



Newfoundlander.

No. 164.

THURSDAY, September 9, 1830.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

Wm. & Henry Thomas,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
Per Schooners Union, from Grenada, and Jessie,
from Halifax, and Brig Bob Logic, from Que-
bec—

AND OFFER FOR SALE,
On moderate terms,

138 PUNS, fine flavoured Grenada

RUM,

A part of which is entered for EXPORTATION:

170 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
100 Boxes Soap,
130 Barrels American Prime Pork,
100 Firkins Butter,
7 Boxes } **CHOCOLATE.**
16 Half-boxes }

August 19.—3w.

60 CHESTS FINE CONGO

TEA,

For Sale, at the Stores of
HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.

At very low prices.
August 19.

Fresh FLOUR, &c.

THE CARGO

Of the Honora from Quebec,

CONSISTING OF

550 BARRELS Fresh Superfine FLOUR,
50 Ditto Prime PORK,
100 Firkins BUTTER,

Now landing, and for Sale, by the Subscribers.
JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.
August 19.

Robinson & Brooking,

In addition to their old Stock of CHOICE
WINES, have just received per Schooner Jo-
ANNA, from OPORTO,

5 PIPES.

10 Hhds. }
20 Quarter-casks, } **Prime Old Port**
7 Three-Almudes, } **WINE,**
11 Two-Almudes, }
21 One-Almude, }

And 50 CASES, containing 2 Dozen each, of Su-
perior ditto in Pint Bottles.

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE

On their Usual Terms.

August 19.

IMPORTED,

Per John & William, from LONDON.

AND FOR SALE,

BY

Richard Langley,

A few Crates well-assorted Stone Ware,

CONSISTING OF

JARS and BOTTLES from 3 gallons to 1/2 pint,
Upright JARS of all sizes, calculated for Jams,
Preserves, &c. &c.
Figured JUGS, MUGS, PITCHERS, &c. &c.
Which will be Sold on very moderate terms.

ALSO,

2 Crates Blue and White
EARTHENWARE.

August 19.

A few Tons prime Upland

HAY.

Apply at the Newfoundlander Office.

To be Let.

For such number of years as shall be agreed on,
and immediate possession given,

THAT well-situated, convenient, and capacious
Water-side PREMISES, between the Sub-
scriber's and the Establishment of Mr. B. I. WIL-
LIAMS, on which there is an excellent Dwelling-
house, containing a Parlour, Dining-room, several
Bed-rooms, a Shop, Kitchen, frost-proof Cellar, a
never-failing Well of Water, with many other con-
veniences.—A commodious Passage-way leads from
Water-street to the rear of the Dwelling-house to an
extensive Yard, in which a Store has been erected
60 feet long by 22 wide—with a good Wharf.—The
whole is in excellent repair, offering many advan-
tages to any one disposed to carry on a brisk trade, and
may be viewed at any time on application to

August 19.

THOMAS BECK.

On Sale.

William & Henry Thomas,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

Per Schooners MARY and JAMES, from Halifax,
and MARGARET from Miramichi,

252 BARRELS Prime City Inspection

New York Pork,

400 Barrels Superfine and Fine Flour,

45 Ditto Indian Meal,

20 Ditto Prime Beef,

10 Hhds. best Virginia Tobacco,

100 Kegs Negrohead Ditto

50 Bags New York Navy Bread,

27 Barrels Tar,

60 M. best New Brunswick Pine Shingles,

30 M. Pine Board and Plan,

Fayal Maderia WINE, in pipes, h' 's., quarter-

casks; one-sixth pipes, and half-quarter casks.

July 29.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

The

Brig CONCORD,

Of Waterford,

Now lying at the Upper Wharf of Messrs. JAMES
STEWART & Co.—The mode of payment will be
made easy to a good purchaser.—Apply to

June 10.

HUNTERS & Co.

JUST IMPORTED,

By the FREDERICK, from Dartmouth,

AND

FOR SALE.

By the Subscriber,

18 Packages assorted SHOES,

12 Dozen pair Deck BOOTS,

Which will be Sold low by the Package,

August 5.—4†

BY

Patrick Morris,

1200 Hogsheads Liver oil

SALT,

On board the brig Richardson.

July 1.

BY

Samuel Codner,

450 Hogsheads SALT (AFLOAT).

ALSO,

1 Pipe, 4 Hogsheads

Old PORT WINE,

Just received per SELINA, from OPORTO.

July 29.

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

IRELAND.

COUNTY LOUTH.—The meeting of freeholders
at Castle Bellingham on Thursday, was most nume-
rous. John Henry, Esq. (nephew of Mr. Dawson,)
in the chair. Mr. Sheil was most enthusiastically re-
ceived. Mr. Verdon, seconded by Mr. James Mar-
key, moved a resolution declaring Mr. Sheil to be the
popular candidate. This was carried by acclama-
tion. After the meeting in the open air, a number of
individuals assembled in the room of Arthur's Inn,
where a scene of strong contention took place. Mr.
Marmion read two letters from Mr. O'Connell, which
appeared not to have been intended to be made public.
In the latter of those that gentleman stated that he
should only stand for Louth in the event of the retire-
ment of Mr. Sheil and Mr. Bellew.

COUNTY KILKENNY.—An anonymous letter re-
quests the electors of this County to keep themselves
disengaged. W. F. Finn, Esq. is spoken of as like-
ly to contest the county with Lord Ossory. No op-
position will, of course, be offered to Lord Duncannon.

COUNTY ANTRIM.—Edmund M'Donnell, Esq.
was busily engaged in canvassing the freeholders of
Belfast on Friday and Saturday. On Sunday, he
left town to proceed through different parts of the
County, for a similar purpose.—Northern Whig.

DOWNPATRICK.—Mr. Maxwell, the member for
Downpatrick, retires. We have not heard who will
start for that borough.—Ibid.

Mr. Doherty will be returned to the next parlia-
ment for one of the Duke of Northumberland's bor-
oughs.—Evening Paper.

COUNTY AND CITY OF LIMERICK.—A warm
contest is expected. We hear that Mr. Barrington
is conducting agent for Colonel Fitzgibbon; Mr. Je-
fers for Mr. Massy Dawson, and Mr. O'Callaghan
for Colonel O'Grady. Colonel O'Grady is daily ex-
pected here to follow up his canvass. Mr. Spring
Rice left London on Friday for this city. He has al-
ready canvassed the constituency by letter. Mr.
Samuel Dickson is busily engaged in the city and li-
berties canvassing. The sinews of war will be in full
play; the treasury is abundant, and the candidates
anguine of success.—Limerick Chronicle.

With the exception of the county Cork, every
county and city in Munster will be contested the ap-
proaching election.

COUNTY KERRY.—A second address has been
published by the Knight of Kerry, in which the can-
didate says nothing but that he is determined to risk
a contest. The Hon. Mr. Brown arrived here on
Wednesday, and was actively, and we have been in-
formed successfully, engaged in canvassing the ben-
eficed clergy of this diocese.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.—It is said this coun-
ty is to be contested. The following curious notice,
dated "Gaultymore, July 12," appears in the Clon-
mel Advertiser:—Ten Pound Freeholders! be re-
ady!!!—There is a man a-coming who will split the
Aristocratic Junction to atoms—meet me in Clonmel.

TIPPERARY.—It is expected that this county
will be contested at the ensuing election. Stephen
Moore, Esq. of Barn, a gentleman of high birth, ex-
tensive possessions, nearly connected with Earl
Mountcashel, and one whose ancestors represented the
county, will offer himself; and it is generally rumoured,
and on good authority, that Mr. Lanigan, the emi-
nent solicitor, will offer himself on the popular in-
terest.—It is rumoured that Earls Kingston, Mount-
cashel, and Glengall, will support Mr. Moore; and
that the Hon. Mr. Prittie has received an accession
of strength in the support of Mr. O. Cave. In ex-
pectation of the contest in this county, great prepa-
rations are making throughout the country. The
Hon. Mr. Prittie and Captain Hutchinson will be,
we understand, in the neighbourhood of Nenagh on
Monday.—Clonmel Herald.

YOUGHAL.—The Hon. George Ponsonby will be
returned for Youghal without opposition.—Ibid.

MALLOW.—We learn that Lord Glentworth has
enclosed a copy of his address to some friends in
Mallow; but we apprehend it will not do. The pre-
sent member, Mr. Jephson, will have little to fear
from his Lordship's opposition.—Ibid.

HALIFAX, August 23.

Death of Captain DEWAR, of H. M. S. Rose.

His Majesty's ship Rose, which a few weeks since
was ordered on a cruise in the St. Lawrence, re-

turned unexpectedly to this port on Friday evening
last, bearing the remains of her late gallant Com-
mander Capt. Dewar, who was unfortunately drown-
ed on the 15th inst. The particulars of which me-
lancholy event will be found in the subsequent state-
ment, politely handed us by one of the officers of
that ship:—

Capt. Dewar went on shore with his first Lieut-
enant, Mr. Wakefield, a little after one o'clock, on
the 15th inst., to take a walk on the uninhabited
island of St. Charles, one of the Esquimaux, near
Mingan, on the Labrador coast. They had walked
several miles, and were returning to their boat,
when, about four o'clock, a number of young wild
ducks appeared in the creek they were then passing,
and they tried to send a Newfoundland dog, belong-
ing to the Captain, in after them; but as the dog
did not see the ducks, Capt. D. waded in to induce
him to follow, requesting Mr. W. to go lower down
and prevent their escape in that direction.

In a little time the First-Lieutenant saw that the
water was much deeper than they had anticipated,
and called to Capt. D. to take care of his watch,
which he apparently attended to. Soon after this
the First-Lieutenant saw him swimming, and di-
rectly made for a ford, at some distance below,
to meet him on the other side. Almost immediately
afterwards he heard the Captain call out something
which he could not distinctly understand, and he
hastened across the ford. The ground here was so
rugged that it was impossible for Mr. W. to keep
his eye upon the Captain all the time in crossing,
and although only about half a minute had passed,
when he again looked for him, he had disappeared;
no doubt from cramp, as the wind was northerly,
and the thermometer 53 degrees at noon. He then
hurried immediately to the part of the creek nearest
which he had last seen the Captain swimming, but
not perceiving him, nor any signs of him, he ran for
the gig's crew, who were about half a mile distant,
and returned with them, and boat-hooks and a rope,
and some of the crew swam in; but from the depth
of the water it was soon discovered that all attempts
to find the body, without a boat, would be unavail-
ing. He therefore proceeded directly to the ship,
at anchor about two miles off, for a smaller boat and
creepers, and returned with all the officers and many
of the people, and carried the small boat into the
creek; and as the tide rose both gigs also got in,
and the search was continued till dark; but the
ground being full of deep holes, patches of long
weeds, and very muddy, together with a ripple on
the surface, all their efforts were ineffectual. At
day-break all again renewed the search, and the
morning being fortunately calm and clear, they soon had
the mournful consolation of fishing (in about nine
feet water) the body of their much-lamented Com-
mander.

It appeared that Capt. D. had waded about an
hundred yards, and swam nearly twenty, and that
he was three fourths of the distance across.

The Rose left the Labrador on Monday, and ar-
rived here on Friday, making a very rapid passage.

Capt. Dewar was a native of Scotland, and was
most respectably connected in life. He entered the
service of his country at an early period of life. In
1820 was promoted to the rank of Commander, and
appointed to his Majesty's ship Rose, which vessel
he joined in January last. A month since she sailed
for the St. Lawrence, where, up to the period of the
sad occurrence, she was actively employed. In his
profession Capt. Dewar took great pleasure;—his
officers and late ship's company bear ample and grate-
ful testimony to the steady and zealous manner in
which he discharged his duties, and the kind con-
sideration he at all times evinced for their comfort and
welfare. To his widowed mother, his sisters and
brother, the intelligence of this sudden dispensation
of Providence must prove extremely afflicting; in
the agony of their feelings it may be some consola-
tion for them to know that many individuals in this
country who enjoyed the friendship of the deceased,
and knew his worth, most warmly sympathise with
them in the severe loss they have sustained.

The remains of Captain Dewar were interred at
one o'clock, this day, with the honours due to his
rank. In addition to Vice Admiral Giffith Colpoys
and the officers of the Navy, the Commandant and
officers of the Garrison, and the officers of the Pub-
lic Departments, the funeral was attended by a very
large number of inhabitants.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE!!!

PARIS, JULY 31.

This is surely the most extraordinary nation on the face of the earth. The day before yesterday Paris was filled with 150,000 men engaged in mortal combat—its streets ran rivers of blood, and reverberated the thunder of the artillery—the roll of musketry—the perpetual tapping of the *pas de charge*—the tolling of the tocsin—the cheers of the combatants—the shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying. Yesterday morning all was calm. The military service was performed with order and precision by 100,000 men, which never before figured as soldiers; under the influence, to be sure, of those heroic youths the scholars of the Ecole Polytechnique, and the example of the national guards. A decent gravity reigned every where during the day. At every instant were to be met men carrying on biers such of the wounded as could be transported to the hospitals with safety; 1,500 of all parties are in the Hotel Dieu alone. While each of those unfortunate poor fellows passed, every man present spontaneously and most respectfully took off his hat. The dead were also honourably disposed of. The number in the Louvre was immense.

The number of men under arms this day is comparatively small. The chateau of the Tuilleries remains in the hands of the brave fellows who took it. If this were a subject upon which one could be pleasant, these extraordinary men would present ample materials; for, as you may guess, their costume is various as their employments were from which they rushed into battle. They are principally of the working classes, and on Thursday night presented a most grotesque appearance. Here you saw a young fellow of 20 or 22, with a halberd of the time of Francis the First, inlaid with gold, dressed simply in a smock frock and trousers, and the casque of a Crusader on his head. There you saw another, with a blue shirt and trousers, encumbered by the long sword of a grenadier a cheval, and capped with the brass helmet of a *Pompier*; a pistol or two completed his armament. Farther off a negro in livery might be seen *en factionnaire* (as a sentinel,) with a cavalry carbine, and the broad-sword of a Sapeur, joked with occasionally upon his not being a *white*. Walking up the Place du Carrousel, you might see a very fine young fellow, apparently a labourer, his costume consisting of a canvas jacket and trousers, no stockings, wearing the feathered cocked-hat of Marshal of France, said to be captured from the wardrobe of the King. At his pride, too, his fellow-citizens laughed, which he bore with the most imperturbable gravity; and near to him a man with the sleeve of the red coat of one of the Swiss over his own, an Archbishop's glove on the opposite hand, and a Lancer's spear on his shoulder. Among them were four Irish mechanics, who arrived "fortunately" in Paris, "that very day," on their way to Charenton. The thing was not to be withstood, so in they went with "the boys."

Paris, July 31.—Charles X. is at Chartres. The court intend to go to the Loire, to organize the scourge of civil war in the ancient Vendee. They are accompanied only by the Swiss. The Royal Guard, in a state of complete discouragement, disorganization, and desertion, has remained at St. Cloud and Versailles, with the artillery. The Duchess of Berri made the most energetic remonstrances to Charles X., telling him that she was a mother, and that the brilliant destiny of her son was for ever endangered by his obstinate perseverance in an oppressive system. Charles X., it is said, received the Princess very ill; and forbade her presence. The despatches seized at the post-office, and intended for the Ambassadors, have been delivered to them unopened. They were sensible to these attentions, and have complimented the citizens on the bravery and moderation in victory. The sight of public order and respect for property, after three days' battle, and in the absence of all authority, has inspired all foreigners at Paris with the most lively admiration. The English, in particular, are transported at what they have seen.

Paris, August 1.

Charles X. and his family passed yesterday through St. Cyr, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on their way to Rambouillet. A detachment of gendarmes on horseback, formed the van; then came about 200 Gardes du Corps, preceding the carriages of the Court, in which were the Ministers. Charles and his son were on horseback, surrounded and followed by Gardes du Corps, cuirassiers, and gendarmes. These troops composed a force of 1,500 men, with six 6-pounders.—The countenances of all the persons who formed a part of this troop were dark and gloomy as at a funeral.

The Duke of Orleans has just subscribed the sum of 100,000 francs for the relief of the brave men who were wounded in the memorable days of the 27th, 28th, and 29th July, and of the families of the slain.

Paris, (Monday evening) August 2.

Charles X. and his family, with the exception of the Dauphiness, who has remained at Fontainebleau, have been since the day before yesterday at Rambouillet, accompanied by 2,000 men of all arms, and a great number of General and superior Officers, without troops. The division of Bordesouille, and all the rest of the guards, has not left Versailles.—The General is at Rambouillet, and the regiments have refused to follow him. The new authorities and the tri-coloured flag have been established at Versailles.

The patriotic movements had spread from Paris with so much rapidity and enthusiasm to Orleans, Chartres, Blois, Tours, and the whole country on the Loire, that the retreat of Charles X. to La Vendee became impossible. Events partly resembling those at Paris have occurred at Nantes—the victory remained with the citizens, and National Volunteers

were immediately put in motion. In these circumstances Charles X. has been obliged to ask a safe conduct of the Provisional Government. This safe conduct has been granted him, and National Commissioners have, it is said, already set out to accompany the Ex-King to Cherbourg, where he will embark.

The Duchess of Orleans has just been to visit the wounded in the hospitals.—It seems certain that the Ambassadors of Foreign Powers now at Paris have already given to the Duke of Orleans, in the name of their respective Sovereigns, the assurance of the most friendly disposition.—A plan of a complete counter-revolution has been found among the papers of the Duchess of Angouleme. It will be soon published.—The last Ordinance which Charles X. signed at St. Cloud was for the abolition of the Polytechnic Schools.—The *Moniteur* of Monday, August 2, contains an Ordinance of the Lieut.-General of the Kingdom, announcing that "the French nation resumes its colours. No other cockade shall henceforth be worn than the tri-coloured cockade."

Paris, August 3.

OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS—SPEECH OF THE LIEUT.-GENERAL OF THE KINGDOM.

"Peers and Deputies—Paris, troubled in its repose by a deplorable violation of the Charter and of the laws, defended them with heroic courage! In the midst of this sanguinary struggle all the guarantees of social order no longer subsisted. Persons, property, rights—every thing that is most valuable and dear to men and to citizens, was exposed to the most serious dangers.

"In this absence of all public power, the wishes of my fellow-citizens turned towards me; they have judged me worthy to concur with them in the salvation of the country; they have invited me to exercise the functions of the Lieut.-General of the Kingdom.

"Their cause appeared to me to be just—the dangers immense—the necessity imperative—my duty sacred. I hastened to the midst of this valiant people, followed by my family, and wearing those colours which, for the second time, have marked among the triumph of liberty.

"I have come firmly resolved to devote myself to all the circumstances should require of me in the situation in which they have placed me, to re-establish the empire of the laws, to save liberty which was threatened, and render impossible the return of such great evils, by securing for ever the power of that Charter, whose name invoked during the combat, as also appealed to after the victory.—(Applause.)

"In the accomplishment of this noble task it is for me Chambers to guide me. All rights must be solemnly guaranteed, all the institutions necessary to their full and free exercise must receive the developments of which they have need. Attached by inclination and conviction to the principles of a free Government, I accept before hand all the consequences of it. I think it my duty immediately to call your attention to the organization of the national Guards, to the application of the Jury to the crimes of the Press, the formation of the Departmental and Municipal administration, and above all, to that 14th article of the Charter, which has been so hatefully interpreted.—(fresh applause.)

"It is with these sentiments, Gentlemen, that I come to open this Session.

"The past is painful to me. I deplore misfortunes which I could have wished to prevent; but in the midst of this magnanimous transport of the capital, and of all the other French cities, at the sight of order reviving with marvellous promptness, after a resistance free from all excesses, a just national pride moves my heart, and I look forward with confidence to the future destiny of the country.

"Yes, Gentlemen, France, which is so dear to us, will be happy and free; it will show to England that, solely engaged with its internal prosperity, it loves peace as well as liberty, and desires only the happiness and the repose of its neighbours.

"Respect for all rights, care for all interests, good faith in the Government, are the best means to disarm parties, and to bring back to people's minds that confidence—to the institutions that stability—which are the only certain pledges of the happiness of the people, and of the strength of states.

"Peers and Deputies.—As soon as the Chambers shall be constituted, I shall have laid before you the act of abdication of his Majesty King Charles X. By the same act his Royal Highness Louis Antoine de France also renounces his rights. This act was placed in my hands yesterday, the 2d of August, at 11 o'clock at night. I have this morning ordered it to be deposited in the archives of the Chamber of Peers; and I cause it to be inserted in the official part of the *Moniteur*."

The cries of "Vive d'Orleans!" "Vive la liberte!" were again heard more loudly than before. The Prince appeared to be deeply affected; he saluted the Assembly several times, and withdrew with his son, attended by the great deputation, which conducted him back to the door.

The assembly broke up and left the hall. The immense crowd which surrounded the palace filled the air with the loudest acclamations. The National Guard, in their best uniforms alone lined the way, but it seemed to have come rather to take part in a fete, than to maintain order, for nobody seemed to think of disturbing it. At the slightest injunction of a citizen soldier, the groups dispersed as if by enchantment to make room for the Deputies.

The *Messenger* states that on the arrival at Rambouillet of the Commissioners appointed to give him safe conduct, the ex-king refused to adhere to the proposals which he had himself made. The news of his bad faith immediately excited the indignation of the Parisians. Six thousand national volunteers assembled in the Champs Elysees, to march to Rambouillet. All the hackney-carriages of Paris, and

all those that ply in the environs, have been put into requisition, at the expense of the city, to convey them to Versailles. All the armed population will join them on the road, as well as 8000 Normans, likewise well armed, who have just arrived within two leagues of Paris. It is now for the pretended rights of the young Duke of Bourdeaux, that Charles X. retains a last hope of causing a civil war to break out. He is deceived by those who surround him, and by his own prejudices, to the very last moment. He does not comprehend, and he cannot comprehend, that this is not a civil war, but a deliverance—a national movement against a perjured and despised Government, which would have covered France with executioners, if the citizens could have been conquered. However, General Gerard has set out for Rambouillet with 20,000 men and several pieces of cannon. We cannot hear of him again till to-morrow. The population of Paris is again in arms, and the exasperation against the Bourbons is extreme.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The *Globe* says—"The following important information has been received this morning from Paris, by express. It may be anticipated that the selection of England for an asylum, on the part of this baffled and infuriated misruler, (if such really be his intention) will be any thing but gratifying to Wm. IV., or his ministers. We have heard, from the city, that the ex-monarch is likely to reach us under the designation of the Duke of Milan:

"The King of France has sent a letter to the new Government of France, and consents to leave the country; in consequence of which, 1000 cavalry are gone with him to give him a safe escort to Havre, where, it is supposed, he will embark for England. The Duke d'Angouleme has absolved the oaths of the soldiers.—Lafitte, the banker, has called a meeting of the bankers in Paris, to advise means on money matters. It is reported that the money from Algiers will be applied to the assistance of the merchants and people of Paris."

The following placard is posted up in all the streets of Paris:—

"Charles the Tenth can never again enter Paris; he has caused the blood of his people to flow.—A republic will expose us to dreadful divisions, and cause quarrels with Europe.—The Duke of Orleans never fought against us.—The Duke of Orleans was at Jenappe.—The Duke of Orleans is a citizen King.—The Duke of Orleans wore the tri-coloured cockade in battle, and he will wear it again; we will have no other.—The Duke of Orleans has not proclaimed himself, but waits out wishes. Let us proclaim him: he will accept the charter; and the French people will support his throne."

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) September 9, 1830.

The intelligence from France, received since our last, still continues of a most interesting nature. The various extracts from the latest papers, in the preceding columns, will convey to our readers a tolerable idea of the triumph obtained by the French people over tyranny and despotism. The infuriated CHARLES X. had formally abdicated the throne of his ancestors, and was about to take refuge in England. It was confidently anticipated that his cousin, the DUKE OF ORLEANS, now Lieutenant-General of France, under the Provisional Government, would be elected as the successor in the kingly office of the misguided Monarch. This glorious struggle for the restoration of chartered rights scarcely occupied a week, and unsullied as it has been by any of those excesses which disgraced the former revolution, must considerably exalt the character of the French nation, in the estimation of all friends of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

We have not seen the particulars of the election for the county of Waterford; but a Liverpool paper of the 6th August states,—"that DANIEL O'CONNELL and LORD GEORGE BERSFORD have been returned for that county."

We understand that an address of condolence and congratulation to His Most Gracious Majesty WILLIAM the Fourth, will be prepared, and presented for adoption, at the General Meeting of the inhabitants of Newfoundland on Wednesday next.—This is a subject upon which there can be but one opinion, and a more favourable opportunity could not possibly occur, for the people of this Island generally, to testify their unbounded loyalty and affection to their new Sovereign. His Majesty, we are credibly informed, retains a lively recollection of the short time spent in Newfoundland—has always been particular in his inquiries about the Island—and His Majesty declared, not more than twelve months ago, to a gentleman now in this town, "that some of the happiest moments of his life had been spent in Newfoundland."—From such a gracious and condescending declaration, may we not confidently hope, that any representations from the people of Newfoundland will in future be treated more courteously than they have hitherto been.

Extract of a Letter from a young Gentleman, a native of this town, now a Medical Student at Paris, to his Father, dated the 2d of August last:—

"The results of the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th ultimo, have been glorious to the sacred defenders of liberty; the tri-coloured flag waves on the palaces of the Tuilleries, Louvre, &c. The people, headed by the students, fought with the bravery of old soldiers. The National Guard assembled as if by magic, and, headed by General La Fayette, attacked the Louvre, which was bravely defended by the Swiss Guard and Guard Royal; but in less than an hour, they were obliged to retreat, leaving every thing to the mercy of the assai-

lants—amongst whom I entered, and witnessed the pillage of that beautiful palace—an account of which I will give you in my next. I merely write this by the first provisional Government post, to put you out of suspense.—I have been an eye witness of the battles of each day, and was close to the Colonel of Hussars when he was shot by a boy of 14 years of age. The Duke of Orleans is proclaimed Lieut.-General of all France; and will, in all probability, in the course of a few days be hailed as King.—The late King is gone God knows where;—it is supposed to Lisle, on the frontiers of the Pays Bas.—I have now an opportunity afforded me of attending practical Military Surgery, which I never could have expected; and I take every advantage of it. The hospitals are filled with the wounded which are brought in, indiscriminately, Royalists and Liberals. I am one of the latter, having mounted the tri-coloured cockade to the cry of "Vive la Liberte!" "Vive la Charte!"—At present all is tranquil."

[For the Newfoundlander.]

MR. EDITOR.—I admire independence and public spirit in the Editor of a paper as much as any man, but then they must be displayed in the cause of truth and justice. To any one unacquainted with the circumstances, the article under the Editorial head of the *Public Ledger*, of Tuesday last, might be considered a specimen of both these requisites; but you know, Mr. Editor, as well as I do, that the facts are therein egregiously misstated. What was the object of the meeting of the Requisitionists on Monday last? They met, as is customary, to make arrangements for the general meeting of the inhabitants of Newfoundland on the 15th inst.; but as there were many Gentlemen of talent and ability who usually take an active part in such proceedings, not then present, they very prudently, and very wisely, came to the resolution of inserting an advertisement in Tuesday's paper, requesting such other Gentlemen as were favourable to the establishment of a Colonial Legislature, to meet them this evening, at the Commercial Room, when a Committee should be appointed to frame resolutions, &c. for the 15th. There the business of the meeting ended. Can any thing, then, be further from the truth than the statement of the Editor of the *Ledger*, that at that meeting it was proposed to set aside altogether the views which have been so long cherished for the establishment of a Local Legislature, and to substitute in its place a Town Council? Why, Sir, such an object was never contemplated—and even had such a proposition been introduced, at the meeting alluded to, it would have been scouted out of the room.

I cannot dive into the depths of men's thoughts, or divine the real state of their feelings; but you will, Mr. Editor, agree with me in asserting, that, judging from the expressed opinions of the Gentlemen who were present at Monday's meeting, there never was a body of men more unanimous in their wishes for a Colonial Legislature, or who would be more united in opposing any thing like *half measures*. Is it not, then, too bad, that the Conductor of a Press should presume to publish a statement, in itself, so palpably erroneous, and, in its effects, so calculated to prejudice the public against so many of his fellow-citizens, without knowing or caring whether it was correct or not. I am a decided advocate for a Free Press—but, as I before stated, though I would have it free in the strictest sense of the word, it must be based on truth and justice. I believe I have stated nothing in this letter, Mr. Editor, but what are really facts.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

ONE OF THE REQUISITIONISTS.
St. John's, 8th September.

[Being appealed to by our Correspondent, we have no hesitation in stating, from personal observation, that the information conveyed to the Editor of the *Ledger*, relative to the object of the Meeting of the requisitionists on Monday evening last, was totally incorrect. The feeling manifested by the gentlemen who composed that meeting, was decidedly favourable to the establishment of a Colonial Legislature—and that, alone, was the subject of their deliberations.]—Editor *Newfoundlander*.

[For the Newfoundlander.]

The Editor of the *Newfoundlander* will oblige "An Old Friend" by inserting the following stanzas, written in sympathy for a certain Sentimental Gentleman of Newfoundland, who is now labouring under "dark despondency" for the absence of the "Fairest of the Fair":—

LAMENT.

"Long o'er the wave a wistful look he cast,
Long watch'd the streaming signal from the mast."
Pleasures of Memory.

She is not here!—I heard such sound
Swell in the fancy dreams of sleep;
She is not here, I waking, found—
Alas! she is beyond the deep;
And I am more than stranger here,
Where none but vacant forms appear.
She is not here!—this heart replies;
No sweet repose is on my pillow—
She is not here, each breathing sighs;
Nor is she wafted on the billow—
Ah! no—she lives beneath your star,
That twinkles in the East afar.
She is not here!—so moans the gale,
In blasts of wild and dark emotion;
Nor is she borne on either sail,
That homeward comes upon the ocean—
No!—she has left the barren strand
That winds around her native land.
She is not here!—who then can smile
In soothing sweetness each dark day;
Or who can calm the lone exile
That mourns—and mourning, feels decay.
None, save that form whose native bloom
Is balm for pure affection's gloom.
She is not here!—I'll sing at morn,
At noon-day and the twilight hour;
Till on the homeward bark is borne,
The fair and lovely human flower—
Then will the landscape smile again,
And I, my well-beloved, regain.

THE NEWFOUNDLANDER.

Shipping Intelligence.

Custom-House, St. John's.

ENTERED.

SEPT. 3.—Brig Brothers, Mitchell, Guernsey; 108 bls. pork, 60 bls. flour, 582 bags bread.
Schooner Lovely Cruiser, Pater, Newcastle; 74 chalds. coals.
Schooner Reliance, Elmes, Greenock; sundry merchandise.
Brig Improvement, Darrell, Demerara; 44 puns. rum, 97 puns. molasses.
Brig Experiment, Nelmes, Demerara; 18 hds. sugar, 27 puns. molasses, 28 puns. rum.
Schooner Frances Ann, Kinney, St. John, New Brunswick; 3 firkins butter, 32 kegs biscuit, 10 bls. pork, 297 bls. flour, 25 bls. Indian meal, and sundries.
Schooner Trio, Jones, Miramichi; 26 M. board, 14 M. plank, 22 M. shingles.
Schooner Tarsile, Flannagan, Arichat; 32 head oxen & cows.
6.—Brig Cousins, Elmes, Greenock; 62 chalds. coals, 12 oxen, 30 sheep, 20 spars, 3 cwt. butter.
7.—Brig Prince Leopold, Maiterson, Liverpool; 51 bags E. I. sugar, 7 tierces coffee, 50 firkins butter, 25 tons coal, 15 puns. molasses, 3 pieces Geneva, 1 pipe brandy, 1 pun. rum, and sundry merchandise.
8.—Schooner Huskisson, Cosgrove, Liverpool; 50 tons coal, 75 firkins butter, 40 kegs powder, and sundries.

CLEARED.

SEPT. 3.—Brigantine Albion, Lowton, Sydney; 180 hds. salt, and sundry merchandise.
4.—Brig Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Williams, Quebec; 63 puns. rum, 9 kegs. sugar, 104 kegs. salmon.
Brig Caledonia, Kelso, Yuma; 2330 qts. fish, 1184 gallons seal oil.
Schooner Jolly Tar, Vigneau, Antigonish; 78 hds. salt.
Brig Selina, Oldrey, Oporto; 2900 qts. fish, 130 galls. seal oil, 5 bls. salmon.
Brig Leander, M'Ausland, Greenock; 100 puns. molasses, 35 pipes red wine, 13,453 galls. seal and cod oil, 500 qts. fish.
Brig Helen, Gibbs, Greenock; 18197 galls. oil, 2310 seal skins, 1190 qts. fish, 43 bls. caplin.
Schooner Eliza, Boudrot, Halifax; 860 qts. fish, 10 tons oil.
6.—Sloop Thomas Scott, King, Madeira; 744 qts. fish.
Schooner Mermaid, Boudrot, Arichat; 100 hds. salt and sundries.
Brig Alexander, Miller, Naples; 3300 qts. fish.
7.—Schooner Mary, Mermaid, Bay Verte; 3 puns. rum, 5 puns. molasses, 3 hds. and 3 bls. sugar, 4 hds. porter, and sundries.
8.—Schooner Tarsile, Flannagan, Arichat; 100 hds. salt.
Schooner Collector, O'Brien, Halifax; 4 casks seal oil, 1 qr. cask port wine.
Schooner True Friend, M'Donald, P. E. Island; 1 pun. molasses, 1 barrel sugar, and sundry merchandise.

The *Leah*, Cole, arrived hence at Bristol on the 1st of August; and the *Normal*, Panton, at Liverpool on the 3d ultimo.

Died, at Lisbon, on the 23 July, JAMES P. GARLAND, Esq., much respected by all who knew him.

Sales by Auction

THIS DAY,

At 10 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF

Abraham Le Messurier,

14 HOGSHEADS Fresh Quebec Ale,
9 Half ditto ditto,
20 Firkins Butter (prime new),
1 Tierce Coffee, 4 Kegs Snuff,
20 Dozen Knives and Forks,
1 Damaged Rush-bottom Settee,
28 Lbs. Bags Sparrow-bills,
40 Dozen Iron Heels,
Gun Flint; Buttons, and old Damaged Trunks,
Wool Cards,
And a variety of other articles; to Close Sales.
September 9.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,
AT THE SHOP OF

Richard Perchard,

2 ROSE-WOOD Writing Desks,
1 Ditto Dressing Case,
1 Mahogany ditto, 1 Russia Leather ditto,
1 Morocco ditto,
1 Set Ivory Chess Men, 1 Set Bone ditto,
1 Backgammon Board, 2 Cribbage ditto,
2 Ladies Work Boxes, 1 Card Box,
7 Very handsome Reticules,
2 Bird Cages, 1 Double-barrel Percussion Gun,
4 Pair Very handsome Plated Candlesticks,
2 Pair ditto ditto Snuffers and Trays,
6 Fish Slices, 4 Ebony Ink Stands,
4 Sets plated Cruet Stands,
9 Silver Watches, 2 Silver Snuff Boxes,
6 Ditto Pencil Cases, 1 Gold Ring, 1 Ditto Seal,
4 Chimney Ornaments, 3 Violins, 1 Flute,
20 Ounces Piano Forte Wire,
3 Dozen Essence Peppermint,
3 Dozen Palm Soap, 2 Dozen Diaper Towels,
1 Piece Cotton Damask, 1 Piece Diaper,
3 Damask Table Cloths,
3 Dozen Silk Handkerchiefs,
4 Pieces Irish Linen,
8 Dozen Printed Cotton Shawls,
3 Pieces blue Cloth, 1 Piece green ditto,
1 Piece black ditto, 6 Pieces Drab Cassimere,
8 Remnants coloured Bombazine,
2 Pieces Irish Tabinet, 29 Worsted Shawls,
2 Remnants Waistcoating,
2 Lbs. black Sewing Silk, 10 Pieces Ribbon,
2 Pieces Shalloon, 6 Ditto Furniture Cotton,
1 Piece green Baize, 1 Piece red ditto,
3 Pieces gray Duffel, 1 Piece Venetian Carpeting,
3 Hearth Rugs, 50 Pieces Room Papering,
9 Drab and Gray Cloaks,
5 Dozen Seal Skins, 2 Feather Beds,
1 Case plated Hats,
40 Dozen Men's, Boys', and Women's Shoes, of an excellent quality,
6 Casks assorted Glassware,
A quantity Books, and sundry other articles.
September 9.

Sales by Auction.

Postponed Sale.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Robinson and Brooking,

250 Barrels Hamburg PORK,
10 Half-ditto ditto ditto;

Being the remaining part of the Cargo of the *Schr. ALFRED*, from Guernsey; and for which Shore Merchantable or Collage Fish, during the present month, or Cash, will be taken in payment of purchases above 20l., on approved security.

AFTER WHICH, WILL BE SOLD,

(For the benefit of whom it may Concern)

1 Square Mainsail, 1 Main Staysail,
1 Foresail, 1 Fore-topmast Staysail,
2 New and 1 Old Topsail,
1 New and 2 Old Jibs,
1 Schooner's Mainsail,
Landed from the *Schooner Mary*, from Forteau.
September 9.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Wm. & Henry Thomas,

10 TUNS. Pale Seal Oil, in good Oak Casks,
1 Ton Porpoise Oil,
Also to close Sales;

70 Barrels Middlings Flour,
10 Boxes } Chocolate,
12 Half-boxes }
10 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco,
10 Ditto Rappee Souff,
1 Handsome Mahogany Escritoire,
1 Pair ditto ditto Card Tables.
September 9.

TO-MORROW,

(FRIDAY) At 11 o'clock,

AT THE WHARF OF

Baine, Johnston & Co.

The **Schooner TRIO,**

Burthen per Register 84 tons;
Only one Month old; built of birch, Haematac, and red pine; superiorly found in Sails, Rigging, and Ground Tackle; and in every respect a most desirable Vessel for the general trade of this country.—For further particulars apply as above.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

On Sale.

September 9.

Notices.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has imported from England in the *Brig Charles*, a fresh supply of excellent DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. which, with his former Stock on hand, makes a general supply of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, SPICES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, and such articles as he has hitherto kept for Sale. Also, a supply of GLASS for Medical uses.—The Drugs and Medicines are from one of the best houses in England; and can be warranted of the first quality.

Practitioners in Town and Out-harbours will be supplied on the most liberal terms, and a credit of six months will be given to those of approved credit, if required.

Physicians' and Family Prescriptions accurately prepared; and Sea or Family Medicine Chests made up, or refitted; with printed directions, at a short notice.

The above Medicines will be dispensed at the LONDON MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, by a young Gentleman just arrived per the *Balclutha* from Greenock, thoroughly bred in the Apothecary and Druggist line, in one of the first Apothecary Halls in Scotland.

HENRY BISSET,

London Medical Establishment, }
Stone Buildings, Sept 9. }

THE attention of the Commercial Society having been called to the different rates of Dockage which have hitherto been charged in this Port, have deemed it expedient to fix a steady and settled Rate for Vessels lying at their Wharves; and have therefore resolved, that One Half-penny per Ton, Register Tonnage, per Day be a fair and reasonable charge for Dockage of Vessels in future; and they give notice that such charge will hereafter be made.

By Order,

HENRY HAWSON,

Secretary
St. John's, Newfoundland, 28th August, 1830.

Notices.

A YOUNG MAN, who has a good knowledge of the Business of this Country, having served in an Out-port for several years, would accept a SITUATION in a Merchant's Store or Office, or proceed on a Coasting Voyage, if required. The most respectable references can be given.—Apply at the *Newfoundlander* Office.
September 2.

DESERTED, from the Service of the subscriber, NICHOLAS ERVIN, a House Carpenter, sandy complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches in height. Whoever is found harbouring or employing the said deserter, after this public notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.
July 22. JOHN LONG.

VESSELS WATERED.

Baine, Johnston & Co.

WILL now SUPPLY VESSELS with WATER, of a very superior quality, at their Premises, on very moderate terms.—The improved nature of their Water Works afford facilities for despatch not to be met with elsewhere in this harbour.
August 26.

PUBLIC MEETING.

St. John's, 31st July, 1830.

SIR,
WE, the undersigned, respectfully request that you will be pleased to convene a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Newfoundland, to be held in this town, on WEDNESDAY the 15th day of September next, at 1 o'clock; for the purpose of declaring their opinion as to the necessity of Petitioning His Majesty for a Colonial Legislature.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

W. Johnston, J. Stewart,
Robert Job, Benjamin I. Williams,
W. B. Row, John Shea,
Nicholas Gill, Wm. Jordan,
Newman W. Hoyle, J. Boyd,
Wm. Thomas, John B. Thomson,
John Dunscomb, Monier Hutchings,
Thomas Bennett, B. Scott,
J. M. Bride, J. B. Bland,
Stephen Lawler, William Curson.

To D. BUCHAN, Esq., High Sheriff of Newfoundland.

IN compliance with the foregoing Requisition, I do hereby notify the Inhabitants of this Colony, and request their attendance accordingly.

D. BUCHAN,
High-Sheriff's Office, }
St. John's, Newfoundland, }
4th August, 1830. }
High-Sheriff.

ALL Persons having claims on the Estate of the late EDMUND WALSH, of Bay de Veris, Fisherman, deceased, are hereby required to present their accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to pay their respective balances, on or before the last day of October next, to

PATRICK BRAZIL,
July 22, Executor.

To be Let.

THE PREMISES adjoining Messrs. M. Bride & Kerr—at present occupied by the Subscribers.—For particulars apply to
September 9. ROBERT ALSOP & Co.

For a term of years, as may be agreed on.

THAT eligible and well-situated DWELLING-HOUSE, opposite the Premises of Messrs. HUNTERS & Co., comprising an extensive Shop, Parlour, Drawing Room, and several Bed Rooms—a spacious Kitchen, and two frost-proof Cellars, with a never-failing Well of Water. In the rear of the house is an excellent Yard.—Possession to be given on the first day of October next.—For further particulars apply to
MATTHEW FLANNERY.
September 2.

For Freight or Charter.

THE FINE, FAST-SAILING
Brig DOLPHIN,
Wm. WAKERAM, Master;
Burthen per Register 93 tons; will carry about 1700 Quintals FISH in Bulk.—Apply to the Master on board, or to
DANIEL CODNER & Co.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE;

On board said vessel,

40 Tons Red Ash

COALS.

September 2.

BLANK Custom-house Reports, Ships' Articles, Bills of Lading, Indentures, Shipping Papers, and a variety of other Blanks for Sale at the Office of this paper.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fine, fast-sailing, coppered, and copper-fastened
A. I.
Schooner JANET,
83 tons Register,
M. P. Gings, master.
Apply to the Master on board, or to
JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.
July 29.

On Sale.

Wm. & Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

By Private Contract,

The fine fast-sailing

Schr. MARGARET,

Burthen per Register 72 Tons.

She is well calculated for a Scaler or Coaster, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expense.
July 29.

GENUINE TEA.

AT THE STORES OF

Mr. R. R. Wakeham,

(AT A REDUCED PRICE)

50 Chests first quality fine

Congo TEA.

September 9.

HUNTERS & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A few Pancheons and Hogsheads Superior

Old Jamaica RUM;

Also,

10 Tierces

Jamaica COFFEE.

September 9.

BY

Brown, Hoyle & Co.

The Cargo of the Brig *MAY FLOWER*, just imported from Hamburg,

Viz:

BREAD, FLOUR,
PORK, BEEF,
SOAP, BRICKS, and
GENEVA.

August 26.

BY

John B. Tremlett,

THE CARGO

Of the Schooner *ELIZA*, just arrived from

HALIFAX—

CONSISTING OF

450 BARRELS Superfine and Fine Flour,

200 Half-barrels Ditto,

500 Bushels Indian Corn,

100 Bags Bread,

57 Tubs Butter,

400 Pieces Room Paper and Bordering;

9 Cases Boots and Shoes.

50 Boxes Chocolate,

10 Boxes Sperm. Candles,

50 Fancy Chairs,

August 12.

John Dunscomb & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

THE CARGO

Of their Brig *Sir John Thomas Duckworth* from

QUEBEC,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE and Fine FLOUR, and

Prime PORK,

Oak LOGS for a Screw Frame.

The *Duckworth* proceeds for QUEBEC in a few days, and will take Freight at a low rate.

Also, on board the *FRANCIS RUSSELL*, A few Pancheons RUM and MOLASSES, for Exportation.

This Vessel will take 6 to 800 Quintals Fish on Freight to the West Indies, if application be forthwith made.

September 2.

Garland C. Gaden

BEGS respectfully to inform the Public, that he has just received, per *Brig Balclutha*, from Greenock, his Fall Supply of

Manufactured Goods,

Of a very superior quality,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
August 26.



Doris' Corner.

THE STRANGER.

BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

Come, list while I tell of the heart-wounded stranger,
Who sleeps her last slumber in this haunted ground,
Where often at midnight the lonely wood-ranger
Hears soft fairy music re-echo around.

Noad e'er knew the hope of that heart-stricken lady,
Her language, though sweet, none could e'er understand;
But her features so sunn'd, and her eye-lash so shady,
Bespoke her a child of some far Eastern land.

'Twas one summer night, when the village lay sleeping,
A soft strain of melody came o'er our ears;
So sweet, but so mournful, half-song and half-weeping;
Like music that sorrow had steep'd in her tears.

We thought 'twas an anthem some angel had sung us,
But soon as the day-beams had gush'd from on high,
With wonder we saw this bright stranger among us,
All lovely and lone as if stray'd from the sky.

Nor long did her life for this sphere seem intended,
For pale was her cheek with that spirit-like hue,
Which comes when the day of this world is nigh ended,
And light from another already shines through.

Then her eyes when she sang—oh! but once to have seen them,
Left thoughts in the soul that can never depart;
While her looks, and her voice, made a language between them,
That spoke more than holiest words to the heart.

But she pass'd like a day-dream—no skill could restore her—
What'er was her sorrow, its ruin was fast;
She died with the same spell of mystery o'er her,
That song of past days on her lips to the last.

Nor even in the grave is her sad heart reposing,
Still hovers her spirit of grief round her tomb;
For oft when the shadows of midnight are closing,
The same strain of music is heard through the gloom.

MR. ROBINSON'S SPEECH

To the Electors of Worcester, on being elected Member of Parliament for that City, 30th July last.

Mr. ROBINSON.—Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen, Freeman of the city of Worcester—I must leave you to judge, of what no language of mine can adequately convey, the feelings with which I rise to address you on this important occasion. Gentlemen, when I look back to the year 1825, and consider that at that period I was an individual entirely unknown in this city, and that in the following year at the last General Election, by your kindness and confidence, I was elevated to the proud station of a Representative of this city; and when I reflect that having now come here a second time to tender you my services in the next Parliament, I have been received in a manner most gratifying to my personal feelings, during the whole course of the limited canvass I have been enabled to take, and in the reception I have met with by my friends to-day, I must leave you to judge, for it is utterly out of my power to express the deep sense of gratitude I feel for your extreme kindness on the present occasion. Gentlemen there is only one return that a public man can or ought to make to his constituents on such an occasion, and that is by the honest, zealous, and faithful disposal of his time and talents to promote their welfare and the interests of the country. (Bravo.) That, Gentlemen, I solemnly promise you in the face of my constituents shall be the sole rule and guide of my conduct, as long as you do me the honour to send me into parliament; and as professions at this time of day would be utterly misplaced, I hope I may without presumption refer you rather to what has been my conduct during the four years that I have sat in parliament, than to occupy your time with promises of future services; for, Gentlemen, if I have already failed, if I have not acted up to the spirit of my professions, if I have not done my duty, you would, instead of having elected me to-day, in the manner you have done, have sought out, and in such a case have found, a gentleman who would have been proud to offer himself as a candidate, for I know full well that it is an object of great interest and ambition for any man to be returned for an enlightened constituency such as this. Gentlemen, I have never, since I have been in parliament, mixed myself up with any degree of party feeling or party spirit. I have thought I should be best discharging my public duty in looking to the effect and tendency of the measures which came before me, whatever quarter they might proceed from, or by whomsoever proposed. I have never consulted, in the vote which I have given, whether it was likely to promote the interests of individuals, but whether it was likely to advance the interests of the country. (Cheers.) Now, Gentlemen, I shall imitate the example of my friend and colleague, and not go into a recapitulation of the various circumstances that have come under my notice during the late parliament; but I hope I may be allowed to say, in general terms, that I have been a zealous opponent of every species of abuse and of every description of corruption. (Cheers.) That I have been the persevering opponent of all those idle sinecurists who eat up the honest bread of industry. (Bravo.)—That I have been the advocate, and shall continue to be the advocate, of every practical reduction in public expenditure (very good) in cutting off those large salaries which attach to some of the great offices of

state, and which, in my opinion, are far beyond what the services of the parties demand, and, sorry am I to say, far beyond what the state of the country can afford. That will be the line of conduct which I shall continue to pursue in future. I shall vote on all occasions, when I am called upon to do so with reference to the establishments of the country; a principle which, in my opinion, ought to guide every man's conduct, not to be led away on the one hand by popular clamour, or the popularity which might attach to every vote; but to endeavour to combine the very important advantages of attending to the exigencies of the state by supporting necessary taxation, and on the other hand taking into consideration the ability of those who are to pay them. In the ensuing Parliament, as my honourable friend has stated, some subjects are likely to come under the consideration of the Legislature of very great importance. I pledge myself to you that I shall be found at my post on the first day of the assembling of Parliament, and I shall be found there on the day of adjournment, and on the day when it may finally be dissolved, if it should please God to give me health to do so. I hope I shall not be accused of unreasonable vanity or of presumption, if I state that one merit at least I hope I may claim in addition to that of honesty and integrity of purpose—that I have been diligent in my attendance on my public duties.—(Hear, hear, hear.)—I have even done so, perhaps, at some slight degree of risk on the present occasion of being thought falling in my respect towards my constituents by not coming among them till after the dissolution of the late Parliament. Such a construction, I hope, however, will not be put upon my conduct. In the last week of the late Parliament, there were three important measures left for consideration, and I felt it my duty to remain and assist in discussing those questions." The Hon. Gentleman then went on to say, that one of the questions to which he referred was intimately connected with the freedom of the press. It was the act to do away with that disgraceful statute which inflicted transportation upon a man convicted of libel a second time. This portion of the act, he said, had his hearty approval, but he strongly condemned that clause of it which imposes an additional obligation on any person setting up a printing establishment. "I voted," said Mr. Robinson, "against it, and so far as that goes, I think, you will consider I was quite as well employed as I should have been in coming down here." (Yes, yes.) Another question that came under discussion was the Forgery Law. I know how deep an interest many of my respectable and respected constituents take in any question in which the interests of others are so deeply concerned, and I consider that no free Government ought to inflict the punishment of death on any violation of property unaccompanied with personal injury or violence; at the same time it must be admitted that if the crime of forgery cannot be prevented by other means after an experiment has been tried, perhaps I shall be forced to change the opinions I at present entertain. Another vote which I gave in the last Session, and which I only allude to because I think it is better than any professions I could make, was upon the West India Question, and I really think my honourable friend has expressed so well my sentiments that I do not think it necessary for me to state more than that I gave my vote on that occasion on the side of Mr. Brougham, that eminent statesman and philanthropist, whose object was to do away with slavery, which I must always consider as an odium and stigma upon our country. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have not been inattentive at any time, or under any circumstances, to the peculiar local interests of the city, and to uphold the rights and immunities of the corporation; and my anxious endeavour has been to promote the happiness, welfare, and moral integrity of the people. I have at all times, feebly I know, but honestly, advocated the interests of this place by opposing the introduction of foreign manufactures, and never will I, as long as I have a vote, give it in favour of free trade, unless the trade in corn is made free also. (Bravo.) I am obliged to allude, much against my inclination, to a circumstance somewhat personal to myself, and which is calculated, in a slight degree, to mar the harmony prevailing on the present occasion. I do not feel it acrimoniously, nor would I mention it at all, but that I consider if I have forfeited my character as a public man in the city, I had better have remained away. I have been accused, Gentlemen, by some anonymous writer, and I am happy, upon the best reflection, to think it has not emanated from any individual in this city; but some person or other has thought proper at the moment when I came down to you in unsuspecting confidence that my character and pretensions were to be weighed with reference to my past public conduct, which is by far the best test, has thought fit to issue a bill and scandalous publication, charging me with being an enemy to the poor. I hope the best answer I can give to that individual, who, instead of coming to this hall, where he would have been sure to find me, has thought fit to shelter himself under an anonymous title, will be to refer him to every vote I have given in parliament, and to every expression I have there uttered, and then ask him whether it is likely that he should be able to persuade the people of this city, that Mr. Robinson is an enemy to the poor and industrious. I am a friend to the poor. I may err sometimes in my judgment. I am not infallible. But I have never given a vote, even on the subject referred to, which was not, in my opinion, calculated to benefit the poor. I will not now go to a discussion of the merits of that subject, which I am prepared to do, having the Act of Parliament in my pocket; but you will give me credit for sincerity, when I assure you, that the whole statement is a tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation, and so far from being friendly to the Truck system, for that is what is alluded to, I am a decided enemy to it. I regret its existence, but I am afraid at the same time

that it has taken such deep root, owing to the distress which has prevailed among the manufacturers, and the wants of the poor, that although I am anxious to promote an inquiry into it, and pledge myself to do so, I am afraid it will be a work of much more time than those who take a superficial view of the subject imagine. I have no interest in the question—I am no manufacturer myself—and although I admit that I voted against Mr. Littleton's Bill, it was because it was brought forward at the close of the Session without a sufficient inquiry into the subject, and contained clauses so disgraceful and unconstitutional, that I should only have to read them to hear them reprobated; and I am quite sure they would have been struck out if the bill had been carried. I have thought it necessary to go into this subject in order to set myself right in the opinion of those who may have been misled; for although I have made a most agreeable canvass, meeting with nothing but approving faces—and I must take this opportunity of thanking the fair sex, whose influence I hope I shall retain as long as they think I am deserving of it—but in the course of my canvass I have not met with a single objection but "Mr. Robinson, I have no objection to you, except for your conduct with reference to the truck system;" to which my answer has been, are you inclined to believe an anonymous writer, who dares not to avow his name, when you have an opportunity of looking to my own conduct?—and when I have said that they have promoted me their support. I have only this further observation to make, that I have endeavoured on the late occasion, as I have endeavoured on the present, to rest my pretensions on public grounds, and to avoid mixing myself up with any particular party. I am exceedingly happy to have this opportunity of thanking all of you, and the city in general, for the uniform kindness and good feeling with which I have been received. I assure you, Gentlemen, that as long as you do me the honour to confide in me as one of your Representatives, no man can be more sensible than I am of the important trust reposed in me, and I will devote every moment of my time, and all the energies of my mind, to the promotion of your welfare, and the best interests of the country. I pledge myself to you that not on any occasion will I lend myself either to the Government on the one hand, or to any party who systematically oppose them on the other. I again return you my most cordial and sincere thanks for the honorable situation in which you have again placed me, and the recollection must always be most gratifying to me that I, an humble individual, have been elected a second time as one of the representatives of this ancient city." The Hon. gentleman concluded by thanking the Sheriff for his kindness and impartiality, and in the most handsome terms expressed also his gratitude to the respectable individuals by whom he was nominated and seconded. (Incessant cheering.)

ON THE STATE OF FRANCE.

(From the Courier, July 31.)

Some of our contemporaries appear very anxious to know what course the British Cabinet will adopt in reference to the overthrowing of the Constitution in France. Our answer shall be a very brief one—that course which befits its interest and its honour. The French King and his Ministry cannot deceive the people into a belief that England desires the stability of the Government at the sacrifice of the Constitution, or that England will waste her treasure, her blood, and her honour, in support of the measures which they have adopted. The principle of non-interference will, we doubt not, be as rigidly acted upon in this case, as it has been in all others during the Administration of the Duke of Wellington, and with equal success and satisfaction to the nation.—If the French people submit to the present infliction, and choose to live under a despotic Monarchy—let them do so; France will only become weaker, and England stronger by the change. If they should rise and destroy that power which would have destroyed them, the conflict will be one which Great Britain will behold with pain on account of the evils which it will occasion; but, so long as it shall be confined to the legitimate exercise of right—for there may be a legitimate right in the people as well as in the throne—why should the British Government interfere in a quarrel which, as to them, involves no principles of self-preservation.

Europe has been told, that, but for the British Cabinet, Prince Polignac would not have been at the head of affairs in France; since, but could have had no chance of such an elevation.—Europe has been told a falsehood—the Duke of Wellington had no more to do with the appointment of Prince Polignac than the Khan of Tartary. Perceiving the danger in which France stood from the Liberals, the Duke probably beheld his elevation without dissatisfaction, for he could not have foreseen that the destruction of liberalism (we use the word only in its offensive sense), was to be brought about by the establishment of pure despotism. If the Prince was the nominee of the Duke, he has certainly taken a strange way of acknowledging the influence which is said to have been exercised in his favour; but he was not so, and we defy the world to prove that we speak falsely.

It is the duty of the British Cabinet not to interfere, unless some new circumstances should arise to render interference necessary; and that duty will not be neglected. The French Government has no claims on Great Britain. It has overthrown a charter which, but for Great Britain, might never have been granted. It has, in short, no desire to retain the friendship of this country by any sacrifice of interest, however that sacrifice might have been required by honour. The Government, therefore, cannot say "Help us or we fall," and expect that

that help will be administered. But if the French Government had been the most friendly, the most subservient in the world to Great Britain, the call would be equally in vain. A Constitutional Government cannot interfere to support a change which is attempted by force, in violation of reason, of justice, and of oaths. On the other hand, we can afford no assistance to the people—let them right themselves. They are strong enough numerically, and if they are not so morally let them bear the yoke, for they will deserve it; but if they should succeed, let them avoid excesses which would justify interference against them. Europe must not be scandalised or endangered by outrages upon humanity; and let them, if they establish new institutions, take care that they accord with justice and moderation as respect themselves, and with just views of others abroad. If there is to be no despotism, there must be no anarchy. We are willing to allow liberty—rational liberty: but the safety of Europe requires that the Government of France should be that of the people fairly represented, not only as to number, but also as to wealth, education, and industry. We sincerely hope, and as confidently believe, that the wisdom and prudence of the British Government may enable it to confine the evils of a French revolution to the soil of France; but, if necessity should require it, Great Britain can protect itself.

(From the Morning Herald.)

According to the last accounts Paris was on Wednesday in possession of the insurgents. The citizens were all armed with pikes, with pistols, with firelocks, or with bludgeons. The soldiers had, for the most part, either joined with, or refused to act against, the people. Much blood, however, had been shed. In the Faubourg of St. Denis it was reported from one to two thousand persons had been sacrificed, when the guards and the artillery, shocked at so much carnage, and seeing the determination of the people, had refused to fire. The accounts add that the Chamber of Peers were sitting, and that they called out the proscribed National Guard; and that the Chamber of Deputies had met in Rue Forbin, where they were debating upon the means of providing for the safety of the capital and the preservation of the Charter. Thus it would appear that Charles has set his crown upon a cast—has stood the hazard of the die—and lost it. It is said that this bigotted and misguided Monarch had fled to Fontainebleau, and that his Ministers were nowhere to be found. There are many reports afloat with regard to the course intended to be pursued by the Chambers. Some say that the Crown will be given to the young Duke of Bourdeaux, and that the Duke of Orleans will be appointed Regent. Others, that the dynasty will be changed, and that the Duke of Orleans will be appointed King. A few think that young Napoleon will ascend the throne, and these persons say that the House of Austria will not object to such appointment, on the ground that it will enable them to bear up against the overwhelming power of Russia. It is, however, premature to enter upon such speculation. One thing, however, appears certain, viz. that the French people have nobly resisted the despotic measures of the Court; and, whether they are successful or not, they will be equally deserving of credit. We hope and trust the populace will not be guilty of any excesses. It is said that Prussia and Austria promised to assist Charles X. in case he should come in contact with his people, with 150,000 men. It is added that, when this was mentioned to the Duke of Wellington, he replied, "150,000 men will be a mere drop in a bucket of water." If the Duke ever made this observation he can only say that he entertains a just opinion upon the subject. In case of foreign invasion, France might, in three months—nay, in three weeks—have at least a million of men under arms. Men are easily transformed into soldiers where there is no want of good officers. France at this moment possesses in abundance the ablest officers in Europe. The grand army is merely scattered—not destroyed. People have no need to be alarmed lest a change of Government in France should be met by foreign interference. Let France be united, and the Continental Monarchs dare not attack her. As for England—she is out of the question.

It stated that when his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was admitted to the presence of his Majesty, with whom he has a ways lived on the most cordial terms of brotherly love, he affectionately pressed his hand, instead of kissing it, according to the form of courtly ceremonial; immediately recollecting himself, his Royal Highness, with equal delicacy and feeling, tendered his apology by reminding his Majesty that he had long been a stranger to the Court.—Morning Paper.

His Majesty has intimated his intention of patronising and subscribing to every charity which his late brother supported. His words were, when speaking on the subject, "I shall do that much, if not more."

The Dukes of Norfolk and Bedford are said to have given their unqualified adhesion to the Duke of Wellington's Government.

We understand that the uniform of the whole army is to be assimilated; that the Hussar regiments will be made Light Dragoons, changing their colour from blue to red; even the artillery are to adopt scarlet uniform.

Printed and Published every THURSDAY, by the Proprietor, JOHN SHEA, at his Office opposite the Custom-House, Water-Street, where Advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received and carefully attended to. Orders will also be transmitted by Mr. THOMAS FOLEY, Merchant, Harbour-Grace.—ONE GUINEA, per annum.