



Newfoundlander.

No. 168.

THURSDAY, October 7, 1830.

Sixpence.

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 Edger, 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.

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 Newfoundlander Office.

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.

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. CLIFF, learn where they are to be delivered; or one Dollar per Barrel will be received in lieu thereof;—and the respective Surveies 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.

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.

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.

To be Let.

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

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

WHAT well-situated, convenient, and capacious Water-side PREMISES, between the Subscribers and the Establishment of Mr. B. I. 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.

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.

HUNTERS & Co. HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A few Puncheons and Hogsheads Superior Old Jamaica RUM;
Also,
10 Tierces
Jamaica COFFEE.
September 9.

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.

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 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 10.

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 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.

LONDON, August 19.

It would seem as if internal commotions were of a contagious nature: for scarcely has the capital of France emerged from the struggle between despotism and constitutional liberty, when a similar convulsion appears to be breaking out in Spain. It is stated that an insurrection has broken out in Biscay, that the insurgents had made themselves masters of St. Sebastian, and were directing their march to Madrid; and that the Spanish troops, to the number of ten thousand, which had been collected on the frontiers to support the cause of Royalty in France, had caught the flame of patriotism from the French, mounted the cockade of the Cortes, and were also marching upon Madrid. These events occurring in two neighbouring kingdoms, plainly indicate a great and important change in the old system of the continental kingdoms. The flame is lighted up, and it behoves all despotic rulers so to modify their governments, that they may not be involved in that general destruction which will sooner or later overtake all institutions which are based upon tyranny and oppression.

On Friday a Requisition to the Lord Mayor, was presented by Mr. Richard Taylor, the Common Councilman, and two other citizens, requesting his Lordship to call a meeting of the inhabitants, in order to give them an opportunity of expressing their congratulations at the triumph of Constitutional Liberty in France; their admiration of the courage and moderation with which the struggle has been conducted by the brave citizens of Paris, and to promote a subscription for the wounded, the widows, and the orphans of the sufferers. His Lordship said, he entirely approved of an expression of public opinion, of the nature of that stated in the requisition; but he felt difficulty in giving his official sanction to it. The majority of the names attached to the requisition was, it appears, of citizens of high respectability, who do not usually come forward on ordinary political occasions. We understand that the requisitionists have determined to call a meeting at the London Tavern, on Monday next (to-morrow), at twelve o'clock. It was stated, in the course of conversation, to the Lord Mayor, that the subscriptions were going on well at Liverpool, Manchester, and other places; and that a letter had just been received, stating that at Edinburgh a requisition was in progress, and had been signed by persons of opposite parties.

At Bridport, a subscription for the widows and orphans of those who fell at Paris has been opened, to which the working classes are contributing one penny each. This example deserves to be followed elsewhere, as it will serve to show how many are the Englishmen whose hearts are for the cause of freedom.

The Constitutional and Guerrilla Chief, Mina, has left London for Paris, where he intends forming an expedition to make a descent upon Catalonia. On leaving he said, "that now was the time to struggle for liberty, no French troops being in Spain to attack him." It is said that the King of the French has given orders that passports should be given to all Spanish and Portuguese emigrants to go where they pleased in France.—*Courier*.

The *Journal des Debats* states that letters from Bayonne assert, in the most positive manner, that the country, from St. Sebastian to Saragossa, is in full insurrection, and that General Mim, who was supposed to have disembarked in Galicia, had passed through Bourdeaux on the 8th, and entered Spain at the head of 5000 men. We hope he may be more fortunate this time than the last. There are now no French troops to oppose the constitutional freedom of Spain.

The Public Dinner, in celebration of the Triumph of freedom in France, to be held at the Freemason's Hall, on Wednesday next, is likely to be one of the most brilliant and animated that has for a long time occurred in this Metropolis. Sir F. Burdett, who is now in Leicestershire, comes to town, by specific and powerful invitation, purposely to take the chair. Lord Nugent, Mr. S. Smith, and many other public men, will be present; and the Committee foreconducting the arrangements, have also addressed invitations to Mr. Brougham, Mr. Hobbhouse, Lord John Russell, and many of the most distinguished Members of Parliament, to assist in this national expression of British sympathy with French heroism and virtue.

We are assured that Madrid remained quiet so late as the 8th instant.—*Globe*.

COMMENCEMENT OF A REVOLUTION IN THE NETHERLANDS.

(From the Waterford Chronicle, September 2.)

The Times of Monday has a letter from a correspondent at Brussels, containing the following particulars:—

On the 25th ult., at night, the populace of Brussels attacked the house of Baguam, the proprietor of the Government Journal, and demolished it, printing-presses and all; same night disarmed the Pompiers. At day-break next morning set fire to the house of the Minister of Justice—demolished the hotel of the Governor—attacked the residence of the Commandant of the Garrison—and fought the troops of the line, in which some were killed and wounded on both sides: same day, compelled the Governor to surrender the keys of the Hotel de Ville, which contained a depot of muskets that had belonged to the Guard Communale, which had been some time since disarmed, were joined by the Guard, with the Colonel as their leader—pulled down the royal arms, while the troops of the line were drawn up in front of the palace—the whole royal force about 1500 men; same day, demolishing the houses and burning the furniture of the public authorities in the squares of Petit and Grand Sablon.

Expresses had been sent off to the Hague where the King and his Ministers reside, but no answer had been received at the date of the letter. When the news reaches Liege, Ghent, and Antwerp, it is expected the people will imitate the movements at Brussels. The shops and churches all shot, and trees cut down for defences, but the streets not then unpeopled. They dread the arrival of Prussian troops, and if they stir there will be a revolution all over Europe. Late in the evening a regiment of Tirailleurs, after firing on the people, surrendered their arms. About 100 of the citizens killed and wounded. A regiment of the line surrendered their arms; but it was supposed to be a ruse to throw the people off their guard until the arrival of reinforcements. The last account was up to Thursday morning, at which time Ghent was in a state of insurrection.

It is understood, in well informed quarters, that a peremptory demand has been forwarded to the Portuguese Government to restore the British ships unlawfully detained. If at the end of three days this demand is not complied with the ships and detaining squadron will be taken by force.—Times.

We have authority to state that immediately after the interview between the King and General Baudrand, a letter of congratulation to the French King was written, and that it has received the signature of our own gracious Sovereign. We understand that in order to save time, and for the purpose of complying with the earnest desire of Louis Philip to have his authority recognised by the Government of this country, before that of any other State, no Special Ambassador will leave England; but that it will be presented by Lord Stuart de Rothesay, or by Sir F. Lamb, if he should be in Paris.—Court Journal.

PARLIAMENT.—Parliament, it seems, is to meet for the despatch of business in October, and certainly their first Session will be far from a light one if they pay any attention to the wishes and wants of the country. Without referring to our foreign relations, the difficulties involved in which are a much beyond the management of Lord Aberdeen, a the national finances are beyond the understanding of poor Goulburn—and which are likely, therefore at least, to afford topics for parliamentary declamation through many a night—the entire system of our domestic policy and arrangements must be pressed upon the Legislature for revision and alteration. It is impossible that we should proceed in our present course much longer; there are limits to all earthly things, not excepting the exactions and death-producing system of a faction of aristocrats. We blush upon thinking that we are Englishmen, when we review the ignominious and dastardly manner in which we have surrendered our constitutional rights—sold our very bodies and souls to this growing, and grasping, and all-devouring oligarchy, and witness the mental and moral debasement by which we are cursed in return for our sacrifice. A moral listlessness pervades the whole mass of the people with relation to their own independence and happiness, an while they are filled with enthusiasm in the contemplation of what the people of France have achieved they prostrate themselves, and place their own neck for the foot of absolutism to tread upon. It will redound to the eternal disgrace of Englishmen, if the Parisians have spilt their blood to overturn measures to which we have quietly submitted for nearly half a century, and against which we cannot now be induced to lift up the finger. Our "Chamber of Deputies" has been rendered not only a mouth-piece, but the hundred hands of the aristocracy, by which they extract from the pockets of the people the last shilling their labour produces; an as for the press, the Acts of 1789 and 1820 have sufficiently restrained it by the imposition of an enormous tax. The one enacts a Stamp Duty on News-papers, because they let in too much light upon the public; and the other enacts, for the same reason, that periodical political pamphlets and papers, shall be newspapers within the meaning of the act. With these impositions upon us, however, we can commend the French people for their acts; not recollecting that, in so doing, we are afflicting a biting sarcasm on ourselves.—London Weekly Free Press.

Bets are very freely taken that the Duke of Wellington will not be Prime Minister on the 1st January.—Morning Herald.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) October 7, 1830.

We shall not stop to inquire whether the Editorial article in the Royal Gazette of Tuesday se'night was really written by the ostensible Editor of that paper;—the general prevailing opinion in the public mind—and in that opinion we freely concur—is, that it was not. It is now sufficient for our purpose to know that it is a Government production—and, as such, we shall at once point out the fallacies of which it is principally composed, and remove the erroneous impressions its official character may possibly have produced on some of our readers. We disdain to follow the writer in the strain of vituperation which he has dealt forth against those gentlemen who have devoted their time and talents to the attainment of what the many have decided to be necessary for this country's welfare. "Our cause being just—our quarrel honourable," we need not the aid of such weapons as want of argument necessarily obliges the few to have recourse to. The writer in question sets out by broadly asserting, "that Newfoundland has not yet attained sufficient ripeness to legislate for itself;" and in the next sentence contends for the "right" of Great Britain to perpetuate that damning policy heretofore inflicted on this country, so appropriately designated by Mr. ROBINSON as anti-social. To that very system may be distinctly traced all the evils of which we complain;—while that policy reigned paramount, it was impossible that any country, however favoured by nature, could make head against its withering influence. But that day has passed by, and with the examples of other countries before us, we have no apprehensions of its return.—Newfoundland, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, all the pains and penalties imposed to prevent it, has burst through the fetters that degraded her;—her people are every day becoming more enlightened—their eyes are opened to the capabilities and advantages she possesses over her neighbouring colonies—and they naturally inquire how it comes to pass she is so far behind them in agricultural improvement, in civilization, and in literature? Must not the answer to such a question be—that Newfoundland has never been properly represented;—though her advantages and resources have been very great, they were rendered subservient to the most narrow, selfish, and diabolical purposes—and the blind ignorance so manifest in every Act of Parliament for her government, is more than sufficient to convince us that this country cannot prosper, unless under the control of a superintending local power, emanating from the people, thoroughly sensible of their wants and resources, the evils which afflict them, and the objects to which their energies should be directed.

In almost every country we have ever heard of, there are persons who betray a malignant delight in opposing every measure introduced, no matter whether for the public weal or otherwise; and of course Newfoundland is not exempt from such public brawlers. The fore-said Mr. "We," for instance, who, with a few others, are so strenuously opposed to a Local Legislature, on the score of incurring additional expenses, and our inability to support them, would, in the same breath, attempt to justify an additional duty on imports, and allow the whole revenue to be disposed of by a Governor and Council, in whatever manner they might think proper, without paying the slightest regard to the murmurs or complaints of the people. It cannot for a moment be imagined that that form of government will ever be inflicted on us, which was found so obnoxious to free principles in all the other colonies. If the attempt were made it would meet with the most determined and manful resistance. The unanswerable arguments and statements brought forward in favour of a Local Legislature have never been attempted to be controverted—the task would be too difficult. The ridiculous and extravagant suppositions of Mr. "We," on the cost of a house, and expenses attendant upon a representative establishment, are mere "bugbears" to "gull the ignorant,"—they are unworthy of notice. Objections, equally absurd, have been taken to the mode of obtaining signatures to the petition to His Majesty, now in progress; but we can discover reasons for these objections in the names of the respectable, wealthy, intelligent, and influential persons which so triumphantly swell the list. "Let the gall'd jade wince," say we. It is so important a feature in this petition, and one well worthy of remark, that it has received the signatures of all the resident clergymen of the respective congregations in this town, with their warmest wishes for its success. This circumstance alone speaks volumes; and with it we shall close our remarks for the present, but reserving an abundance of materials to resume the subject again.

At a late hour last night we received from our Harbour-Grace correspondent an exhilarating report of the meeting of the inhabitants of Conception-bay, convened on Tuesday last by the Magistrates at Harbour-Grace, by order of His Excellency the Governor, to take into consideration the state of the existing laws, and give their opinion thereon. The meeting was very fully and most respectfully attended. THOMAS DANSON, Esq., Chief Magistrate, opened the business, by reading His Excellency's circular, and was then requested to take the chair.—Several spirited resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressive of the inefficiency of the present system—the determination of the meeting not to enter into any discussion on the Judicature and Fishery Acts—that a total change was absolutely necessary—that a Local Representative Government was best adapted for this country, and the only one which would meet their views and wishes—and that His Excellency the Governor should be respectfully soli-

cited to use his influence with the British Government, for the attainment of so desirable an object. The meeting then separated, after having given three-times-three cheers for a "Local Legislature." Mr. Pack, Mr. Parkin, Mr. Marks, Mr. Chansey, Mr. Nuttall, and Mr. Ridley took an honourable and active part in the proceedings, which, we are informed, were conducted with great good feeling and unanimity.—Similar meetings have also taken place at Port-de-Grave and Western Bay, and the result of each has been equally favourable to the popular measure. This is as it should be. The good cause works well. With such unequivocal manifestations of public feeling before the eyes of Government, there can be no doubt of a glorious termination to our exertions. We heartily congratulate the inhabitants of the Bay on their noble and public-spirited conduct, which is richly deserving of imitation.—By the way, is it not rather mysterious that circulars have been forwarded by His Excellency the Governor to Magistrates and others, (in some instances to persons who could neither read or write,) not only in the large and respectable out-ports, but to almost every cove and nook on the coast, to convene meetings to take the sense of the inhabitants on the state of the laws—and that the metropolis has not also been applied to? Perhaps there appeared to be no necessity, as the opinions generally entertained here on the subject are tolerably well known already.

We learn from our Greenspond correspondent the following details connected with the Honourable the Northern Circuit Court:—Upon Friday morning the 17th September the Hon. Judge BRENTON and suite, as before announced, sailed from St. John's, upon the duties of the Northern Circuit, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Schooner Ann, Capt. Saunders.—The wind was westerly, and the vessel went 8 knots all that day and night. Early on the morning of Saturday the wind headed and blew hard, so that it was deemed advisable to bear up for Greenspond, rather than continue at sea, with the prospect of losing all the northing the vessel had so rapidly gained. At 11 o'clock on the same day (Saturday) the vessel, on entering Greenspond, going at the rate of nearly eight knots, struck upon the outer edge of what are termed the "Point Rocks;" the sail was kept on the vessel, and after striking very hard for about five minutes, she fortunately floated off into deep water, when the anchor was dropped. Upon sounding the pumps it was found that she made water at the rate of an inch a minute. Mr. John Oakley, the agent of the respectable house of Messrs. J. B. & G. Garland, was the first on board with assistance, and under his charge the vessel was got under weigh and beat into better anchorage, from whence she was warped alongside of Mr. Garland's wharf. The pilot, Mr. Norman, of Brigus, who had charge of the vessel, only erred a few feet, so that no blame attaches to him;—the accident may, therefore, fairly be attributed to one of those casualties to which every vessel is subject. If it had not been low water the Ann would have passed over the rock in perfect safety. The only danger to be apprehended was the vessel's bilging, and falling over and filling; in which case the lives of all on board would have been in imminent danger, for the water close to the rock upon which she struck is six fathoms in depth. She did make one very heavy and dangerous lurch, when it was apprehended the masts would have gone by the board. The Judge and Miss BRENTON were below when the vessel struck, but were both speedily on deck, and soon after landed in one of the numerous boats that were sent off to her assistance; they took lodgings at the house of Mrs. Edgar. The Ann has been hove down on both sides; the fore-foot was completely gone, and the whole of the lead was rubbed off the keel, but the vessel was not otherwise injured; her defects have been completely repaired; and it was expected that she would sail for Twillingate on Wednesday the 29th ult. The Circuit Court has been held at Greenspond, but there was scarcely any business to occupy its attention; there were, however, many cases settled out of Court during the stay of the Judge. Our correspondent requests us to add, that great praise is due to Mr. Oakley, for his prompt assistance, as well as to Capt. Johnston, of the Planter, Capt. Hutchings, of the Perseverance, and also to Mr. Cox and Mr. Frampton.—Gazette.

An inquest was held yesterday, before WILLIAM DICKSON, Esq., on view of the body of PATRICK POWER, late of Torbay, who was drowned on Wednesday evening last, by being thrown from a punt in which he and three others were returning to Middle Cove. The jury returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against JAMES WHELAN, who has been committed to prison.—Ledger, October 1.

To the Editor of the Newfoundland. SIR,—The members of the unfortunate fraternity to which I have the honour to belong, are frequently obtruders upon the public; and although I confess myself rather an unworthy one, I feel pleased upon this occasion, that nothing offers itself as a remuneration but the duty I owe to the society in which I live, and move, and have my being.—If a rotten prop can support a mouldering edifice, the people of Newfoundland have received a noble bolster from the pen of a "Native Genius" in yesterday's Gazette. The battle, which is left for me to fight in behalf of our late public-spirited measures is only to point out the feebleness of our enemies. As to finance, and every thing that can constitute the happiness of society, that conflict has been gloriously won by abler generals. If my friend, Mr. Morris, could only be present to witness the weapons of his adopted country wielded with such Boyer-like strength against his early inculcations of liberty, he would make great efforts to "trot out" the author.

He a native!—the thing is impossible. The weapons of reason, and the march of intellect, are too strong for a solitary bird like the pretended native. Nonsense is said to be the daughter of ignorance, begot by falsehood; and God forbid that another friend of mine should ever stand up to return thanks for a mother that could inculcate such principles into the growing intellects of her progeny. But the sense of the people has already been expressed by the deliberate and judicious of all ranks; and I trust no prayers will be offered up to interfere with their madness in setting up for themselves. The sneers of the would-be-native will be well watched by

TIMOTHY OGLE.
St. John's, 6th October.
Married, at Brigus, on Thursday the 10th Sept., Mr. WM. STENTAFORD, (in the employ of Charles Cozens, Esq.) to Miss LUCY NORMAN.

Died, on Tuesday last, after a protracted illness, aged 35 years, Mrs. BRIDGET FOLEY. Her funeral will take place to-morrow (Friday) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Matthew Morris, (Fresh Water.)—The friends of the deceased are respectfully requested to attend.
In August last, in Devonshire (England), THOMAS TREM-LETT, Esq., formerly Chief Justice of Newfoundland.

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

ENTERED.
SEPTEMBER 30.—Schooner Ceres, Campbell, Barbados; 36 puns rum, 40 bla. sugar.
Brig Mexican, Blackstone, Dantzic; 1110 bla. flour, 1570 bags bread, 101 bla. peas.
OCTOBER 1.—Schooner Arrow, Harris, Oporto; 300 hhd. salt, 1 ton onions, 5 boxes grapes, 1 qr. cask port wine.
2.—Brig Paget, De-combe, Barbados; 5 hhd. 2 tierces sugar, 143 puns. molasses, 10 bla. Irish pork.
Schooner Jessie, Murphy, Halifax; 250 bla. States' flour, 27 bags bread, 26 bla. apples.
4.—Schooner Nymph, Champion, Oporto; 250 hhd. salt, 30 cwt. onions, 7 boxes grapes, 12 qr. casks port wine.
Brig St. Patrick, Pepperal, Newcastle; 99 chldrous coals.
5.—Schooner LaJy, Babin, Arichat; 31 oxen and cows, 14 sheep.
Schooner Collector, O'Brien, Halifax; 379 chests and boxes tea, 64 bla. bran, 24 bla. apples.
Brig Invulnerable, Phelan, Waterford; 25 bla. and 50 half-bla. pork, 4 firkins butter, 30 chalds. culm, and sundries.
Brig Elizabeth & Esther, Stowe, St. Vincent; 75 puns rum, 92 puns. molasses.
Brig Kate, Figgert, Demerara; 46 puns rum, 75 puns. molasses.
Schooner Trial, Vigneau, Manchester; 27 oxen and cows, 1 horse, 40 sheep, 30 tubs butter.
6.—Schooner Five Sisters, M'Donald, Antigonish; 34 oxen and cows, 45 sheep, 31 firkins butter.
Brig Grand Turk, Sampson, Jamaica; 42 hhd. and 10 bla. sugar, 15 puns rum, 30 bars. pimento.
CLEARED.
OCTOBER 2.—Schooner Harris, Belfontaine, Arichat; ballast.
Schooner St. Anne, M'Donald, P. E. Island; ballast.
Schooner Hunter, Fougere, Arichat; ballast.
4.—Schooner Fly, Soper, Plymouth; 48 casks containing 3654 gallons cod oil and dregs, 1490 qts. fish, 70 qts. core fish, 10 barrels, 3 boxes, and 4 kegs cuplin, 6 barrels, 4 firkins, and 1 keg soude and tou-gues, 8 packages berries.
5.—Brig Vittoria, Elder, Palermo; 9060 qts. fish.
Brig Norval, Puntou, Oporto; 3820 qts. fish.
Schooner Rapid, Mermaid, Halifax; 884 qts. fish.
Schooner Eliza Ann, M'Intosh, Buctush; 1 pun rum, 2 puns. molasses, 2 bla. sugar, and sundry merchandise.

Conception-Bay.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—ENTERED.
SEPTEMBER 25.—Schooner Three Sisters, Grady, Liverpool; 7 pieces geneva and brandy, 60 tons coals, 70 boxes soap and candles, 25 bags nails, 12 crates earthenware, 40 kegs gunpowder, 247 bla. pork, 140 firkins butter, &c. &c.
CLEARED.
SEPTEMBER 30.—Brig Blackwood, Smith, Bristol; 53 tons seal oil, 30 tons cod oil, 3220 seal skins, &c.
CARBONEAR.—CLEARED.
SEPTEMBER 25.—Brig Rover, Cook, Pernambuco; 1680 qts. cod fish.
28.—Brig Coruhill, Floreuer, Spain or Portugal; 2200 qts. fish.
29.—Schooner Fanny, Galton, Lisbon; 1834 qts. fish.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,
(THURSDAY) At 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
Wm. & Henry Thomas,
THE CARGO
Of the Schooner TRIAL from Manchester,
CONSISTING OF
20 H EAD Prime fat OXEN and COWS,
40 SHEEP,
30 Tubs new BUTTER (put up for family use)
1 1/2 Ton HAY.
October 7.

THIS DAY,
At 12 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
Patrick Morris,
10 BARRELS, } Prime Irish
20 Half-barrels } PORK,
120 Bags good Bread,
10 Pipes Sicilian Red Wine,
1 Hhd. Mount Etna Madeira ditto,
4 Tierces Waterford Porter,
20 Boxes London Mould Candles,
20 Ditto ditto Dipped ditto,
30 Ditto London Soap, in boxes of 28 & 29 lbs.
each, and of a very superior quality,
20 Boxes Button Blue, contg. about 32 lbs. each,
1 Cask containing 1 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs. of Starch.
Terms—CASH.
October 7.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

BY

Richard Perchard,

100 BAGS Bread, 100 Bls. Flour,
30 Barrels Pork, 20 Hams,
15 Firkins Butter, 10 Barrels Sugar,
10 Cwt. Coffee, 6 Chests Congo Tea,
10 Boxes Chocolate, 6 Cwt. Rice,
10 Dozen Basket Salt, 1 Box Stone Blue,
1 Box patent Groats,
20 Boxes London Mould Candles,
29 Ditto ditto Dipt ditto,
20 Ditto Soap, 30 Half-boxes ditto,
20 Baskets Raisins, 4 Kegs Snuff,
6 Cwt. Tobacco, 2 Boxes Pipes.

ALSO,

5 Pipes Sicilian Red Wine,
5 Hhds. Halifax Ale, 1 Hhd. English ditto,
40 Dozen bottled ditto,
1 Pun. Rum, 6 Barrels Oatmeal,
And sundry other Articles.

October 7.

On **MONDAY the 25th Instant,**

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

ALL the right, title, and interest of the late Mr. TIMOTHY RYAN, Merchant, deceased, in those eligible Water-side Premises, situate on the South-side of Water-street, in this town, immediately west of the Long Wharf, consisting of a Dwelling House, 41 feet long by 32 feet wide, with a basement story of a Kitchen, frost-proof Cellars, Store-rooms &c. The second floor has a Parlour, Dining Room, Shop and Office. The third floor contains a Drawing-room, three large Bed Rooms, and the attic is converted into Bed and other rooms. On the west of the Dwelling House are Stables, Cow Houses and Green House, with an excellent Garden 132 feet, fronting Water-street, running backward 62 feet on the western and 82 feet on the eastern extremity. On the rear of said Dwelling House is another Kitchen 26 ft. by 14, & a Store of 42 ft. by 20, between which and the Store on the western side of the Long Wharf, 100 ft. long by 22 feet wide, is a platform 100 feet in extent.

The Dwelling House may be converted into two comfortable Tenements, at a trifling expense. The Garden ground from its situation is desirable for building lots, and the Stores, from their perfect security against fire, present many advantages for a Mercantile Establishment, or an extensive Coopers Concern. The whole of the above premises are held under lease from Mr. HENRY RADFORD, for the term of 41 years, at the yearly rent of 60l., 2 1/2 years of which remain unexpired from the 1st of November next. The premises may be viewed at any time previous to the Sale, on application to

GEORGE LILLY.

October 7.

Notices.

Will be disposed of,

If applied for within a few days,
A VERY HANDSOME, BLACK PONY,

13 hands high, rising 4 years old, free from vice, and perfectly sound in wind and limb.—Apply at the Newfoundland Office.

October 7.

Wanted,

By the 10th October next,

200 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.

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., 1839.

THE BUSINESS of Mr. HUGH B. 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.

For Waterford.

(To Sail early in November.)

THE

Brig INVULNERABLE,

MAURICE PHELAN, Master;

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to

PATRICK MORRIS.

October 7.

For Figueira.

The fine, first-class, British-built Schooner
William & Mary,

WILLIAM MILLS, Master;

Has room for 500 Quintals FISH on Freight, which will be taken on moderate terms, if immediately applied for.—For particulars apply to

RENDELL & MORTIMER.

October 7.

For Freight or Charter.

To any Port in Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, the West Indies, or Brazil,

THE FIRST-CLASS COPPERED
Brig ST. JOHN,

SAMUEL HUGHES, Master;

Burthen 123 Tons.—Apply to

PATRICK MORRIS.

October 7.

The British-built, first-class, fast-sailing, Coppered

Brig ROSE,

130 Tons,

JOSEPH STEELE, Commander.

Apply to

WILLIAM HART GADEN.

October 7.

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.

On Salt.

Wm. & Henry Thomas

HAVE JUST IMPORTED.

In the Schooner Collector, from Halifax,

200 Chests and Boxes well assorted

TEAS,

CONSISTING OF

BOHEA, in Half Chests,
CONGO, in Qr. chests and Boxes—6 sorts,
SOUCHONG, fine quality, in Boxes,
TWANKEY, in Qr. chests,
HYSON, in Ditto—2 sorts,
GUNPOWDER, in Ditto,

The whole of which they offer for Sale, at prices very much reduced from those of their former importations.

October 7.

Bulley Job & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per Collector from Halifax,

31 Packages FRESH TEA,

Which they offer for Sale at very reduced prices.

BOHEA in Chests,

CONGO in ditto,

SOUCHONG in Boxes.

October 7.

Samuel Codner

OFFERS FOR SALE,

350 BAGS Bread,
100 Barrels Flour,
150 Barrels Hamburg prime Mess Pork,
50 Ditto Copenhagen ditto,
100 Firkins prime Irish Butter,
50 Barrels Hamburg Beef.

ALSO,

ON COMMISSION,

Which would be Sold low if applied for immediately,

(TO CLOSE SALES)

10 Tierces Beef, 13 Bales Slops,
1 Case Hats, 1 Cask Boots and Shoes,
2 Casks Lampblack,
318 Bars Lead, White Colouring, &c. and
10 Hhds. prime Devonshire Ale.

October 7.

On Salt.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig Ross, &c. from ENGLAND,

AND FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,

SHOT and Gunpowder,
Nails of all sizes and descriptions,
Iron—bait, flat, square, and sheet,
Tin Plates (various),
Chain Cables, 3-4, 11-16, 5-8, 9-16, and 1/2 Inch,
and Apparatus,
Anchors,
Pipes,
Earthen and Glassware,
A few Packages Liquid and Paste Blacking, variously made up,
Coals, (about.)

ALSO,

A general assortment of Woollens, Hosiery, Carpeting, Cottons, Muslins, Men's, Boys' and Girls' Fancy Hats, Hardware, and Slops of every kind. And in Silk—Gros, Duques, Satins, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Ribbons—a great variety,
Flowers, Wreaths, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HART GADEN.

October 7.

The Subscriber

IS NOW LANDING,

The Cargo of the Brig KATE, from Demerara,

CONSISTING OF

46 Puncheons RUM,
75 Ditto MOLA SES,
Which he offers for Sale; on reasonable terms, for Cash or Cash.

NICHOLAS GILL.

October 7.

BY

MICHAEL SCANLAN,

200 BOXES Soap,

50 Ditto Candles,

30 Ditto Tobacco Pipes,

12 Ditto Starch,

20 Kegs Mustard,

10 Ditto Stone Blue,

Earthenware, Lustre Ware, China,

Printed Cottons,

Silk and Colour Handkerchiefs,

Cashmere Shawls, Stuffs,

Flannels, Checks, Serges,

Stockings, Counterpanes,

Cotton Shirts, Calicoes,

Blankets and Blanketing,

Hats, Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

85 Puncheons Rum, 20 Ditto Molasses,

20 Tierces Porter,

4 Pipes superior Hollands and Cognac Brandy,

15 Hhds. Red and White Wine,

10 Tierces Rice,

Pork, Butter, Oatmeal,

Tea, Coffee, Sugar,

And sundry other Articles.

October 7.

Wm. & Henry Thomas

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per the Brig 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 hoghead 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.

BY

Patrick Morris,

1200 Hogsheads Liverpool

SALT,

On board the brig Richardson.

To be Let.

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

TIMOTHY FLANNERY.

September 30.

On Salt.

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 Haddow,

FROM HAMBURGH,

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 Haddow, from Hamburg; 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 Dozen striped Cotton Shirts,

20 Ditto red Baize ditto,

5 Pipes

20 Hhds. Tenerife Wine,

20 Qr. casks

1 1/2-inch Chain Cable, 90 fathoms long, with apparatus,

1 7/8-inch ditto, 75 ditto ditto,

2 1/2-inch ditto, each 75 ditto ditto,

1 Length 2 Short Link Chain, 9 cwt.,

1 Ditto, 1-inch ditto ditto, 12 1/2 ditto,

Anchors for Chains, from 2 to 8 cwt. each,

A quantity of 1/2 a Bolt Iron.

September 16.

GENUINE TEA.

AT THE STORES OF

Mr. R. R. Wakeham,

(AT A REDUCED PRICE)

50 Chests first quality fine

Congo TEA.

September 9.

Robinson and Brooking

OFFER FOR SALE,

WATERFORD ELECTION.

Waterford, August 12.

This day at 12 o'clock the election for this county commenced. At that hour the High Sheriff, P. Healy, Esq., took his place on the hustings. Having gone through the usual formalities,

Mr. Keiley said, that only six months had elapsed since the freeholders of Waterford had exercised their right of returning a Member to Parliament. At that time it was understood that a perfect oblivion of past differences and a union of parties should take place. They had then returned Lord George Beresford, and nothing that he knew of had since occurred, either to alter their resolution respecting the value of unanimity, or the fitness of their representative to resume the important duties of his election. He should, therefore, propose Lord George Beresford as a candidate for their suffrages.

Mr. Bush had great pleasure in seconding the nomination, and hoped the election would be conducted with good feeling and good humour.

Mr. H. W. Barron, after some remarks on the inestimable value of the elective franchise, said that the candidate whom he had to propose to them, though not an inhabitant of the county, was yet no stranger—he belonged to Ireland—he meant Mr. O'Connell; whose name was engraved on the hearts of his countrymen, and inserted in the page of history as an example to future generations. Now, that their sectarian differences were at an end, he appealed as well to the Brunswickers as to the Catholics, to support the gentleman whom he proposed. With respect to the question of the Union, he (Mr. B.) hoped to see a lasting and beneficial connection maintained between England and Ireland, but he did not think separate legislatures likely to sever such a connection, whilst such a measure would give the noble lord who had been proposed, and the other nobility of Ireland, privileges and station which they did not enjoy at present; and as it would induce a residence of the gentry in the country, it would at the same time be the means of giving employment and comfort to numbers, instead of increasing the already overgrown wealth of London. There was another view in which he thought a resident legislature likely to be of advantage; it was this—that the business of the country was not sufficiently attended to in the British House of Commons, which was already so overloaded with business as to leave little time for the consideration of Irish subjects.

Mr. Galloway seconded the motion.

Mr. Power (the late member) rose for the purpose of proposing Mr. Wyse as a candidate.

Mr. A. Sherlock seconded the nomination, because he thought Mr. Wyse a fit coadjutor for Mr. O'Connell; and, from Mr. Wyse's experience in public business and public speaking, he would take into the house habits suited to that assembly. That gentleman had been the companion and supporter of Mr. O'Connell in carrying the question of emancipation—they would now be fit colleagues. Upon that question he looked as one, the settlement of which enabled Catholics and Protestants to work for the general benefit of their common country. He (Mr. S.) was also favourable to a separate legislature, as at present Irish affairs were not sufficiently attended to in the House of Commons.

Mr. Kenny, a surgeon of this city, was then proposed, and seconded by two freeholders, merely for the purpose of giving him an opportunity of addressing the electors.

Mr. Steele, of the county Clare, came forward and requested to be nominated; his object, which was similar to that of Mr. Kenny, he said could not be misunderstood. He was then proposed and seconded, but he allowed the nomination to be withdrawn at the request of some friends near him, amongst whom was Mr. O'Connell.

Lord George Beresford said that he was glad to have that opportunity of explaining some reports which had been in circulation unfavourable to his character. These were rather in the shape of insinuations than actual accusations; the first to which he should advert was the report that he had not taken his seat during the last session. The fact was, that his election took place during the session; the election was followed shortly by the Assizes, which he thought it necessary to attend; and immediately afterwards followed by the Easter holidays, and as soon as these were over he took his seat. This was on the very first day after the holidays, and from that period to the close of the session he had attended regularly in his place, except when prevented by a severe attack of gout. With respect to the imposition of new taxes, it was true that he had not attended the meeting on that subject, of Irish gentlemen at the Thatched-house Tavern, and his reason was, that he thought the House of Commons, and not a tavern, the fit place for such discussions; but he would tell the freeholders what he had done. A few days after his arrival in London (knowing as he did the hostility in Ireland to those taxes) he sent his noble relative, Lord Beresford, to the Duke of Wellington, with a communication against these taxes, and an intimation that he would give up his situation in the King's household sooner than vote for these measures. (Cheers.) Thus it was that he had acted, and he should always be ready to give up office sooner than act detrimentally towards his constituents.

With regard to any additional taxes on Ireland he was determined to oppose them—and he was also prepared to pledge himself to vote against any encroachment on the liberty of the press. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'CONNELL then rose amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, and addressed the meeting nearly as follows:—Mr. Sheriff and gentlemen electors of this great and independent county, I never in the course of my past eventful life, addressed a public meeting with half the pleasure that I this day address the free and independent electors of this great

county. (Cheers.) I shall to the last hour of my life, feel it to be a source of the purest satisfaction, to recollect that I have been thought worthy of an invitation to offer myself as a candidate for the county of Waterford. (Cheers.) That I meet Lord George Beresford on the hustings without the slightest ill-will, or bad feeling towards him, or the respectable gentleman who proposed him. I hope I need not say—(Here a person in the front gallery began to groan, and interrupted Mr. O'Connell.) If the person who has just footed me, has done so in disapprobation of the sentiments I have uttered, I pity and despise him. I turn with pride and pleasure, to the mention of that honourable gentleman's name, who seconded his nomination, and who told you with sincerity, the opinion he entertains of Lord George's merits as a public man. (Laughter.) I am now in that situation which during the chief part of my life I have struggled to attain, "a clear stage and no favour," and does it, therefore, befit me to seek public elevation, by any other means than those which may be sanctioned by charity and moderation. (Great cheering.) If I looked for political ascendancy—if I sought power, that by obtaining it I might trample on the rights of my Protestant brethren, those feelings would have shown themselves before this time; but I believe, my countrymen will do me the justice to say, that, from the first hour I set my foot within the senate house, up to the hour of the dissolution of Parliament, I have been the advocate of the oppressed of every creed, and colour, and nation. (Great cheering.) [A Protestant Gentleman in one of the galleries cried out "you have." Let us all keep our religion for the temples in which we adore our Maker; and let every one without those temples show, by the propriety of his conduct, that he is a Christian in something more than name. I will say that, in the present contest (if there is to be one), I rely on the good will of my countrymen of every persuasion, and looking confidently to the result, I throw myself on God and my country.—(Great cheering.) My most devout wish is, that inextinguishable good humour should prevail during the present election. I recollect that in 1826 it was not easy to provoke (the noble Lord, or put him out of temper; but there are persons now around him who are not so patient or good humoured. (Laughter.) I will venture to prophesy that Lord George will be, if possible, more good humoured than he was in 1826, for I thank my God that the wall of separation which then stood between us has been since broken down. (Great cheering.) It has been said that this contest would unsettle the public mind here, and again introduce divisions between the Protestants and the Catholics. Let no person feel uneasy on that score, for until the waters of the Suir at Clonmel ascend to the top of Glenabeira, there will be no divisions between Protestants and Catholics in the county of Waterford. (Great cheering.) I think I deserve votes better than Lord George Beresford, but I shall never say an uncivil word to any one who may think proper to vote for him in preference to me. I think the temporalities of the Established Church should be disposed of in a very different way from that in which they are now disposed of. I am very far from wishing that the gentlemen of the Established Church should be deprived of the church property by the state, without ample provision being made for their support; but I think the state ought to support them, and turn the church property to beneficial purposes. In 1826 I prophesied that there would be emancipation within six years—and it came three years sooner than I expected; and I shall now prophesy that the late events in France will accelerate a wholesome reform in all our rotten institutions. (Cheers and laughter.) That noble people, the French, with 15,000 of the best troops in the world (provided with artillery) opposed to them, have proved what undisciplined men can accomplish when fighting in a righteous cause, and determined to die or preserve their liberties. (Loud and repeated cheering.) Would we not do as the people of France have done tomorrow, if any crackbrained military despot would dare to overturn our liberties at the point of the bayonet? No man in Ireland will ever submit to a military despotism, while he has a drop of blood in his veins, or an arm able to wield a sword in defence of his liberty. (Here, and loud cheers.) In coming to this county, I had the honour of being promised effectual support by the high-spirited and worthy Musgraves and Barrons, besides many other equally respectable gentlemen—and if I do not here enumerate all those men who have claims on my gratitude, it is because that, with an intention of mentioning all, I might omit some, and thereby give offence, and therefore think that such a detail is excusable. They may be all assured that their names will be written on my heart as well as on my memory.—(Cheers.) Mr. O'Connell then entered into an explanation of the difference between his and Mr. Brougham's views of parliamentary reform, and also explained other particulars as to the relation in which he stood to the other two candidates. He then again briefly recapitulated his political creed, called on the honest and independent electors of the county of Waterford for their suffrages, and sat down amidst loud and repeated cheering.

CLOSE OF THE ELECTION—FRIDAY.—The Sheriff opened the court yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, and the conducting agents, Mr. Charles S. Tandy (for Lord George Beresford), Mr. Thomas F. Carroll (for Mr. O'Connell), and Mr. O'Hara (for Mr. Wyse), were about making arrangements to swearing in the deputies, &c., when

Mr. O'CONNELL rose to state, that in order to preserve, so far as in him lay, those charitable feelings which should exist reciprocally amongst all good men, he had given up the county Clare; and actuated by the same principle on this occasion, he would prefer withdrawing from the present contest, rather than ex-

cite angry or unpleasant feelings in the county Waterford.

Mr. WYSE, after a considerable pause and embarrassment, rose and said—The sacrifice, with such cheering prospects, is painful; but it shall never be said I shrink from it. No, Sir, I will do my duty, cost me what it may. The election is closing; Mr. O'Connell, if he retires from Waterford, retires from parliament. I will perform my word. He shall not retire. I redeem my pledge. I here formally resign. It would have been the proudest honour of my life to have represented you in conjunction with him. It is impossible. It is a consolation to me to have the next honour. I am the happy instrument of giving him an opportunity of representing you. (Mr. Wyse concluded amidst loud cheers.)

Mr. O'CONNELL & Lord GEORGE BERESFORD were then declared duly elected—after which they severally addressed a densely-crowded court, as did also Mr. Winston Barron. There were three cheers given for Mr. O'Connell, after which the court dissolved. On his leaving the court-house, he was loudly cheered by the assembled multitude outside, who accompanied him to his residence. Arrangements on a splendid scale were making to cheer the hon. gentleman, but being engaged specially in two records in Cork, where his presence is necessary this evening, he could not delay, and left town shortly after with J. M. Galway, Esq., at whose residence in Duckspool he dined and slept last night, and from thence he is to proceed this morning to Cork.

DUBLIN, AUGUST 14.

County of Dublin.—The resignation of Colonel Talbot, yesterday, gave a very unexpected turn to the polling. The Colonel gave the remainder of his interest to Mr. Hamilton, who thus obtained a majority of six on the day's poll; but Col. White is still more than fifty a-head on the gross poll, and as there are not more than 100 freeholders yet unpolled, it is probable that Mr. Hamilton will be unable to pull up. I have little doubt, after all, that Lord Brabazon and Col. White will be the sitting members. Every benefited clergyman in Ireland is a freeholder.—There are sixty of them in the county; and, with the exception of ten, all the rest gave "plumper" votes for Mr. Hamilton.

County of Clare.—Major Macnamara and O'Gorman Mahon have been returned for this county by a large majority. The numbers at the close of the poll were—Macnamara, 664; O'Gorman Mahon, 571; O'Brien, 399.

County of Monaghan.—There is a most interesting contest in this county. The candidates are the Hon. Mr. Blaney (son of Lord Blaney), Hon. Henry Westmore (son of Lord Rossmore), Mr. Evelyn Shirley (an English gentleman of large fortune, who has an extensive estate in the county), and Mr. Lewis, who stands merely to enable his friend Mr. Westmore to meet the coalition between Blaney and Shirley, by having the facility of a second "tally" in polling. Yesterday evening the poll closed as follows:—Blaney, 355; Shirley, 271; Westmore, 207; Lewis, 44.

If each candidate stood upon his own interest, Mr. Shirley would have no chance, as the greater part of his freeholders are rendered ineligible by the death of his mother, who was the last life in their leases. It is said that Lord Rossmore has succeeded in putting an end to the coalition. If this be the case, as I am inclined to believe, Blaney and Shirley must be returned.

Galway Town.—On Thursday evening, Mr. O'Hara was declared duly elected. The numbers at the close were:—O'Hara, 381; Blake, 308.

On the previous day, Sir Richard O'Donel, on the part of Mr. Blake, waited upon Mr. O'Hara with a message; but the Committee of the latter gentleman did not think he was called upon to give a meeting, on account of peculiar circumstances.

City of Limerick.—Mr. Spring Rice's election was secure since the commencement. His majority yesterday was 256.

County of Galway.—The election for this notorious county commenced yesterday. Mr. Thomas Martin (son of the well-known Col. Martin) has resigned in favour, it is said, of Sir John Burke. Mr. Lambert has a very powerful interest, and it is generally supposed he will ride first horse. If so, there will be a fierce contest between Sir John Burke and Mr. James Daly, both of whom have very numerous adherents. The High Sheriff, Mr. Dillon Bellew, had been lately in Dublin some days, making arrangements with the government here for the prevention of outrage during the election. The most frightful excesses were committed during the last contest; and in order to prevent their recurrence, several military parties are to be stationed in the neighbourhood of the town of Galway. They are to be placed under the orders of the High Sheriff, and the local magistracy are to have to control over them.

County of Sligo.—Gen. King and Mr. Cooper have formed a coalition, which will, in all probability, secure their election, to the exclusion of the other candidate, Mr. Fitzstephen French.

Half-past Two.—I have just seen a letter from Monaghan, which mentions that a most savage attack was made upon a portion of Mr. Shirley's freeholders (the Farney men) by a mob from Monaghan. The freeholders had to retreat to Castleblaney, and remain there until a troop of horse arrived to conduct them to the hustings.

Three o'clock.—I have just learned that a conflict took place on Thursday evening, between a body of Orangemen and some Catholics, at the fair of Muff, County of Cavan. The Orangemen fired on the Catholics, five of whom were killed, and se-

veral wounded. At the fair of Granard, which took place yesterday, similar outrages were expected, as some of the local magistracy had refused to interfere. The state of the law encourages these excesses. Soon after the opening of Parliament a Bill is to be brought in to render all party processions illegal, under severe penalties.

Sheil has lost his election for Louth. The Bellows have thrown the man whom Ireland, of all others but one, wished to see in Parliament, and who, with this single exception, was best able to serve his country. This conduct of the Bellows cannot be too heartily execrated. It is, indeed, a betrayal of the public interests altogether without a parallel. Yet it barely succeeded in depriving the virtuous and independent constituency of the object of their choice. Sheil left Dublin with the conviction firmly rooted in his mind, that the confederacy of Orange Papists, and conventicles of the worthless, heartless, aristocrats of all classes would prevail, but he determined to battle it with them, because he was pledged to the county. He did not calculate on 120 votes, and therefore anticipated a large majority against him. He has polled nearly double this number of unpurchaseable freeholders, and the majority of his opponent will not, when the returns are properly made up, exceed eighteen. Under all the circumstances, this must be regarded as triumphant to the popular cause. It is, beyond question, that the base confederacy calculated on three times an easier and more decided victory.

Prosecution for Libel.—We are happy to find that the prosecution against the *Belfast Northern Whig*, in which Mr. O'Connell so handsomely volunteered his services, has been abandoned, in consequence of the publication of the following paragraph in the *Whig*:—"In our publication of the 7th of December, and the 7th and 14th January last, we were induced to make some remarks concerning the management of Lord Hertford's extensive estates in this county; which we regret to find, have been considered offensive. Towards the noble individual, or his agent, we neither entertained nor do entertain, the smallest portion of enmity, nor had we any intention of casting a reflection on their principles or integrity. We trust that this explanation will be satisfactory to his Lordship, as removing any injurious imputations which he may have supposed were intended to be cast on his character."

UNIFORM OF THE ARMY.—We have additional evidence of the active habits of the reigning Sovereign in the changes which he projects in regard to the uniforms of the officers of the Navy and Army. Some of the alterations, as being of an economical description, are no doubt judicious; but others, if they are really contemplated, which we rather question, strike us as absurd, and as indicating that in point of taste, in dress at least, his Majesty is behind his immediate predecessor. The Artillery, it is said, are to exchange their blue jackets for scarlet. This is any thing but an improvement. The blue jackets of the Artillery are identified with the recollection of the many honourable services that useful force has been engaged in, and instead of giving the valiant gunners scarlet, let the marines, who have never appeared to us astonishingly well dressed, get true blue. The dislike his Majesty is said to have taken to moustaches is not unnatural in a British sailor, yet the fashion is a harmless one, and since our young military sprigs love to adopt it, we really hope his Majesty will not insist on the order for its extinction being rigorously enforced. Certainly it is by no means so abhorrent to our ideas of martial costume as the curler love-locks which it lately required an official edict to shear from the heads of the fops of our Indian army—a fact which, if we had not seen it recorded in a public order, we would never have credited—not even if one of the belizzled puppies had exhibited himself before us. The militia, too, it seems are to be redressed, and in the same injudicious way as the artillery—that is, all the eighty or ninety battalions are to be dressed exactly the same, and a device on the button alone to mark the local distinction. This will be a great error if it is ever carried into effect. A diversity of facings and lace is as essential as a diversity of numbers. It gives local consequence to each corps, and attaches men to their colours. Suppose this innovation were extended to the line,—How would the gallant 42d like to be denuded of their philabeg and crimson feather—that feather which has so often floated victorious on the red surge of battle? How would the 72d, the brave Albany Highlanders, like to be stripped of their trews? How would the 56th, the Pompadours, like to want their purple breeches? How would the 71st like to toss away their smart hummel-bonnet? or the 78th to be no longer known as the men of Maula—the staunch Rosshire Buffs? We should never more hear of regiments getting crack names. The individuality of the "Flashers," the "Dashers," the "Rangers," and the "Rakers," would be annihilated—even the "Dirty half hundred" would lose its renown with its sable facings—and the "Goslings" would be forgotten were there a proscription of gosling green. We trust, therefore, that it is a libel on his Majesty, that he intends to make one huge unseemly battalion of the militia of the country—and we are almost sure it is such, from the report that his Majesty means to chase three of his mid-de-camps from among the colonels of militia regiments—one from each kingdom.

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