



Newfoundlander.

No. 167.

THURSDAY, September 30, 1830.

Sixpence.

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 Subscriber's and the Establishment of Mr. B. J. WILLIAMS, 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 conveniences. — 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 advantages to any one disposed to carry on a brisk trade, and may be viewed at any time on application to
 August 19. THOMAS BECK.

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.

Notices.

DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE
To and from Harbour-Grace
THE Public are respectfully informed that the Packet-boat *Express*, having undergone a thorough and complete repair, has just commenced her usual trips between *Harbour-Grace* and *Portugal Cove*, leaving the former place every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, at 9 o'clock, and *Portugal Cove* the succeeding days at noon, Sundays excepted, and weather permitting.
 Cabin Passengers..... 10s.
 Steerage ditto..... 5s.
 Single Letters..... 6d.
 Double ditto..... 1s.
 Parcels (not containing Letters) in proportion to their weight.

The Public are also respectfully notified that no accounts can be kept for Passages or Postages; nor will the Proprietors be accountable for any Specie or other Monies which may be put on board.
 Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers will be regularly transmitted.
 AGENTS { HENRY WINTON, St. John's.
 { ROBERT OKE, Harbour-Grace.

DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE
TO AND FROM
Port-de-Grace, Brigus, and Bay Roberts.
THE Arrow Packet Boat, THOMAS BUTLER, Master, will ply between *PORT-DE-GRAVE* and *PORTUGAL COVE*, weekly, throughout this season.
 She will be at *Cubits* at 8 o'clock every WEDNESDAY morning, to receive on board Passengers, Letters and Parcels from *Brigus*. She will then call at *Port-de-Grace*, and there wait half an hour to receive Passengers, &c. from that place and *Bay Roberts* and from thence proceed to *Portugal Cove*, direct.
TERMS OF CONVEYANCE:
 Ladies and Gentlemen..... 10s.
 Servants and Children..... 5s.
 Single Letters..... 6d.
 Double ditto and Parcels in proportion.
 The Letter Carrier will deliver the Letters and Parcels in *St. John's*, immediately on his arrival there, and call on the following morning (Thursday) at 7 o'clock precisely, at the Office of the *Public Ledger*, for Letters and Parcels directed to the aforesaid places.
 The Arrow will leave *Portugal Cove* (on her return) at 11 o'clock every THURSDAY morning weather permitting. She will land Passengers, Letters, and Parcels for *Port-de-Grace* and *Bay Roberts* at *Port-de-Grace*, and then proceed immediately to *Cubits*.

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.

VESSLS 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.

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.

On Sale.

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.

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 Sealer or Coaster, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expense.
 July 29.

On Sale.

Fresh FLOUR, &c.
THE CARGO
Of the Honora from Quebec,
 CONSISTING OF
550 BARRELS Fresh Superfine FLOUR,
 50 Dito Prime PORK,
 100 Firkins BUTTER,
Now landing, and for Sale, by the Subscribers.
 JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.
 August 10.

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 Blige and White
EARTHENWARE.
 August 19.

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 Dito Indian Meal,
 20 Dito Prime Beef,
 10 Hhds. best Virginia Tobacco,
 100 Kegs Negrohead Dito
 50 Bags New York Navy Bread,
 27 Barrels Tar,
 60 M. best New Brunswick Pine Shingles,
 30 M. Pine Board and Plank,
 Fayal Maderia WINE, in pipes, hhd., quarter-casks, one-sixth pipes, and half-quarter casks.
 July 29.

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 Puncheons 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.

BY
Patrick Morris,
 1200 Hogheads Liverpool
SALT,
 On board the brig *Richardson.*
 July 1.

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.

IRELAND.

CLARE ELECTION.

Ennis, August 10.

The following is an extract of a letter from Ennis:—
 This day our election commenced with enthusiasm, on the part of the people, not inferior to that which occurred on the election of O'Connell, in the ever-memorable year of 1828. Early in the morning the town began to fill rapidly, and about twelve o'clock O'Gorman Mahon was drawn into town in a triumphal car, from Newpark, the residence of his brother, accompanied by thousands of the surrounding population.
 Mr. Lucius O'Brien, accompanied by his father, Sir Edward, and a numerous and respectable portion, indeed we may safely say, a great majority of the aristocracy of the county, appeared also in a splendid car, drawn by a numerous body of his tenantry, and drove up to the court-house, from Dromoland, apparently in good spirits, and full of confidence. In his barouche we perceived the Roman Catholic Bishop M'Mahon.
 The other candidate, Major Macnamara, whose election is considered certain, and who has declared his intention to remain neutral, as between his opponents, did not think it necessary to make those demonstrations, and contented himself by mixing with the crowd, by whom he was generally and enthusiastically cheered, for giving fair play to O'Gorman Mahon, by not forming a coalition with his powerful opponent.
 At one o'clock, the doors of the court-house were thrown open, when a tremendous rush took place, and in a few minutes it was crowded almost to suffocation.
 Mr. Lucius O'Brien was proposed by Crofton Vandeleur, Esq., and was seconded by Poole Hickman, Esq., neither of whom made an attempt at a speech.
 Major Macnamara was proposed by Andrew Finucane, Esq., son of the late Judge Finucane, and seconded by G. O'Callaghan, Esq.
 Mr. O'Gorman Mahon was proposed by Burton Bindon, Esq., and seconded by John Cunny, Esq.
 None of the speeches delivered by these gentlemen possessed any interest, save that of Mr. Finucane, which was distinguished for beautiful diction, and a graceful delivery.
 Mr. O'Gorman Mahon attacked the O'Briens in a powerful and argumentative speech; and Mr. L. O'Brien having refused to give, in any thing like a satisfactory manner, the pledges required of him, as to his future conduct, if elected, furnished such topics in abundance. Never were any poor devils so mauled by another as they were by O'Gorman Mahon.
 Major Macnamara answered the tests, and questions put to him, in an open, manly manner, and so satisfactory as to call forth thunders of applause from all parties. I need scarcely add that O'Gorman Mahon was as explicit and unqualified as the best friends of Ireland could desire.
 Several other gentlemen addressed the court, which occupied the time until past six o'clock, when an adjournment took place without the parties being able to poll a tally each as was intended.
 Major Macnamara's election is perfectly safe in consequence of his neutrality, for he possesses such a powerful body of freeholders on his own estates as would decide the contest against any of his adversaries. O'Gorman Mahon's election is equally unquestionable.
 We believe the Major was much influenced as to his conduct by the advice of his leading agent, Mr. Scott, of North Earl-street, who so successfully and ably conducted Mr. O'Connell's two elections for the county, and whose local knowledge and influence in Clare has been exerted, with uncommon zeal and industry to ensure the return of his friend and client. But whether it proceeded from Mr. Scott's advice, or the good sense of Major Macnamara himself, he deserves and has obtained the grateful thanks of every well-wisher of the independence of the county for not making it, as he might have done as to this election, as close a borough as the rotten one of Ennis.

ARMAGH COUNTY.—Mr. Brownlow and Lord Acheson were returned without opposition, on Tuesday. Mr. Brownlow was proposed by Col. Clark, and seconded by Captain Johnson. Colonel Blacker proposed Lord Acheson, and the nomination was
 [Continued in the last page.]

LONDON, August 19.

ARRIVAL OF THE EX-KING OF FRANCE.

This morning information has been received by express from Portsmouth, of the arrival there in the ship Great Britain, bearing the American flag, of the ex-King of France and suite. The Seine French corvette, and the Rodeur French cutter, were in company. The vessel bringing Charles arrived at the wharf yesterday morning off Spithead, and the news was communicated to the Admiralty by telegraph, without delay. The Duchess de Berri and the Dauphiness suffered much from sea-sickness. The Duke de Bourdeaux, the Duke of Ragusa, and many carriages were on board the vessel.

Immediately that it was known at Spithead that the King of France had arrived, all the French vessels hoisted the tri-coloured flag and fired a salute; but no salute was fired by authority, Charles looked very unwell, and appeared quite disconsolate.

Private letters add that the ex-King refused to land without the express consent of the English Government, and as the wind would not permit the ship to sail to the Westward, a Government steam-boat was ordered to tow the ship into Cowes, where, as we understand, he has landed. An express conveying this news has been forwarded to the Duke of Wellington at Walmer, who immediately set out for Windsor.

We have just received the following information:—It is understood that it is the intention of Charles X. to take up his residence in Austria, and that he will therefore only remain in this country until he receives intelligence from Vienna. We also understand that he has expressed his wish to be treated, whilst here, as a private individual.—*Courier.*

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) September 30, 1830.

Owing to the duties which a recent domestic affliction imposed upon us, we have been unable for the present to reply to the tissue of misstatements and false reasoning, on the subject of a Local Legislature, in the *Royal Gazette* of Tuesday last. There is ample scope for refutation, and we shall take the earliest opportunity to avail ourselves of it. In the mean while, we beg to draw the attention of our readers to the following admirable article, taken from *Haliburton's History of Nova Scotia*, on the right of the Colonies to legislate for themselves. It is replete with excellent information, and will be found particularly deserving of perusal at this interesting moment:—

"The constitution of England, as it stood at the discovery of America, had nothing in its nature providing for Colonies. They have, therefore, at different periods of their growth, experienced very different treatment. At first they were considered lands without the limits of the realm, and therefore, not being united to it, not the property of the Realm: as the people who settled upon these lands in partibus exterioribus, were liege subjects, the King assumed the right of property and Government, to the preclusion of the jurisdiction of the state. He called them his foreign dominions, his possessions abroad, not parts and parcels of the Realm, and "as not yet annexed to the crown."

"It was upon this principle, that in the year 1621 when the Commons asserted the right of Parliament to a jurisdiction over them, by attempting to pass a bill for establishing a fishery on the coasts of Virginia, New England, and Newfoundland, they were told by the servants of the crown that it was not fit for them to make laws for those countries which were not yet annexed to the crown, and that the bill was not proper for that house, as it concerned America. Upon this assumption the Colonies were settled by the King's licence, and the Governments established by Royal Charters; while the people emigrating to the Provinces considered themselves out of the realm; and in their executive and legislative capacities, in immediate connexion with the King as their only Sovereign Lord. These novel possessions requiring some form of government, it became an exceedingly difficult matter to select that form. At last an analogy was supposed to exist between the Colonies and the Dutch of North America; and the same form of government* was adopted, as had been used for the Island of Jersey. It was a most fortunate circumstance, that the Is-

* It is however observable, that although it was evident by the intention of the mother country, to grant the power of election to the people of the Colonies, so soon as they should be in a situation to receive a representative form of Government, yet the people assumed the right themselves, as appears by the following extract from Hutchinson, 1 vol. 64. "Virginia had been for many years distracted, under the government of Presidents and Governors, with Councils, in whose nomination or removal the people had no voice. In the year 1620, a house of Burgesses broke out in the Colony, the King nor the grand Council at home, not having given any power or directions for it. The Governor and assistants of the Massachusetts, at first intended to rule the people, but this lasted two or three years only, and although there is no colour for it in the Charter, yet a house of Representatives appeared suddenly in 1634, to the surprise of the authorities, and the disappointment of their schemes of power. Connecticut soon after followed the plan of Massachusetts. New Haven, although the people had the highest reverence for their leaders, yet on matters of legislation the people, from the beginning, would have their share by their representatives. New Hampshire combined together under the same form with Massachusetts. Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands began in 1625; struggled under Governors and Councils, and contending proprietors, 20 years; at length in 1645, an Assembly was called, and the only reason given was, 'that by the grant to the Earl of Carlisle, the inhabitants were to have all the liberties, privileges and franchises of English subjects. After the restoration, there is no instance of the American continent, of a colony settled without a representation of the people, nor any attempt to deprive the colonies of this privilege, except in the arbitrary reign of James the 2d.

had by its constitution, a right to hold a convention or meeting of the three orders of the Islands, in imitation of those august bodies in great kingdoms, a shadow and resemblance of an English Parliament."

The King having assumed a right to govern the Colonies, without the intervention of Parliament, so the two Houses of Lords and Commons, in the year 1643, exerted the same power, without the concurrence of the King. They appointed the Earl of Warwick Governor in Chief of all the Plantations in America;—created a committee for their regulation, and passed several laws concerning them. Upon the restoration of Monarchy, the constitution of the Colonies received a great change. Parliament asserted, that all His Majesty's Foreign Dominions were part of the realm, and then, for the first time, in their proper capacity, interposed in the regulation and government of the Colonies. From that period sundry laws have been passed, regulating their commerce, and having, in other respects, a direct operation on the Colonies. But nothing emanating either from the power assumed by the King, independent of Parliament, or from the Parliament without the concurrence of the King, or from the union of both, establishing the right of legislation in the colonists. It may be asserted, that every British subject has an essential right to the enjoyment of such a form of government, as secures the unrestrained exercise of all those powers necessary for the preservation of his freedom and his rights, according to the constitution of England; and that no authority can contract it within a narrower compass than the subject is entitled to by the Great Charter. Hence the Charters and Proclamations of the Crown to the several Colonies, are considered as declaratory only of ancient rights, and not creative of new privileges. It is worthy of remark, that when England was herself a Province, the Colonies of London, Colchester, &c., enjoyed the same privilege of being governed by a legislative magistracy, which the American Colonies always contended for. At a subsequent period, but before the discovery of the New World, and when the precedent was considered as not likely to be often followed, we find that when King Edward ordered the French inhabitants to leave Calais, and planted an English Colony there, that local s^{ent} Burgesses to Parliament. To all this it has often been answered, that the Colonies are virtually represented in Parliament. A few words will suffice in reply to this position. It was well observed by the Earl of Chatham, (although he carried the doctrine of the power of Parliament over the Colonies, to every circumstance of legislation and government short of taxation) "that the idea of virtual representation, as regards America, is the most contemptible that ever entered the head of man." Of England it is entirely true. Although copyholders and even freeholders, within the precincts of boroughs (not being burgesses) have no vote, yet the property of the copy-holders is represented by its lord, and the property of the borough is represented by the corporation, who choose the member of Parliament; while those persons who are not actually freeholders, have the option of becoming so if they think proper. But the Colonies are neither within any county or borough of England. Few members of Parliament have ever seen them, and none have a very perfect knowledge of them. They can therefore neither be said to be actually, or virtually represented, in that august body. Hence the Colonists have a right either to a legislature of their own, or to participate in that of Great Britain. To the latter there are many objections; and when suggested on a former occasion, the plan was not cordially received on either side of the water; the other, custom has sanctioned and experience approved. To what extent the British Parliament has a right to interpose its authority, or how far the power of the Colonial Assembly extends, it is impossible to ascertain with accuracy. The doctrine of the omnipotence of the one, and the independence of the other, has at different times been pushed to an extreme by the advocates of each. The true distinction appears to be, that Parliament is supreme in all external, and the Colonial Assembly in all internal matters. The unalterable right of property has been guaranteed to the Colonists, by the act renouncing the claim of taxation, the 18th Geo. 3, by which it is declared "that the King and Parliament of Great Britain will not impose any duty, tax or assessment, whether payable in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Provinces or Plantations, in North America or the West Indies, except such duties as it may be expedient to impose, for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of such duties to be always paid and applied to, and for the use of the Colony, Province or Plantation, in which the same shall be respectively levied, in such manner as other duties, collected by the authority of the respective General Courts or General Assemblies of such Colonies, Provinces or Plantations, are ordinarily paid and applied. Taxation is ours, commercial regulation is theirs; this distinction, says a distinguished statesman, is involved in the abstract nature of things. Property is private, individual, abstract; and it is contrary to the principles of natural and civil liberty, that a man should be divested of any part of his property without his consent. Trade is a complicated and extended consideration; to regulate the numberless movements of its several parts, and to combine them in one harmonious effect for the good of the whole, requires the superintending wisdom and energy of the supreme power of the Empire.—The Colonist acknowledges this supremacy in all things, with the exception of taxation and of legislation in those matters of internal Government to which the Local Assemblies are competent. This may be said to be the "quam ultra contraque nequit consistere rectum." But even in matters of a local nature the regal control is well secured by the negative of the Governor; by his standing instructions not to give his assent to any law of a doubtful nature without a

clause suspending its operation, until his Majesty's pleasure be known, and by the power assumed and exercised, of disagreeing to any law within three years after it has passed the Colonial Legislature.—With these Provinces it is absurd to suppose, whatever may be said to the contrary, that the Local Assemblies are not supreme within their own jurisdiction; or that a people can be subject to two different Legislatures; exercising at the same time equal powers, yet not communicating with each other, nor from their situation capable of being privy to each other's proceedings. The whole state of commercial servitude and civil liberty, when taken together, says Mr. Burke, is certainly not perfect freedom, but comparing it with the ordinary circumstances of human nature, a happy and liberal condition."

The following paragraph, copied from a late English paper, serves to show that, even at Algiers, the first thing thought of by the conquerors was, to grant to the conquered Jews a representative form of Government:—

"General Bourmont has issued an order, empowering the Jews at Algiers to choose from their own body 20 individuals in whom they have most confidence. These twenty are afterwards to be reduced by ballot to ten, whose names will be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief. From these candidates he will select five, and entrust to them the direction of the affairs of the Jews."

From private advices, dated Oporto to the 4th instant, it would appear that the kingdom of Portugal was in a state of great misery, and unless something occurred on the part of the Government before the winter, to alleviate the distress which so generally prevailed, many would perish of hunger.—The destiny of Portugal seems to hang on that of Spain—the natives appear very anxious, but ready to join the strongest party. It was expected the late events in France would have occasioned a rise in Spain, which would be followed by one in Portugal. This state of things tended to destroy confidence, and ruin the interior commerce of the country, where exists the chief consumption of fish. Poverty seemed the order of the day, and would continue until something decisive was done, and many of those returned who are at present exiled from the kingdom. The weather had been good, but there was a prospect of the vintage being less than usual.

Extract from a letter dated Oporto, Sept. 3:—"It is doubtful if the Loan for this Government will be fulfilled—the Bonds appeared for sale both here and at Lisbon, through English houses, but not one was sold at either place, and they were soon withdrawn and sent to Paris, where it is probable they will meet the same fate, especially since the Revolution there."

"We should think a petition from your Chamber of Commerce to His Majesty's Government, as to a difference in duty between Norway and Newfoundland caught fish, might be productive of some benefit, and certainly of no harm. The injury done by the former to the Newfoundland trade all up the Straits, is greater than any former year, and has filled many markets."

ARRIVALS.—In the *Sylph*, from Dartmouth, Mrs. Henry Winton, and Mrs. Fox.—In the *Wellington*, from Quebec, Mr. James D. Gill.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Lottery*, on the 18th inst. for Barbadoes, (omitted by accident, in our last,) Mr. and Mrs. G. de J.—In the *Lord Sidmouth*, for Quebec, Mr. and Mrs. Oehlschlaggr.

To the Editor of the Newfoundlander.

SIR,—Where, I would ask, can be found a more heartless task than essaying to force conviction on men who will not be convinced—who, knowingly and willingly, become champions of opinions, not because they are essentially good, but because they may be made subservient to paltry interests and narrow selfish views. Such a labour, it must be confessed, would be worse than useless; but when, "under favour of the Editorial *We*," a currency, and, at the same time, an apparent disinterestedness, are attempted to be given to these opinions, I hold it to be the duty of every honest friend of this country, to arrest the progress of the one, and to tear off the flimsy veil that covers the other. I have been led into these remarks by some offensive and prosy remarks that appeared under the Editorial head in the *Royal Gazette* of Tuesday last, evidently written by some *attache* of the Government, for the purpose of creating divisions among the people, and thereby endeavour to defeat their efforts to obtain that constitutional form of government which is the birth-right of every Briton. In looking over these remarks, spun out to an intolerable length, you can discover every thing worthy of the cause they profess to advocate. An utter disregard of the people and their rights—low and heartless witticisms on their poverty—lying imputations against their exertions—libellous slanders on the mother country—nauseous flattery to the Governor;—mixed up with attempts at reasoning, as absurd and inconclusive as the style in which all these are conveyed is attenuated and feeble. Mr. "We" commences by taxing the respectable man engaged in forwarding the best interests of the country with the sinister motive of making the people the "cat's paw" by which to promote their own individual views of interest or ambition. "Having yielded thus much," Mr. "We," too, claims for himself credit for candour, when he states it, as his firm opinion, "that Newfoundland has not yet attained sufficient ripeness to legislate for itself." Having accounted, satisfactorily, for that want of ripeness, not by attributing it to any inherent incapability of the country, but to the former policy in governing it—and after admitting that the country improved even under the restrictions of this "ant-

social system"—and after further allowing that the neighbouring colonies, possessing local legislatures, are far advanced before us in improvement—Mr. "We" coolly contents himself by asserting, that the country is not yet ripe enough to govern itself—and, as coolly, states that the British Government has an unalienable right to renew all those legislative atrocities which for so long a time were perpetrated in Newfoundland. Could you have imagined, Mr. Editor, that there were to be found amongst us those so utterly base, so dead to every principle that should dignify man, as to be capable of broaching, in these days of freedom and liberality, so repugnant, so monstrous a doctrine? I blush to say that such creatures do creep in our community—and while ever they are permitted to do so, the champions of our rights must not slumber at their posts—they must drag them from their lurking holes, and show to the world the purity and sincerity of the arguments and reasons by which those panders to power seek to retain—honestly, if they can—but, by fair or foul means, to retain possession of the loaves and fishes. Mr. "We's" next objection is to the classes of society—he says, "the population of Newfoundland, with a few exceptions, is composed of two classes—the Merchant and the Fisherman; and the latter being dependent on the former, it requires but a small share of foresight to know how, in the event of a Legislative Assembly being granted to the Island, the elective franchise will be used."—Mr. "We" evidently confounds here the power that would be invested in the people with that to be conveyed by them to their representatives; for, after all his eulogy on the Merchants, it is evident this sneer is directed against them. As Mr. "We" seems to have a great desire for reasoning by interrogatories, I can gratify him a little in that way. Does he imagine, even an assembly of Merchants would suggest in the home government the propriety of levying indirect taxes on fishermen to the amount of 16,000*l.*, in addition to 18,000*l.* already levied—and afterwards agree to the appropriating that 16,000*l.* towards increasing the salaries of all the principal officers attached to the executive government here—allowing the large sum of 500*l.* for the improvement of St. John's, and not a farthing for the other parts of the country? Will he be made to say that such a proposition has not been made from this misgoverned Island? I have before alluded to Mr. "We's" sneers against the people—such as "the valuable person of the Hon. Member for Devil's Cove," &c. &c. These attempts at wit are so utterly pointless and tasteless, that I merely advert to them to show the feeling by which he is actuated. Mr. "We's" ridiculous objections to a representative government, on the score of enormous expenses—which he appears to build most upon—have been so often, and so ably and satisfactorily rebutted—particularly by an intelligent writer in the *Ledger* of Tuesday last—as to render it unnecessary for me to make a single observation on the subject. I have no inclination to wade further into Mr. "We's" production—his hostility is a consolation. Well may those whose opinions he advocates exclaim—"God preserve us from our friends!"

Your's, Mr. Editor,
A REFORMER,
St. John's, 29th September, 1830.

[For the Newfoundlander.]

THE RECALL,
In imitation of Mrs. Hemans.

Come home, come home!—there is not a charm
In the land whereon ye roam,
So bright as the beam of a parent's eye—
Beloved, come home, come home!
There is grief and gloom on all around,
For music has gone with thee,
And the sweetest tones of human voice
Are swelling beyond the sea.

Return I—again return,
To thy half-forsaken hall;
For the stranger, even, breathes a sigh,
And joins in the fond recall.
The twilight hour as usual comes,
But that hour embraces care;
For thy milder spirit mingles not
In the void that lingers there.

Where can you find more lovely flowers
Than the wretch affection's bind,
Or a heart to love thee half so well,
As the one you left behind.
There is joy in the world's gay multitude—
Yet their smiles are insincere;
And their mirth soars high, when the garb of we
Is drinking the burning tear.

Oh! my beloved, come home, come home!
With the winds and crested waves,
Nor tremble, though nightly storms may howl
O'er the ocean's darkest caves;
For you bring the strains of holy love
To the breast where your image dwells,
And you come where none shall weep again
Those gloomy and sad farewells.

St. John's, Sept. 28, 1830.

Shipping Intelligence.
CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.
ENTERED.
SEPTEMBER 23.—Brig *Fabre*, Grace, Barbadoes; 56 puns rum, 30 puns molasses, 29 bis. sugar.
24.—Schooner *Argyle*, Ballier, Quebec; 200 bis. flour, 1 cwt. bread, 32 bis. pork.
Schooner *Wellington*, Hartley, Quebec; 15 bis. pork, 135 bis. flour, 160 kegs butter, 300 bags bread, 27 bis. beef, and sundries.
Schooner *Eliza Ann*, M'Intosh, Shediac; 55 M. board, 10 M. shingles, 3 spars, 200 bushels oysters.

25.—Schooner Hunter, Fougere, Bay Verte; 20 M. board, 20 M. shingles, 6 M. staves, 60 spars, and a frame of a house.
 Schooner Harriet, Belfontaine, Bay Verte; 25 M. feet board, 12 spars, 9 M. shingles.
 27.—Schooner Rapid, Mermaid, Halifax; 350 bla. flour, 75 bla. pork, 25 bla. beef, 55 chests tea.
 Brig Sylph, Underhill, Hamburg & Dartmouth; 1002 bags bread, 25 bla. oatmeal, 120 firkins butter, and sundries.
 29.—Brig Rose, Steele, Liverpool; 65 tons coal, 222 boxes soap and candles, 12 firkins butter, 30 tons bolt iron, and sundry British manufactures.
 Brig Junius, Turball, Liverpool; 254 boxes soap and candles, 20 tons coals, 50 firkins butter, 9 puns molasses, 112 half-barrels flour, 170 bla. Irish pork, 4 pieces and 1 hhd. brandy, 4 pieces and 4 hds. Geneva, 1 hhd. tobacco, and sundry British manufactures.
 Brig Hazard, Churchward, Oporto; 300 hds. salt, 21 tons onions, 9 boxes grapes, 30 boxes sweetmeats, 2 pipes, 6 hds., 17 qr.-casks, and 7 3/4-almude casks port wine.
 CLEARED.
 SEPTEMBER 23.—Brig Cousins, Downes, Pictou; 50 boxes raisins.
 24.—Schooner Royalist, Veal, Demerara; 1450 qtls. fish.
 Brig Jane Haddock, Hamilton, Bay Chaleur; ballast.
 Brig Caroline, Hellyer, Oporto; 3200 qtls. fish.
 Schooner Janetta, Murphy, Cork; 1520 qtls. fish.
 28.—Schooner James, Treवास, St. Michael's; 200 quintals fish, 891 gallons seal and cod oil, 3 tierces and 1 barrel salmon.
 29.—Schooner Huski-son, Cosgrove, Halifax; 1026 qtls. fish, 1 bl. caplin, 2 sets chimney ornaments.
 Schooner Warwick, Adams, Madeira; 132 casks, containing 1004 qtls. fish.

Conception-Bay.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—CLEARED.

SEPT. 20.—Suov Oscar, Drysdale, Oporto; 3510 qtls. fish.

CARBONEAR.—ENTERED.

SEPTEMBER 18.—Brig Elizabeth, Johns, Bilbao; 400 barrels flour, 750 bags bread.

CLEARED.

SEPTEMBER 18.—Schooner Henry, Cornish, Barbados; 2046 qtls. fish, 81 gallons seal oil.

23.—Brig Meridian, Silly, Poole; 71 tons seal oil, 15 tons cod oil, &c. &c.

CUPIDS.—ENTERED.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Brig Ringwood, Smith, Liverpool; 13 tierces rice, 7 hampers cheese, 10 boxes soap, 6 boxes candles, 1 cask sugar, 28 kegs gunpowder, 3 casks shot, 3 crates earthenware, 12 fwt. nails, 60 tons salt, 15 tons coals.

CLEARED.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Schooner Rauger, Kemp, Figueira; 1210 qtls. fish.

Birth.—On the 21st ult, in London, the Lady of Capt. the Honourable FRANCIS MAUDE, R. N. of a Son.

Died, on Sunday night last, at a very advanced age, Mr. TIMOTHY RYAN, merchant of this town. His funeral will take place This Day, at 12 o'clock.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

(THURSDAY) At 11 o'clock,

(Without Reserve,)

AT THE SHOP OF

Richard Perchard,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

Being sundries returned from the Expedition to the French Shore—

1 CAPLIN Seine, Cod and Cape Net Irons, About 3 Tons Oil Casks, 4 Grapnels, 1 Grindstone and mounting, 1 Handsaw, 2 Hammers, 1 Drawing Knife, 1 Chart of the Island of Newfoundland, 3 Bags Bread, Hatchets, Fishing Leads and Lines, Anchor Ropes and Seine Lines, And sundry other Articles.

As to which,

50 Barrels Flour, 100 Bags Bread, 20 Firkins Butter, A few Barrels Pork, 5 Pipes Scilian Red Wine, 10 Tierces Halifax Ale, 2 Ditto Porter, 1 Cask Shrub, A quantity Sauff, 5 Cwt. Cut Tobacco, 1 Chest Bohes Tea, 8 Cwt. Coffee, 1 Hogshead Basket Salt, A quantity Raisins, in Kegs and Baskets, 20 Drums Figs, 20 Boxes Soap, 20 Do. Candles, And sundry other Articles.

September 30.

TO-MORROW,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Daniel Codner & Co.

152 Bags BREAD,

9 Barrels PEASE,

5 Ditto OATMEAL,

Landed in a damaged state from the Brig Sylph, GEO. UNDERHILL, master, from Hamburg—the same having been surveyed, and recommended to be Sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

W. B. ROW,

Notary Public.

September 30.

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.

Sales by Auction.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

SAMUEL CODNER,

39 FIRKINS Hamburg Butter,

9 Barrels ditto Flour,

48 Barrels Copenhagen Pork,

50 Ditto Hamburg ditto,

4 Ditto Irish ditto,

10 Tierces Beef,

48 Barrels Beef,

4 Pipes Gin,

4 Hogsheads Port Wine,

1 Pipe ditto,

14 Hds. prime Devonshire Ale,

3 Ditto Devonshire Cider,

13 Bales assorted Slops,

1 Case Hats,

1 C sk Boots and Shoes,

60 Choice Shawls,

38 Kegs Paint,

1 Cask Linsed Oil,

2 Casks Lampblack,

318 Bars Lead,

6 Casks Whiting,

1 New BOAT and Masts,

1 PLEASURE BOAT and 4 Sails,

1 Spar.

N. B.—The greatest part of the above articles will be Sold without reserve, to close several sales.

September 30.

TO-MORROW,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

BENJAMIN I. WILLIAMS,

300 BARRELS superfine, fine, and middlings FLOUR,

150 Barrels prime Mess PORK,

50 Ditto ditto Mess BEEF,

Just received from New-York via Halifax.

September 30.

Notices.

THE Persons who received SEED POTATOES last Spring from the "Poor Relief Committee," and who have to return the like quantity, will, on application to Mr. CLIFT, learn where they are to be delivered; or one Dollar per Barrel will be received in lieu thereof;—and the respective Societies will take notice that they will be called upon for payment, at that rate, for all such as may fail in returning or paying for them within the limited time.

September 30.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of GEORGE SUTTON, late of Brigus, Conception Bay, Mariner, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber; and those indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

JANE RYLAND SUTTON,

Administratrix.

St. John's, 30th Sept., 1830.

Wanted,

By the 10th October next,

100 QUINTALS ROUND-TAILED CORE FISH,

By

ABRAHAM LE MESSURIER.

September 30.

Mr. EMERSON

INTENDING to remove shortly from his present Lodgings to his own Premises, near the Court-House, offers to Let the Comfortable and Commodious Tenement he now occupies, the property of Mrs. M'CAWLEY.—For particulars, inquire at Mr. EMERSON'S Office.

September 23.

NORA CREINA.

PACKET BOAT BETWEEN PORTUGAL COVE AND CARBONEAR.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuation of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet Boat, to ply between Portugal Cove and Carbonear, and, at considerable expense, fitted up her Cabin in superior style, with four Sleeping Berths, &c. DOYLE will also keep constantly on board, for the accommodation of Passengers, Spirits, Wines, Refreshments, &c., of the best quality.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear, on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of these days.

Terms as usual.

Letters, Packages, &c., will be received at the Newfoundland Office.

September 30.

Notice.

THE BUSINESS of Mr. HUGH R. DOUGLAS will, from the date hereof, be Conducted by Mr. WILLIAM KNUCKY, under direction of the Subscriber—to whom, and to no other person, all Debts are to be paid and Accounts rendered.

JAMES DOUGLAS,

Attorney of H. R. DOUGLAS.

September 23.

To be Let.

TWO Commodious SITTING ROOMS, with Bed-rooms attached, and the Use of a Kitchen.—Apply to

TIMOTHY FLANNERY.

September 30.

THE PREMISES adjoining Messrs. M'Bride & Kerr—at present occupied by the Subscribers.—For particulars apply to

ROBERT ALSOP & Co.

September 9.

For PLYMOUTH.

To Sail in the course of Four or Five days,

The fine, fast-sailing, British-built, A. 1.

Schooner FLY,

(Copper-fastened and Coppered)

F. SOPER, Master;

Has two-thirds of her Cargo now on board, and room for about 400 Quintals FISH on Freight if immediately applied for, and very superior accommodation for Cabin PASSENGERS.—For particulars apply to

RENDELL & MORTIMER.

September 30.

For Freight or Charter.

To the West Indies, Spain, Portugal, or any Port in the Mediterranean,



The fine, fast-sailing, Coppered

Brig JUNIUS,

JOHN TURNBULL, Master,

Burthen per Register—130 Tons.

Apply to

WM. & H. THOMAS.

September 30.



THE FINE, FIRST-CLASS

Schooner Camilla,

JOHN BIDDINS, Master,

Burthen per Register 130 Tons.—Part of this Vessel's Inward Cargo of best Orrel COALS is now for Sale on reasonable terms, and discharging at the Wharf of Mr. HENRY SHEA.

C. F. BENNETT & Co.

September 23.

On Sale.

Wm. & Henry Thomas

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per the Brigs JUNIUS from Liverpool, and the CHARITY from London,

THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

Which will be open for inspection To-Morrow.

September 30.

Robert Alsop & Co.

HAVE RECENTLY IMPORTED

The following Articles,

Which they offer for Sale on moderate terms, for Cash, Fish, or Oil,

400 BAGS Bread,

150 Barrels Irish Pork,

100 Firkins Irish Butter,

150 Ditto Hamburg ditto,

100 Barrels Flour,

20 Half-barrels ditto,

2 Pipes and 1 hogshead Cognac Brandy,

2 Ditto and 1 ditto Holland's Gin,

50 Boxes Soap,

20 Ditto Candles,

20 Kegs Gunpowder,

100 Bags Shot,

40 Pieces Swanskin,

40 Ditto Blanketing,

50 Ditto Serge,

100 Pair Blankets.

September 30.

HUNTERS & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A few Puncheons and Hogsheads Superior

Old Jamaica RUM;

Also,

10 Tierces

Jamaica COFFEE.

September 9.

On Sale.

Daniel Codner & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig SYLPH, from Hamburg and Dartmouth—VIZ.

1000 BAGS Bread,

120 Firkins prime Holstein Butter,

25 Barrels Oatmeal,

25 Ditto Pease,

2 Cases Dutch Cheese,

1 Cask Westphalia Hams,

6 Barrels raw Turpentine,

60 Coils patent Cordage, of various sizes,

40 Dozen pair Hose,

And a variety of Slops,

Also,

100 Kegs superior Whitelead,

100 Pieces British Ducks,

Women's black Hose,

Cotton Shirts,

Calicoes, Comforters, &c. &c.

Just received, per CHARITY, from London.

September 30.

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.

BUTTER.

JUST LANDED,

From the Jane Haddock,

FROM HAMBURG,

300 Firkins new BUTTER.

And from the Schooner Maria,

FROM HALIFAX,

100 Kegs New-York BUTTER,

FOR SALE.

FISH or CASH only.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

September 23.

Robinson and Brooking

OFFER FOR SALE,

The undermentioned Articles,

Now Landing from the Jane Haddock, from Ham-

burgh; Charity, from London; and Charles

Law, from Leghorn—VIZ.

1700 BAGS Bread,

100 Firkins prime Hamburg Butter,

30 Quarter-chests Congo Tea,

9 Tierces Dominica Coffee,

60 Duzen striped Cotton Shirts,

20 Ditto red Baize ditto,

5 Pipes

20 Hds. } Teneriffe Wine,

20 Qr.-casks }

1 Inch Chain Cable, 90 fathoms long, with

apparatus,



Poets' Corner.

EPISTLE OF CONDOLENCE FROM TOM CRIBB TO CHARLES THE TENTH.

Thank Heaven! my old fellow, your nation is free
As the wind on the mountain, or waves of the sea;
The colours of Bourbon for ever are struck,
And you, silly dotard, all down on your luck.
There you are, to all tyrants a wholesome example,
Who dare on the right of a people to trample;
And, perhaps, it may prove no impossible thing
For your head to escape from your shoulders, old King.
'Tis owing to you and your partners in guilt,
That the blood of the brave has been wantonly spilt;
To demolish the Charter how vain was your plan—
But justice will reach you, you-wicked old man.
You may ask if 'tis worthy of fistic renown,
To keep hitting away at a man when he's down?
A man! to that title you've forfeited claim,
For, by Heaven, you're an utter disgrace to the name.
And if you should get from due punishment clear,
I hope from my heart you will never come here;
To Algiers you had better at once lead your way,
For you doubtless would make a most excellent Dey.
'Tis clear that you're quite to your interest awake,
For 'tis said that the Crown you have prigg'd by mistake;
Was this bright idea to furnish your treasures,
Another of honest Prince Polignac's measures?
By the fist of my dad it rejoices my soul,
That Frenchmen are free from your worthless control;
And never again shall a despot and knave
The despotism rule of the land of the brave.
And may Providence grant them to set on the throne
A manly and patriot King like our own—
By his actions evincing on every occasion
That a Monarch should live in the hearts of the nation.
But, by Jove, 'tis disgraceful to hold farther parley
With a thing so completely degraded as Charley;
His conduct with scorn shall be scouted by all,
And no tear of regret shall be shed for his fall.

IRISH ELECTIONS

Continued.

seconded by Mr. Kelly. Mr. Brownlow declared himself a thorough Reformer. A few of the old Brunswickers ventured to the hustings, and cried out for Varner—but he was *non est inuentus*.

The city of Kilkenny has most gloriously redeemed itself from corporation monopoly, by returning one of the most practical and efficient friends of Ireland, Nicholas Philpot Leader. The poll at the close on Wednesday was as follows:—Leader, 219; Read, 116; Bayly, 67.

COUNTY CAVAN.—The election for this county commenced on Thursday.—Henry Maxwell, Esq., was proposed by Sir R. Hudson, Bart., and seconded by C. E. J. Nugent, Esq. Mr. Saunderson was put in nomination by Lucas Clements, Esq., and seconded by Dean Adams. Sir William Young was proposed by Captain Cottingham, and seconded by John Mayne, Esq. The uproar was so great in the court-house that not one word of what fell from the several speakers could be heard, save by the few persons who were close to the hustings. The polling did not commence until a late hour. The town during the day was thronged with the old forty shilling freeholders, and in the evening a desperate riot took place, in which several of Sir William Young's friends were severely beaten.

CORK COUNTY ELECTION.—This election took place on Thursday. John Smith Barry, Esq., in a letter to J. D. Croker, Esq., declined coming forward, "in consequence of the melancholy situation of the near relative of one of the late members." The Hon. R. King was proposed by William Wrixon Becher, Esq., of Ballygiblin, and seconded by Colonel Hodder, jun. John Hyde, Esq., next stood forward to propose Lord Boyle, whose nomination was seconded by Joseph D. Freeman, Esq. Mr. King and Lord Boyle addressed the Court. Mr. Ronayne, Mr. Walsh, Mr. John D. Croker, Mr. Courtney, Captain Stawell, and others addressed the meeting. Finally, Mr. King and Lord Boyle were declared *duly elected*. Both candidates returned thanks, and declared their determination to oppose any additional taxation upon Ireland in a time of peace.

CITY OF CORK.—Wednesday, the seventh day, at five o'clock, the Sheriffs declared the poll as follows:—For Hon. Mr. Boyle, 11; Dan. Callaghan, Esq. 8; Doctor Baldwin, 4.

FINAL STATE OF THE POLL.

For Hon. Mr. Boyle, 1152; Daniel Callaghan, Esq., 854; Doctor Baldwin, 388. The Sheriffs declared the Hon. John Boyle and Daniel Callaghan, Esq. *duly elected*. The members returned thanks.

DROGHEDA ELECTION.—Drogheda, Thursday.—The election here has now virtually been concluded, though one of the booths is still kept open; it must, however, be closed this evening. The gross poll yesterday evening was—for Mr. North, 357—for Mr. O'Connell, 267, which placed North in a majority of 70. His friends have been very anxious

to keep the booth open during to-day, with the hope that some resident freemen might still come to poll, as they feel rather well-founded doubts of the correctness of the assessor's decision in their favour. In fact, scarcely a doubt is entertained here, that Maurice O'Connell must be declared the sitting member by a committee of the House of Commons; and to make the success of a petition more secure, the inhabitants have already entered into a subscription to defray the necessary expense, and have contributed no less than 700*l.* for the purpose. In truth, the people of Drogheda have behaved on this occasion with a liberality and patriotism which will do them everlasting credit even in this age of popular disinterestedness. A large meeting of Mr. O'Connell's friends determined to-day to have him chaired to-morrow, as a proof of their reliance on his being their representative eventually. Nothing can exceed his popularity here, perhaps not even his father; and he has on more than one occasion displayed qualities which must make his friends feel assured of his yet playing a distinguished part in public life. Mr. North has been for a few days in the neighbourhood; but never but on one occasion since the College election he has made his appearance at the hustings, and then, after making a short speech, he received such a castigation from his young opponent, as prevented his risking another by a second appearance.

Should any thing interesting occur to-morrow, I shall acquaint you with it. Of the 337 votes polled for North, only 100 are regarded as legal, all the others having been non-resident, when admitted.—Only five freeholders voted for him, and this number was composed of four watchmen and one latitant server.

YOUGHAL ELECTION.—Mr. Ponsonby is elected for Youghal; Mr. Smith on Friday had 120 persons admitted to their freedom, who were previously refused by the Mayor. On Saturday Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Smith were regularly proposed and seconded; the corporation polled all the old freemen before Mr. Smith could poll any; when his turn to poll came on, it was discovered by the lawyers that Mr. Smith's freemen could not vote for six months, but that they were certainly *free*—so that the borough is completely opened—this looks well for the cause of liberty.

BOROUGH OF WEXFORD.—Mr. Wigram was declared on Saturday *duly elected*. His opponent (Sir Edward Dering) means however, to have recourse to a petition against the return of Mr. Wigram, and his (Sir E. Dering's) friends speak confidently of ultimate success. It would appear that the apprentices admitted last June voted for Sir E. Dering, and were objected to on the ground that when they obtained their freedom, the bailiffs of the corporation were not present at the signing of the books. The conduct of the Mayor is also complained of by the friends of Sir E. Dering, and certainly if the charges of gross partiality which are brought against him be established, Sir E. Dering is, according to every principle of justice, the member; and the Mayor should be called upon to answer seriously for his conduct. As the matter is, however, to go before a committee of the House of Commons, it ought to obtain a fair investigation, and we shall, therefore, abstain, for the present, from further comment.—*Waterford Chronicle*.

FRENCH INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, August 7.

Charles the Tenth arrived at Dreux on Wednesday last, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in a state of great dejection and in tears. The Dauphiness appeared less distressed, but her dress was simple in the extreme. The Duchess de Berri was dressed in men's clothes, and was most deeply affected. Her two children were with her. The countenance of the Dauphin was as inexpressive as usual. All the royal family came in one coach, 400 of the National Guard at Dreux were under arms, and were harangued by M. O'Dillon Barrot. The body guards entered the town. A few regiments of the Garde, thinned by the combats and by desertion, halted at about five hundred yards from the Faubourgs; the commissioners were to license these troops. Only eight or ten general officers, with Marmont, remained near the King, among whom was M. de Guiche. On entering the town Charles the Tenth asked for a glass of wine and water, which was given immediately. He then took up his lodgings at the house of M. de Bancy. The tri-coloured flag was hoisted on the steeples and on all the public establishments. Charles X. slept on Thursday at Verneuil, and post-horses had been ordered to take him and his family to Cherbourg.

The first person who recognized the ex-minister Peyronnet, after his arrest, was a citizen of Tours, who had been by him refused a pardon for a young man executed in that city by a sentence of the council of war. Other arrests have also taken place at Tours. The ex-almoner Chantelauze, was seized, with another individual, who refuses to tell his name, who assaulted the jailor, and was consequently thrown into a dungeon. They were wandering in the country, endeavouring to pass the Loire. They were first seized at Membrotte, fettered, and placed in charge of gendarmes at Tours. M. de Chantelauze discovered himself in prison, but the other persisted in remaining unknown. Five other unknown personages had also been taken as they were going down the river in a small boat, on passing under the bridge, one of them threw himself into the river, and remained lying on the sand with his face to the ground. Two others were obliged to land, and ran to seek concealment. They were all taken. It was said that M. d'Autchamp was amongst them.

On Friday night, about 9 o'clock, an assemblage of 400 young men went to the court before the Cham-

ber of Deputies, in order, as they declared, to protest against the acknowledgment of an hereditary peerage. They formed a double line, and when a deputy passed, saluted him with cries of "down with the hereditary peerage." At the same time the whole group took off their hats and mingled with their cries "Long live the deputies," "Honor to the deputies." The disorder increased, and many orators appeared. The Chamber was disturbed and M. Benjamin Constant and M. G. Lafayette addressed them, and intreated them to retire. At last General Lafayette himself came upon the steps and addressed them, and after bearing testimony to their noble conduct, continued—

"I am entitled to your attention because the opinions that have induced you to come here are my own. I know how to support them, while I fear you may fall into errors. Permit me, in addition to so many motives, to require you to consider my personal feelings. I have engaged my honour that no disturbance shall interrupt the proceedings of the Chamber. If the Deputies should be interrupted, and any painful scenes pass at the doors, I shall be as it were responsible. It is with me a point of honour, and I place my honour under the protection of your friendship."—This had the desired effect, and the group dispersed, singing the Marseillais hymn.

The Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom has appointed Lieutenant-General Count Colbert to be Commander of the Cavalry of the Guard, which is to be re-organized.

By a decision of the Ministers of the Finances, the Administrators of the Post-office are suppressed, and their functions performed by a Council to meet twice a-week.

It was said Count Mole was to draw up the address of the Chamber of Peers. M. Guizot, the minister of the Interior, had restored to the Portuguese emigrants the grant made by the Chamber of Deputies, and of which they had been deprived by M. de Peyronnet.

It was reported that Charles was to embark at Cherbourg for Holywood-house, his former residence, in Scotland.

The *Jeune d'Are* frigate, having on board the Dey of Algiers and Suite, left Mahon on the 28th ult. for Naples. In case the Dey is refused admission, he will be conveyed to Leghorn.

PARIS, SATURDAY EVENING, HALF-PAST FIVE.—I am just returned from the Chamber of Deputies, where every thing passed in a way worthy of the cause which brought the Deputies together.

The Duke of Orleans has been proclaimed King.

The article, The Roman Catholic Religion is that of the Majority of the French people has been adopted.

All the Peerages created by Charles X. are annulled.

The question as to whether the Peerage shall be hereditary is postponed.

Two of the late Ministers, De Peyronnet and Chantelauze, have been taken, and are now in prison at Tours. The particulars of their arrest have not yet been made public. Of Polignac we hear nothing, but the prevailing opinion is that he has escaped.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS CHOSEN KING OF THE FRENCH.

Paris, August 8.—Yesterday, at 6 o'clock in the evening, Louis Philippe d'Orleans, Duke of Orleans, was saluted with the title of King; public enthusiasm anticipated the official proclamation, which could not appear till after he had accepted and sworn to the contract which is to unite the Sovereign to the nation. We have now completed our revolution of 1688: that period of English history has now been repeated before our eyes, almost scene for scene. The French have excluded Charles and his posterity *ex vivo*. The throne has been declared *vacant, de facto and de jure*; and like the English parliament of that epoch, our Chamber of Deputies has proceeded in a course of prudence and moderation, under the direction of a wise and enlightened policy. The Chamber of Deputies sat permanently for three days. The night before last M. Dupin made his report on the propositions respecting the modifications of the charter, which had been brought forward that very morning by M. Barrot. Yesterday, at 8 o'clock, the deputies were at their post. At half-past 9 began the most imposing discussions. Every opinion appeared to be uttered with the most perfect liberty, and the sentiments of loyalty and sorrowing attachment, expressed by M. Hyde de Neuville towards the latter family, were sincerely applauded. At half-past 5 all was completed; and the Deputies, under the escort of a handsome National Guard, already formed as it were by enchantment, proceeded in a body to the residence of the Lieut.-Gen. of the kingdom. M. Lafitte, the President of the Chamber, read to the Prince the long resolution which had been adopted, appointing him to fill the vacant throne. The Duke d'Orleans delivered a reply full of excellent sentiments, uttered with the accent of sincerity, in which he accepted the title of King, but his emotion became so exquisite that he could not refrain from tears. This good Prince was surrounded by his noble and fine family. The admirable Duchess and her excellent sister gave free scope to their tears: on their countenances were depicted compassion for their unhappy but culpable relations, and delight at the display of the people's regard. The Duke de Chartres, his brothers, his sisters—this assembly of personages so interesting, and of so elevated a rank—at once charmed and transported every heart. Meanwhile, an innumerable throng surrounded the Palais Royal; already were heard without, the shouts of "Vive le Roi! Vive la Reine! Vive la Famille Royale!" which were repeated incessantly. The Deputies, excited by the cry, united their acclamations to those of the people, and the new King pre-

sented himself in the balcony of the palace, surrounded by M. Lafitte, General Lafayette, and the Deputies. It is vain to attempt to describe the scene. The Queen, on being called by the people, made her appearance in the midst of her charming and numerous family, accompanied by Mademoiselle d'Orleans. This noble and enchanting picture seemed to intoxicate the people with delight. They shouted, they stamped with joy; they hugged each other in ecstasy, and appeared to enjoy, in the transport of the present, the anticipations of the future. The Duke de Chartres was saluted as Prince Royal; the Duke de Nemours was by his side.

Paris, August 10.—It is said that his Majesty Louis Philip I. has written to the King of England to ask for the relics of the prisoner of St. Helena.—They will be placed at the base of the column of the Place Vendome.

It appears from the statements in the Paris papers that the number of the victims in the late struggle for constitutional freedom has been considerably underrated. According to the returns of the Physicians and Surgeons of the hospitals, addressed to the Academy of Medicine, about 7,000 men were put *hors de combat*. A few days ago the number of wounded at the hospitals amounted to 1,700.

THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.—All the scholars of the Polytechnic School who fought at the head of the Parisian volunteers on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July, have been named Lieutenants of Artillery or Engineers, and those intended for the civil service have received the correspondent rank of Lieutenant. Twelve decorations of the Legion of Honour have been sent them, to be divided by themselves amongst those of them whom they consider most worthy.

Four decorations have been awarded to the pupils of the School of Law, and four to that of Medicine, to be allotted by themselves in the same manner.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.—As an instance of the kindly feeling of the French towards the English, I send you a fact which has been related to me by an eye-witness. An order was twice given by Gen. Walsh in the Rue de la Paix for the troops to fire "au nom du Roi." The 5th and 53d regiments of the line promptly and firmly refused, crying out, "Non; jamais sur nos citoyens." At this answer every body ventured out, and there was a general congratulation; among others an English family sallied from their hotel, and the people, pleased with this confidence, loudly cheered "Vivent les Anglais." One of the company was a very handsome woman; the people, amidst shouts of "Vive la belle et bonne Anglaise," asked her to lay one stone in the barricade which they were forming. She immediately complied, to the great exultation of the good-natured Frenchmen.

By a vessel arrived at Marseilles from Algiers, most interesting accounts were received from the Algerine expedition. As passenger in the vessel was an officer of the expedition to Algiers, who brought information that on the receipt of the intelligence of the late proceedings in Paris being known to the troops, they immediately proclaimed themselves in favour of Liberty and the Charter, crying, "Down with the Bourbons!" "Down with despotism!"—A few of the old soldiers exclaimed, "Long live the Emperor, and Napoleon the Second!" Gen. Bourmont addressed the troops, requesting them, for the sake of themselves and their country, to show no popular feeling, as the inhabitants might take advantage of such a demonstration. It is stated, on very good authority, that this General, now a Marshal, exclaimed, to one of his Aides-de-camp, on hearing the intelligence, "that he had been betrayed by Polignac, and knew that that Minister's politics would finally subvert the reign of the Bourbons." On the departure of the above officer, Marshal Bourmont was expected to return immediately to France. Among the Algerines there were no signs of joy at the condition of affairs in France. The French were treated with the greatest kindness by the natives, and the town was perfectly tranquil. A great number of the French troops were much affected by the climate, and about 500 were in the hospitals.

It is an undoubted fact that the infatuated Charles, on the very day of his flight to St. Cloud, betook himself to his favourite amusement of shooting; and that, on the very same evening, he was playing at cards, while the sound of the cannonade in Paris could be distinctly heard in the room where he was sitting. This cannot fail to remind one of *Nero fiddling and Rome on fire!*

The following anecdote is now the subject of general conversation in high circles. It is said that when the gallant Lord Exmouth was in Paris some time ago, he visited the King of France, who entered into a long conversation with him on the political state of the country, and asked his opinion on the subject. "Sire," said the gallant Lord, "you will excuse the bluntness of a British sailor; but if I must tell you my opinion, it is, that if your Majesty does not change your tack, I shall see you before this day three months riding about London in a hackney coach."

General Lafayette has issued an "Order of the Day," announcing to the Parisians the London subscriptions for the wounded. There is great enthusiasm for the English, and a deputation will probably be appointed to bring to London the expression of the sentiments of the people of France.