



Newfoundlander.

No. 7.

WEDNESDAY, September 5, 1827.

Sixpence.

AGGREGATE MEETING OF CATHOLICS.

(From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, July 7.)

The doors of Clarendon-street Chapel were thrown open on Thursday, about half-past 12 o'clock, for the reception of the immense assemblage that crowded thither, to witness the proceedings at the Aggregate Meeting. Shortly after one, the platform was thronged by Gentlemen, who usually take a part in Catholic affairs. Messrs. Denis Scully, O'Connell, Lawless, O'Gorman, Steel, &c., were severally greeted by the meeting on their entrance.

Shortly before 2 o'clock, it was moved by Mr. O'Gorman, and seconded by Mr. Fitzsimon, that Lord Killeen would take the Chair. The Noble Lord having taken it,

Mr. O'GORMAN said, that in consequence of a requisition having been addressed to him, numerously and respectfully signed, in which he was called upon to convene an Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, for the purpose of forwarding the great principle of civil and religious liberty, and more particularly to petition for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, the present meeting was called by him.

Lord KILLEEN said, although the requisition states the object of the present meeting, yet, as we are now about to adopt a course different from what we have hitherto pursued, but in no wise from what our constant profession has been, I have to claim your indulgence for a few moments. When the requisition declares that our object is the advancement of the principles of Civil and Religious Liberty, it does not merely refer to Emancipation—it involves all who, in consequence of religious belief, are subject to civil penalties, and deprived of those immunities which naturally belong to them. With this view, it is our intention this day to propose a petition for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. (Cheers.) If Catholics persevere in holding public meetings, it is not for the purpose of perplexing or embarrassing the new Ministry. I, (and I believe I may use the pronoun we,) have no doubt of the good intentions of Government; but intentions won't do for us; our own exertion must be combined with them. I shall not trespass further upon your time than to express my hope that, as at all former Aggregate Meetings, your proceedings this day will be conducted with good temper and forbearance.

Mr. O'CONNELL rose amidst loud cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. When the applause subsided, the learned gentleman said:—My Lord, I did not come here to speak a speech, but to think aloud (cheers and laughter) and throw those thoughts upon the political atmosphere which late events have generated. Those events, favourable as they are to us, should not prevent us from exerting ourselves to obtain civil and religious freedom.

Hereditary bondsmen, know you not, Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow.

The time for striking the constitutional blow is now come—we have reason to hope that the seven centuries of iniquitous misrule which have rolled over Ireland will terminate in the year when we saw Canning, Scarlett, and Lansdown ascending, not the car of Juggernaut, which bestrides the mangled bodies of the dead, but the auspicious and splendid vehicle which will carry a people triumphantly to liberty (cheers). Yes, my Lord—I came here to think aloud. What are our hopes—what are the results by which we hope they shall be realized? and what line of conduct shall we pursue? These are the subjects upon which I come to throw my thoughts before you. I am diffident of my judgment, I admit, but I entertain not a doubt of the wisdom of the course which we ought to pursue. Again will I say to you,

Hereditary bondsmen, know you not, Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow.

(Loud cheers.) It is our duty to look to the past, and to derive from that view, the information, the receipts, and the knowledge which will enable us to turn the future to advantage. I did not mean to detain the meeting, but there are incidents in our history which accord with the present complexion of our affairs. Before religious distinctions divided the people of this country, there were not wanting causes of animosity between English subjects and Irish enemies. The Irish, even in that early period, petitioned, for what—was it for exclusive advantages? No—it was for equal privileges with those from whom they differed in religion—privileges which, as they sought for them themselves, on the ground of civil

and religious freedom, they were always ready to concede to others. Seven centuries have elapsed, and left us yet petitioning for those rights, and that extension of the British Constitution which was causelessly deemed to our ancestors. In this general view of our country, we find an identity between what our state was in early ages, and what it was in the time of Lord Eldon and Peel. What was our situation then, and what is it now? Mr. Lawless, with a caution which arises, I am sure, from the purest motives, hesitates to give confidence to the new Ministry. In this feeling he is not novel, for Lord Londonderry has the merit of being one of its originators. (Loud cheers and laughter.) When he speaks of not trusting the present Administration, I would call upon him to look back with me to the signs of the times previously to its formation. (Hear, hear.) I will not disguise my opinions.—The misrule of the faction who, thank Heaven, are now hurled from power, had brought the country to the verge of civil war. The swords were not unsheathed, it is true, but they were becoming indignant in their scabbards—no blood was drawn, but the tempest, which portends massacre, was gathering. Never in the history of any country that I read, did I foresee such vehement symptoms of a convulsion. I augured that the present summer would not pass by before its consummation. The vehicle of discontent rolled on at an awful pace, but we put the drag to its wheels, which checked its velocity, and thus was humanity spared the contemplation of a country having its plains covered over with blood, or man struggling with man, and finally, of a society left worthless and confounded. By Peel and his colleagues we were threatened with a perpetuity of exclusion, and we would not have been worthy of the name of men, if we had patiently abandoned ourselves to bondage. The bigotted and debased feeling pervaded every class among the Ascendancy. My own profession supplied its share of intolerance. He who now fills the office of his Majesty's Attorney-General was one of the first to sign the Anti-Catholic petition. Saint Lefroy, who says that the monster Popery is the cause of all our evils, gave it also his support. It was said in some of the papers a few days ago, that six verdicts were set aside in consequence of his misdirection. In this statement there was a mistake, for there were only five—(laughter and cheers.) If we had the direction of the State, the calumniators of Popery might have some pretext for attributing the disorganization of society to it. But this cannot be said. Sergeant Blackburne was also amongst the number of our opponents; but if there was any name which I regretted from my heart to see attached to that document, it was that of Edward Pennefather. How must not society have been poisoned by bigotry! How must not human nature have been jaundiced to the very heart's core, when a man beloved by every member of his own profession, and, in my opinion, kept from rank and station in consequence of what I thought his neutrality. How could we wonder, I say, if Ireland had been frenzied with rage, when the name of Edward Pennefather was enrolled amongst those of the enemies of her liberty? (Loud applause.) My own profession is not the most sanctified in the world. (Laughter.) Yet it is one in which the Saints have wonderful success. Was there a dinner or a meeting of the intolerant through the country, at which bad passion was not spread, and an advice almost given to the Orangemen to commence cutting the throats of the Catholics? I wish I had the book here, that I might read a passage from the records of those banquets at which some of the bad rhymers acted so prominent a part. They were goading the country to rebellion, and nothing retarded their schemes but our advice to the people. We said to them, your enemies challenge you to the field—but, accept it not. Their object is to crush you, but defeat that object by your patience and peaceable conduct. What a ludicrous thing is this new reformation, of which so much has been said—this Friday beef-eating reformation! It was only a part of the method which had been adopted to drive the people into outrage.—My Lord Farnham! Pious soul! What a fine thing it is to enjoy good things in this world and in the next! And Lord Lorton too. I will tell you an anecdote about this saintly Nobleman. A Catholic meeting was held in his neighbourhood, at which several Catholics, holding conacles from him, attended. By conacles is meant the production of a single crop at a high rent. Every Catholic who attended at this meeting was summoned before his Lordship, and obliged to pay a penalty of 20/. Oh! these are the Saints of the new reformation. These are the contrivances by which they

endeavour to deny the Catholics from the religion of their fathers—a religion which, like the Palmyra in the desert, throws a cheerfulness and hope over the surrounding desolation, affording shelter and shade to its votaries, until the second coming of the Redeemer. (Great applause.) This was the consolation of which the Farnhams and the Lortons wished to plunder the Irish Catholics. Nero wished that the Romans had only one neck, that he might destroy them with the more facility. The Names of the New Reformation are equally ardent for havoc, but their aspirations are fruitless. (Cheers.) Sir Henry Parnell, in his evidence, rated the population of Ireland at nine millions. But it appears from the Association Return of the Diocese of Waterford, that the Government census underrates the population. At the time that the great distress prevailed in the County of Mayo, the inhabitants, according to the Government census, amounted to 118,000 but the number of persons relieved were 148,000—(loud cheers and laughter)—relief was consequently extended to thirty thousand more than the population. Now that we have got a new Ministry, we have reason to hope. It is our determination to deserve freedom. They may refuse to emancipate, but they shall never be able to conquer Ireland again. (Great applause.) Lord Liverpool said, that among the eighty thousand Irish resident in London, few crimes are committed, and few instances of the intervention of a magistrate occur. Capt. Gordon says there are only 30,000 Irish in London, but we know what credit any thing he says is entitled to. A wise minister would attend to this. He should recollect, that if the war of extermination was begun in Ireland, the people of London might be awakened by having the city set on fire in several places; and that if the throats of their mothers and sisters and wives be cut by the oppressors of Ireland, those indignant settlers might raise an illumination in some of its most splendid palaces. If this war with Ireland were commenced, I would be glad to know from some Jewish calculator the precise value of a debenture of 3 1/2 per cent. (Cheers.) I know if such took place we would be the first to suffer, because in such commotion those are least of all spared who are purest in principle, and consequently the readiest to die. I speak thus, because, fortunately for the country, the period is gone by. There is no ground now for alarm. At all events, it is in the power of the new Ministry to prevent the recurrence of any apprehension. I am attached to that Ministry, from no personal motives—but I will not say that I am not attached to them from personal motives. Oh! yes, my wife, my children, my country, civilization, the world, are personal; and in consideration of these I am attached to the new Ministry.—Every friend to civil and religious liberty ought to rally round them. If they have not done already all that we wish, it proceeds from a defect of power, and not of inclination, of ability, or want of will.—There is a subject which I own I approach with alarm. My Lord, I have weighed it well in mind before I determined upon advertizing to it. It is said that the King is hostile to our claims. God God!—can it be true? I will hope it is a foul calumny upon his Majesty. We saw him here, and I ask what Protestant evinced a more enthusiastic regard, and a more affectionate allegiance, than we did while he sojourned amongst us? Who could show a more anxious disposition to anticipate his wishes, and promote his enjoyments? Before his arrival, we were worried and insulted, but when he came, we forgave our enemies, and we buried the remembrance of our resentments and our wrongs, to make his sojourn amongst us one of peace and of pleasure. We did this, too, with a view to give a good example to his English subjects, of which they are in need, and which they followed because we proposed it to them. Is his parting letter forgotten? If it go down to posterity that he opposed our claims, how will that opposition be reconciled with the friendship he professed to us? (Cheers.) I know it is a calumny. It has originated with some interested and unprincipled person, and he should be excluded from his confidence and banished from his very presence who could give birth to so foul a slander. (Great applause.) The people of Ireland are necessary for the security of his throne. The Holy Alliance are giving way. Russia, with an army of one million five hundred thousand men, is about to invade the soil of Greece. France—oh! I am sorry to see her degrading herself by despotism. Humble as I am, I have reason to be attached to the Bourbon family, but I cannot behold the recent measure of the establishment of a censorship over the press, without reprobating its profligacy and injustice. This will give

no security to fraud and tyranny. It may smother the volcano—the smoke may no longer issue—the blue and sulphurous flame may not blaze forth—the valves are closed, but the element within will become the more indignant the more it is curbed. Let Ireland be ready, at one call, to rise for constitutional exertions. We shall not be reproached with narrow and bigotted conduct. Our petition for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts proves that what we seek ourselves we would gladly give to others.—(Loud cheers.) If any Englishman accuses us henceforth with intolerance, the person before whom the charge is made may be able to pull from his pocket a copy of the petition which I this day read, and triumphantly repel the accusation. (Applause.)—If they join us cordially, the silken Barons of the present day will yield, as the iron ones did of old, to the just demands of a people.—But if they refuse to join us, I for one will pour the vial of my indignation upon their bigotted heads. I will tell them that they may take whatever name they please, Juniper, Seeker, Mugglelonian, or otherwise, but that they are not Christians, because they will not do unto others as they would be done by. (Cheers.) It is my opinion that we will be emancipated. Our fate and fortune depend upon our own exertions. Let us have meetings in Dublin, in the circuit towns in the counties, in the baronies, and a simultaneous meeting in all the parishes. (Cheers.) Let us not put ourselves under the patronage of any Ministry. Let us remove it out of the power of either us or them to recriminate. What we desire are,

“Happy homes and altars free.”

We want to bring about that consummation, which, while it makes us freemen, extends the charities of life among all Christians, no matter of what sect, and to act upon the injunction of him who offered up a sacrifice of love and expiation for man—that Redeemer, whose dying legacy to his disciples was a command, that they should love one another as he had loved them. We want to make our country contented, to make the fertile plain smile luxuriantly upon the toil of the husbandman—in a word, to make Ireland what God and nature intended her to be,

“First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea.”

A more simultaneous burst of applause we never witnessed than that which attended the conclusion of Mr. O’Connell’s speech. The immense assemblage continued for several minutes to wave their hats, handkerchiefs, &c. in admiration of the learned gentleman who so ably addressed them.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE CANNING.

This event, for which our readers were but too fully prepared by the bulletins of Mr. Canning’s physicians, and the communications which from time to time we gave from Chiswick, took place this morning at a little before 4 o’clock, and was announced as follows:—

“Chiswick, Aug. 8, four o’clock, a. m.—We lament to state that Mr. Canning expired this morning, without pain, at ten minutes before 4 o’clock.

“M. J. TIERNEY,
“J. R. FARRE,
“H. HOLLAND.”

Chiswick, Wednesday, 2 o’clock, p. m.—The intense anxiety excited among all the household at Chiswick House, and the neighbourhood, by Mr. Canning’s illness, seemed, if possible, to deepen towards its close. A short time before his death, he became comparatively collected, and free from pain. Mrs. Canning was with him throughout the night—indeed she had scarcely once left his bed-side since the commencement of his illness—and towards morning, about ten minutes before his dissolution, became so overpowered by the result of a few broken sentences, addressed at intervals to her by Mr. Canning, that she fainted, and was removed insensible from the room. She had scarcely quitted it, when her husband, whose energies appeared to have rallied for an instant, suddenly relaxed, stupefaction ensued, and he died without a struggle. There is one truly affecting circumstance connected with the closing moments of Mr. Canning’s life; he expired, it seems, almost on the instant that his wife had quitted the room, yet, up to this hour, she knows not that she is a widow. At present the answer to her almost momentary inquiries is, that Mr. Canning is still in the same state. Every stratagem, in short, that kindness or ingenuity can suggest, is made use of in order to prevent her from resuming her station beside her husband’s bed.

As soon as the fatal event had occurred, messengers were dispatched in every direction.—It appears, however, that Prince Leopold was not apprized of it, as a servant of his arrived early this morning to inquire after Mr. Canning’s health.

The Duke of Portland was the first acquainted with the melancholy intelligence, on hearing which he instantly set out for Chiswick, where he still remains. The shock throughout the neighbourhood, and to the numerous visitors, when it first became generally known, was inconceivable; many disbelieved the fact, so comparatively flattering were the accounts of last night; besides, it was remembered by some that even Mr. Canning himself had shared in the delusion; and as late as 3 o’clock yesterday, had been heard to say, “If I get over this day, I think I shall do.” Would to God it had been so!

It is singular that Mr. Canning died in the same room as the late Charles James Fox.

Chiswick, half-past 2.—Mrs. Canning has just been made acquainted with the melancholy event. On receiving the intelligence she was affected with

strong hysterics, and the medical attendants are now with her.

[From the Morning Chronicle.]

The event for which the whole nation has been but too well prepared, has taken place—George Canning is no more! He died this morning, at a quarter before 4 o’clock.

The country has thus been deprived of this distinguished statesman in a few short months after his elevation to the highest seats in his Majesty’s Councils, of which he had long been the great stay—long before the term which years, and the original strength of his frame seemed to claim for him. As he was born some time in the year 1770, he must have been about 57 at his death.

We are unwilling to believe that the mean and vindictive men who were excluded from power, because, by their own admission, they themselves were not of consequence enough to form such an administration as the country would support, speculated on the effect their incessant calumnies would have in destroying the man who so much overshadowed them, that they considered his very proposal to the Sovereign to form a Cabinet—of which he himself should be no part—in the light of an insult, knowing as they did the reduced state in which a severe illness had left him, and the extreme sensibility of his nature. We are unwilling, we say, to believe that there are ministers in human form who could coolly contrive the end of a political opponent by such assassin-like means, and mark, day after day, the success of their efforts with a fiendish satisfaction. We are unwilling to believe that the gross and vulgar attacks to which he has been, without a day’s intermission, exposed, and which made the nation blush to think that her high places were polluted by men who could condescend to such unworthy means of warfare, were the work of cool malignity, aware of the success with which it would be attended. We cannot believe that the titled ruffians who poured out day after day their coarse abuse on one who must, more than any one circumstance, have felt the mortification of having to be considered as opposed to enemies so unworthy of him, aimed their blows in the guilty consciousness of their effect on their enemy. But if we admit that they betook themselves to calumny and misrepresentation; if they fabricated the constant lie with a less fiendish design than that to which we have alluded, it is not the less true that they have murdered Mr. Canning. He has been as much destroyed by these wretched creatures as if they had held the poisoned cup to his mouth, or struck their victim with a dagger to the heart. In his full vigour and strength Mr. Canning might have treated their efforts with contempt; but enfeebled by a long illness, from which it was obvious to the most superficial observer he had never sufficiently recovered, he was in that state of morbid excitability which left him peculiarly open to the attacks to which he was necessarily exposed. He has thus fallen under the blows of his mean and worthless enemies, who have now the satisfaction of knowing that they deprived the country of him, whose elevation was such a humiliation to them, proving, as it did to the nation, the low estimate which was taken of their capacity.

When we think of the loss the nation has sustained, and of the cause to which we are to attribute it, we cannot restrain our indignation. It is grievous to know that a life so valuable to England and to Europe should have been thus taken. But the hour at which we write forces us to pause.—We must reserve to another time what we have to say on this event.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN’S, (WEDNESDAY) Sept. 5, 1827.

DEATH OF MR. CANNING!

The Funeral arrived from Greenock on Sunday last, bringing London papers to the 6th August; these conveyed the disastrous intelligence of the alarming illness of the Premier. We permitted ourselves, notwithstanding, to indulge in the hope that his disease would not terminate fatally, that he might live to establish his principles, consolidate the administration, and guide the councils of his country in the paths of real glory and honour. This hope was, we are sorry to add, but of brief duration. The fatal news arrived on Monday, that the Master-mind of England—be, whom Lord Byron, though differing from him in Politics, termed “the last, the best, the only Orator of his Country,”—was no more! The illustrious individual expired on the 8th August.—We give the melancholy details in another column.

The death of Mr. CANNING has filled, as it justly ought, the Empire with mourning. Empire, did we say? Every part of the enlightened world, where a just reverence for the cause of Civil and Religious liberty rendered its most able and distinguished advocate dear to the hearts of the liberal and humane, will participate in the sorrow, in the deep grief which it has excited.

The loss of such a man as Mr. CANNING, would, under any circumstances, be lamented;—but at the present moment, when the crisis of the nation’s fate has not yet passed—when the battle is still raging between the friends of toleration (of whom he was the head) and the enemies of human improvement,—at such a moment, we repeat, the Country could least of all have spared him. There are few public calamities within the range of possibility, at the present time, which could be so heavily felt; and we believe there is not one individual of a liberal turn of mind, who bestows, at any time, an anxious thought on public matters, who will not feel his hopes clouded, and his spirit cast down by this afflicting event. He had always the inclination—and he had just attained the power—to put his principles into practice, and thereby to render the most important services to his Country and to Mankind. He had won the confidence of the Nation, and would have become, if Heaven had spared him, the organ of the moral energies of the people. “The world stood in hope;” and in one portion of it at least—we mean unhappy Ireland—the very mention of his name, as First Minister of England, had a talismanic effect in producing tranquillity.—How lamentable is it then to reflect, that he has been snatched away at the very commencement, as we may properly call it, of his career—and that so suddenly, too, as to check our confidence in the best cause, by exhibiting a momentous lesson of the instability of every thing human—of the insecurity of our proudest hopes!

“GOD OF OUR FATHERS! WHAT IS MAN?”

Private letters from England state, that an order had been issued from the Lords of the Treasury to the Officers of the Customs, to examine vessels from Newfoundland, and should any symptom of disease be discovered on board, or any of the crew found to have been sick at St. John’s, to place them under quarantine.

This injurious mandate is entirely owing to the erroneous and exaggerated reports of fever, said to have been raging here to such an alarming extent. We have no doubt, however, that when the matter is set before Government in its true colours, the above restriction will be immediately taken off.

We are unavoidably compelled to defer our Shipping List until next week.

A Mercantile Gentleman has kindly handed us the following extract from a letter, received by him:—

Jersey, August 7, 1827.

“Per Steam Boat, this instant arrived from Southampton, we are informed, that the Government of Buenos Ayres and Emperor of Brazil have, at length, concluded a peace.—The intelligence has been brought by H. M. S. Waraspie, in 47 days from Rio Janeiro.”

ARRIVALS. 537.

In the Britannia, from London, Hon. Capt. MAUDE, R. N., and JOHN TERNANETON, Esq.
In the Trinity, from Halifax, Mrs. THOMAS, (lady of W. THOMAS, Esq.); Mr. JOH and Mr. B. LAWSON.
In the John Dunscombe, from Waterford, Mrs. CLARKE, (lady of W. A. CLARKE, Esq., Colonial Secretary,) and Miss CLARKE.
In the Charles, from Liverpool, CHARLES F. BENNETT, Esq.
In the Funchal, from Greenock, Mr. SINGLER.

Sailed, yesterday, His Excellency’s Yacht Forte, Captain MORICE, for Halifax.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

(Wednesday) At 11 o’clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

ROBINSON AND BROOKING,

- 50 BOXES Soap,
- 25 Barrels Flour,
- 6 Bags Coffee,
- 10 Ditto Pepper,
- 5 Boxes Sago,
- 20 Bags East India Rice,
- 6 Cases Gin,
- 4 Bales Leather, and
- 8 Tierces Salmon.

September 5, 1827.

THIS DAY,

(Wednesday) At 11 o’clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

William and Henry Thomas,

THE CARGO

Of the Schooner Industry, from Halifax,

CONSISTING OF

- 135 BARRELS Scratched Superfine Flour,
- 4 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
- 30 Kegs Negrohead Ditto,
- 4 Ditto Nails,
- 16 Boxes Congo Tea,
- 5 Qr.-chests Ditto Ditto,
- 3 Tierces Rice,
- 1 Pipe Gin,
- 34 M. Shingles,
- 15 Dozen Lemon Syrup,
- 6 Barrels Pitch,
- 26 Ditto Tar,
- 10 Ditto Turpentine,
- 200 Gallons Peppermint,
- 1 Ton Lignumvita,
- 38 Cheeses.

Also,

- 1 Hogshead very Superior Claret Wine,
- 39 Chairs,
- 20 Boxes Chocolate,
- 100 Sides Sole Leather,
- 100 Barrels Indian Meal,
- 30 Boxes Soap,
- 80 Barrels Prime American Pork,
- 40 Ditto Ditto Beef.

September 5, 1827.

THIS DAY,

(Wednesday) At 11 o’clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

BRINE, MURCH and Co.

- 2 BULLS, 10 Fat Oxen,
- 14 Cows,
- 1 Calf, and 15 Sheep.

September 5, 1827.

TO-MORROW,

(Thursday) The 6th instant,

At 11 o’clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

WILLIAM AND HENRY THOMAS,

The CARGO of the Schooner Margaret, from

Sydney—CONSISTING OF

- 17 FAT Oxen, 4 Milch Cows,
- 5 Horses.

N. B.—The Cattle are the finest lot that have been landed in this Port during the Season. The Horses are very fine animals, and strongly recommended.

September 5, 1827.

Sales at Auction.

ON FRIDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock,
AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,
On Mr. CLIFT'S Wharf,
WILL BE SOLD,

The CARGO of the Brig *Archat*, just arrived from Jersey—*Viz.*

- 150 BAGS Bread,
- 250 Boxes Jersey Soap,
- 10 Hhds. Best French White Vinegar,
- 5 Hhds. Cordials,
- 2 Puncheons Gin,
- 14 Hhds. Brandy,
- 1 Ton Oakum,
- 600 Hard Bricks.

Also,
The remainder of former Consignments,
Viz.

- 50 Boxes Mould Candles,
- 50 Boxes Dipped Ditto,
- 50 Bags Nails (assorted sizes),
- 100 Pieces Paper Hangings,
- 2 Mahogany Post Bedsteads,
- 1 Ditto Wardrobe,
- 2 Ditto Clothes Presses,
- 1 Ditto French Bedstead,
- 10 Barrels Pitch,
- 20 Kegs Green and Black Paint,
- A few dozen Chateau Neuf, Vin de Grave, and Sauterne Wines.

Fish and Oil will be taken in payment.
R. R. WAKEHAM.
September 5, 1827.

ON FRIDAY NEXT,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

PATRICK MORRIS,
500 Bags Bread.

The above being a Consignment, will be Sold without Reserve.

Terms—Cash on the 15th October, for the Purchasers, to the amount of 20/.

September 5, 1827.

Sale of valuable Books, at Auction.

On FRIDAY next,

At 12 o'clock,

WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE SHOP OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

The following Books, &c. &c.

NECKER'S, Clark's, Sherlock's, Hewitt's, Gibson's, Bowden's, Molesworth's, Trender's, Sterne's, and Waterland's Sermons; Watson's Apologies; Beattie on Truth; Taber on the Prophecies; Young's Lectures on Jonah; Death-bed Scenes; Waterland on the Trinity; Pitman's Lectures; Wilkin's on Natural Religion; Letters; Law's Serious Call; Stillingfleet's Tracts; Lectures for Passion Week; Melman's Anne Boleyn and Belshazzar; Euclid; Junius's Letters; Lefchild's Christian Temper; Joseph and his Brethren; Bullock's Lectures; the Chances; Butler's Analogy; Blessedness of the Righteous; Amusements in Retirement; Pomfret's Poems; Burn's Justice; Bonycastle's Astronomy; Southey's Life of Westley; Johnston's Dictionary; and a great variety of other useful Books.

Also,

An assortment of Elegant Engravings (coloured and plain)—consisting of Greek Marine Views, Views in France, Gentlemen's Yachts, and English Marine Views; and a variety of other Articles.

JAMES CLIFT,
Auctioneer.

September 5, 1827.

Notices.

REQUIRED for the Service of the Royal Engineer Department,

- GUMHEADS (Spruce), 22 feet long, and 6 inches at the small end, 60
- STICKS, 8 feet long, and 5 inches ditto, . . . 500
- Three-inch PLANK, Feet 400
- BUILDING STONES, Tons 50

To be delivered at such place as shall be appointed by the Engineer Officer, on whose approval of the Articles, and Certificate of delivery, payment will be made in *British Silver, or Dollars at 4s. and 4d. each.*

Price to be stated in *Sterling* money, in words at length; and the Tenders, in Triplicate, for the same, will be received at this Office until the 11th day of September, instant, at noon.

GEORGE MANVELL,
Asst. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office, St. John's,
4th September, 1827.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew of the Brig *Cordelia*, under my command;

J. MILLER.

September 5, 1827.

On Sale.

Robinson and Brooking

OFFER FOR SALE,

The CARGO of the Brigantine *Diamond*, W. D. STANLEY, Master, from St. Vincent.

CONSISTING OF

- 27 PUNCHEONS Rum, for Exportation,
- 75 Puncheons Molasses,
- 6 Hogsheds }
1 Tierce } Muscovado Sugar.
- 32 Barrels }

September 5, 1827.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Schooner *John Dunscomb*, from Waterford,

FOR SALE,

BY
RENDELL AND MORTIMER,

A FEW Firkins of Prime New First-quality BUTTER.

September 5, 1827.

William and Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

The CARGO of the Brig *Esther*, from Quebec,

CONSISTING OF

- 859 BARRELS Fine and Middling Flour,
- 175 Barrels American Pork,
- 65 Ditto Prime Beef,
- 200 Ditto Indian Meal,
- 30 Boxes Soap,
- 85 Puncheon Shooks,
- 18,000 Feet Seasoned Pine Board.

September 5, 1827.

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

The fast-sailing

Schooner FANNY,

With all her Materials as she came from sea.

Burthen per Register about 63 tons.

The above Vessel being peremptorily ordered to be Sold, a great bargain may be expected.

Also,

- 600 Bags Bread,
- 200 Barrels Flour,
- A few Barrels Oatmeal,
- Prime Board, Plank, and Shingles.

September 5, 1827.

BROWN, HOYLES & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,

THE CARGOES

Of the Brig *Frederick and Pole Tender* from Hamburg, *Alert* from Figueira, *Canning* from Lisbon, *Adelaide* from Bermuda, and former Importations.

CONSISTING OF

- BREAD, Flour Pork,
- Oatmeal, Salt,
- Wines, Brandy, Geneva, Rum,
- Sugar, Raisins, Figs,
- New Westphalia Hams,
- Seed Oats,
- Ditto Barley,
- Sole Leather, Calf Skins,
- Cordage, Canvass,
- Lines, Twines, and Oakum,
- Best London White Lead, and a variety of other Paints,
- Spirits of Turpentine,
- Nails,
- Flushings, Serges,
- And a General Assortment of Slops and Shop Goods,
- Cambouses,
- Parlour Stoves, Kitchen Ranges,
- Patent Windlass Palls, Hawse Pipes, Cogs, and Shives,
- Cork Wood,
- Trinity Bay Hoops, &c.

Also,

200 Bags Superfine BISCUIT,

Fit for Family use.

August 29, 1827.

JUST IMPORTED,

By the Brigs *Mary Cumming*, *Meevaggissey*, and *Maria*, from Hamburg,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

ROBINSON and BROOKING,

ON MODERATE TERMS,

For Cash, Fish, or Oil payments.

- 3000 BAGS Bread,
- 100 Barrels Prime Pork, Beef, and Butter.

Also,

50 Puncheons Rum,

Received ex *Polygon*, from St. Vincent.

August 22, 1827.

Notices.

ALL Persons holding LANDS under the Crown, are hereby required to pay the Rents due thereon, into this Office, on or before the 10th of September next.

W. A. CLARKE,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
21st August, 1827.

THE Subscriber will not be accountable for any DEBTS contracted by any Person without his Order.

PATRICK KELLY.

For Freight or Charter.



The fine, first-class, *British-built*

Brig HOPE,

THOMAS HOPE, Master;

About 2,700 qtls. is coppered and copper-fastened.

Apply to the Master on board, or to

ROBINSON & BROOKING.

August 29, 1827.



The fine, fast-sailing, *British-built*

Schr. Lovely Cruizer,

RICHARD LANGDON, Master;

Burthen per Register 87 tons—will carry about 1,800 quintals Fish.

Apply to

ROBINSON & BROOKING.

Who have for Sale,

ON BOARD THE SAID SCHOONER,

About 400 Hogsheds of best

Liverpool COALS,

Which will be Sold reasonable if taken from the Vessel.

August 29, 1827.

On Sale.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

- CARPETING, Black, Blue, and Brown
- Hearth Rugs, Broad Cloth,
- Scotch Bonnets, Ditto ditto ditto Forest,
- Men's Strong and Bound Ditto,
- Shoes, Ditto ditto Cassimere,
- Boys' Shoes (assorted), Blue Whitney Flushing,
- Women's and Children's Printed Cottons and
- Ditto, Chintz,
- Cotton and Red Shirts, Cambric, Book, and Tam-
- Guernsey Procks, bour Muslin,
- Blanketing Drawers, 7-8 and 9-8 Shirting,
- Flushing Trousers, Calicoes,
- Fishing and Deck Boots, Sheeting,
- Drab and Mixed Nap, for Russia Duck,
- Cloaks, Drill,
- Green Baize, Dowls,
- Flannel, Apron Check,
- Brown, Blue, White, and Twilled Cotton,
- Red Serge, Thread.

- Pocket and Clasp Knives,
- Metal Table and Tea
- Spoons,
- Scissors,
- Cork Screws,
- Sail Needles,
- Sailors' Palms,
- Butt and H. L. Hinges,
- Double and Single Pad
- Locks,
- Iron Pots, Saucepans,
- Coal Scoops,
- Fire Irons,
- Green Wire Fenders,
- Nails, Pump Tacks,
- Sparrowbills,
- Hatchets,
- Rule Joint Compasses,
- Hammers,
- Carpenters' Rules,
- Tenant and Hand Saws,
- Fillister and Sash Planes,
- Ogee, Oval, and Jack
- Ditto,
- Double Trying and Rab-
- bitt Ditto,
- Smoothing and Tooth Dit-
- to,
- Tenant and Whip-saw
- Files,
- Crosscut and Hand Ditto,
- Knives and Forks, &c.

GEORGE T. GADEN.

August 29, 1827.

ROBINSON & BROOKING

OFFER FOR SALE,

The CARGO of the Brig *Prince Leopold*, just arrived from Liverpool—Consisting of

- 250 BAGS Superfine Dantzic Bread,
- 193 Barrels Philadelphia Flour,
- 15 Barrels Oatmeal,
- 40 Firkins Cork Pickled Butter,
- 30 Barrels Prime Irish Pork,
- 2 Pipes fine pale Geneva,
- 1 Pipe Cognac Brandy,
- 100 Boxes Soap,
- 2 Hhds. Virginia Tobacco,
- 15 Casks London Bottled Porter,
- 15 Ditto Fine Ditto Ale,
- 25 Bags East India Sugar,
- 50 Ditto Ditto Rice,
- 10 Ditto Coffee,
- 20 Ditto Pepper,
- 5 Cases fine East India Pearl Sago,
- 15 Barrels Stockholm Tar,
- 10 Tubs Pitch,
- 20 Tons best Orrell Coal.

August 15, 1827.



Poets' Corner.

SCOTLAND.

Air—"The Forty-second's March."

This is our own, our native shore—
It ne'er shall be the stranger's!
May Heaven preserve it evermore,
In discord's hour and danger's!
These hills have seen our banners spread,
And o'er the dead and dying—
O'er gallant hearts and broadsword red,
Our Unicorn still flying!

We on the thistle pour our love,
In our free soil we strike it;
On plains below, or rocks above,
There blooms no emblem like it.
To every sterling Scottish heart
It tells a kindling story;
It bids us spurn at ancient glory,
And think of modern art.

Old Scotland's spear shall never turn,
When Faith and Honour lead e'm;
At Roslin and at Bannockburn,
Our fathers drew for freedom;
And that their sons are valiant too,
Let history on her pages
Write Egypt, Spain, and Waterloo,
In blood to coming ages.

Land of our love—our native land!
Dear is each stream that dashes
In whiteness from thy rocky strand,
Dear ocean's wave that washes;
Dear are thy forests, dear thy plains,
Dear are thy hills of heather;
Dear are thy daughters, and their swains,
Dear art thou altogether!

And beats from Thule to the Tweed
One heart that dares to slight thee—
One craven heart that would not bleed
Rejoicingly to right thee?
No; thou art freedom's choicest seat,
Religion's chosen centre;
And life in us must cease to beat
Ere foreign foot shall enter!

AGGREGATE MEETING OF CATHOLICS.

(Continued from second page.)

Mr. CONWAY rose to propose a petition for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

Mr. O'CONNELL read the following draft of that petition:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. AND HONOURABLE, &c. &c.
The humble Petition of the undersigned Catholics of Ireland,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners respectfully, but firmly, beg leave to assert, that it is the unalienable right of every man to worship God as his judgment and his heart direct—that neither legislatures nor society are entitled to restrict that right—that its infringement, if attempted, may convert unworthy men into hypocrites, and good men into martyrs, but can never produce a beneficent result—and that such infringement is attempted, and persecution introduced, whenever peculiar honours, wealth, and rewards are distributed by a State to the upholders of certain doctrines and forms, while exclusion and inconvenience inflict practical punishment on those who to those doctrines and forms conscientiously refuse to conform.

Your Petitioners further respectfully beg leave to submit, that the laws called the Test and Corporation Acts have been passed, and are continued, in direct and plain violation of the principles of liberty of conscience, and in derogation of the right which every individual feels most important to himself, namely, that of worshipping God in the sincerity of conscientious belief.

Your Petitioners further respectfully allege, that the said Acts called the Test and Corporation Acts, operate to prevent the Crown and people from obtaining the benefit of the services of many valuable, meritorious, and conscientious Protestant Dissenters, whilst they are of no avail whatsoever against the unworthy, the profligate, and the irreligious.

Your Petitioners do most respectfully insist, that the said laws are in themselves unjust, senseless, and impious,—that they are unjust, because undeserved—that they are senseless, because a security against nothing—that they are impious, because the most sacred observance of the Protestant Religion, instituted in remembrance of the greatest sacrifice that ever was made, or ever can be made, to love and charity, are by them enjoined to be taken for profane and unworthy objects; and thus the most solemn rite and sacrament of the Protestant Established Church is degraded into the service of promoting venal and profligate ambition, and reduced into the vulgar formality of official qualifications.

Your Petitioners further show, that the principle upon which the Protestant Church is founded, is the alleged right and duty of private and individual interpretation of the Sacred Scriptures; and although your Petitioners do not concur with this Honourable House in the admission of such right or duty, yet they can distinctly perceive, and most respectfully submit, that it is not only unjust, but manifestly absurd, for one set of Protestants to assert that right

and duty for themselves, and whilst they so assert, at the same time to persecute, or in anywise to punish other Protestants, for asserting and exercising the same identical right of private interpretation of the Sacred Scriptures.

Your Petitioners beg leave further to state, that the total and unqualified repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts cannot in anywise injure the rights, revenues, stability or duration of the Protestant Church as by Law Established; and they are the more confident in this their assertion, inasmuch as they do not speak from theory, but from practical knowledge. The Protestant Dissenters in Ireland have been totally released, near fifty years ago, from the operation of the said statutes, and free from all pains, penalties, and disabilities, for not taking the Sacramental Test, and yet your Petitioners are able to assert, with undoubted certainty, that the rights of the Established Church have not been affected thereby, nor its wealth decreased, nor revenues diminished, nor its stability lessened by reason or means of the perfect civil equality bestowed upon Protestant Dissenters in Ireland; neither have the numbers of Protestants of the Established Church been at all diminished in consequence of such wise liberality on the part of the Irish Legislature; but, on the contrary, many of the more wealthy and influential Dissenters have, since the repeal of the said laws, conformed to the Established Church; and much of the spirit of animosity and resistance to the Establishment which at one time animated many of the Protestant Dissenters of Ireland has been mitigated, if not wholly extinct, and the natural result of a system of wise and conciliatory policy has been to produce a closer union of sentiment, and a greater spirit of harmony and co-operation among the various sects of Protestants in Ireland.

That the object of your Petitioners, by this their humble petition, is to obtain for their Protestant brethren of England, the rights, privileges, immunities, and freedom from prosecution or penalties which your Petitioners are happy to be able to say are, and have been, during near fifty years now past, enjoyed by the Protestant Dissenters of Ireland.

Your Petitioners claim on behalf of the Protestant Dissenters of England the benefit of the universal principle of liberty of conscience.

Your Petitioners also claim on behalf of the Protestant Dissenters of England, the benefit of the Protestant principle of the right which you assert for yourselves of private interpretation and private judgment in matters of religion.

And although your Petitioners by no means waive or abandon their own claims or rights; yet whatever may become of those claims or rights, they most respectfully implore this Honourable House to abolish for ever and blot out from the Statute Book the foul reproach of one set of Protestants persecuting another set of Protestants, merely for acting on Protestant principles.

May it therefore please this Honourable House totally to repeal the Corporation and Test Acts, and all other laws that agrieve the Protestant Dissenters in England.

This Petition was adopted unanimously.

IMPORTANT MARITIME CASE.

Jury Court, Edinburgh.

MACKAY v. MACLEOD.—The Pursuer, in this case, freighted the Defender's vessel, the Diana of Greenock, and on the 10th December, 1824, had 1,583 barrels of oats, and 1 dozen Russian mats, shipped on board that vessel at Clare, in Ireland, to be delivered to his order at Glasgow. The Diana proceeded on her voyage, but meeting with boisterous weather, came to anchor at Tarbert in the river Shannon. While there she was driven from her moorings, and dragged her anchors, in consequence of which one of the flews of the best bower was broken, and the stank of the small bower became crooked, and one of the flews, it is believed, was straightened. Without having this damage repaired, the Diana proceeded to sea, and again encountering stormy weather, was anchored on the 30th December by a pilot, in Kingston Bay. While there the gale increased, and the vessel drove on shore, betwixt 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning of the 31st December. She was afterwards got off, but subsequently she was again driven on shore among the rocks, and then bilged. The oats were, in consequence, damaged; and the master, without waiting for instructions from the pursuer, or obtaining a judicial warrant, sold his oats without employing a licensed auctioneer, or giving such previous notice of the sale as could afford the purchasers an opportunity to come from Limerick, which was the nearest town. The oats which would have been worth in Scotland, if delivered safely, about 1100*l.*, were under such circumstances sold for 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* An action for the value of the oats was raised before the Judge-Admiral, and the case having been remitted to the Jury Court, to try whether the damage, which the pursuer sustained by the loss of his oats, was recoverable from the defender as owner of the Diana, the Jury, after a trial which lasted 12 hours, found for the pursuer. The effect of this verdict is to give the pursuer a decree for the sum he claims, with interest and expenses.

Counsel for the pursuer, James Moncrieff, Francis Jeffrey and James Ivory, Esqrs., advocates, Messrs. Campbell & M'Dowall, S. S. C., and Messrs. Swan & Muir, writers, Greenock, agents.

[This case, and that of the Corsair, both from Greenock, show the necessity of Ship-owners exercising great circumspection in the selection of masters for their vessels. In the latter case, a collision had taken place betwixt the Corsair and a Danish vessel, which the Jury found was occasioned partly by the improper management of the master and crew of the Corsair, and the owners were accordingly subjected in one half of the loss, which was very considerable.]

On Sale.

PATRICK MORRIS

OFFERS FOR SALE,

The CARGOES of the Brig LIBERTY, and Schooner BEULIE ISLE, just arrived from Hamburg.

Consisting of

2000 BAGS Bread,
400 Barrels Flour,
100 Ditto Pork,
100 Firkins Butter, of an excellent quality.

AND,

Of former importations,

100 Barrels Irish Pork,
50 Ditto Pork Offal,
30 Pipes } Spanish Red Wine,
24 Hogsheads }
80 M. St. Andrews Lumber,
Spars of various sizes,
A few Bales of Cotton Shirts, and
A variety of other Articles.

August 1, 1827.

Robinson and Brooking

OFFER FOR SALE,

LIVERPOOL and Foreign Salt,
Irish, American, and Hamburg Pork,
Prime Irish Butter for family use,
Bread, Flour, Rum, Molasses,
Sugar, of excellent quality, in Hogsheads, Tierces, and Barrels,
Raisins in whole, half, and quarter Boxes,
Teas—Hyson, Souchong, Twankey, Congo, and Bohea,
Loaf Sugar,
London and Liverpool Soap and Candles,
China Crapes, Bandannoes, Nankeen,
Limes and Twines of every description,
Rod, Bolt, and Bar Iron,
Anchors of various sizes,
A large assortment of Superfine and Coarse Cloths, Slops, and of most Articles essential for the Fishery.

Also,

Port Wine of the first quality, in Pipes, Hogsheads, quarter Casks, and Cases containing 4 doz. pint, or 2 dozen quart Bottles.

July 25, 1827.

For Charter.

The fine, British-built

SNOW-PILLHEAD,

JOHN S. CLAPP, Master;

Burthen per Register 148 Tons, will carry about 3000 qtls. Fish, in bulk.—Apply to the Master on Board, or to

RENDELL & MORTIMER.

Who offer for Sale,

600 Hogsheads Salt,

Imported in the said Vessel from Liverpool.

August 1, 1827.

Notices.

HENRY SHEA,

Auctioneer,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he continues to receive on his Wharf and Premises every species of GOODS, for mediate and immediate Sale, on Commission; and will attend at any other Establishment or House in town, for the purpose of Selling Property of every description, by Public Sale.—In both cases, Shea flatters himself it is unnecessary to add, that his best exertions shall be in full exercise to procure his friends the best possible prices.

St John's, 15th August, 1827.

Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour Grace.



THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Express Packet has undergone some alteration for the comfort of Passengers, and will continue to ply between HARBOUR GRACE and PORTUGAL COVE, daily—leaving the former place every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 o'clock; and PORTUGAL COVE each succeeding day, at noon: Sundays, and cases of bad weather, only excepted.

Cabin Passengers, 10*s.*
Steerage Ditto 5*s.*
Single Letters 6*d.*
Double Ditto and Parcels in proportion.
Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers will particularly attended to.

The Proprietors of the said Packet will not be accountable for any Specie or other Monies which may be put on board.

JAMES CLIFT, Agent, St. John's,
P. ROGERSON, Agent, Harbour Grace.
July 25, 1827.

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