



Newfoundlander.

No. 9.

WEDNESDAY, September 19, 1827.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

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, Canvas, Lines, Twines, and Oakum, Best London White Lead, and a variety of other Paints, Spirits of Turpentine, Nails, Fishings, 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*, *Meragissey*, and *Maria*, from Hamburg.

FOR SALE,

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 *Polygon*, from St. Vincent.

August 22, 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.

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 Hogsheads } Muscovado Sugar, 1 Tierce } 32 Barrels }

September 5, 1827.

For Freight or Charter.



The fine, first-class, British-built

Brig HOPE,

THOMAS FORD, 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 Hogsheads of best

Liverpool COALS,

Which will be sold reasonable if taken from the Vessel.

August 29, 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.

On Sale.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Schooner *John Dunscomb*, from Waterford,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

RENDELL and MORTIMER,

A FEW Firkins of Prime New First-quality BUTTER.

September 5, 1827.

PATRICK MORRIS

OFFERS FOR SALE,

The CARGOES of the Brig *LIBERTY*, and Schooner *BELLE 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.

On Sale.

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.

Notices.

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

J. MILLER.

September 5, 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... 10s.
Steerage Ditto... 5s.
Single Letters... 6d.
Double Ditto and Parcels in proportion.

Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers will be 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.

LONDON, August 16,

DEATH OF MR. CANNING.—Another evidence of the King's feelings on this melancholy occasion, is to be found in the fact of his having written with his own hand, an order to the Treasury, directing them to bestow the appointment of Commissioner of the Customs, vacant by the removal of Sir P. Watson to his Majesty's Household, on Mr. Stapleton, (Mr. Canning's Private Secretary) "as a mark of respect for Mr. Canning's memory."

Mr. Canning's death was known at Paris, by telegraph, at 3 o'clock of the day on which he died.

A French paper gives the following details, with respect to the rapidity of the communications by means of the telegraph:—At Paris, news arrives from Lisle (60 leagues) in 2 minutes; from Calais (68 leagues) 4 min. 5 sec.; Toulon, 13 min. 50 sec.; Bayonne, 14 min.; Brest (150 leagues) 6 min. 5 sec.; Strasbourg (120 leagues) 5 min. 52 sections.

The Death of Mr. Canning predicted by Niron, the Astrologer.—In an old book, entitled "THE PROPHECIES OF ROBERT NIXON," printed in the year 1701, is the following prophetic declaration, which appears to refer to the late melancholy event, which has deprived the English Nation of one of her brightest ornaments:—"In the year 1827, a man will raise himself by his wisdom to one of the most exalted offices of the State. His King will invest him with great power, as a reward for his zeal. England will be greatly rejoiced. A strong party will enter into a league against him, but their envy and hatred will not prevail. The power of God, which reigneth over all, will cut him off in his prime, and the nation will bitterly bewail her loss. Oh, England! beware of thy enemies. A great friend thou wilt lose in this man."—*Courier.*

[From the latest English papers.]

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.—It is now confidently stated, in the best-informed military circles, that the reduction in the army, which we announced as about to take place, will be to the amount of 400,000l. annually. Two companies, it is said, will be reduced in every infantry regiment of the line, with the exception of the Guards; and two whole cavalry regiments are also mentioned as likely to be disbanded.

GREECE.—Accounts from Corfu, up to the 3d July, state, that Lord Cochrane fell in with the Egyptian squadron on the 25th of the preceding month. The squadron consisted of 120 sail, but after a strong cannonade, which lasted forty-eight hours, Lord Cochrane succeeded in dispersing them—one of the ships was sunk. The Greek squadron was composed of only eighty sail. The enemy had on board a great number of troops and ammunition for disembarkation. The Turkish squadron has retired to Navarin.

Free Trade to the East Indies.—Although there is nothing in the following paragraph which we have not repeatedly urged, we shall transcribe it from the *Trades' Newspaper*, because the subject is of such vast importance to this country, that it cannot be too frequently brought before the British public.

The writer, after observing that in Britain "we only require two things: first, that we produce more, and secondly, that others consume more," glances at the East India Company, who monopolize an immense commerce, which, if thrown open to the competition and enterprise of our countrymen, would prove of incalculable value. He then proceeds thus:

"Let us look around us. In India there are one hundred millions of fellow-subjects, as we proved in a former article, most ready and willing to change their commodities for ours. Four times the amount of the whole of our home population are wanting to promote our trade. Tea and sugar, besides various other important articles, we might get from them at about half the price we at present pay were the duties removed, and they would take from us our own manufactured goods to an incalculable extent. We could trade with their articles to almost every country in the globe, for every where are some or other of these articles in demand. Our shipping interests, our merchants, our manufacturers, our operatives, nay, our very essence, are deeply interested in the most full and ample enjoyment of this trade, yet we cannot have it. A bar is placed, a jealous, ever vigilant, and most selfish hand arrests us. A knot of knaves, living on corruption and bloated with tyranny, the despots of Leadenhall-street, say, 'No; this great market shall be shut against you. We have a charter; we love money ourselves; no matter, you shall gain none; we make it up by sharing the spoils in the shape of patronage, and to continue those spoils, we will insist upon the continuance of this unproductive restrictive trade to us.'"
—[*Liverpool Mercury*.]

The French are pursuing, towards the Algerines, the system of war which the Emperor Napoleon declared, at St. Helena, he would have pursued had he wished to suppress them. He would not have attacked them in the style of Lord Exmouth, but would have blockaded their city, and picked up their piratical cruizers. But the French make very little head of the blockade, the Algerines escaping with impunity. They had much better do what Lord Nelson did to themselves off Toulon—not to blockade the fleet but give them every opportunity to come out, in the hopes of catching them at sea. We trust, however, that France will succeed in punishing the intolerable insolence and depredations of these savages, who have so long set the whole of Europe at defiance.
—*Observer*.

According to letters received from Vienna, the affair of the Greeks is likely to be soon arranged. The Court of Austria has at length acquiesced in the views of England, France, and Russia, and has used her best endeavours to prevail upon the Sublime Porte to agree to enter into some arrangements with the Grecian Government. It is further stated, that from the change of tone evinced by the Ministers of the Grand Seignior, there is little or no doubt but his Highness will shortly yield to the terms proposed by the great European Powers.

BOLIVAR.—Extract of a Letter, dated Caracas, May 26:—"Mr. Cockburn (the British Minister), Sir Robert E. Porter, the Consul, and Captain Austin of the Aurora, have dined with the Liberator, at an entertainment which he proposed should do as much honour as possible to his guests.—But, strange to say, the Conqueror of America, it is known, had not at the time 200l. he could call his own. His private property, formerly immense, he has distributed amongst his relatives, since he made it a rule never to bestow public lucrative employments among any of them: and out of his allowance of 36,000 dollars a year as President, he gives 14,000 a year in pensions to the widows and orphans whose fathers have fallen in defence of their country. The first toast was to the health of the greatest Monarch of the universe, commanding a nation who enjoy liberty as their birthright; the next to Mr. Canning and his friends, to whom America owes the preservation of her principles and the salvation of her cause.—Mr. Cockburn made a very appropriate and manly speech, not unnecessarily complimentary, but most friendly, and such as became a British Minister, with which the Liberator was greatly pleased. After dinner the Liberator sent to the Cathedral for the banner under which Pizarro led his troops to victory, and which had been recovered in Peru by the Liberating Army, where it was brought and held up by some officers. The Liberator made a speech very flattering to them, as the representatives of the army; and then cutting a piece out of the centre, presented it to Mr. Cockburn, saying, "I present you with this relic of Pizarro's flag, recovered from our enemies, because I feel assured, that you, as an Englishman, will duly prize such a memorial of the triumph of liberty over oppression."

General Bolivar has given Mr. Cockburn, for the King of England, a magnificent Chilean pie-bald horse. It was his charger in the campaign of Peru,

and is a very valuable animal. We think it, as the charger of the Liberator, inestimable."

Paris, July 30.—A letter from Toulon says—"The Journals have for some time since talked of the Pacha of Egypt rendering himself independent. I have for a long time received confidential intelligence upon this subject. I have been several times tempted to let you into the secret, but have been arrested, by the fear that an indiscretion of the kind might embarrass the plan, and do mischief to the Egyptian and Greek causes, which are in future to be the same. It is looked upon as almost certain, that the arrival of the combined fleets in the seas of the Levant, will be the signal of Mehemet Ali's declaration of independence."

[From the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, July 21.]

LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.—Now that the resignation of Lord Manners is beyond doubt, the question is, "who will be his successor?" Several names have been spoken of, but we cannot persuade ourselves that Lord Plunkett will be thrown overboard, to make room for an English importation of equity. Who is so worthy of the seals as Lord Plunkett? What Englishman can vie with him in those clear and analytical faculties so essential to an Equity Judge? For our part, we shall regard the appointment in question as the surest test whereby to judge of the sincerity of the new Government in their professions to Ireland. Surely they won't insult the Irish Bar, by inflicting upon them the mastery of an English Special Pleader, and obstruct the pacification of Ireland, by sending over a man unacquainted with the genius of her people, unless misrepresentation be synonymous with knowledge. From motives of national pride; we are opposed to the appointment of any Englishman to the Chancellorship; but from a regard to the public good, we record the suffrage of our opinion in favour of Lord Plunkett, because we are satisfied, that as he is acquainted with the causes of our country's retrogradation, he alone can remove them with effect. Will the Irish Bar itself express no opinion upon this vital question? There was a time when neither its independence was extinct nor its tongue paralysed.

MR. LAMB—THE CORPORATION.—The usual Quarterly Meeting of the Corporation took place yesterday, at the City Assembly House; it was rendered remarkable by the refusal of the Freedom to the Chief Secretary, Mr. Lamb. A motion for granting this customary mark of respect to the Right Hon. Gentleman, was made and negatived, because he is friendly to Catholic Emancipation. There is no precedent for a proceeding of this description.—Every person who has held the situation to which the King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Lamb, received the Freedom of the City. It was not withheld even from Mr. Grant.

MR. O'CONNEL.—The *Courier* denies that Mr. O'Connell is to have a patent of precedence, and seizes the opportunity to print a false and foul libel on the learned gentleman. It calls him the habitual traducer of the King. Nothing can be more untrue than this—and nothing more wanton, savage, or un-called-for than the whole attack.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND MR. CANNING.—The intelligence of Mr. Canning's dangerous illness, which arrived in Dublin on Wednesday last, was received by the Marquis Wellesley with those feelings of deep regret and sorrow, that might naturally have been expected to arise from the long and intimate friendship which had subsisted between them without interruption from the commencement of Mr. Canning's public life. His Excellency gave immediate directions for postponing an entertainment of which Mr. Wilmot Horton, Mr. Lamb, the Knight of Kerry, and several persons of distinction, were to have partaken on Thursday. His Excellency has also postponed the introduction of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs elect, which had been fixed for this day, and also the ceremony of laying the first stone of the King's bridge, which had been appointed for the 13th August.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

Mines in Ireland.—At a meeting of the Hibernian Mining Company, in London, the following account was given of the success of the Company's operations:—At Ross Island, the copper mine produced, in the month of June, thirty tons of very rich ore; and it was expected that, in the month of July, not less than ninety tons, equally rich, would be obtained. On that mine a sum of 16,244l. had been expended; and up to the 30th of June, six hundred pounds worth of red copper ore had been raised. At Castlemaize, there had been an expenditure of 5,276l. on a lead mine, with the best prospects of ultimate success. The coal mine at Tyrone had, up to the date of the report, consumed a sum of 16,113l., but there had been a return of 2,329l., besides 380l. in hand. The slate quarry at Valentia was proceeding prosperously, though on a small scale; and the Directors had the satisfaction to be able to state, that in no part of the country had the operations of the Company encountered any serious impediments. The statement of accounts was then received by the meeting, with much apparent pleasure. It appeared that the amount of calls not yet answered was 2,429l.; that the shares forfeited and surrendered amounted to 1,157l.; and the balance in hand was 5,065l.

Foreign.

[From the *Journal Debats*, August 11.]

The death of Mr. Canning has occasioned throughout England a consternation perhaps without example in its history. Never in that country, where things are so arranged as that the death of particular men is of little consequence—never did the loss of an

individual excite more interest and create greater alarm.

Europe, likewise, awaits, with reasonable inquietude, the result of an event, the consequences of which are as yet beyond all human foresight. Its probable influence on our destinies is one of the questions on which we can no longer descant; but presentiments arise in our minds, as in those of our readers.

"TO THE EDITOR.

"Paris, Aug. 9.

"SIR—Civilization has sustained an irreparable loss: a great Statesman, who gave to the interests of nations a tutelary support, has descended into the tomb.

"It was in the midst of a French city—famous Bordeaux—that Mr. Canning made known the sentiments which will cause his memory to live and to be blessed.

"France was deserving of witnessing the revival, in the midst of its generous population, by a Foreign Minister, of the wish which she first caused to be heard in favour of all people—'Civil and religious liberty throughout the world.'

"By giving to the policy of Great Britain the direction which tends to this object, Mr. Canning has rendered himself the benefactor of a great number of nations.

"The people of South America, when they learn the premature death of the Minister, the pacificator, who, the first in Europe, hailed them as an independent people, will weep over the illustrious friend, whom death has removed at the moment, even when, as a last benefit, he suppressed among them intestine war, and restored at once peace and freedom to the shores and the waters of the Plata.

"Portugal will mourn the Minister who saved her from the opprobrium of invasion, the horrors of civil war, and a return to serfitude under an absolute power, rendered sanguinary by vengeance.

"Greece will mourn the Minister who took her under his protection when she was in the extremity of distress—who proclaimed the property of the Hellenic territory to be complete and necessary in favour of the sons of Hellas.

"All other nations will mourn the great man who showed to what point he wished he was capable to realise the idea of which we were the first and the most worthy confidants.

"Well, then, to maintain the rank which becomes us, let us anticipate all nations in expressions of regret and praise towards the friend of nations.

"Let us get engraved by our most skilful artists a medal, on one side of which we will inscribe his device and ours—'Civil and religious Liberty throughout the world.'

"The other side will bear the obituary, with the words—'In the name of nations, the French to Geo. Canning.'

"We should become the organs of two grateful worlds. This part is worthy of France. Ministers, in the two worlds, will learn, that if they have to struggle painfully during their life, against the factions which beset them in the bosom of their own countries, as soon as they are strong enough to raise themselves above partial interests,—to work on an enlarged scale the happiness of the human race,—actions, full of gratitude, will reserve for them honours, worthy of an age when benefits rendered to man are understood at once to all civilized people.

"I propose, Sir, that you should receive subscriptions for the medal to be struck in honour of the memory of George Canning. It will be sufficient for each person to deposit, at your office, any sum he pleases not below one franc."

"An active committee will be formed of three of the principal subscribers out of the first hundred, and of three artists and literary men chosen from amongst the most celebrated. This committee shall select a banker to receive and manage the funds.

"The sum thus raised will serve to pay the artist who shall furnish the most beautiful model of the proposed medal, and likewise to defray the expenses of engraving it.

"Afterwards the medal will be delivered to subscribers upon the payment of a moderate sum, equivalent only to the expense of metal and of the striking it off.

"Two medals will be struck in gold—one for the widow of Mr. Canning, the other for the magnanimous Monarch who has set a great example to Sovereigns, by selecting to direct the affairs of his Empire a friend of nations and of their liberties.

"I have the honour to be, with the greatest consideration, your very humble and obedient servant,

"CHARLES DUPIN,

"Member of the Institute."

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (WEDNESDAY) Sept. 19, 1827.

The arrivals since our last have brought no dates later than those of which we were previously in possession.

Sailed on Friday last, the hired Brig *Dewsbury*, Capt. JONES, with the Hon. Judge DES BARRES and Suite, on the Northern Circuit.—Our enterprising countryman W. E. CORMACK, Esq., has accompanied his Lordship in the *Dewsbury*, intending to land at Exploits Burnt Island, and, if possible, to open a communication with the Red Indians.

Arrived on Monday last, his Excellency's Yacht *Forté*, in 6 days from Halifax, with the English July mail.—Passenger, Lieut. BUTLER, R.N., appointed to H. M. S. *Orestes*.

The Brig *Maria*, Captain GRANDY, hence and Harbour-Grace, has arrived at Bristol in 15 days.

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

ENTERED.

September 11.—Schooner Catherine, Flint, Yarmouth; 65,000
lumber, 4000 shingles, 20 sheep, 600 lbs. cheese.
Brig Dart, White, Oporto; 550 hds. salt, 1 qr. cask wine.
Schooner Emerald Isle, Patridge, Liverpool; 96 boxes soap,
50 bls. pork, 320 hds. salt, 9 chalds. coal, 2 cwt. cheese
65 casks butter, 2,231 ells sail-cloth, &c.
Schooner Union, Kennedy, Miramichi; 45 M. board, 50 M.
shingles, 25 shooks, 1000 laths.
12.—Schooner John & William, Stanley, London; 7 pieces
brandy, 1 qr. cask wine, 4 bales merchandise, and govern-
ment stores.
13.—Brig Elizabeth, Armstrong, Hamburg; 1,465 bags
bread, 129 casks butter, 81 bls. pease, 28 bls. beef, 25 bls.
pork, 90 bls. flour, 14 M. bricks.
Schooner Maria, Miere, Arichat; 28 head cattle, 37 sheep, 1
calf.
14.—Brig Fame, Tynes, Barbados; 10 hds., 1 tierce, and 2
bls. sugar.
Brig Revard, Warren, Altona; 1091 bags bread, 12 M. brick.
Brig Mexican, Blackstone, Dantzic; 1,200 bls. flour, 100 bls
pease, 1,473 bags bread, 1 hhd. vinegar, 21,000 brick.
Brig Brutus, Vibent, Hamburg and Altona; 100 bls. flour,
181 kegs butter, 151 coils cordage, 6 hides sole leather, 867
cwt. bread, 500 hams, 500 cheese, 10 bags oats, 10 M.
brick, 3 hds. Geneva.
Brig Caladotia, Kelso, Trinidad; ballast.
Schooner Angelique, Graham, Arichat; 28 head cattle, 45
sheep, 58 firkins butter.
17.—Brig Duke of Clarence, Sexton, Cork; 316 firkins but-
ter, 215 bls. pork, 24 hds. sugar, 11 cwt. hams, 41 cwt.
unwrought leather.
Schooner Hope, Boudett, Figueira; 300 hds. salt.
18.—Brig Iris, Butcher, Plymouth; government stores.
Schooner Liberty, Gibbs, Gibraltar; 41 bls. pork, 2,348 jars
olive oil, 30 firkins butter, 5 cases men's shoes, 120 hds.
salt, 25 pipes, 20 qr. casks, 30 bls. wine, 30 jars olives, 43
pigs lead, 1 hhd. tobacco, 20 qr. barley, 20 bags calumnaes,
10 boxes raisins, 27 boxes vermicelli, 2 bags almonds, 2
bags pepper, 2 half-casks oil, 2 boxes preserved fruits.

CLEARED.

September 11.—Brig Diamond, Stanley, Barbados; 196 casks
1,409 qts. fish, 10 bls. mackerel.
Schooner Canning, Senfold, Malaga; 1,000 qts. fish.
Schooner Elizabeth, Anderson, P. E. Island; 110 hds. salt,
20 hds. coal, 1 pun. rum, 2 puns. molasses, 3 bags nails.
12.—Schooner Youngster, Mermaid, Arichat; 100 hds. salt,
2 boxes raisins, &c.
15.—Sloop Pembroke, Clements, Madeira; 554 qts. fish.
Brig Adriana, King, Grenada; 1001 qts. fish, 54 gallons
sea oil.
14.—Brig Sally, Gonsley, Liverpool; 2014 qts. fish.
Brig Hebe, Field, Pernambuco; 1,943 qts. fish.
Brig Scateri, Simon, Arichat; part of her inward cargo.
Schooner Elizabeth, Murie, Sydney; 63 hds. salt.
Schooner Maria, Murie, Cape Breton; 100 hds. salt.
18.—Brig Funchall, Picken, Naples; 3,300 qts. fish.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

(Wednesday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

HENDERSON, BLAND AND Co.

300 BOXES RAISINS, partially damaged,
landed from the Brig *British Mer-*
chant, from London.

150 Bags Hamburg Bread,
12 Pipes Red Wine, of excellent quality,
8 Barrels Beef, and
15 M. Hamburg Bricks.

The above articles will be positively Sold
without the least Reserve.

September 19, 1827.

THIS DAY,

(Wednesday) At 12 o'clock,

At the Shop of the Subscriber,

200 VOLUMES of Useful and Instructive
BOOKS, as partly particularized in
former advertisements;

A quantity of Elegant Coloured and Plain Engra-
vings of Yachts, Greek and French Marine Views;
1 Elegant Work Box,
1 Portable Desk,
10 Dozen Elegant Cashmere Shawls,
A few Gentlemen's handsome Waistcoats,
3 Dozen Boxes Perfumery,
4 Dozen Lemon Acid,
2 Cwt. Windsor Soap,
50 Boxes Raisins.

JAMES CLIFT,
Auctioneer.

September 19, 1827.

ON FRIDAY NEXT,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

BRINE, MURCH and Co.

2 BULLS, 15 Oxen,
11 Cows, 1 Calf,
35 Sheep.

1 Sow, in young, (English br. ed)

AND

10 Firkins new Butter.

September 19, 1827.

On Sale.

SUPERIOR

SUGARS.

Ex Favourite, from Barbados,

10 H HDS. of very fine Sugars, for SALE

by **J. DUNSCOMB & Co.**

September 19, 1827.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

(Wednesday) At 11 o'clock,

AT THE STORE OF

THE SUBSCRIBER,

The CARGO of the Brigantine *Brutus*, just arrived
from Hamburg—VIZ.

900 BAGS Bread,
100 Barrels Flour,
180 Firkins Butter,
500 Hams,
500 Lbs. Butter Cheese,
150 Coils new Cordage,
6 Hides Sole Leather,
70 Pair Sea Boots,
3 Hds. Gin,
10 Bags Oats,
10 M. Bricks.

A Credit will be given to Purchasers above
50/, until the 10th October next, and small Mer-
chantable Shore Fish taken in payment.

Also,

On FRIDAY next,

At 11 o'clock,

At the same time and place,

WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE SALES,

The remainder of the *Arichat's* and *Christy & Jane's*
Cargoes, from Jersey—VIZ.

50 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
50 Ditto Soap,
5 Bales Sole Leather,
100 Barrels new Potatoes,
5 Hds. Brandy,
2 Ditto Cordial,
1 Hhd. Vinegar,
1 Mahogany Wardrobe,
2 Ditto Clothes Presses,
1 Ditto Commode,
1 Ditto Post Bedstead,
50 Pieces Paper Hangings and Bordering,
A few articles Silk Goods,
10 Cwt. Oakum,
10 M. Bricks.

R. R. WAKEHAM.

September 19, 1827.

Notices.

SUCH Gentlemen as are desirous to encourage in
the Island a Good Breed of Horses, and have
a wish to Subscribe for PLATES, to be Run for at
HORSE RACES, to take place early in the next
month, are requested to meet at the *Commercial*
Room, (PERKINS'S Hotel)

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

To choose STEWARDS and make other prepara-
tory arrangements.

September 19, 1827

ALL Persons having Accounts against the Offi-
cers of H. M. S. *Orestes*, (about to leave this
Station) are requested to present them for immediate
payment.

September 19, 1827.

On Sale.

JUST IMPORTED.

In the Brig *Daphne*, from Waterford,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

ROBERT ROACH,

PRIME new Mess Pork, in Barrels of 50 pieces,
4lbs. each,

Prime new *May* Butter (particularly ordered out for
Families),

A lot of Men's Strong Shoes.

Also, on hand, of former importations,

Prime Mess Pork, in Barrels and Half-barrels,

Ditto Pigs' Under-jaws, in Half-barrels,

Ditto Ditto Tongues, in Ditto,

Ditto Ditto Heads, in Barrels.

Which will be Sold off immediately, for Cash,
Fish, or Oil, payable in all October.

September 12, 1827.

JUST IMPORTED.

In the Brig *Daphne*, from Waterford,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

JOHN CUSACK,

At the Stores of Mr. **PATRICK LINEHAN,**
New Butter (best quality),

Fresh Porter, in Tierces,

Peather Beds (60lbs. each),

Prime Mess Pork, in Barrels and half Ditto,

Pork Offal, in half Barrels.

Fish taken in payment.

September 12, 1827.

Sales at Auction.

PUBLIC SALE OF

TEAS,

Imported into Halifax in the Hon. East India
Company's Ship *Lord Amherst*,

WILL COMMENCE

On FRIDAY next,

At 11 o'clock,

AT THE STORES OF

William and Henry Thomas,

When the following quantities will be offered for
Sale—VIZ.

43 Q TR.-CHESTS Borea TEA, about 80
lbs. each,
64 Ditto Congo Ditto (assorted) about 80lbs. each,
16 Boxes Ditto, ditto 38lbs. do.
50 Ditto Ditto, ditto 20lbs. do.
16 Qr.-Chests Souchong Tea, ditto 76lbs. do.
3 Ditto Twankey Ditto, ditto 80lbs. do.
6 Ditto Hyson Ditto, ditto 64lbs. do.

Conditions of Sale:

Every Person who shall be the best bid-
der for any lot or lots of Tea, shall be bound to pay the follow-
ing deposits—viz. for every Qr.-chest of Tea, 2/.
Currency, and every Box of Tea 1/; which depos-
its are to be paid on all Teas sold at this Sale, on
SATURDAY the 22d instant; and in case any
Purchaser shall make default in payment of the de-
posits on the day appointed, the Teas on which such
deposits are not made shall be Re-sold, and the Pur-
chaser be held accountable for any loss that may arise
therefrom.

All Teas purchased at this Sale to be paid for be-
fore delivery. The whole to be taken away before
the 10th November next; and during the interme-
diate time deliveries to be made as applied for, in
quantities not less than one lot at a time; the same to
be previously paid for without discount, reckoning as
part of such payment the deposit made on the quan-
tity so delivered.

As to any lots which may remain unpaid after the
10th November, the sum deposited thereon shall be
forfeited, and the Sale be declared Null and Void.
The Teas sold to remain at the risk of the Purchaser
from the day of Sale.

Samples of the different kinds of Tea, taken indis-
criminately, will be exhibited five days previous to the Sale.

To be taken with all Faults, and the first bid on
the upset price to be one penny.

Every Purchaser is to take notice, that whatever
Tea he shall buy at this Sale, is to be subject to the
terms, conditions, and agreements herein contained,
copies of which are affixed in the Sale Room.

N. B.—The upset prices of these Teas will be con-
siderably under the prices of last year; and the Pub-
lic are informed, that no Teas will be Sold from the
Warehouse after the day of Sale, except at an ad-
vance on the Sale Price.

W. & H. THOMAS.

September 19, 1827.

On FRIDAY next,

ON THE WHARF OF

WILLIAM AND HENRY THOMAS,

Immediately after the Sale of Teas,

4 H HDS. damaged TOBACCO, landed from
the Schooner *Industry*, RICHD. BURKE,
Master; the same having been Surveyed and order-
ed to be Sold.

September 19, 1827.

On Sale.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

The fine, fast-sailing

Brigantine RAMBLER,
Burthen per Register 106 Tons—will carry about
1,000 qts. dry Fish, and is in every respect well cal-
culated for this Trade.

Particulars may be known by applying to

W. & H. THOMAS.

September 19, 1827.

ROBINSON AND BROOKING

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh consignment of **CHAIN CABLES,**

OF THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS,

With apparatus complete,

11-16 INCH—60 fathoms long,

11-16 Ditto—55 ditto,

5-8 Ditto—55 ditto ditto,

5-8 Ditto—50 ditto ditto,

9-16 Ditto—45 ditto ditto,

9-16 Ditto—40 ditto ditto,

1-2 Ditto—30 ditto ditto,

1-2 Ditto—25 ditto ditto,

Calculated for Schooners of from 25 to 60 Tons,
with Iron Stocked Anchors suitable for ditto.

Also,

100 Boxes Window Glass (assorted sizes),

15 Crates Ditto,

Per *British Merchant*, from London.

September 12, 1827.



Doct's Corner.

NAPOLEON.

This is the man upon whose brow
The diadem once shone;
Who saw earth's mighty Monarch bow
Like vassals round his throne.

His was the eagle's towering flight,
Which scorcs our lowly sphere;
His was ambition's giddy height,
Which tells a downfal near.

Aye, where is he, the pride of France,
Whose might the nations saw;
Whose word, whose motion, or whose glance,
Could keep the world in awe.

He rests not in yon palace bright,
Beside his trophied spoil;
But midst the ocean's stormiest night—
His home's Helens's isle.

And from that solitary hearth,
(With crackling awful blaze)
His mighty soul, unchain'd by earth,
Back to his empire strays.

He dreams of realms which once were his;
But why that sad despair?
The barren rock his prison is,
And he a captive there.

The rankling wound which gnaws that heart,
No other soul can feel;
It bids no trembling tear-drop start,
Yet baffles power to heal.

Like some proud bark by tempests tost,
Till 'midst the rocks she's hurl'd;
He views dark ruin's dreary coast,
And scorcs the stormy world.

Ah! let ambition view the scene,
Earth's mightiest monarchs gaze;
For Caesar too, like him, had been
The dupe of human praise.

Ireland.

CLARE ROMAN CATHOLIC MEETING.

(From the Clare Journal.)

On Thursday the 2d August, a very numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Roman Catholics of Clare took place at the Chapel in the town of Ennis. Who have seldom seen a greater attendance, and the gallery was crowded with fashionably dressed females. About 3 o'clock, T. STEEL, Esq., (a Protestant gentleman) was called to the Chair, and on moving the third resolution, spoke as follows:—

Catholics of Clare—I came this day to your Chapel, intending to offer some practical observations on the subject of this Association; but I was utterly astonished by the unexpected and unmerited honour of being chosen to preside as your Chairman. In order, therefore, that I may be afforded an opportunity of suggesting what I intended, I request that one of my friends will move me from the Chair; and move, at the same time, that "Daniel O'Connell," the illustrious founder of the Catholic Association and the New one—that the man who has given impulse to the spirit of Irish liberty, shall be requested to take it while I am speaking. Of him I shall not say a single word more—the character of that man is for history—and to history I confide it, because I feel the conviction that I can do so with security. [Mr. O'Connell and some other gentlemen said, "speak from the Chair."] Mr. Steele continued—I wish, Sir, that you should honour us by sitting in our Chair. Well, Gentlemen, I proceed, and in order that I may, in my station, follow the advice of my friend Mr. O'Connell, and set my shoulder to the wheel, and present, as far as I am able, the vehicle of Catholic Emancipation from sticking in the slough, I shall call your attention to a most important distinction, and then offer some practical observations, which I deem to be of vital importance to the cause of your liberty. Before doing this, however, I shall avail myself of the metaphor of the man of O'Connell, who spoke of your "chains." I shall speak of "your chains," too, though it be deemed by your enemies you are still in "the house of bondage." When Richard the First of England, he named "Coeur de Lion," was on his way to the crusade against the Infidels in Palestine, he took the Prince of the Island of Cyprus prisoner, and threw him into chains—into fetters of iron. The Prince remonstrated against this, and complained very bitterly that he, a Sovereign Potentate, should have been treated with so much indignity as to be bound in fetters fabricated of iron. The King of England commanded that he should be manacled in chains of silver; and the Cypriot vassal expressed his obligation for the compliment!!! Catholics of Clare! will you, like this base Paphian slave, express your obligation, that by the relaxation of the code of persecution, your fetters are argenteal? Or will you, with the spirit of your country—like men—like men of Ireland, give fervid expression of your indignation, that you who are free born and not slaves, should still be held in chains—no matter whether these chains be of silver or of iron? (Loud cheering.) I think my young friend, the son of O'Connell, has furnished me a subject which I have made the touchstone of your feelings. Gentlemen, the subject to which I intended first to call your attention, and it is of vital importance to your cause, is this, and the exhortation on this point comes with greater weight because I am a Protestant and not a Catholic; you are to observe, and keep steadfastly in view, the difference between the principle of the constitution and organization of the Old and New Catholic Association, and of our present Association, whose objects are not limited to the attainment of the Emancipation of Irish and English Catholics, but are for the attainment of "Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world." (Loud cheers.) I repeat it, Gentlemen, I reiterate it—the importance to the cause of your liberty is the importance of vitality, that this distinction should be kept in view with the uttermost steadiness, and why? Because it affords direct and incontrovertible, because practical refutation of the calumny of your enemies. The perfidious lie held up to the people of England, like "raw-head and bloody-bones" to children, that the Roman Catholic Priesthood of

Ireland are gloomy and intolerant bigots—the enemies of that sublime principle, that Civil and Religious Liberty are the right of every man whom God hath created and sent into the world. How do I prove this? Very easily—not by theory or reasoning, but by reference to a fact. There is not, I believe, a Catholic clergyman in Ireland who was not a member of both the Catholic Associations—the Old and New. These two Associations are no longer in existence, they have merged themselves in our present Association, like rivers in the ocean tide. Now has this change produced an avulsion of the body of the Clergy of Ireland from the present Association? No. Has it produced the secession of individuals of that body? No; not even one. Has the body, or has an individual even protested against its principle? Not even an individual. No; on the very contrary, just in proportion as its objects have become less selfish—more generous, more expanded, and more sublime, have the Catholic clergy of Ireland united, combined, coalesced, concentered, and identified themselves with it, for the attainment of Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world. (Great cheering.) I told you, Gentlemen, that I came here determined both to set my own shoulders to the wheel, and to impel the horses to their work too—to talk of practical matters and not to theorise. (Hear.) The necessity of collecting the Catholic Rent has been so powerfully enforced by my friend Mr. O'Connell, that I shall not say a single word upon that subject. "Since through the Catholic Rent it has even already come to pass"—(to use the words of a writer for whom I have a sincere reverence)—that "the Irish landlords are now less tyrants than they were before their beggars and their slaves." Upon another subject, namely, the Forty-shilling Freeholders, and the course they ought to pursue at the next Elections, I beg to offer a few observations—practical observations, which I consider to be also vitally important, my friends, to your interests. Now at the same time that I do, from this Chair, most vehemently exhort the Forty-shilling Freeholders of Ireland to the assertion of their independence, and to follow up by simultaneous efforts, the advantages they have already obtained over those tyrants whose dealing, like those of Babylon, were in "Slaves and souls of men." (Loud cheers.) I rejoice that you respond to this advice in a manner that proves you are sensible of its importance. In order the more forcibly to comprehend the effect of simultaneous efforts, remember this my friends—that if all the Forty-shilling Freeholders in Ireland made simultaneous efforts, at the last election, there could be no persecution in Waterford or anywhere else, and for this simple reason, the "tyrants" must set their lands to somebody. Now, if all the tenants in Ireland were of the same class, viz. independents, the "tyrants" could effect no change of principle with a change of tenantry. Remember this. I now come to a conclusion; but before I sit down, there is a topic in connexion with the subject upon which I have been speaking, and on this I shall give vent to the last extremity of contempt or execration. I believe of contempt, for they are not worthy of execration. I speak of those persons who go to Mass, and are nick-named by themselves, Roman Catholics. Some possessing talent, others wealth, others influence, who yet at this crisis keep aloof from Politics, who not only take no part in the struggle for their country's liberty, but afford, and know that they afford by their recreant supineness, a negative sanction to another lie of your enemies, who affirm with matchless effrontery, that but for us the "Agitators of the Association," who tell them of grievances of which they were themselves unconscious, that the great mass of the Catholics of Ireland would be perfectly happy. I say of such men that they are heartless Cravens—immature Parents—renegades to their God—a disgrace to the name of Catholics—a disgrace to the name of Irishmen. I say that a drunken Helot, with the foolish laughter of ebriety, and wallowing in his vomit, the effect of the debauch, the "dreadful revelry," to which he was compelled by his master, that he might become a leathsome example to the youth of Sparta of what was to be avoided, was a moral spectacle less degrading than those Catholics I have described. (Cheers.) "Inborn slaves" who, after they have gorged their carion with a good meal, say grace and cross themselves, and return thanks to God for his blessing, and then talk politics, and suer at the exertions of those "true men," Catholics, who strain every muscle of their hearts to rescue them and their children, and their children's children, from degradation. I some time ago met in London a book which struck me by its title—it was "The Natural History of Reptiles, and the mode of their extermination." Let the noisome biography of those Craven Catholics be scrawled in slime, in all future editions of "The History of Reptiles," for ever. Gentlemen, two nights ago, at a meeting of the Liberal Club of Clare, when I had to express my acknowledgment of a most unmerited honour, I declared that I was indebted to our President, your most patriotic Secretary, Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, for another honour, which I held in such estimation, that if I were to find myself dying I would desire to have it cut on my grave stone—

"HE WAS A PROTESTANT
MEMBER OF THE
NEW
CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION."

I here repeat it, and I here furthermore solemnly declare at this altar of God, and in the presence of this Minister of your holy religion who stands at my side—the Dean of Ennis, Dr. O'Shaughnessy—that not for any rank, dignity, title, or honour within the power of the King, "the fountain of honour," within the narrow limit of his own realm to bestow; not for the truncheon of a field marshal, or a ducal coronet, would I, with my Irish feelings, barter that historical honour, which I enjoy at this moment, that by the acclamations of my Catholic countrymen, among them O'Connell, I, a Protestant, should, standing at their altar, and encircled by their Clergy, preside in Clare over a meeting whose object was the attainment of Civil and Religious liberty all over the world. (Great cheering.)

DEATH OF MR. CANNING.

This most melancholy and distressing event has spread a deep gloom over the whole face of society; and with the exception of those few base and malignant spirits in whom bitterness of political animosity is not appeased by that which extinguishes the hatred of other men, there is not an individual by whom this afflicting visitation of Providence has not been felt as if it had been a private deprivation. Never did we hear such deep lamentation, never did we witness such sincere and heartfelt sorrow for the loss of any public man. Every one seems struck with dismay, and in the general grief and sorrow which is felt all meaner thoughts and concerns have been for the moment quenched.

A few short months have only elapsed since this illustrious statesman was elevated to the highest place in his Majesty's Councils, and by the firm and steadfast support of his Sovereign, enabled to organize an Administration composed of men prepared to co-operate with their Leader in his great and enlightened plans for promoting the prosperity and welfare of his country. What difficulties he had to surmount, what opposition he had to encounter, what rancorous calumny to endure, the world needs not be told; but

he was sustained by the unalterable confidence of his Sovereign, by the cheering support of the nation, and by the energy of his own lofty character, and he triumphed over all the despicable artifices and cabals of his enemies. A new era seemed to have dawned, the change was hailed with acclamation by the friends of liberty in other countries; and Britain once more resumed her proper rank among the nations, as not only herself free, but the protectress of the free. But, alas! for human hopes and human greatness, the sky which was lately so bright has been overshadowed by a dark and threatening cloud, while the most resplendent orb in our political firmament has been extinguished for ever. A catastrophe like this reads an awful and impressive lesson to individuals as well as nations, and warns us, in the day of prosperity and glory, not to forget the frail and precarious tenure by which the noblest blessings of this world are enjoyed.

What Mr. Canning was in mind, in genius, in character, is known even to the humblest of our countrymen; to what a pitch of greatness and renown he might have raised his country, had Providence been pleased to prolong his life, it would indeed be difficult to over-estimate. But, unhappily, his glorious race is run; and our only consolation now is the retrospect of his splendid career, and the consoling conviction that his name will be inscribed in the brightest page of his country's annals. With that name how few are there—whose impartial history can ever bring to the remembrance of the scholar, the wit, the orator, the statesman, the patriot—the beloved of his country, the friend of his Sovereign—the stay and hope of the liberal and enlightened of all nations—to say nothing of those kindly affections and zealous attachments which shed a benignant radiance on his private character;—these are an assemblage of qualities and advantages such as only fall to the lot of a few of those happy natures formed of a finer mould, and destined by Providence as instruments for accelerating its behests in the government of the world. But the fire of that genius, which at once illuminated and warmed, the splendour of that eloquence which was never heard without delight, and the pulses of that heart which so lately beat high with hope, are quenched for ever; Death has put his eternal seal upon all that we once loved and admired; and we have now only to bow with reverent humility under that disaster which has for the present eclipsed the prospects of nations, and deprived the cause of liberty all over the world of its greatest, most powerful, most intrepid, and most eloquent champion.

Foreign.

Algiers, July 5, 1827.—We are all in confusion here, created by the unpleasant difference which has arisen between the Dey and the French, in consequence of a blow given by the former to the consul of that nation. A squadron has been sent here from France, consisting of a ship of the line and five frigates, commanded by an Admiral. On his arrival on the 12th ult. he lost no time in sending to the Dey to demand satisfaction for the insult offered to his nation, in the person of their Consul; and required that one of the Dey's ministers should instantly repair on board his ship, and, in the name of his master, and in the presence of the French Consul, who had escaped on board, as well as in the presence of the other European Consuls, who were to be invited for that purpose, there make an ample apology for the blow which had been inflicted upon the French King's representative. This the Dey indignantly refused, and declared that the impertinence of the message more than equalled the insult compounded of. The Dey, however, invited the Admiral to his palace to discuss the points in dispute, at the same time declaring, that if they were not satisfactorily arranged within eight and forty hours, that then the regency would be prepared to act accordingly. The reported intention of attacking Algiers simultaneously by sea and land, has had no other effect hitherto than putting the Algerine Government greatly upon the alert, who do not by any means appear unwilling to enter the lists with their powerful adversary. On the contrary, the Algerines have contrived to despatch three vessels of war, in spite of the blockading squadron, to the westward, in search of French merchant ships in the Straits, some of which, it is by no means improbable, may shortly fall into their hands. The threat of an invasion has had the effect of calling forth their greatest exertions; and numerous tribes of powerful Arabs and Kobyles have already joined the Regency, declaring their determination to risk every thing in defence of their religion and their country.

Accounts from Genoa, dated July 24th, state that the Dey had again refused the proposals of the French Admiral, who is daily expecting reinforcements; when, it is said, he will attempt a landing.

Paris, June 28—According to letters from Vienna the proposals concerning Greece were made to the Grand Seignior, in the name of the Allied Sovereigns. The rumour at Vienna was, that if the answer required contained a refusal, all the Ambassadors would quit Constantinople.—Augsburg Gazette.

PACHA OF EGYPT.—The Pacha of Egypt has declared himself independent. This news is the best for Greece that has reached us for many months. We can scarcely persuade ourselves that the Sultan, after this, will compel the Great Powers to have recourse eventually to their cannon. The effect on the public securities has been most favourable. On Tuesday evening, Consols were at 89.