were suddenly darkened by a heavy storm, which gathered over the town. That portion of our most solemn form of supplication, "Christ have mercy upon us," had just been uttered, when a deafening crash shook every house in the place to its foundation; and, at the same instant, the lofty stone steeple, rent by lightning, was thrown upon the roof, and, together with it, overwhelmed the congregation in ruins. In a moment after all was still, and those who were, as if miraculously, preserved unhurt saw the danger they had escaped, and the perilous state of the remainder of their fellow-worshippers. Not a moment was lost in seeking for those buried under the ruins; but the heart-rending scene I cannot venture to dwell upon; while husbands laboured to extricate their wives, and parents called in despair for their children; much less would I harrow up the feelings of your readers by detailing their mangled appearance, when freed from their awful confinement. I write with too vivid a recollection of these scenes of horror to enter into further particulars."

One woman is since dead; eleven other persons are in a dangerous state, but hopes are entertained of their recovery.

Character of the Emperor Nicholas.—The following extract from Colonel Evans's spirited work, "The Designs of Russia," gives a forcible picture of the Emperor Nicholas, which seems to accord with his character, as hitherto developed:—"On the accession of Nicholas, an opinion, pretty nearly in the following words, was expressed by one of the highest functionaries of the Empire, whose name, were it right to be mentioned, would carry with it, even in this country, a degree of authority—"Russia has now an Emperor whose character is marked by much stronger traits, and who is of a far higher ambition than distinguished his late brother; but those qualities will not suddenly reveal themselves. They will be gradually disclosed by his public conduct." The truth or inaccuracy of this opinion will soon be resolved by pending events."—London Observer.