



# Newfoundlander.

No. 107.

THURSDAY, August 6, 1829.

Sixpence.

**On Sale.**

**FRESH TEAS,**

Just arrived from Halifax, per Schooner *SHELBURN PACKET*.

**Bulley, Job & Cross**

OFFER FOR SALE,  
On very moderate terms,

- 33 Quarter-chests Bohea TEA,
- 18 Boxes ditto ditto,
- 17 Quarter-chests Congou ditto,
- 4 Boxes Twankey ditto.

Also,

460 Nova-Scotia DRUM SHOOKS.

July 16.

**Newman & Co.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per *Swallow*, from Oporto,

- 10 Pipes, 34 Qr.-casks, 13 Hogsheads
- PORT WINE,**  
And 600 Hogsheads

**SALT,**

Which they offer on reasonable terms.

July 9.

**Lawrence O'Brien**

OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Cargoes of the Schooners *Harrist*, *Mermaid*,  
and *Hunter* from New-Brunswick,

Consisting of

- 120 M. Board and Plank,
- 80 M. Shingles,
- 10 M. 3, 2, and 1 1/2 inch Hardwood,
- 20 M. Barrel Staves.

July 2.

**Notices.**

**LANDED,**

From the Brig *Surah*, from Bristol,  
39 Firkins BUTTER,

With a "Diamond" mark;

For which the Consignee is requested to apply to  
July 23. JOHN RYAN.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of  
EDWARD O'DONNELL, late of *Ile Val-  
len*, *Placentia Bay*, deceased, are requested to pre-  
sent them, duly attested, and those indebted to said  
Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Pay-  
ment to  
DAVID TASKER,  
Administrator.

Per his Attorney, JOHN SINCLAIR.  
May 21.

**Genteel Lodgings.**

MRS. TRAVERS having taken that excellent  
and commodious BRICK HOUSE in *King's  
Place*, belonging to the late Dr. WARNER, begs  
leave to inform her friends and the public, generally,  
that she has now fitted it up as a genteel Board and  
Lodging House, where the greatest attention will be  
paid to the comfort of those Ladies and Gentlemen  
who may favour her with their patronage.

Its central and airy situation will render it  
a desirable residence for Gentlemen from the Out-  
ports, Masters of Vessels, &c. &c.  
June 11.

**To be Let.**

For one or more years, as may be agreed on, and  
immediate possession given—

ALL that commodious and extensive *Water-side*  
Premises, now occupied by the Subscriber,  
comprising an excellent Wharf, good Stores, a com-  
fortable Dwelling-house, and every other conveni-  
ence suitable for carrying on a large business.—For  
further particulars, apply at the office of  
May 7. W. E. CORMACK.

**On Sale.**

**Bills on Halifax,**

FOR SALE, BY

July 16. WM. & HENRY THOMAS.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

**BRINE, MURCH & Co.**

ALL of a very superior quality, in hogsheads  
half-hogsheads, and bottles,  
Spirits Turpentine in jars.

Also,

- Spars of every size,
- Fishing and Deck Boots,
- 2-inch pine and spruce Plank,
- 2-inch juniper ditto,
- Lime, from the best Plymouth stone,
- And a few tons prime Upland Hay.

April 23.

**William & Henry Thomas**

OFFER FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

500 BARRELS fresh States' Flour,

500 Bls. New York prime Pork,

- 40 Barrels prime mess ditto,
- 100 Bags Bread,
- 200 Firkins Butter,
- 50 Barrels Quebec prime Beef,
- 10 Hogsheads leaf Tobacco,
- 100 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco,
- 20 Ditto Cavendish ditto,
- 20 Boxes fresh Chocolate,
- 150 Qr.-chests assorted Teas,
- 100 Bushels Oats,
- 50 Ditto Indian Corn in bags,
- 50 Sides Neats' Leather,
- 50 M. Shingles.

N. B.—They have a few barrels of superfine  
Flour, of a very superior quality, which they can  
strongly recommend to Families.  
June 4.

**JUST IMPORTED,**

In the Brigs *Isabella* and *Equestrian*, from Lon-  
don; *Abeona* from Teignmouth; *Maysflower*  
from Waterford; and on hand of former importa-  
tions,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

**Brown, Hoyles & Co.**

- PRIME Irish Pork,
- Ditto Beef,
- Irish and Hamburg Butter,
- Westphalia Hams,
- Bread, Flour, Oatmeal,
- Lexia Raisins in barrels,
- Rum, Molasses,
- Soap, Tobacco,
- Cordage of all sizes,
- Nails ditto,
- Cod and Caplin Seines,
- Mackerel and Herring Nets,
- Lines, Twines, Oakum,
- Pitch, Tar,
- Flat and No. Canvass, of all descriptions,
- Cognac Brandy,
- Cotton and red Shirts, in bales,
- Flushings and Duffels, in ditto,
- Tinware, Stationary,
- London White-lead,
- Bar Lead,
- London Particular Madeira Wine,
- Sicilian and Claret Wines,
- Warren's Blacking,
- Parlour and Cabin Stoves,
- Patent Palls and wheels, for Windlasses,
- Patent Ships' Winches,
- With a general assortment of articles for the fishery.

May 28.

BLANK Custom-House Reports, Ships' Arti-  
cles, Bills of Lading, Indentures, Shipping  
Papers, and other Blanks for Sale at the Office of  
this paper.

**MR. O'CONNELL'S PUBLIC ENTRY INTO DUBLIN.**

(From the Supplement to the Dublin Weekly Register, June 6.)

On Tuesday the public entry of Mr. O'Connell into Dublin took place. It presented a spectacle perfectly unequalled even amongst this enthusiastic people for splendour and magnificence. It had been arranged by the committee appointed at the meeting on Saturday last, that a special messenger should be dispatched in sufficient time to Mr. O'Connell to apprise him of the anxiety which was felt by his fellow-citizens to give him a public welcome, and how desirous they were to offer to him the sincere tribute of their gratitude for the benefits he had conferred on his country; and also to demonstrate to the world that the injustice with which he had been treated by the Ministry, but rendered him the more dear to his countrymen, and exalted him, if possible, still more in the estimation of every sincere lover of Ireland.

According to the arrangements made, Mr. O'Connell arrived in Howth on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock precisely. Upon his landing, he was immediately recognised, and hailed by his countrymen.—At 11 o'clock, the steam-vessel, the *Kingstown*, left the harbour at Dunleary, and arrived at Howth at 12 o'clock. A procession of the committee who had arrived by the steam-boat, and preceded by a full band, playing "See the conquering hero come," immediately went forward to meet him. A few minutes before they had recognised Mr. O'Connell upon the heights of Howth, and the cheers that were then sent forth from the vessel, were in a few moments afterwards re-echoed by the thousands who gathered round Mr. O'Connell at the beach, and saw him embark in the steam-vessel for Kingstown. As the steam-boat swept from the land, it was followed by the shouts of the men and women gathered on the pier, and who gave utterance to a thousand blessings upon the "Liberator of Ireland." There were in the steam-vessel about one hundred gentlemen, many of whom had given way when they saw Mr. O'Connell about to welcome and embrace his two sons, Mr. Maurice and Mr. John O'Connell, who had crossed the bay to meet their illustrious father; but when the emotion of meeting with them two excellent members of his family had in some degree subsided, then his friends collected round him, and the bright eye, and warm shake of the hand attested how deeply the leader of the people prized the affections of those who had, in their different situations in life, joined and struggled with him in the battle for freedom. Upon this occasion, it was most gratifying to his friends, and to thousands who welcomed him in Howth and in Kingstown, to perceive that he never looked in better health, and certainly was never in better spirits.

At 1 o'clock, Mr. O'Connell was seen entering the harbour of Kingstown. He was dressed in a blue frock coat, with the Association button, and wore the green ribbon of the Order of Liberators.—Upon the vessel coming within the harbour, his manly person was immediately recognised, and instantly, as if with one accord, from the thousands upon thousands who clustered round the beach, and even gathered upon the surrounding hills, then burst forth the magic name of "O'Connell." This shout echoed round the bay, and the cheering lasted several minutes;—when it had in some degree subsided, Mr. O'Connell immediately raised his cap from his head, and waving it round, replied to it, by his old and favourite cry of "Old Ireland for ever." The well-known accent, and the favourite sentiment of Mr. O'Connell, excited to a pitch of enthusiasm, which it would be impossible to describe, the joy and delight of the people.

At this moment the harbour of Kingstown displayed one of the most beautiful and delightful pictures it has ever been our lot to witness. In the centre of the harbour was the steam-vessel, in which there stood erect, buoyant, full of spirits, "the observed of all observers;"—the patriot who has raised for himself a throne in the grateful hearts of the Irish people. On every side around were the yachts and pleasure vessels, all gallantly arrayed, and decorated with the ensigns of every hue and colour, while the Bay itself was covered with boats, crowded with people, and each having "the leafy honours of a forest in its stern." Among the vessels we noticed the *St. George* steamer, the yacht of Mr. Byrnes, of Lisnavilly, and the *Maria* of Mr. Tornhill, as being adorned with particular good taste. This was the scene which the spectator who looked to the bay had to gaze upon; but all its beauties, great as

they were, were merged in admiration of the spectacle that presented itself on board—there they could not, for a second, rest on one spot that was unoccupied by numbers—every rock and hill was covered by a warm-hearted and enthusiastic multitude—every individual of which denoted, by his eager looks and expressive gestures, the ardour and enthusiasm that filled his breast. When Mr. O'Connell (accompanied by his two sons, the Rev. Mr. Doyle, Rev. Mr. L'Estrange, Mr. Sugrue, and other friends) stepped into the boat, the different bands stationed round the bay immediately struck up the national air of "Patrick's Day," and amid the sounds of music and the shouts of joy, his foot at length reached the royal slip. Several rushed into the water to grasp his hand, and in two moments he was carried to the pier, where an address from the inhabitants of Kingstown, read by Mr. Nugent, was presented to him;—to which Mr. O'Connell returned a brief, but warm-hearted and energetic reply.

Immediately after the answer had been given, Mr. O'Connell, with the assistance of his committee, with some difficulty made way through the dense multitude to his carriage, which was drawn by six grey horses. The procession of carriages was then formed, and he left Kingstown. It was, however, but to meet at every step hundreds of people who could not obtain access to the bay. Along the entire line of road, the shouts, cheers, and acclamations were repeated; and in every house, the windows of which were decorated with green boughs, were to be seen numbers of lovely and splendidly-dressed females, who waved their handkerchiefs as the Liberator passed them. In the Rock, Williamstown, Booterstown, &c. these scenes were renewed. In Merrion the people had arranged across the entire line of road a triumphal arch, upon which depended a pink-coloured banner, on which was inscribed "O'Connell, the Liberator of his country." So thickly and densely crowded were the roads from thence to Baggot-street, that hundreds were obliged to stand on the fields in order that they might see and welcome him, in whose honour they had for the day abandoned their occupations and their homes. Mr. O'Connell had thus to pass through a double crowd from Merrion to Baggot-street. In the latter place, not only were the windows and the roofs covered with people, but the steps of the hall-doors, and every elevated situation were filled with persons pressed together into one dense mass—from these flowers were flung upon the road over which he had to pass—handkerchiefs and scarfs waved over and around him; and cheers that were loud, long, and repeated, must have announced Mr. O'Connell's arrival to those who were in the very centre of the city, at a time when he was but crossing the bridge at Baggot-street.

In the course of the procession to Dublin, the greater rapidity of the movement of the carriages and horsemen of course left behind a larger portion of the pedestrians who had started from Kingstown.—As the procession approached the city, the roads were lined with persons who had come out to meet Mr. O'Connell, and who joined with the cavalcade. By the time it arrived in Upper Baggot-street, the throng became so great that the carriages were constrained to move at a very slow pace indeed. At this period the spectacle became one of singular interest, and we may add, of magnificence. In looking back or forward, nothing was presented to the eye but a dense mass of animated beings. In the centre a long line of carriages lost in distance; at each side a throng of pedestrians, cheering enthusiastically, and waving green boughs. The windows were filled with elegantly dressed ladies, who saluted and waved their handkerchiefs; even the house-tops teemed with life and patriotism, and their occupants appeared to rival those beneath in manifestations of devotion to the illustrious Liberator, and the good cause of which he was the chosen and successful advocate. In this manner, and in this spirit, the procession moved along; universal peace and subordination pervading the populace, and kindly greetings emanating from every house, as it passed, marked the feelings of the citizens.

Upon arriving at the turn to Merrion-square from Baggot-street, Mr. O'Connell made an effort to have the horses turned towards his own residence; but notwithstanding his remonstrances, the people interposed, and with great good humour, but inflexible determination, conducted the procession along Stephen's-green, down Grafton-street, and were about to take the circuit through the north side of the city, when Mr. O'Connell again stopped his carriage at the end of Nassau-street, and succeeded, after re-

peated appeals, in directing the cavalcade towards Merrion-square. Through Nassau-street, Leinster-street, Clare-street, and the north and east sides of Merrion-square, the same spirit of cordiality and good feeling was evinced, and by the time Mr. O'Connell arrived at his own residence, there was collected one of the most immense multitudes that ever congregated in Dublin or any other city. Mr. O'Connell's carriage could not proceed beyond the turn to the south side of Merrion-square, where he alighted, and after much difficulty, made his way to his house.

In a few moments Mr. O'Connell appeared at the balcony, accompanied by his sons, the ladies of his family, and several friends. He was hailed with loud and enthusiastic cheering, prolonged for several minutes. When silence was obtained, he said that he had two requests to make—the first was, to excuse his addressing them at any length, in consequence of his state of exhaustion. (*Loud cheers.*) The next was, to hear him without cheers, and to speak with as little noise as possible. The reason he made the last request was, that there was a lady extremely ill within a few doors of his residence.

Her claims, as a lady, upon the gallantry of Irishmen, would of themselves be sufficient; but she had other claims, from the character of her husband, which would ensure their forbearance upon this occasion. She was the wife of Mr. Richards of the Irish bar—a gentleman who was liberal when it was not the fashion—who was liberal where, above all, it was not the fashion, at the Irish bar, when a Mansfield and a Norbury presided. He was sure, when these circumstances were considered, he did not require too much from Irishmen to respect the feelings of such a man. (*Cries of "we will, we will."*)—Indeed, they wanted nothing to put them in good humour. Last year he made them laugh at the New Reformation, and, indeed, they never laughed at a greater joke. Last year he told them he would make them laugh this year at the Brunswickers, and surely they all laughed heartily at them now. (*Loud laughter.*) Last year he addressed them as slaves—this year, for the first time, addressed them as freemen. What had mainly contributed to that freedom? Their subordination to law—their abstinence from crime. Let them proceed in that course, and emancipation would, indeed, fulfil all the blessings that had been anticipated from it. He was himself the only person excluded from the privilege they enjoyed; he rejoiced at it. It proved that whilst so many others had advocated the cause of the people, that they might aggrandize themselves, he was the only one of the people who was excluded from the benefits of that freedom to the attainment of which his life had been devoted. His services to Ireland had been repaid by the hatred of its enemies, and that hatred was the proudest eulogium upon his public life. He thanked them for the silent attention with which he had been heard, and had but one more request to make—that they would disperse in perfect tranquillity, and at once; and that whilst they would never abandon their country, supporting its interests as Irishmen, no longer, thank God, merely as Catholics, they would forget their past wrongs, and forgive all their enemies.

Mr. O'Connell waved his hand to the people, and instantly and rapidly they began to disperse. In five minutes the square appeared as if no crowd had assembled there; and what we particularly noticed was, that in passing the house of Mr. Richards, which was distinguished by tanner's bark being strewed before the door, the strictest silence was preserved by the immense multitude. Thus concluded "a proud day for Ireland," without, as far as we can learn, an accident, or outrage, or a single offence being given.

destined, for a time, to assist in the establishment of order in a country which has so long been the scene of confusion and anarchy.

"It is with increased regret that his Majesty again adverts to the condition of the Portuguese monarchy. But his Majesty commands us to repeat his determination to exert every effort to reconcile conflicting interests, and to restore the evils which press so heavily upon a country, the prosperity of which must ever be an object of his Majesty's solicitude."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, His Majesty commands us to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year, and to assure you of his Majesty's determination to apply them with every attention to economy."

"My Lords and Gentlemen, His Majesty has commanded us, in conclusion, to express the sincere hope of his Majesty that the important measures which have been adopted by Parliament in the course of the present Session, may tend under the blessing of Divine Providence to establish the tranquillity and improve the condition of Ireland; and that by strengthening the bonds of union between the several parts of this great Empire, they may consolidate and augment its power, and promote the happiness of its people."

The Lord Chancellor then said, "By virtue of the Royal Commission, to us and other Lords directed, we do, in his Majesty's name, and by his command, declare this present parliament prorogued to Thursday, the 20th August."

LONDON, JULY 4.

Rear-Admiral James Walker, C. B., will succeed to the Jamaica command, and Rear-Admiral Sir G. E. Hamond, Bart., and K. C. B., to that of Halifax and Newfoundland.

Duel between Mr. S. O'Brien, M. P. for Ennis, and Mr. Steel, of the county of Clare. This affair came off on Tuesday afternoon. A letter had appeared in an evening paper, addressed to the electors by Mr. O'Brien, which was replied to by Mr. Steel, and the former gentleman feeling offence at its contents, demanded either an apology or a meeting. A reference was made to Mr. O'Connell Mahon, who acceded to the latter. At the meeting shots were exchanged; when an explanation took place.

The brig *Frederick*, Capt. LOVE, arrived yesterday morning from London and Dartmouth, 27 days from the latter place. We have been favoured with London dates to the 6th ultimo, but owing to the press of local matter, which will be read with much interest, we have been prevented from extracting at much length. —Parliament, it will be seen, was prorogued by commission on the 24th July. —The Turkish army, under the immediate command of the Grand Vizier, experienced a signal defeat in a battle with the principal Russian force, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. The former had 2000 men killed, 1,500 made prisoners, and lost 40 pieces of cannon. —Mr. VESSEY FITZGERALD positively declines all interference in the Clare election. The only opponent to Mr. O'CONNELL, who has yet appeared, is TALBOT GLANCOCK, Esq., Attorney of Dublin.

Arrived, on Saturday last, H. M. S. *Tyne*, Capt. Sir RICHARD GRANT, from Harbour Grace.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Scudous*, (last evening), from Torquay, James Carter and John Preston, Esqrs.—From Halifax (via Carbonear), Mr. Scott.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Maria*, for Quebec, the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald.—In the *Only Son*, for P. E. Island, Mr. Gilbert.

The *Lark*, Peyn, from Newfoundland at Liverpool, July 2d.

The *Worcester*, Thornton, hence at Oporto in 16 days.

Married, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Frederick H. Carrington, A. B., Lieut. SMYTH GRAFFITH, of H. M. S. *Tyne*, (eldest son of John Griffith, Esq., of Goshen, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica), to HARRIET COURTNEY, second daughter of the late Richard Weeman Green, Esq., many years Fort-Major of this garrison—and grand-daughter of Benjamin Green, Esq., late Treasurer of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

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

ENTERED. JULY 29.—Brig Dart, Graham, Liverpool; 400 hhd. salt, 90 bls. pitch and tar, 150 firkins butter, and sundry merchandise.

AUGUST 3.—Brig Eliza Ann, Attridge, Cork and Lisboe; 350 tons salt, 100 firkins butter.

Schooner Mary, Willis, Figueira; 350 hhd. salt. Schooner Lady Frances, Dawes, Madeira; ballast.

Brig Commerce, Wainright, St. Vincent; 36 puns. molasses, 89 puncheons rum.

Schooner Lottery, Godet, St. Lucia; 52 puns. molasses, 13 hhd. 16 tierces, and 16 bls. sugar.

Schooner Dolphin, Tally, Margaree; 23 head oxen, 2 cows, 2 horses.

Schooner Rival, Davison, Quebec; 409 bls. flour. Schooner Clie, Stovel, Bermuda.

Brig Mary & Eliza, Doe, St. Vincent; ballast.

5.—Schooner Ellen, Stephens, Oporto; 300 hhd. salt. Schooner Champion, Blackaller, Sydney; 300 hhd. coal, and ordnance stores.

Brig Frederick, Love, London and Dartmouth; wine, brandy, ordnance stores, and sundry merchandise.

CLEARED. JULY 29.—Brig Rover, Ingham, Demerara; 2074 qts. fish.

Schooner Nymph, Champion, Oporto; 1750 qts. fish. Schooner John, M'Leah, Miramichi; ballast.

4.—Schooner Albion, Morris, Oporto; 1300 qts. fish. Schooner Hope, Spencer, Chemoque; 1 bl. sugar, and sundry merchandise.

Schooner Diligent, Anderson, Quebec; ballast. Brig Brothers, Mitchell, Oporto; 1950 qts. fish.

CARBONEAR. ENTERED. JULY 24.—Brig Convivial, Hampton, Lisboe; 125 tons salt, 4 dozen mats.

25.—Brig Syren, Roe, Trapani; 200 tons salt, 1 case alabaster ornaments.

27.—Schooner Elizabeth, Nowlan, Halifax; 100 bls. flour, 25 bls. corn-meal, 61 chairs, 7 wash-hand stands, 4 boxes chocolate, 50 kegs crackers, 5 boxes castile soap, 4 puns rum, 5 puns molasses, 1 bl. coffee, 12 tubs butter, 10 bls. beef, and sundry other articles.

CLEARED. JULY 23.—Brigantine Adriana, George, Grenada; 1950 qts. fish, 7 kegs sounds and tongues, 5 bls. caplin, 3 bls. seal-oil.

BRIGUS. ENTERED. JULY 23.—Schooner Revenge, Finch, Quebec; 100 bls. pork, 20 bls. beef, 225 bls. flour, 70 firkins butter, 10 chests tea.

30.—Brig James, Edwards, Halifax; 180 bls. flour, 9 bls. beef, &c.

Schooner Honoria, Bernier, Quebec; 91 bls. pork, 30 bls. beef, 400 bls. flour.

Sales at Auction. BY Mr. J. Clift, AT HIS AUCTION MART, (WATER-STREET.)

On TUESDAY, the 11th August, AT NOON.

THE Rent per annum, per Acre, of a Lease for 99 years, renewable on paying a Fine of Five Shillings sterling, of the undermentioned Lots of Ground:—

Two Lots of 9 Acres each—South side of Monday's Pond.

One Lot of 8 Acres, between Patrick Cantwell and Mr. James Macbraire—Fresh Water Road.

One Lot of 12 Acres, adjoining Matthew Morris—Fresh Water Road.

One Lot of 20 Acres, adjoining North side of Daniel Astbury—Portugal Cove Road.

Conditions may be seen at the Auction Mart any day previous to the Sale, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

GEORGE HOLBROOK, Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office, 31st July, 1829.

PEREMPTORY SALE. On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, At 12 o'clock, ON THE WHARF OF

Wm. & Henry Thomas, (FETCH WHAT SHE MAY.)

The fine substantial Schooner JOSEPH,

Burthen per Register 54 tons; She is remarkably well found, and can be sent to sea at a trifling expense—and may be fully inspected by persons wishing to purchase at any time previous to the Sale.—Apply to

August 6. W. & H. THOMAS.

Chamber of Commerce, St. John's, August 5, 1829.

THE General Annual Meeting of the COMMERCIAL SOCIETY was held this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Room, when the Report of the Chamber of Commerce for the past year was received and adopted.—The Society, after transacting some routine business, proceeded to the election of a Chamber for the ensuing twelve months, when the following gentlemen were chosen—viz.

Messrs. T. H. Brooking, Messrs. W. B. Row, Wm. Thomas, Stephen Lawler, N. W. Hoyles, J. M' Bride, B. Bowring, J. Dunscomb, T. Bennett, jun. J. Sinclair, Wm. Johnston, Henry Hawson, Nicholas Gill.

The Chamber immediately afterwards balloted for their Officers, when

T. Holdsworth Brooking, Esq., was re-elected President;

Wm. Thomas, Esq., re-elected } Vice-Presidents; N. W. Hoyles, Esq., elected }

and Mr. Henry Hawson re-elected Treasurer and Secretary.

The period having arrived when it becomes the duty of the Chamber of Commerce to render an account of their proceedings during the past 12 months, the following abstract is presented to the Commercial Society as their

REPORT.

Soon after the appointment of the present Chamber of Commerce, the attention of the Commercial Society was directed to those Acts of Parliament which regulated the trade and fisheries, and which were about to expire; and in pursuance of a resolution of the Society, the Chamber proceeded to revise those laws, so far as they involved interests of a commercial nature, and after numerous sittings produced a Re-

port, which was, with some few alterations, agreed to by the Society;—copies of their Report were forthwith transmitted to His Excellency the Governor—through His Excellency to the Secretary of State for the Colonies—to Mr. Villiers, M. P., Agent for Newfoundland—to Mr. Robinson, M. P. for Worcester; and to the merchants connected with the Island, resident at London, Poole, Greenock, Liverpool, Bristol, and Waterford—also to Mr. Pack, chairman of a public meeting of the merchants and others interested in the trade of Conception Bay; and the Chamber likewise submitted their Report to the Honourable Chief Judge Tucker for perusal, having previously been assured "that he would be ready and willing to receive such communications as the Chamber may make to him on all subjects connected with the trade and fisheries, and that he would give to the Commercial Society his sentiments and opinion on the subject of the expiring laws; and in the event of his opinion being at variance with the sentiments of the Commercial Society, that he would freely give his reasons for differing with them."

From His Excellency the Governor the Chamber received a prompt acknowledgment of their Report, with an assurance that the copy intended for Sir George Murray should be immediately forwarded; but the Chamber cannot refrain from expressing to the Society their disappointment that no answer has yet reached them from the Colonial Department, although nearly seven months have elapsed since the Report was forwarded through the Governor of this Island;—from Mr. Villiers, the Agent for Newfoundland, the Chamber have received an acknowledgment of their Report; and Mr. Robinson has assured the Chamber that it shall have his best attention.

The Chamber are concerned to observe, that a difference of opinion should subsist between the merchants of Conception Bay and the Commercial Society, in respect to an alteration which the Chamber recommend should be made in the registering of deeds, and which, they feel persuaded, would, if adopted, save much unnecessary trouble and expense, and confer an important benefit on those residing at the remote parts of the Island.

The Chamber take this opportunity to declare that, in preferring this recommendation, they have been actuated solely by a desire to promote the general convenience of the inhabitants of the Colony, without regard to particular cases or individual interests.

Although the Chamber were not favoured with an official communication from the merchants of Poole, an account of their proceedings in reference to the Report of the Chamber has been laid before the Society, by which the Chamber learn they differ with the Society in respect to one of the most important alterations recommended—namely, the abrogation of the current supply system, which they would fail to sustain with arguments purely theoretical, and upon grounds which the Chamber consider to be totally fallacious.

It has ever been the desire of the Society to unite in common with all those interested in the trade and fisheries, in promoting their true interests, and to endeavour to improve the moral character and condition of the people; and the Chamber felt bound to persevere in the same course, with a determination not to surrender their opinion formed after long personal experience, and raised upon practical grounds, to those who, residing on the other side, may hazard suggestions of a speculative character obviously at variance with the common interests of the native and resident population.

From other parts the Chamber have been given to understand, that they concur generally in the views of the Society, believing that those who reside upon the spot, are more competent to give an opinion as to the best mode of regulating the trade and fisheries.

The Chamber have the satisfaction to believe that His Excellency the Governor, and the other authorities, are desirous to see a period put to the pernicious system of current supply, or preferable payments; and they recommend to the Society not to relax in their endeavours to have it abolished for ever.

The Chamber, in the course of the last Autumn, took occasion to inquire whether His Excellency the Governor would sustain a British vessel in fishing upon that part of the coast commonly denominated the French shore, or if he would order her removal. In reply, His Excellency caused the Society to be informed, that he was not prepared to protect British vessels in fishing on the coast in question; at the same time, His Excellency had no instructions to direct their removal, but recommended, before the fishing be resumed, the parties proposing to do so should previously communicate with His Majesty's Government. In accordance with the recommendation of His Excellency, the Chamber prepared a petition, which was addressed to the Right Honourable Sir George Murray, and forwarded through the Governor so long ago as the 6th of January last; but up to the present time no answer has been returned, and the Chamber remain ignorant of the intentions of His Majesty's Government on this important point.

The Chamber would recommend to their successors in office to repeat the application, and to reiterate the subject, until an answer be afforded by the Government.

The cod-fishery being of paramount consideration, must ever excite the greatest interest, and command the best attention of all those who feel concerned in the welfare and prosperity of Newfoundland. To produce fish cheap, and of good quality, should be the earnest endeavour of every person engaged in the trade and fisheries—and those objects can only be attained by the observance of great frugality in the habits of the people in catching fish, and by using every possible care, and by giving their undivided attention to the cure of it.

The Chamber notice with pleasure the increased cultivation of potatoes and other vegetables by planters engaged in the fishery, which must tend to enable them to catch fish at a cheaper rate.

port, which was, with some few alterations, agreed to by the Society;—copies of their Report were forthwith transmitted to His Excellency the Governor—through His Excellency to the Secretary of State for the Colonies—to Mr. Villiers, M. P., Agent for Newfoundland—to Mr. Robinson, M. P. for Worcester; and to the merchants connected with the Island, resident at London, Poole, Greenock, Liverpool, Bristol, and Waterford—also to Mr. Pack, chairman of a public meeting of the merchants and others interested in the trade of Conception Bay; and the Chamber likewise submitted their Report to the Honourable Chief Judge Tucker for perusal, having previously been assured "that he would be ready and willing to receive such communications as the Chamber may make to him on all subjects connected with the trade and fisheries, and that he would give to the Commercial Society his sentiments and opinion on the subject of the expiring laws; and in the event of his opinion being at variance with the sentiments of the Commercial Society, that he would freely give his reasons for differing with them."

From His Excellency the Governor the Chamber received a prompt acknowledgment of their Report, with an assurance that the copy intended for Sir George Murray should be immediately forwarded; but the Chamber cannot refrain from expressing to the Society their disappointment that no answer has yet reached them from the Colonial Department, although nearly seven months have elapsed since the Report was forwarded through the Governor of this Island;—from Mr. Villiers, the Agent for Newfoundland, the Chamber have received an acknowledgment of their Report; and Mr. Robinson has assured the Chamber that it shall have his best attention.

The Chamber are concerned to observe, that a difference of opinion should subsist between the merchants of Conception Bay and the Commercial Society, in respect to an alteration which the Chamber recommend should be made in the registering of deeds, and which, they feel persuaded, would, if adopted, save much unnecessary trouble and expense, and confer an important benefit on those residing at the remote parts of the Island.

The Chamber take this opportunity to declare that, in preferring this recommendation, they have been actuated solely by a desire to promote the general convenience of the inhabitants of the Colony, without regard to particular cases or individual interests.

Although the Chamber were not favoured with an official communication from the merchants of Poole, an account of their proceedings in reference to the Report of the Chamber has been laid before the Society, by which the Chamber learn they differ with the Society in respect to one of the most important alterations recommended—namely, the abrogation of the current supply system, which they would fail to sustain with arguments purely theoretical, and upon grounds which the Chamber consider to be totally fallacious.

It has ever been the desire of the Society to unite in common with all those interested in the trade and fisheries, in promoting their true interests, and to endeavour to improve the moral character and condition of the people; and the Chamber felt bound to persevere in the same course, with a determination not to surrender their opinion formed after long personal experience, and raised upon practical grounds, to those who, residing on the other side, may hazard suggestions of a speculative character obviously at variance with the common interests of the native and resident population.

From other parts the Chamber have been given to understand, that they concur generally in the views of the Society, believing that those who reside upon the spot, are more competent to give an opinion as to the best mode of regulating the trade and fisheries.

The Chamber have the satisfaction to believe that His Excellency the Governor, and the other authorities, are desirous to see a period put to the pernicious system of current supply, or preferable payments; and they recommend to the Society not to relax in their endeavours to have it abolished for ever.

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The Chamber notice with pleasure the increased cultivation of potatoes and other vegetables by planters engaged in the fishery, which must tend to enable them to catch fish at a cheaper rate.

The Chamber cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of the people, that already the Norwegians have nearly driven British fish out of the Spanish markets—that they are actually interfering by competition with us in Portugal—that the consumption of codfish in Italy has suffered a lamentable diminution within the past two years—and that in South America our fish shipments are met with rivals at every port: to these may be added, that in general all the foreign markets have been extremely unfavourable for the sale of our fish during the past year, and in many instances the result of our shipments has been almost ruinous. These are facts indisputable, and as such, entitled to the serious consideration of the Society, and the people at large.

The Chamber, however, have the satisfaction to observe the West India Colonies continue to take from the Island about their usual quantity of fish annually, and it is consolatory to learn, that an increased demand and consumption of fish has evidently taken place in the United Kingdom, especially in Ireland.

Next to the cod-fishery, the Chamber would notice that important branch of native enterprise and industry—the seal-fishery, which, though not equally productive as in some former seasons, has yielded this year a larger quantity of oil and skins than at one time was calculated upon. This fishery, employing about 300 sail of vessels of all descriptions, and about 5000 men, has produced about 280,000 seals, which may be fairly estimated at 100,000.

The season having been very boisterous, numerous losses happened among the sealing vessels, consequently an unusually heavy charge has fallen upon those who are interested in the various mutual Insurance Societies of this place and Conception Bay. The Chamber have reason to believe, that our enterprising fishermen will not allow this circumstance to deter them from extending their outfit next season, and recommend this valuable branch of fishery should be pursued with unabated spirit and vigour:—while offering this recommendation, the Chamber, admitting the disasters among the shipping to be numerous, have the satisfaction to observe, considering the great number of men employed, few lives have been lost in prosecuting this fishery.

An expedition of a novel nature in this fishery, was dispatched late in the month of April.—A brig of 122 tons was fitted at Brigus, and sent towards Greenland. She met with the ice about 150 miles north of Sandwich Bay, and returned in about a month with upwards of 2,200 old seals; thereby affording evidence that the seal fishery may be prosecuted by proceeding farther north, with a reasonable prospect of success till an advanced period of the season.

The Chamber have learnt with regret that the seal fishery carried on with nets, along the northern coast of this Island and upon the Labrador, has almost totally failed during the past season.

The Society having recently resolved that application should be made to His Majesty's Government for the privilege of warehousing dutiable goods at this port, the Chamber accordingly prepared and transmitted a memorial to this effect to the Right Hon. Secretary of State for the Colonies, under the auspices of, and with a strong recommendation from, his Excellency the Governor; and the Chamber have reason to believe the Society may expect shortly to be apprised of the favourable determination of Government on this important subject.

To his Excellency the Governor the Chamber desire to offer their respectful acknowledgments for the constant attention shown to their representation, and also for affording every facility in forwarding their several memorials to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Chamber have likewise much pleasure in tendering their thanks to the Hon. Chief Judge Tucker, for his polite attention to the Society, and they cherish the hope of soon being favoured with his sentiments and opinion on the report of the Chamber in revision of the judicature and fishery acts;—and they desire to offer their acknowledgments to the Hon. the Collector and to the Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs, for the readiness evinced by them in communicating such regulations or intelligence as they have received respecting the interest of the trade and fisheries.

The Chamber are gratified to observe, that, under the directions of Rear Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, the position of the Virgin Rocks, off Cape Race, has this year been accurately ascertained; and the Chamber feel grateful for the protection afforded to the fisheries by His Majesty's ship *Tyne*, and His Majesty's brig *Manly*, now stationed on this coast;—and the Chamber feel it due to Capt. Sir Richard Grant, and Lieut. Bishop, commanding those ships, to acknowledge the disposition which those gallant officers have uniformly evinced to afford protection to the fisheries, and to render to the shipping all the assistance in their power.

With the Chamber of Commerce at Halifax, this Chamber has occasionally corresponded on subjects of general interest regarding the trade of these Colonies, and they would suggest to their successors to continue the same friendly intercourse.

The Chamber present to Mr. Villiers, agent for the Island, their thanks for the attention which he has shown to the various communications which they have made to him;—and the Chamber have good reason to believe that he has every disposition to promote the general interests of the Colony.

The Chamber desire to acknowledge, in a particular manner, the gratuitous services of Mr. Robinson, M. P. for Worcester, on whose zeal and ability the Society can depend; and the Chamber would recommend to their successors to continue to correspond with Mr. Robinson on all subjects connected with the views of the Society, in full confidence that he has the disposition, and will exert his talents, to

promote the best interests of those engaged in the trade and fisheries.

Since the last anniversary, the Chamber in particular, and the Society at large, have sustained a great loss in the persons of Mr. James Cross and Mr. Charles Cock, two most worthy members of their body; and it is only a just tribute of respect for the memory of the deceased, here to express the sincere regret of the Chamber, and they feel assured every member of the Society will join in deploring the untimely fate of those good men.

In conclusion, the Chamber take leave to congratulate the Society upon an accession of ten new members since the last annual meeting, and upon the increasing importance and utility of the institution.

THOMAS H. BROOKING,  
President.

Chamber of Commerce, St. John's,  
August 5, 1829.

Notices.

PERSONS desirous of contracting to furnish a suitable VESSEL for the conveyance of the JUDGE and his COURT on the Northern Circuit, to be ready to proceed on the 15th instant, are directed to send Sealed Tenders to this Office (where further particulars may be known on application), on or before FRIDAY next, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock.

J. TEMPLEMAN,  
Pro Secretary.

Secretary's Office,  
3d August, 1829.

THERE is now on board the Brig *Linius*, from Liverpool—

1 CHAIN CABLE,  
1 HAWSE PIPE, and  
1 BAG, marked "I. B."

Shipped by W. D. and W. E. ACHAMAN, and consigned to Mr. JOHN BRAUD or BRAND.—For which the Consignee is requested to apply to

JOHN COAKER,  
Master.

August 6.

A CARD.

THE Public are hereby most respectfully informed, that the contract which regarded the conducting of Mr. MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, during his absence, by Mr. CAMPBELL, is totally annulled. As Mr. MARSHALL, at his departure, left it optional to Mr. C. to continue the engagement or take the premises at a certain rent, and continue the establishment on his own account, Mr. C. encouraged by some friends, is inclined to act on the latter condition.

Mr. CAMPBELL meditates no change from the terms of Mr. MARSHALL—viz. 5 guineas currency, per pupil, per annum, and 1 guinea extra for French. No fees of entrance required of those who have been at the School hitherto.

Well assured of the impossibility of affording to a large number the necessary instruction to expedite the education of young minds, Mr. CAMPBELL shall limit the number of his pupils to thirty, but if respectable applications shall exceed this number, and that none such shall be inconvenienced by it, Mr. C. shall keep an Assistant if applicants exceed thirty-five.

Mr. C. trusts to the good sense and honour of the citizens of St. John's, that the objection of his being a stranger to them shall not operate to his prejudice, when credentials, and local references too, (and those the most respectable) can be produced, sufficient to convince them that he is as qualified, perhaps, as his predecessor to give the satisfaction that parents may require.

July 30.

For Charter.

THE SCHOONER



PERSEVERANCE.

She will carry about 2000 qtls. fish in bulk, and is only two years old.—Apply to

HUNTERS & Co.

The fine A. 1.

Schooner ELLEN,

JOHN STEPHENS, master,

Burthen 90 tons;

Will carry 1,800 qtls. fish in bulk.—Apply to

WHITEWAY, MUDGES & Co.

August 6.

For Oporto.

To sail about the 10th August,

THE FINE COPPERED-BOTTOM

Brig APOLLO,

Has room for 1000 Quintals Fish, on FREIGHT.

—Apply to

WM. CODNER,

South Side.

WHO HAS FOR SALE, AFLOAT,

400 Hogsheads of Salt,

Imported per said Vessel, from Lisbon,

July 30.

For QUEBEC.

(To Sail about the 20th instant.)

The fine

Brig ELIZA ANN,

324 tons,

(Captain ATTRIDGE.)

Now lying at the Wharf of HUNTERS & Co. She has very good accommodations for Passengers, and will take Freight on reasonable terms.—Apply to the Master on board.

August 6.

For Freight or Charter.

To any port in Spain, Portugal, Italy, or the United Kingdom.

The fine, British-built

Brig MINERVA,

Burthen 184 tons.—Apply to

WISE, BAKER & HOWARD,

July 23.

South-side.

To any port in Spain, Portugal, or Nova-Scotia,

THE

Brigantine SALLY,

Burthen 106 tons;

ROBERT COOPER, master.

Apply to

BAIN, JOHNSTON & Co.

Who have received, by the same vessel,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

A few barrels and half-barrels Irish

PORK,

The latter particularly made up for family use.

ALSO,

500 Bags fine Hamburgh

BREAD.

July 2.

On Sale.

PATRICK MORRIS

OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig *Grecian*, consisting of 1500

Hogsheads of best Newcastle

COALS,

Which will be Sold low if taken from the vessel.

August 6.

FRESH STATES FLOUR, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE LANDING,

From the Schooners *Diligent* and *Speedwell*, from

Quebec,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

At their usual reduced prices,

1000 BLS. best superfine FLOUR,

500 ditto ditto fine

90 Barrels prime BEEF, and a few barrels

PORK, to accommodate purchasers.

Fish and Oil will be taken in payment.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

FREIGHT wanted for QUEBEC, which

will be taken low.

July 30.

JUST IMPORTED.

In the Brig *PHILLIS*, from Liverpool,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

Henderson, Bland & Co.

SALT and Coals, afloat,

Stockholm and Coal Tar,

Pitch, Varnish, Linseed Oil,

White and Black Paint,

Mould and Dipped Candles,

Bolt and bar Iron,

Together with an assortment of Cotton and Woollen

Goods, Hats, Hosiery, and Ironmongery.

Also, on Consignment,

6 Bags Coono,

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Duffels and Friezes, assorted and of various colours,

Womens' and Girls' plaid and cloth Cloaks,

Ribbon, Frills,

Scarfs and Gloves,

Which will be Sold very low by wholesale.

July 30.

PATRICK MORRIS

OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Ship *Cumberland*, from Li-

verpool,

CONSISTING OF

350 Tons Salt,

50 Tons Coals, and

10 Crates assorted Earthenware.

July 30.

On Sale.

Benjamin J. Williams,

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schooners *St. Joseph* and *Speedwell* from Quebec, and which to suit Purchasers, will be sold at reasonable rates, on a Credit for Cabbage Fish.

89 Barrels prime Pork,  
45 Barrels prime Mess and Cargo Beef.

50 Kegs good quality Butter,  
100 Barrels superfine Flour,  
100 Ditto fine Ditto.

July 30.

Valuable Mercantile

AND

Fishing Establishment.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

ALL those extensive, commodious, and excellent Premises, the property of CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER, Esq., situate at *Burin*, in *Placentia Bay*,

CONSISTING OF

A DWELLING-HOUSE, 72 feet in length, 19 feet in breadth, and 26 feet in height—comprising 2 Parlours, Store-room, Dairy, Closets, and 8 Bed-rooms, besides a large Office, an excellent Kitchen, over which is a large Bed-room and Closets, and adjoining the same is a second Kitchen, Pump-house, and Coal-house.

In the rear of the Dwelling-house is a NEW BUILDING, 21 feet in length, 21 feet in breadth, and 24 feet in height.

COUNTING-HOUSE, 19 feet in length, 15 feet in breadth, and 18 feet in height.

CELLAR, 32 feet in length, 17 feet in breadth; Store-room over.

SMITH'S FORGE, 29 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 17 feet in height.

SALT STORE, 100 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 27 feet in height.

COOPER'S SHOP, 42 feet in length, 21 feet in breadth, and 24 feet in height; Loft over.

SCREW STORE, 70 feet in length, 22 feet in breadth, and 20 feet in height; Rigging Loft over.

Behind which is a LINNAY, 66 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 14 feet in height.

FISH STORE, 70 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 23 feet in height.

Large or Principal STORE, 120 feet in length, 25 feet in breadth, and 30 feet in height. Within this building are apartments for Fish, Provisions, a large Shop, &c.

PITCH HOUSE, 16 feet in length, 25 feet in breadth, and 10 feet in height.

FIRST STAGE, 124 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 21 feet in height; Sail Loft over.

SECOND STAGE, 124 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 28 feet in height; Net Loft and Work Shop over.

FISH STORE, adjoining Beach, 48 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 20 feet in height; principally used in curing fish.

CARPENTER'S WORK-HOUSE, 48 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 19 feet in height; adjoining is a good DOCK, where many vessels have been built.

COOK ROOM, 71 feet in length, 19 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in height.

TAN HOUSE, 26 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 13 feet in height; in which is a large Copper Boiler.

COW HOUSE, 40 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in height.

Three small HOUSES in rear of the Premises occupied by some of the servants and their families.

2 FLAKES, which will spread about 600 qts. dry fish.

1 BEACH, ditto ditto 300 ditto.

1 Small GARDEN in front of Dwelling-house.

1 Ditto ditto in rear of ditto ditto.

FOWL HOUSE and YARD adjoining the same.

A MEADOW, 205 yards long, 112 yards wide; within which is a capital and highly cultivated Garden, 60 yards long, and 58 yards wide; and immediately adjoining the same is a large Pond.

There are three BATTERIES erected at the expense of the proprietor, during the last war—viz. *Spurrier's Battery*, mounting 4 guns; *Solifet's Battery*, 3 guns; and *Harrison's Battery*, with 2 guns.

An ENGINE HOUSE and POWDER MAGAZINE; also, 2 spacious WHARVES and a large range of Water-side, with every convenience for carrying on an extensive business—and altogether forming one of the most complete establishments in trade in the Island.

The harbour of *Burin* is advantageously situated near the entrance on the West side of *Placentia Bay*, in the midst of a populous district; being accessible at all seasons, it is rendered particularly eligible for all purposes of the Trade and Fisheries.

Further particulars may be known upon application to

ROBINSON & BROOKING,

St. John's, 23d July, 1829.



Boots' Corner.

SONG.

Eye morning, my bark, will thy journey be o'er;  
We welcome the open that smiles on us now;  
The turtle-dove driv'n by the gale from the shore,  
Man, wearied her pinion and rests on my prow—  
Then swiftly, my bark, o'er the waters away,  
Along thy white course let the blue billows foam;  
For sweet 'tis to rest in the calm smiling bay,  
And kind is the heart that will welcome us home.  
O'er my eyelids when slumber her witchery threw,  
And worn-out and weary I sank on the deck,  
Thought to the arms of my lov'd one I flew,  
And our little one kin'd me and clung to my neck—  
Then swiftly, my bark, o'er the waters away,  
The curlew there measures our course thro' the air;  
O sweet round my home spreads the calm smiling bay,  
And kind is the heart that will welcome us there.

TRUE LOVE'S EARLY SONG.

There's music in the morn'ring stream  
That sports beneath the silver beam;  
There's music in the rippling wave  
When howling storms have ceas'd to rave;  
There's music in the morning hour,  
From tree to tree, from bower to bower;  
But can such powers to these belong,  
As those of true love's early song?

There's music in the gentle breeze  
That softly stirs the greenwood trees;  
There's music in the evening lay  
Which echo bears so still away;  
There's music in the winds that sweep  
Our homeward bark along the deep;  
But can such powers to these belong,  
As those of true love's early song?

There's music in the words we hear  
Of friends remote, to memory dear;  
There's music in those early lays  
Which charm'd our infant happy days;  
There's music when afar we join  
In every word that speaks of home;  
But can such powers to these belong,  
As those of true love's early song?

AGGREGATE MEETING.

MR. SHEIL'S SPEECH.

(From the Dublin Weekly Register, June 6.)

On Wednesday, was held, in the Church of St. Theresa, Clarendou-street, an Aggregate Meeting of the friends of civil and religious liberty, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent rejection of Mr. O'Connell by the House of Commons—to make arrangements to support, with increased energy and affection, that honest, long-tried but still aggrieved patriot, and also to allocate a portion of the Old Catholic Rent to defray the expenses of his re-election for the county of Clare.—The meeting was one of the most numerous and respectable assemblages we have ever witnessed. In every part the sacred edifice was densely crowded; and the space in front of the platform was occupied by elegantly attired ladies.

Shortly after two o'clock, Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, members of the Committee, entered the meeting, and was welcomed with the most enthusiastic acclamation, continued for some minutes after Mr. O'Connell had reached the platform, from which he bowed repeatedly, in acknowledgment of the grateful affection and warm-heartedness so ardently evinced towards him. When silence was at length restored, Mr. Finn moved that his respected and venerable friend, Richard Dillon, Esq., one of the oldest and most patriotic advocates of civil and religious freedom, should be called to preside. The resolution was carried amidst loud applause, and Mr. Dillon took the chair.

Mr. Conway moved a resolution, calling upon the freeholders of Clare to re-elect Mr. O'Connell.

Mr. Sheil seconded Mr. Conway's resolution, and said—Let every man that hears me—or rather let every man who belongs to the vast community of which we compose a portion, ask himself two questions. The first is this—"Am I free?" Yes!—and how much of every man's heart ought to be thrown into the utterance of that noble affirmative? "Am I free?" Yes!—and I own that in the speaking of that brief but thrilling response, I feel myself lifted beyond the sphere of ordinary thinking—I feel as if my mind had grown loftier, and increased in its intellectual stature; and I could exclaim, without exaggeration, "lifts me beyond the ground with glorious thoughts, and an unaccustomed spirit." But there is another, and a scarcely less important interrogatory—"If I am free, who made me so?" Fellow-countrymen, does not the consciousness of every one of you reply, "Daniel O'Connell!" (Loud cheers.) If we are free—if Ireland has arisen from her prostration—if her prison-house has been flung open, and her manacles have been thrown off—if she has burst through her bondage, and the hand of dishonour has been effaced from her forehead—if that odious disparity which imparted insolence to one class, and stamped debasement upon the other, be gone—if we are all placed upon the great level of equal citizenship, and, with equality, tranquillity and peace, and friendly feeling, and national brotherhood, be introduced amongst us—if the vast endowments conferred by nature upon our country, are now capable of being turned to a magnificent account—if

our country has been rendered capable of felicity, and with the extinction of its contentions, not only its and our happiness has been secured, but the stability and the consolidation of the whole empire has been effected—if all this, and much more than all this, has been accomplished, let it be remembered; but how can it ever be forgotten—(loud cheers)—that this great and most noble work—this achievement which is attended with equal usefulness and glory, is to be mainly attributed to the man, whose name shall remain for ever in the records of our history, as the peerless benefactor of Ireland? I have put two questions—am I free? and to whom am I indebted for that, without which existence becomes degradation, and it is dishonourable to live? To those questions I have given an answer. But another question remains to be put, and to that question an answer remains to be returned. If Daniel O'Connell be the great author, the chief creator of your liberty, what should be his recompense? What should be given in exchange for freedom? What is it worth? (Loud cheers.) Let there be an account of debtor and creditor instituted between Daniel O'Connell and his country. Liberty stands as the first item against you. What shall be writ down to your credit? It requires some large equivalent to balance the account. Catholics of Ireland, not so much for the sake of Mr. O'Connell as for your own, in order that it may not be said that slavery had so debased you, that you were not grateful for its extinction, come forward, and if you cannot wholly liquidate this national debt, still give a proof that for your freedom, and for that of your children, you have the virtue to make no mean and insignificant return. (Loud cheers.) Let it not be for a moment thought, this country is making a donation to Mr. O'Connell. Thirty years of public service; thirty years of indefatigable labour, of indomitable energy, and of unquenchable zeal; thirty years of exertion, which has not been crowned with the consummations of a surpassing success; thirty years, in which he has dedicated his fortune, his faculties, and all his large and ample heart to his country, give him a title which it is impossible for patriotism to dispute. But it is not only with reference to the past, it is in anticipation of the future, that you should furnish him with the means of continuing his career of national utility. (Loud cheers.) You want him still; and how can you expect that he shall be able to substract himself from his profession, and deprive his family and himself of its vast emoluments, unless he finds some compensation, not in the country, but in the justice and wisdom of his country. I repeat it—you want him still, and you must needs know that the field in which your rights are to be asserted by him is changed, and that it is in the House of Commons that Mr. O'Connell, at an immense loss to himself, will have henceforward to bear your standards. (Loud cheers.)

Shall Daniel O'Connell be Member for Clare? Aye—(loud cheers)—if there be one touch of good emotion—one thro' of generous feeling—one pulse of gratitude left in the heart of Ireland. For this (an object in which the interest and the honour of every Roman Catholic is involved), every thing that devoted zeal, that united energy, and that the enthusiasm of 7,000,000 of the people can effect, shall be accomplished. But shall the Catholic rent be applied for this purpose? How should the Catholic rent be applied? In my judgment, after the discharge of the incumbrances upon it, after payment of what is due to that excellent establishment, "the Madel School," it should be laid out in the advancement of national education, in controlling the efforts of injudicious proselytism, in the endowment of the Catholic university of Maynooth, in the building of houses of worship, for the decent performance of the rites of religion, and in making a provision for the thousands of wretches whom the disfranchisement bill and the subtlety act have thrown upon the world. These are certainly great and multifarious objects, and it will be asked of me—what vast treasure has been accumulated—what immense stores of gold have been hoarded—what rich mines have been opened, which will enable us to accomplish this costly variety of benefit? I answer—there are but thirteen thousand pounds of the Catholic rent remaining, and after the payment of our debts, there will be a residue of about ten thousand, and yet with that sum, comparatively insignificant, all that I have mentioned may be accomplished.—How can this be? What! you will exclaim, with so small a fund beat fanaticism down—repeal the vestry act—liberate the people from the uncertainties of a capricious ecclesiastical taxation—raise up the altars of religion—enlarge and enrich the great assembly of Catholic education—rescue the people from starvation and from exile, and give a whole nation bread! How can all this be done? I still reply—it may be effected with the Catholic rent. Put into Parliament the men who will dedicate all their faculties to the attainment of these objects, and you will thus have taken the most effectual means for their achievement. (Loud and continued cheering.) Put men into Parliament who will call upon Englishmen, in the language of fearless adjuration, to complete the great work of justice to Ireland. Put men into Parliament who will call upon the Minister, in the name of their country, (and the Minister will attend to men who are maintained by their country) to make an impartial allocation of the public money to the education of the people—to extinguish the jobs of fanaticism—to render Maynooth College the seat of arts and letters which it ought to be—to build temples for the religious necessities of the many, and not for the religious luxuries of the few, and to modify the village ascendancy of the vestry bill, and above all, not to permit thousands of wretches who are expelled from their hovels by the heartless spirit of experimental legislation to perish upon the public way. You thus see that I am not so visionary, when I suggest that the Catholic Rent, if properly applied, can accomplish these multitudinous varieties of amelioration.

Put Daniel O'Connell, and put men who will sustain him and co-operate with him, into Parliament (loud cheers)—and you will soon see that the men who, out of Parliament, acted so powerfully upon public opinion, will not be wholly destitute of influence within it. With what a strength of adjuration will Daniel O'Connell appeal to the feelings and to the magnanimity of Englishmen, and on behalf of Ireland demand fair dealing with her? With his perfect knowledge of detail, his vast and minute information upon Ireland, his vehement eloquence, and, above all, with the people of Ireland at his back, what may he not effect for his country? Let us then to a man become his abettors in this great struggle. Were he to lose his election in the county Clare it would be a reproach and an humiliation to every one of us. We are all engaged, almost as much as himself, in this noble undertaking, and it will be proved to the Minister, I trust, that there still is left a body of yeomanry in this country which, with the remnant of the elective franchise, like a broken sword, will be enabled to encounter the columns of the aristocracy, and give the rural despots battle. Yes! Daniel O'Connell will be thrown back upon the Minister by the country. He will, I trust, appear a second time in Parliament, with a new impression of public confidence stamped upon his name; and when he rises to address that Senate, at whose bar he has already given such evidence of his powers, he will stand up the peculiar representative of his country. And what may we not expect that he will achieve? He, that for so many years worked the great engine of public opinion, and "wielded the peril democracy" with such a gigantic arm, will exhibit the same efficiency: for if ever there was a man with a mind peculiarly flexible, and which readily accommodates itself to its auditory, it is Daniel O'Connell. Let us then arise in his behalf—let every nerve be strained—let every energy be put forth—let the seven millions be put into movement in his cause. Rally, fellow-citizens, round the man that in public despair never ceased to hope—that never stooped when all others fell. The man, who by his perseverance, his energy, his indefatigable labour, his indomitable spirit, his dauntless courage, and his chivalrous intrepidity, and, above all, by his superior and heart-stirring eloquence, contributed, more than any one that lives, to disenthral his country from her bondage, to rescue her from discord, from oppression, and from shame—to introduce peace, and union, and genuine loyalty amongst us—to banish alienation and discontent, to bind every Irishman by the ties of a grateful allegiance to the State, to make us good subjects and true citizens, and by the happy alliance of our interest with our duty, to impart to every one of us an equal concern in the prosperity and in the glory of the British empire. (Loud cheers.)

The sum of 5000*l.* from the funds of the Catholic Rent was then voted to be placed at the disposal of the Committee for conducting Mr. O'Connell's election in Clare; after which Mr. O'Connell addressed the Chair in a most brilliant speech; and the meeting, after giving three cheers for "Old Ireland," for "O'Connell," and for "Sheil," separated at six o'clock.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

MR. O'CONNELL.—Attempts are making to induce a belief that government will make every effort to oppose Mr. O'Connell at Clare. Government have no such intention. Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, whom some of the papers have represented to be at Stane Castle with the Marquis of Conyngham, has not stirred from London, and, as far as we have heard, has cautiously abstained from interfering or mixing in the election. It is probable that some gentleman will offer himself as a candidate, but he will not be set up by government. They do not view Mr. O'Connell's having a seat in the house as any matter for apprehension. How can they? He will then find his level, and fall into the second or third rank of speakers. It was not Mr. O'Connell who was opposed when he attempted to take his seat, because he was Mr. O'Connell, but because he attempted it contrary to law. Ministers do not object to his being a member, but only desire that he shall be a member legally.—*Courier of Thursday.*

CLARE ELECTION.—Mr. O'Connell arrived at Ennis on Tuesday week. His reception at the different towns on the route from Dublin, was of the most flattering and enthusiastic description. We are assured the roads from the county town to the distance of thirteen miles, were crowded with human beings anxious to receive the Liberator. The registry of freeholders went on very slowly, but the success of Mr. O'Connell is considered as certain. We are told that the ten-pound freeholders are, almost to a man, favourable to Mr. O'Connell, and that the popular feeling is so generally and enthusiastically in his favour, that the situation of a rival candidate would be any thing but enviable.—The number of freeholders registered for Clare up to Saturday last was 300;—108 claimants were rejected, of whom 58 have signified their intention to appeal.

TRALEE ELECTION.—On Tuesday, the 9th inst., a meeting took place at Tralee, for the election of a member to represent the borough, when Mr. Nicholas Philpot Leader was proposed and seconded with great applause. The Provost refused to put Mr. Leader in nomination, and a Mr. Smyth was proposed and seconded. A poll was demanded, and the friends of Mr. Leader called for a show of hands in his favour. The court rang with acclamations, and all hands were held up but those of the Corporation gentry. The show of hands in favour of the other candidate was miserably deficient, but the Provost declared him duly elected. It is intended to petition against the return.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.—Mr. Villiers Stuart has intimated his intention to resign his seat for this county. Lord George Bessford, Sir Richard Mangrave, and W. Barron, Esq., are spoken of as likely to canvass the county.

A letter from Mr. Grant, M. P., to a member of the senate of the University of Cambridge, on the subject of the election of a new member for the University, has been published. In it he strongly advocates the claims which Mr. Cavendish has to the votes of the electors, on the ground of his high scientific attainments, and the great eminence which he bore in the University, and the academic honours which he attained. He concludes with saying,—"The merits which I have described as peculiarly belonging to Mr. Cavendish, are such as may safely be insisted on, without implying disparagement to any other qualifications, however considerable. Elsewhere, perhaps, he might be more than adequately rivalled; but at Cambridge, I confess that I should have expected his claims to be deemed paramount. Among those to whom the studies and the fame of the University are dear, and especially among the resident members of the senate, I should have thought that no canvassing would have been required in support of his pretensions, and that in opposition to them none would have prevailed."

It appears by the letters from Gibraltar, that the merchants of that place feel serious apprehensions of the consequences to their trade from the establishment of a free port at Cadiz, and it is in a state of complete paralyzation at present, whatever the cause may be. Many of the Commercial men of Gibraltar have taken houses at Cadiz, and several vessels had been chartered to take cargoes, to be in port on the first day it was opened, and it was stipulated that they should sail from Gibraltar whatever the state of the wind might be.

NAPLES.—An intended attempt upon the life of the King of Naples is mentioned in the Prussian State Gazette. A clerk in the Neapolitan Treasury was thrown from his horse in one of the streets of Naples, and a pistol, which he had in his pocket went off as he fell. The police immediately took him up, and, upon the examination of his papers, it was thought proper to take him into custody. He acknowledged his intention, and declared that he had been induced to it by the refusal of the King to give him his daughter in marriage. There can be little doubt, we should think, of the man's insanity.

Manchester, June 20.—State of Trade.—We are glad to find that the improvement we have lately had occasion to notice in trade continues, as regards most of the heavier articles of production. The demand for mule yarns, of the common shipping numbers, has been considerably better, and large sales have been effected at prices which buyers previously held out against. Water twist is still in great request. In fine yarns, however, we hear of no amendment. Printing cloths, and some other descriptions of manufactured goods, continue brisk, though without any advance in prices; and some of the calico-printers are very busy. The accounts from two or three of the new American States speak of a revival of demand; and, on the whole, we find little exception to the opinion that, should we be blessed with a good harvest, a decided and general amendment in trade may be confidently anticipated.

BURN.—For the last few weeks, the woollen trade has been in a desponding state, and nearly any sales have been effected; the consequence has been a very serious reduction in the wages for weaving both plain and fancy cloth, and a corresponding increase in the number of applicants at the town's office for parish. A great number of hands have been discharged by the manufacturers, and unless some alteration speedily takes place, this town will be in as wretched a situation as Blackburn and the neighbourhood.

Milk, Butter, and Cheese.—The rage for bringing down the price of these necessary comforts, to square, in some degree, with the fall in wages, has reached this town. An advertisement has been issued calling a public meeting, to be held in the Lord's Field, Grimshaw-street, on Monday evening next, to consider the propriety of adopting measures for reducing the price of these articles.—*Preston Chron.*

Singular Charge.—A young surgeon was apprehended last week at Sheffield, under a warrant, charging him with having stolen a pair of stockings, a flannel petticoat, a dimity petticoat, a satin slip, and a bonnet!!! It appeared that the young gentleman had, in fact, stolen a young lady, and had been married to her at Gretna Green; and that her mother, not relishing the connexion, had gone before a magistrate, and preferred a charge of stealing the clothes in which the fair fugitive was attired at the time of her flight. What became of the case is not mentioned in any of the Sheffield papers that we have seen.

A pedestrian, named Dempsey, for the promise of some trifling reward, proposed to walk one hundred English miles in twenty-four successive hours, over a piece of ground a quarter of a mile in length, from the east bridge of Eoniskillen on the Dublin road.—This arduous task he commenced at six o'clock on Monday evening, and he performed it in twenty-three hours and some minutes, taking very little refreshment during the time.

TAKING BACHELORS.—The Senate of Ohio have passed a resolution to tax old bachelors, for the support of schools.

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