



# Newfoundlander.

No. 171.

THURSDAY, October 28, 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 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*.

**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, on 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.**

I WILL NOT be accountable for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the Brig *Mercury*, under my command.

THOMAS ROWE.

October 14.

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.

**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 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. 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.

**Daniel Codner & Co.**

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig *SYLPH*, from *Hamburgh* 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 Stops.

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.

**On Sale.**

**GENUINE TEAS.**

**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 *Hamburgh* prime Mess Pork,
- 50 Ditto *Copenhagen* ditto,
- 100 Firkins prime Irish Butter,
- 50 Barrels *Hamburgh* 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.

**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.

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 19.

**On Sale.**

**JUST IMPORTED,**

In the Brig *Rose*, &c. from *ENGLAND*,  
AND FOR SALE,

**By the Subscriber,**

- SHOT and Gunpowder,
- Nails of all sizes and descriptions,
- Iron—bolt, 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, (afloat.)

ALSO,

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

WILLIAM HART GADEN.

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 Cotton Handkerchiefs,
- Cashmere Shawls, Stuffs,
- Flannels, Checks, Serges,
- Stockings, Counterpanes,
- Cotton Shirts, Calicoes,
- Blankets and Blanketing,
- Hats, Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

- 35 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.

**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,
- 130 Barrels Irish Pork,
- 100 Firkins Irish Butter,
- 150 Ditto *Hamburgh* 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.

**HUNTERS & Co.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A few Puncheons and Hogsheads Superior  
**Old Jamaica RUM;**

Also,

10 Tierces

**Jamaica COFFEE.**

September 9.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. HUSKISSON.

We find in the *Liverpool Mercury* of Friday the following interesting paragraph respecting this fatal accident:—"After three of the engines with their trains had passed the Duke's carriage, although the others had to follow, the company began to alight from all the carriages which had arrived. The Duke of Wellington and Mr. Huskisson had just shaken hands, and Mr. Huskisson, Prince Esterhazy, Mr. Birch, Mr. H. Earle, Mr. William Holmes, M. P., and others, were standing in the road when the other carriages were approaching. An alarm being given, most of the gentlemen sprang into the carriages; but Mr. Huskisson seemed flurried, and from some cause, not clearly ascertained, he fell under the engine of the approaching carriages, the wheel of which shattered his leg in the most dreadful manner. On being raised from the ground by the Earl of Wilton, Mr. Holmes, and other gentlemen, his only exclamations were—"Where is Mrs. Huskisson? I have met my death. God forgive me." Immediately afterwards he swooned.—SEPT. 15.

THE LATE MR. HUSKISSON.—INQUEST.

The melancholy intelligence of Mr. Huskisson's death soon reached Manchester; and as an inquest was necessary, Mr. Milne, the Coroner, took with all speed the necessary steps for assembling a jury. About eleven o'clock they proceeded to the vicarage, but were not immediately admitted into the room where the corpse lay, in consequence of Mrs. Huskisson having deceived the vigilance of her friends, and forced herself into the apartment where his body was lying. It was stated that it was her anxious wish to have laid out his body herself, and that she said that it was Mr. Huskisson's wish that she should have performed to him that ceremony. She did not, however, contest the point, and after some solicitation on the part of Lords Colville and Wilton, was persuaded to give up that intention. After she had been removed from the apartment, the jury went into it by two or three at a time, in order that Mrs. Huskisson's feelings might not be wounded by hearing their steps as they proceeded to view the body. The body was laid on a bed, and was covered with a sheet. The jury did not examine the wounds at all; but having merely removed the sheet, returned to the Grapes.

On the Earl of Wilton's arrival at one o'clock, his deposition was taken by the Coroner. He stated that Mr. Huskisson, with several other gentlemen, were standing outside the royal car, of which the door was open. On the alarm being given that the Rocket engine was advancing upon them, he endeavoured to move round the edge of the door, and in doing so became by some means entangled with it. His movements then became confused, and whilst in that state the Rocket passed him and knocked him down, and the consequence was that his left leg and thigh fell on the off rail of the way on which the Rocket was moving. He fell in such a way that his left leg and thigh were crooked into an angle, so that two parts of the whole limb rested on the rail, one part about the middle of the thigh, and the other just above the calf of the leg. At this moment the wheel went over him. As soon as possible assistance was rendered him, and he was forwarded to Eccles. His Lordship stated that the disaster was a mere accident—that no blame could be attached to either the directors, engineers, or machinists. His Lordship was the only witness sworn, and at the close of his examination he read over and signed his deposition.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but affixed no depend on the engine, from which it may be inferred that they acquitted the engineer and machinery of all blame.

(From *Gore's Liverpool Advertiser*, Sept. 30.)

The accounts from Brussels are still vague and contradictory. The reports of yesterday are in part denied to-day, though from what little we can contrive to glean, by balancing statements and deciding between conflicting authorities, it still seems likely that Brussels is in the possession of the Dutch troops, though it is clear that a great carnage has taken place.

The rumour of a change in the French Ministry gains ground daily.

*Monte Video*.—On the 11th inst. the Constitution was sworn to, and the city illuminated.

The rumour of the negotiation with America having taken a favourable turn with regard to the settlement of the intercourse between the United States and the British West India Islands, is fully confirmed. We are assured that the preliminaries of the expected treaty have been sent to Washington some time ago, and there is every probability of their being accepted.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) October 28, 1830.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Love's Dream," and other articles in type, are necessarily omitted for want of space.

We were prevented, by peculiar circumstances, last week, from noticing the very imposing and interesting ceremony of the Confirmation, held by the Right Rev. Dr. FLEMING, in the Roman Catholic Church of this town, on Wednesday, the 20th inst. His Lordship conferred the Sacrament on very nearly eight hundred individuals, adults and children—the latter having previously undergone an examination, and been found well grounded in the principles of their religion;—and, we understand, that not less

than two thousand were rejected, either from being deficient in that respect, or from being under age.—The edifice was crowded to excess by persons of all persuasions; and the solemnity of the scene—the order that prevailed—the deportment of the children, and the cleanliness and neatness of their dress, could not fail of impressing the vast multitude with the liveliest sensations of awe and admiration.—Dr. FLEMING was attended by the Rev. Messrs. HERON and MORRISON, and the members of the Christian Doctrine Society—to whom the Catholic Public are particularly indebted for the religious instruction imparted to their children. After confirmation, His Lordship addressed the children in language suited to their capacity, and with sentiments calculated to make an indelible impression on their minds, as to their future conduct through life.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high respectability, and many years a member in the Provincial Assembly for one of the largest counties in Nova Scotia, to his friend in this town:—

"I am happy to see the part you have taken in the proceedings adopted for a Colonial Legislature, and I most sincerely hope you will be successful. It will be attended with great benefits to your neglected Island, and tend much to its improvement and increase of population and wealth. You must take care your counties are at first properly laid off and surveyed. You will excuse me for this remark.—We have suffered much in this Province from the manner in which our first settlements were provided for."

The Hon. Judge BRENTON and suite arrived at Harbour-Grace on Tuesday evening last.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Columbia* from London, Lieutenant Colonel Oldfield, R. E., and Lady, Miss Oldfield, and Miss Buchan.

REMARKABLE DESPATCH.—The Brig *Helen*, belonging to Messrs. JAMES STEWART & Co., arrived here from Greenock, on Sunday last, having completed her voyage home and out, in the short space of seven weeks!

The Brigs *Meteor*, and *Leander*, and Schooner *Fury*, were loading at Greenock, for this port, when the *Helen* sailed.

The *Melantho*, Captain ELLIS, at this port from Dantzic, on the 17th instant, in lat. 44. 25. N., long. 43. 00. W., spoke the Barque *Reuper*, of London, 28 days from the Clyde, bound to Quebec—desired to be reported.

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Right Reverend Dr. FLEMING, Mr. THOMAS CASEY, of this town, to CATHERINE, second daughter of Mr. Michael Burke, of Tilton Harbour.

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

ENTERED.  
October 19.—Schooner *Dukeas*, Swan, Newcastle, 89 chalds. coals.  
21.—Brig *Condor*, Ashol, Hamburg; 1265 bags bread, 717 firkins butter, 150 bls. flour, 60 bls. oatmeal, 20 bls. beef, 4 hhd. geneva, and sundry merchandise.  
Schooner *Isabella*, Kelly, Halifax; 21510 seal skins.  
22.—Schooner *Nightingale*, Moore, P. E. Island; 1800 bushels potatoes, 150 bushels turnips, 10 barrels flour.  
Brig *Aurora*, White, Jamaica; 141-1.  
25.—Brig *Belle*, Bell, Demerara; 31 puns. rum, 79 puns. molasses, 35 small casks molasses.  
Schooner *Courier*, Girrior, Antigonish; 30 M. lumber, 20 M. shingles.  
Schooner *Happy Return*, Power, Halifax; 10 puns. molasses, 30 bls. flour, 20 half-bl. crackers, 24 bls. pitch & tar, 1 hhd. tobacco, 6 chests and 5 boxes tea, 30 boxes candles, 10 bls. pork, 2 hhd. brandy, and geneva, 30 bls. onions, 20 bls. apples, and sundries.  
Brig *Cousins*, Downes, Pictou; 58 chalds. coals, 2 M. board, and plank.  
Brig *Melantho*, Ellis, Dantzic; 399 bls. flour, 1140 bags bread, 9 M. bricks.  
Schooner *Gleaner*, Daly, Annapolis; 141 bls. apples, 10 half bls. beef, 6 M. board, 10 cwt. cheese, 12 bls. cider, 321 bushels potatoes, 10 bushels turnips, 50 boxes herrings.  
Schooner *Margaret*, Story, Halifax; 450 bls. flour, 82 bls. apples, 6 hhd. porter, and sundry merchandise.  
Brig *Aricat*, Peton, Jersey; 20 boxes candles, 625 bls. potatoes, 45 pots butter, 2 cases paper hangings.  
Brig *Helen*, Caldwell, Greenock; 82 tons coals, 2 tierces coffee, 20 bls. oatmeal, 20 tierces refined sugar, 5 pipes brandy, 6 hhd. and quarter-casks wine, 4 chain cables, and sundry merchandise.  
26.—Brig *Columbia*, Ford, London; 32 bls. gunpowder, 34 boxes candles, 9 casks beer, 12 hhd. wine, 120 hams, 2 pieces geneva, 3 carriages, and sundry merchandise.  
Brig *St. Vincent*, Hatchard, St. Vincent; 47 puns. molasses, 20 puns. rum, and 2 hhd. sugar.  
Brig *Crescent*, Field, Liverpool; 200 bls. pork, 134 firkins butter, 1 piece geneva, and sundry merchandise.  
Brig *Cessnock*, Thompson, Hamburg; 1330 bags bread, 149 firkins butter, 50 bls. oatmeal, 20 bls. barley, and sundry merchandise.

CLEARED.  
OCTOBER 23.—Schooner *Two Brothers*, Poland, Falmouth; 300 qts. fish, 500 qts. cod fish, and sundries.  
Brig *Janus*, Turnbull, Quebec; 75 puns. rum, 45 puns. molasses, 22 hhd. and 30 bls. sugar, 30 bags pimento, 20 tierces salmon, and sundries.  
Schooner *Marie Louise*, Mounay, Quebec; 80 puncheons molasses.  
Brig *Meriah*, Spardon, Teignmouth; 2 casks oil, 600 qts. fish, 55 kegs sounds and tongues, &c.  
Schooner *Prospect*, Stone, St. Michael's; 14 tons cod oil, 1000 qts. fish, 20 firkins sounds and tongues.  
Brig *Martha*, Sweetland, Greenock; 189 casks oil, containing 18 tons, 800 qts. fish, 4 bls. caplin.  
Brig *Concord*, Meritmore, Bristol; 72 casks, containing 6511 gallons cod oil, 532 qts. fish, 40 bls. sounds, and tongues.  
28.—Schooner *Ceres*, Campbell, Grenada; 30 casks, containing 240 qts. fish.  
27.—Schooner *Despatch*, McGrath, Halifax; 840 qts. fish, 157 casks salmon, and 100 bls. herrings.  
Schooner *Sarah Sophia*, Bradley, Tobago; 721 qts. fish, and 289 gallons seal oil.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock, ON THE WHARF OF

William & Henry Thomas,

The Remainder of the *Happy Return's* and *Gleaner's* Cargoes—CONSISTING OF

10 PUNCHEONS MOLASSES,

- 12 Barrels Tar,
- 12 Ditto Pitch,
- 10 Ditto Prime Pork,
- 10 Ditto Corned Beef,
- 10 Half-Barrels Ditto Ditto,
- 30 Barrels Apples,
- 30 Boxes Candles,
- 12 Barrels Cider,
- 1 Half-chest Bohea Tea,
- 2 Qr.-chests Congo ditto,
- 20 Half-barrels Crackers,
- 1 Hhd. first-quality Smoking Tobacco,
- 6 Qr.-barrels } Buck-wheat Meal,
- 30 Kegs
- 29 Handspikes,
- 10 Baskets,
- 50 Boxes Herrings,
- 5 M. Pine Boards,
- Also, 5 Tierces Rice.

October 28.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

BY

Richard Perchard,

4 QUARTERS Prime Fresh BEEF,

- 40 Barrels Turnips,
- 350 Bags Bread,
- 30 Barrels Crackers, 10 Kegs Ditto,
- 50 Ditto Flour, 2 Hhds. Sugar,
- 70 Barrels Pork, 20 Half-Barrels Ditto,
- 50 Firkins Butter,
- 2 Casks prime Hams, 5 Sides Bacon,
- 7 Barrels Pigs' Heads, 4 Ditto Pigs' Feet,
- 37 Boxes Chocolate, 9 Tierces Rice,
- 6 Kegs and 20 Dozen Bottles Snuff,
- 3 Hhds. Tobacco, 110 Boxes Segars,
- 20 Boxes Soap, 11 Ditto-London Candles,
- A few Kegs Raisins, and sundry other Articles.

October 28.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock, ON THE WHARF OF

JOHN KENT,

5 BARRELS Irish Pork, } Prime quality,

- 20 Half ditto,
- 10 Barrels Pigs' Heads,
- 20 Bags Bread,
- 10 Barrels Oatmeal,
- 50 Ditto superfine Flour,
- 5 Boxes Long-fipt Pipes,
- 10 Boxes dipt Candles,
- 3 Chests Congo Tea,
- 6 Tierces STRANGMAN'S Porter,
- 5 Boxes Button Blue,
- 1 Hoghead Basket Salt,
- 10 Pieces best Irish Linnen, warranted grass bleached, and unmix'd with cotton.
- Several Ends Broad and Narrow Cloth,
- 10 Pieces Muslin,
- A Lot of Scarfs and Shawls,
- 20 Dozen Knives and Forks,
- 5 Sets China Ware,
- A Lot of loose Earthenware,
- 1 Set of richly-cut Glassware, consisting of
- 4 Quart Decanters,
- 4 Pint Ditto to match,
- 2 Dozen Tulip Rimmers, (fluted, &c.)
- 4 Dozen Wine Glasses to match,
- 2 Dozen Reflecting Tumblers,
- 5 Reams Writing and Letter Paper,
- 4 Ditto large Brown Wrapping Ditto.

October 28.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

C. F. BENNETT & Co.

(WITHOUT RESERVE)

The Remainder of the Cargo of BREAD,

Recently imported in the *Brig Mercury*, from Leghorn.

October 28.

On Sale.

BY

JOHN B. THOMSON,

THE CARGO

Of the *Brig Perseverance*, from DEMERARA,

86 PUNCHEONS Molasses,

- 15 Puncheons High-proof Rum,
- 36 Barrels Sugar,
- 2 Hogheads Ditto,

On low terms for CASH.

October 21.

SALE BY AUCTION.



THE VERY FINE Brig *St. Patrick*,

Of the burthen of 131 Tons, with all her Materials as she came from England a few days ago.

The *Saint Patrick* is offered for Sale purposely to settle the affairs of one of the Owners, deceased, and on that account must be positively disposed of, but she is well worth the attention of intending purchasers, and may be inspected most minutely. The Vessel is built of the best materials, was put in most complete condition for the Seal Fishery the Spring of last year, and is now a most desirable vessel for the prosecution of fisheries, or foreign trade.

N. B.—Sale at the *Commercial Room*, on MONDAY, 1st November, at 11 o'clock.—Terms of payment will be made accommodating. Inventory will be shewn, and particulars made known, by

JOHN BOYD, Broker.

October 14.

Notices.

THE PASSENGERS who came to Newfoundland in the Ship *Frances Mary*, Brigs *Cabinet*, *Pandora*, *Maria*, and *Invulnerable*, are requested to pay the amount of their Passages to the Subscriber, otherwise their Notes will be returned by one of the Vessels now preparing to sail for Ireland.

October 28.

PATRICK MORRIS.

£250

Bills of Exchange,

ON SALE.

Apply to

October 28.

SAMUEL CODNER.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs such Families in the Out-ports as may be desirous of having their Children educated in St. John's, that he has opened a BOARDING-SCHOOL, for Young Gentlemen; and he begs to assure them, that the education of those placed under his charge, shall not be the only object of his care, but also everything which may be calculated to instil into their minds sentiments of morality and virtue, shall be most faithfully and punctually attended to.

TERMS.—For Education, Board, Lodging, Washing, Doctor's Fees, Pens and Ink—30 Guineas per annum.

The Subscriber also takes this opportunity of returning his unfeigned and grateful acknowledgments to the Inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, for the very kind encouragement which he has received during his residence among them these five years.—Having been at considerable expense in fitting up his house, he intends removing into it in a few days, when he shall then have it in his power to pay the most particular and strict attention to his pupils, though he flatters himself that he has hitherto given general satisfaction. Considerable practice as a Teacher, and a long attention to the difficulties and obstructions which retard the progress of Youth in general, have enabled him to accommodate himself the more easily to their capacities and understandings; and as an earnest desire of promoting and diffusing useful knowledge, as well as his own interest, is his chief motive in this undertaking; he is not therefore without hopes of a continuance of the same patronage and approbation.

HENRY SIMMS.

N. B. As H. S. purposes to limit his School to a certain number, Three Months' notice will be required previously to the removal of any Pupil from the School.—The subjects of study and terms as in a former advertisement.

An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened on next MONDAY—Terms may be known on application.

October 28.



THE SCHOONER THREE SISTERS,

SAMUEL GRANDY, Master, Being about to Trade constantly between St. John's and Waterford, is a very desirable Vessel for the friends of those resident here who may wish to come to this Country. By applying to the Subscriber, orders for Passages may be received.

Those Passengers who came out on security by the above Vessel in the Spring, are requested to pay their Passages to the Subscriber, before the last of November, otherwise their Notes will be sent home to recover from their Sureties.

JOHN KENT.

October 28.

NOTICE TO CLOTHIERS.

THE Subscribers have lately received from a first-rate Manufacturing House in Yorkshire, a BALE of CLOTHS, to sell on Commission, which they hereby offer to do at First Cost and Charges, in whole, or by the piece.

J. STEWART & Co.

October 28.

Fresh BARN, GRAINS & PORTER

FOR SALE,

At the *St. John's Brewery*.

October 21.

Notices.

THE PASSENGERS who came out from Ross, last Spring, in the Brig *Lady Douglas*, and Brigantine *Hannah*, on Bail, are requested to take notice, that such Bail Notes as are not taken up by the 10th of November next, will be returned to Ross, and payment enforced from their respective sureties.

JOHN HOWLEY.

October 21.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, under the Great Seal of England, has been awarded and issued against CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER, PETER JOLLIFF, and WILLIAM JUBBER SPURRIER, of the Town and County of Poole, Merchants and Co-partners in Trade, late carrying on business in the said place, and in Placentia Bay in this Island, under the firm of CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER & Co.; And whereas GEORGE GARLAND, of Poole, JOHN FRYER, of Wimborne, and SAMUEL SPRATT STRONG (the Younger), of Poole, have been appointed Assignees under the said Commission, and in such capacity have fully authorized and empowered the undersigned to collect and realize all Goods, Debts, Dues, and Effects, to the said Bankrupt Estate belonging, due, and appertaining.—We do hereby give notice to all Persons indebted to the said Estate, forthwith to make payment unto us, and to no other person or persons whatsoever, except unto Mr. WILLIAM SWEETLAND, whom we have duly authorized to act as our Agent in Placentia Bay, for the necessary purposes aforesaid.

And all and every Person or Persons having in his, her, or their possession, any Goods or Chattels of, or belonging to, the said Bankrupts, are hereby required to deliver the same to us, or to the said WILLIAM SWEETLAND, without delay.

GEORGE RICHARD ROBINSON, and THOMAS HOLDSWORTH BROOKING,

Attorneys for the Assignees of the Bankrupt Estate of CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER & Co. By their Attorney,

WILLIAM JAFFRAY HERVEY.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }  
19th October, 1830. }

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. McCRAWLEY.—For particulars, inquire at Mr. EMERSON'S Office.

September 23.

For Cork and Liverpool.

THE FAST SAILING, COPPERED SCHOONER

THREE SISTERS,



SAMUEL GRANDY, Master;

Will positively sail from Carbonear on the 5th November for Liverpool, and call at Cork to land passengers. Her Cabin is neatly fitted up.—For Passage, apply to the Master at Carbonear, or to

JOHN KENT.

October 28.

For Waterford.

(To Sail early in November.)

THE

Brig INVULNERABLE,

MAURICE PHELAN, Master;

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to

PATRICK MORRIS.

October 7.

For Teignmouth.

THE FINE, FIRST-CLASS

Schooner ALBION,

GEORGE LOWTON, Master;

Has room for FREIGHT on low terms, and superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage PASSENGERS.—Apply to

JOHN EALES, JUN.

The above Vessel would call at Plymouth, if a sufficient quantity of Freight offers.

October 14.

For Figuera.

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.

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

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE BRITISH-BUILT, A. I. COPPERED

Brig HOPE,

D. JENNINGS, Master;

Will carry about 2600 Quintals FISH in Bulk.—

Apply to the Master on board, or to

DANIEL CODNER & Co.

October 21.

On Sale.

Now Landing from the Brig CRESCENT, from Liverpool,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

GUNPOWDER (F\*), Superior, in One-Half, One-Quarter, and One-Eighth Barrels, Shot, S. S. G. and B. B., Number and Duck Canvass, Linens, viz. Coleraine, Diapers, Sheetings, Bed-ticks, and Patent Dowls, Extra superior Coatings, Whitneys, Flushings, and Blankets, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HART GADEN.

WANTED,

5 Tuns COD OIL DREGS.

October 28.

The Subscriber

OFFERS FOR SALE,

A VERY HANDSOME BLACK

HORSE,

Rising 4 Years old, sound in wind and limb, and free from vice,

FREDERICK GILL.

October 28.

Fresh TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schooner Collector, from Halifax,

Bain, Johnston & Co.

50 Chests low priced

Bohea TEA,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FINE TEAS.

October 14.

Just Received,

AND ON SALE

At the Stores of

R. R. WAKEHAM,

(At a small advance on Cost and Charges)

20 HALF-CHESTS Bohea Tea, 100 Qr.-chests and boxes Congo, of various qualities and prices,

6 Boxes fine Sonchong,  
6 Qr.-chests Twankey,  
3 Ditto fine Hyson.

ALSO,

(At Cost and Charges)

30 Bolts Canvass,  
3 Bales, containing a variety of Lines, Twines, Shoethread, &c. &c.

1 Bale, containing a variety of Slops,  
18 Crates well-assorted Earthenware.

October 14.

BY

JOHN B. THOMSON,

SUPERFINE, Fine, and Middlings Flour, Carolina Rice in Tierces, and by the Cwt., Pork, Butter, and Bread, Bolt and Bar Iron, Nails of all sizes, Window Glass, 8 x 10, and 9 x 7, Pitch and Tar, Oakum and Cordage.

AND JUST RECEIVED,

A CASE OF GENTLEMEN'S LONDON

HATS,

Best quality, at 31 Shillings.

ALSO,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Manufactured Goods,

Which will be Sold on low terms for Cash, Fish, or Oil.

October 21.

Wm. & Henry Thomas

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per the Brig President, from DEMERARA and HALIFAX,

96 PUNCHONS Molasses,

25 Ditto High-proof Demerara Rum,  
20 Barrels Sugar,  
131 Barrels Fine and Middlings Flour,  
10 Firkins Butter,  
6 Barrels Pork,  
5 Barrels Apples,

For which Madeira Shore Fish will be taken in Payment.  
October 21.

VALUABLE MERCANTILE AND FISHING ESTABLISHMENTS.

On the first day of May next,  
WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR SALE,  
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
At the COMMERCIAL ROOM,  
IN THIS TOWN,

(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract in England, of which due notice will be given)

ALL those eligible, commodious, and extensive PREMISES, situate at BURIN and ODERIN, in Placentia Bay, the Property of the Bankrupt Estates of Mr. CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER, and of Messrs. CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER & Co., as particularized beneath.

THE PREMISES AT BURIN,

Consisting of

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

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

Counting-house, 19 feet in length, 16 feet in breadth, and 18 feet in height.

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

Smith's Forge, 20 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 17 feet in height.

Salt Store, 100 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 27 feet in height.

Cooper's Shop, 42 feet in length, 21 feet in breadth, and 24 feet in height; Loft over.

Screw Store, 70 feet in length, 22 feet in breadth, and 26 feet in height; Rigging Loft over.

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

Fish Store, 70 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 23 feet in height.

Large or Principal Store, 120 feet in length, 25 feet in breadth, and 20 feet in height. Within this building are apartments for Fish, Provisions, a Shop, &c.

Pitch House, 16 feet in length, 25 feet in breadth, and 10 feet in height.

First Stage, 124 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 21 feet in height; Sail Loft over.

Second Stage, 124 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 28 feet in height; Net Loft and Work-shop over.

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

Carpenter's Work-house, 48 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 19 feet in height; adjoining is a good Dock, where many Vessels have been built.

Cook-room, 21 feet in length, 19 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in height.

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

Cow House, 40 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in height.

Three small Houses, in rear of the Premises, for the use of Servants and their families.

2 Flakes, which will spread about 600 qtls. dry fish.

1 Beach, ditto ditto 300 ditto.

1 Small Garden, in front of Dwelling-house.

1 Ditto ditto, in rear of ditto ditto.

Fowl House and Yard, adjoining the same.

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

There are three Batteries, erected at the expense of the late proprietor during last war—viz. Sparrier's Battery, mounting 4 guns; Joliff's Battery, 4 guns; and Harrison's Battery, with 2 guns.

An Engine House and Powder Magazine; also, two spacious Wharves, and a large range of Water Side, with every convenience for carrying on an extensive business; and altogether forming one of the most complete Establishments for Trade in the Island.

THE PREMISES AT ODERIN,

Consisting of

A commodious and comfortable Dwelling-house, 64 feet by 20.

Counting-house, 21 feet by 15, with 2 Bed-rooms over.

Frost-proof Cellar, 23 feet by 21.

Provision Store, 102 feet by 25, with Bread and Cordage Loft over.

Fish Store, 96 feet by 25, with Sail and Craft Lofts over.

Fish Store, 80 feet by 18; Net Loft over Store, 82 feet by 22, with Shop and Ware-room over.

Fish Store, for the beach, 38 feet by 18, with Loft over.

Pitch Store, 24 feet by 17.

Salt-store, 60 feet by 25, with Rigging-loft over.

Linhay, 21 feet by 10.

Carpenters' Shop, 60 feet by 25, with Loft over.

Stage, 115 feet by 26, with Loft over, Shingled, &c.

Stage, 95 feet by 25, with Paint Loft over.

Further particulars may be known upon application to

ROBINSON & BROOKING,

Attorneys for the Assignees of the Bankrupt Estate of }  
CHRISTOPHER SPURRIER & Co. }

St. John's, 28th October, 1830.

On Sale.

C. F. Bennett & Co.

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED,

In addition to their accustomed General Supply of

LONDON FANCY,

AND OTHER

MANUFACTURED DRY GOODS,

A N Extensive Importation of Superfine Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, London Beaver HATS, Ladies MUFFS, TIPPETS, &c.

The whole of these articles have been selected in the most fashionable variety, and will be sold at reduced rates to wholesale customers.

October 21.

On Sale.

Just Received

From LONDON,

Per Isabella,

ONE CASE, containing Brown and White Windsor, Atkinson's, Shaving, Otto of Rose, and Superfine Scented, Soaps.

One Case, Maceassar and other Fashionable Oils, Kalydor, Bears' Grease, Pomades, Rouge, Naples Cream, Brushes, Pink Sauces, and a variety of fine Essences.

One Case, French Olives, Capers, Ragoutante, Pickles and Sauces in variety, Cayenne Pepper, and Patent Mustard.

All of which are offered very low by the package or dozen

WILLIAM HART GADEN.

October 21.



Ports' Corner.

CHURCH BELLS, HEARD AT EVENING.

O melancholy bells, who toll the way  
To dusty death!  
O damp, green, grassy churchyard—mounds of clay,  
Arched inwards by grey bones which once, (measur'd)  
Were moved by breath!  
Oh never seek I go when the summer day  
Is past and flown;  
But rather do I wander far away,  
Where'er kind voices sound, or children play;  
Or love is known:  
By some friend's quiet hearth, where gentle words  
Unsoared are won;  
'Mongst cheerful music sweet of morning birds,  
Or list to lowings deep of distant herds,  
At set of sun!  
Where nature breathes on blossoms—sweet thoughts rise;  
Or rivers run—  
Where'er life's sunny summer spirit flies—  
There let me be, until my spirit dies,  
And all is done!

PUBLIC DINNER TO DOCTOR BALDWIN.

CORK, August 18.

Mr. O'CONNELL in the chair.—The first toast was "The People." Never before did even Mr. O'Connell pronounce a speech so apt, so full, so eloquent. He spoke nearly as follows:—  
"I am convinced, that the present meeting will not consider the first toast on my list, an inapposite one, for the purpose of our assembling here together. The kingly power was not given for the advantages of any individual, but for the benefit of the people at large. If it was my practice to place the toast I now preface foremost at former meetings of a like nature, it is easy to perceive that the present meeting, more than any other of the kind, requires that disposition. There is more of reason in toasting it now, in this place, than ever. I was always the advocate of democratic principles; I will ever be the advocate of democratic principles; for all that is great, and glorious, and good in the political affairs of men, springs from a full development of the democratic principle; and where that principle is in operation, human nature is more exalted, and man made more noble.—  
(Immense cheering.)  
"The world—in the past or in the present—see if they have not been all great and glorious and free, only in proportion as the democratic principle prevailed in their constitution. The mighty eastern empires, with their millions of inhabitants, and their myriads of treasures, and their immensity of extent, have passed away, perished from the memory of history, without leaving a single glorious recollection of their existence. Persia—Abyssinia—the kingdom of the Medes—all, all gone—while the small city of Athens, with a territory not larger than the county Cork, and a population considerably less, will live for ever in the minds of men as the birth-place of freedom, and the abode and nursing place of the spirit of democracy. (Intense shouting and acclamation.) What raised the states of ancient Greece to their high and deserved rank amongst nations?—the democratic principle. What caused them to be the cradle of science and mental cultivation?—the democratic principle alone. (Hear, hear, hear.) Let us come now to ancient Rome, that abode of virtue and valour. What for 400 years made that republic not only great but greatest amongst the nations of the earth—the conqueror and the civilizer of all parts of the then known world—respected and feared, beloved and bowed down to, by every surrounding state? What but the prevalence of the democratic principle—that principle which can alone make states great and happy. (Cheers.) Turn we now to the republic of Venice—for 800 years the democratic principle flourished in its constitution—it elevated the state from a few marshy islands in the lagoons of the Adriatic, to be the emporium of all the opulence and luxury of the world. Every succeeding day saw it increasing in wealth and strength and power; but an Oligarchy usurped the popular power into its own unholy direction; and she who at one period commanded the seas, and made the princes of the earth tremble at her anger, through the fatal influence of that usurping Oligarchy, was at length subdued by the forces of a foreign nation, and her existence as a state destroyed for ever by the dictum of Gen. Buonaparte. (Cheers.) Next comes Switzerland, whose democratic institutions animated with the strong spirit of liberty its mountain borders; they fought for freedom, and they conquered, though their opponents were the most powerful empires then in the world. Holland, whom democracy made respectable at home and abroad, though its territory was only an insignificant patch, gained from the great deep. And lastly, not least, England—who owes her integrity as a nation, and perhaps her existence as one of the high powers of Europe, solely to the strong infusion of the democratic principle in her political constitution. (Cheers of the most animating and stirring description.) Pass we now beyond the broad Atlantic, and let us look on the twenty-two United States, composing the American Republic. What nation on earth can call itself so free? (Loud cheers.) What people in the world can stand more erect in proud consciousness of infinite liberty? Where is the spirit of man less fettered or confined than in those glorious republics? There is not among the most visionary of politicians one, dreamer

enough to suppose, for a single moment, any thing like insecurity or unsteadiness in the United States of America—their institutions or their laws.—  
(Cheers.) And then there is France—France, the foremost of late days in the race of freedom—the first in the struggle for mental and corporal liberty. The spirit of liberty, with march sublime, is spreading itself through the States of Southern America too; and what is the consequence? Why, an immense increase in the sum of the riches of its people; and, oh, what an incalculable increase in their happiness! I will prove it to you briefly. When South America, that vast, and beautiful, and productive continent was enslaved by a few of the old Powers of Europe, and when its inhabitants were restricted, by every law which the jealous and truly illiberal policy of their stepmother countries could devise, she took English manufactures to the amount of one million per annum; but now that she is free, or nearly so, and all or most of those commercial restrictions taken off, what think you she consumes, despite of the desolating wars which have of late destroyed her people, and devastated her most flourishing territory? She takes annually now, under all these circumstances, nine millions worth of British manufactures, and the trade is increasing, and, what is more, likely to increase ad infinitum. (Cheers.) While talking of liberty, how can I speak of the recent revolution in France? In what terms can I advert to that event, which may be more properly termed a regeneration of the human species? Where is the person who does not feel himself more of a man since he heard of the events of the glorious 27th of July? Where is the heart whose life-springs do not push more impetuously and joyously on their course at the remembrance of that era, when the serried ranks and dense phalanx of infantry and cavalry, artillery, whisks and all—(a laugh)—were discomfited—by whom? by the mass of the people regularly trained, and organized and armed?—by the physical force of the multitude of infuriated Frenchmen? No! by the children of Paris—by the boys of the Polytechnic School—by the youth, the very youth of France. (Cheers.) Young men of Erin—continued the eloquent gentleman, his fine eyes kindling with all the inspiration of the Patriot Prophet, and his noble form drawing up and dilating itself with the idea that then filled his expansive mind—young men of Erin, listen to my voice—hearken to my call—let my tongue be to you as a trumpet of liberty. Struggle—endeavour—exert yourselves nobly and manfully—the prize is within your view—almost within your grasp. Struggle onwards—endeavour—exert all your faculties in the great cause, and Erin, green and beautiful Erin, the country of our hopes, the country of our hearts, the country of our best and truest affections shall—yes, she shall be free. (The shouts of acclamation and responsive amen were at this noble announcement appalling; it was long till they ceased.) Mr. O'Connell resumed:—Yes, she shall be free. I assert it here, openly and broadly; and I repel with scorn, and scold with contempt, the beastly calumnious lie, that tells me she must be any longer a pitiful, pining province—aye, county, of the empire. (Cheers.) I wish not to see the Royal link which connects Ireland with England dis severed; I wish not to see it broken, but I wish to see it a link of service, not servitude; and I wish the Union to be one of equality, not of degradation. (Cheers.) When I spoke to Englishmen on that subject, and I have of late conversed with many of them, and at length, on it, I could perceive the blush of pride burn on their haughty cheeks at the idea that Irishmen should ever be on a footing with themselves; and I sowed internally, from that moment, that Ireland should be free amongst the nations of the earth. (Cheers.) They shall no longer trample on our rights—they shall no longer wound our feelings as fellow men. Wo to the wretches who sold Ireland. Wo to them; I say—the sorry, faithless wretches who bartered liberty and integrity, and every thing that should be dearest to men, for filthy obscene lucre, and what they termed honour; out upon such infamy; out upon the wretches, and wo to them I say again. (Cheers.) I saw the English Aristocracy—the proud English Aristocracy—the slaves of the Minister, the pampered attendants on his pleasure, the waiters at the footstool of the throne; I looked at them closely. I scrutinized them nearly; I watched them narrowly; and the more I saw of them, the more I despised them, and the more I had reason to despise them. They were State purveyors, obviously waiting for the dole of the Minister—lacquays to the Crown, wanting only the livery to be confounded with the other menials of the Court, their minds liveried. (Cheers.) I heard them speak of my beloved country; but they little dreamed of the look of ineffable scorn with which I regarded them, and the proud consciousness of victory with which I went on my way rejoicing. (Cheers.) Every one knows now a days that human opinion cannot be kept down by the impression of any power; every body is aware that its expression will escape, however closely and heavily it be confined. There is, as it were, a steam power, compress it as you will—"heap Pelion upon Ossa" until the earth reels beneath the weight incumbent on it—all will not suffice—you will fail in the attempt, and the explosion will be only the more extended and terrific. (Cheers.) That steam power is human intelligence, growing, increasing, accumulating infinitely. The schoolmaster is not abroad in vain; and in Ireland that power, and the capabilities of using it, are greater than in any other country in the world.—There is in Ireland more of information, more of learning, more intellect cultivated and expanded, than is to be found elsewhere; and in no nation or state of the old or the new Continent, is there a greater number of the common people who know how to read. We are improving rapidly—nearly almost miraculously,

in our moral condition, while England, on the contrary, is deteriorating every day. As a proof of my assertion I refer you to official accounts of the increase of crime in the latter country, which are every hour staring you in the face; and then I desire you to take notice of the criminal calendar of this immense country; the shortest space taken to try which, with the most active and expeditious Judge, was never less than a fortnight, now terminates in two days—absolutely in two days, and not a single crime of great magnitude to be found on the list. (Cheers.) We shall now turn from these topics to another as engrossing—I mean the Church as by law established. Am I to be told that the Church is for ever to be wedded to the state—while France has so nobly set us the example of dis severing the adulterous connection between them? (Cheers.) That religion is to be a portion of the crimes of Statesmen, and a shield for their delinquencies? No; the sun of religious freedom shall shine upon these States, as it has already done in France; the dawning already brightens the horizon, and it shall, ere long, brighten into full day. The time will shortly arrive when every man may worship his Creator as he pleases; and no coercion of purse or person be needful to make him religious or God-fearing. (Cheers of the most animating nature.) But though these changes are to be brought about, and will be brought about, and speedily too, there is no need of their being brought about like those in France—not at all; there shall not be a single drop of blood shed in the struggle. I call upon every good man to rally in the cause of freedom—to dis sever the blighting bonds which bind religion to State-craft and profligacy. I detest the connexion between Church and State—I hail with joyful enthusiasm the connexion between religion and liberty. Religion is the only thing which can restrain within due bounds the wild and unruly passions of our nature. Animated by the spirit of rational liberty and religious tolerance, we will bid defiance to all who shall oppose our onward progress. For I shall ever maintain that religion is the only basis of liberty, and that without it freedom cannot exist for any time. There are amongst us—and none are very old—those who have witnessed already two great revolutions in Ireland; there are amongst us—and those need not be the youngest either—who will see a third. The first revolution, that of '82, was effected without the effusion of a single drop of blood—not a single sigh was breathed through its glorious progression. It secured a Constitution for our country, but it left still more to be wished for. The second, indeed, a good deal of lofty talking, for Mr. Gerard Callaghan and I were engaged at opposite sides—(much laughter)—his accent might be better than mine; but his heart never throbb'd with the feeling of love for his country, which mine throbb'd with then—throbs with now, and shall ever throbb with, while a single pulse can perform its functions, or a single drop of the fluid of life circulates in its recesses. (Hear, hear; the plaudits were incessant at the conclusion of this splendid passage.) And, by the way, talking of that same Gerard Callaghan, a more miserable mouse does not exist on the face of God's earth than he is; but we will leave him to the contempt he merits. In the proud struggle which we made on that occasion, the minds of men were improved—their morals bettered. We made the crimes so common heretofore among our oppressed and demoralized population cease—their names are unknown now in criminal registries, and I trust that ere long their very possibility will be forgotten for ever. (Hear, hear.) That struggle cost our opponents nothing; it gave us all, for it elevated us to the level of men, and we took our rightful place among the free. (Cheers.) It is all over now, and Brunswickism is only kept alive by the factious and futile efforts of such names as your Tom Deanes or Robert Deanes, or whatever other baptismal appellation they may rejoice in. The people of Ireland are uniting. Lord George Beresford himself told them at the recent Waterford Election that they were united. And I was obliged to take him to task for preaching sedition to the multitude. (Laughter and cheers.) We are united—we will be united; and something tells me that through that union we shall surely be free. (Cheers.) "My bosom's lord sits lightly on his throne." I see the day-star of liberty coming to the horizon: it will soon attain its meridian, and we shall all rejoice in its glory and brightness. I shall detain you no longer from the toast; it is one which ought ever to take precedence of all others. Gentlemen, I give you—"The People—the only source of legitimate power."—  
Three times three.  
This toast was drank with an enthusiasm proportionate to its importance. It was long till silence was restored, and many minutes had elapsed before the last solitary clap, or the last lingering shout had ceased to be heard.

DREADFUL HURRICANE.

BERMUDA, September 17.

The Jamaica papers by the Governor Hodgson, favoured us by Captain Burrows, are to the 16th August. Their principal contents are relative to the gale with which that Island was visited on the 7th August, and which we before mentioned. Accounts from various parts of the Island represent it as having been most terrific.—Much property has been destroyed, particularly in the mountainous parts of the Island, where buildings were blown down, plantation walks levelled with the ground, the coffee trees stripped of their urripe fruit, and the roads obstructed by large trees blown down and fallen across them.—We have no account of the damage done to the shipping, but understood that several small vessels were driven on shore; others capsized, and several lives lost.

The following is extracted from a letter written a few days after the gale, from Port Royal Mountains:—  
"The hurricane has left Flamstead a heap of ruins;—it far exceeded, in violence, the storm of 1815, and had it continued one hour longer, I suspect there would not have been a habitation left in the mountains. . . . It is impossible for words to convey more than a faint idea of the awful spectacle; it kept the brain in one constant whirl of excitement. Blast after blast came bellowing with resistless fury, rending to pieces every thing that opposed its progress. Large timber trees torn up by the roots and laid prostrate, roofs of houses whirled into the air, and scattered like chaff before the wind, the crashing of timbers, the crumbling of walls, with the frightful roaring of the elements, formed altogether one of the most terrific scenes it is possible for the mind to conceive. The preservation of property became no object; life itself was in imminent peril, and each succeeding blast was looked upon as the dreadful signal for instant annihilation. When the storm subsided, it almost seemed to cease merely for want of fresh objects on which to wreak its vengeance.

THE OLIGARCHY.—In this country the people of property begin at length to perceive that they are at the mercy of a set of titled mendicants, who, by means of what is called virtual representation, have been enabled to tax the people for their own separate benefit, to squander the savings of industry, and mortgage our future resources. A printed placard has been transmitted to us, containing a list of 160 sons of peers who sat in the Lower House in the last parliament. It is observed, "If the Lords are permitted to usurp the place of the Commoners in the Lower House, it necessarily reduces the number of parts (of our Constitution) to two only, viz. King and Lords. The list of Lords, and sons of Peers, plainly shows what encroachments are making on this Constitutional part of our parliament; for, in addition to the list of sons of Peers who sat in the House of Commons in the late parliament, we must add the numbers of Commoners who are returned for boroughs belonging to Peers, and who likewise are under the control of their patrons." The Peers are, in fact, the Constitution of England, for all who are able to command returns are instantly transferred to the Upper House. The interest of the Peers in the country is chiefly based on the spoil of the rest of the community, for the share of private property possessed by the order bears no proportion to the amount of money which they draw from the public in a hundred ways. No estimate of the private property of the House of Peers has ever made it at more than between two and three millions a year. But without speaking of Church Livings, Crown Lands, Stipends in Colonies, not appearing in any public account, 55,000,000 per annum, extracted from the pockets of the people of this highly-taxed country, are at the disposal of this aristocracy.—Never since the beginning of the world was a people so ground down by burdens of all sorts as the people of England are ground down. The 55,000,000 a year, too, are far from being any thing like the whole of the taxes wrung from the people, as every citizen well knows to his cost, when he sums up the various rates levied on him—some in the shape of direct money taxes, others as tithes, mixed up with the price of his food. So long as the House of Peers retains its present ascendancy, so long must this profligate expenditure be continued.—There must be a *raison suffisante* for the vote of every member of the body. They are accountable only to themselves, and it would be singular if they were to be over scrupulous in rewarding themselves. Let us bear always in mind the *expose* of Sir James Graham, of the sum pocketed by the members of the Privy Council alone.—*Morning Chronicle.*

ANECDOTE OF BUONAPARTE.—One of the regiments of artillery revolted in battle; Buonaparte, in anger, deprived them of their colours, and suspended them, covered with crepe, amongst the captive banners of the enemy, in the hall of victory.—The regiment, affected by this disgrace, were determined to recover the lost esteem of their general and their country, or perish to the last man. When any desperate enterprise was to be performed, they volunteered their services, and, by this magnanimous compunction, covered their shame with laurels, and became the boast and pride of the republican legions.—The general, delighted with their behaviour, fixed a day for the restoration of their ensigns. They were marched up, in the face of the army, under a guard of honour, and presented to the first colonel, who took the black drapery from their staves, tore it in pieces, threw it on the ground, and droye his charger indignantly over it. The regular banners were then restored to the regiment, with a short and snitable address.—*Carr's Stranger in France.*

The Duke de Chartres is to be called Prince Royal of France, and the titles of Dauphin and Monsieur are to be abolished.

It appears certain, that the independence of the South American States will be acknowledged by France, at the end of the present month.

At the close of the American revolution, when Washington took leave of Lafayette, his parting words were—"You have served an apprenticeship to Liberty in America, now go to France and set up for yourself!"

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