

*William Richard Shea
Printer and Publisher
Blackburne Street, St. John*

THE



Newfoundland

No. 585.

THURSDAY, October 11, 1838.

Sixpence.

ON SALE.

LANDING,
AND FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the Brig *NALAD*, from DANTZIC,
CONSISTING OF—
1890 BAGS BREAD
1400 Barrels FLOUR
250 Ditto PEASE
100 Ditto PORK,
BY NEWMAN & Co.
July 12.

SAMUEL CODNER
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per *EMMA*, from HAMBURGH,
AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
15 Barrels Smoked Pigs' Heads
80 Firkins Randers' Butter.
ALSO,
White Lead, Black Paint,
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
August 9.

Just Received,
AND NOW LANDING,
From the Brig *PICTOU*, from WATERFORD,
253 Tierces Strangman's PORTER,
20 Boxes CANDLES
48 HORSE COLLARS.
August 16. J. & J. KENT.

BY
HUNTERS & Co.
THE CARGO
Of the *ANNANDALE*, from P. E. Island,
PINE and Spruce BOARD
Hardwood PLANK, 1½ to 3 Inches
Spruce and Hardwood SCANTLING
SHINGLES and BILLETS.
August 2.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his right, title, and interest for the unexpired term of 12 years from the first day of May last, in the House he now occupies, situate in Duckworth Street, nearly opposite the Theatre,—said House comprising a Shop, Kitchen and two Bed-rooms, on the first floor—a large Sitting-room, and two small Bed-rooms, on the second floor,—together with another tenement yielding Six pounds per annum, and a large School-room attached, which can be converted into a comfortable dwelling at a small expense. The whole subject only to Thirteen pounds a year. From its contiguity to the water-side, as well as its convenience in many other respects, he can recommend it as a desirable place for business.
E. J. GLEESON.
September 5.—4w.

Notice.
Packet Boats
TO PLY BETWEEN PORTUGAL COVE AND CARBONEAR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that having now completed the new Packet,
NATIVE LASS,
in a style hitherto unknown in this Country—being fitted up with comfortable Cabin, Sleeping Berths, &c.—he has commenced plying between Portugal Cove and Carbonear.—The *NORA CREINA* will also continue to ply as heretofore, and he will thereby be enabled to arrange so that one of the above Packets will leave Carbonear and Portugal Cove every morning while the navigation remains open.—The *NATIVE LASS* is built in a superior manner, copper-fastened and coppered, sails remarkably fast, and is decidedly superior to any Craft of her description.—The *NORA CREINA* is sufficiently known to render it unnecessary that any exposition as to her qualities should be gone into.
October 4.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS—August 16.

The galleries and doors of the body of the house were opened for the admission of strangers at twelve o'clock, immediately after which the Lord Chancellor in his state robes took his seat on the woolsack. The only other peers present were Lord Lyndhurst and the Earl of Shaftesbury. Prayers were then said by the Bishop of Hereford.

Having requested the peers to be seated, her Majesty directed Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the House of Commons, and shortly afterwards the Speaker, in his robes of state, attended by the Serjeant-at-Arms and a large body of members, appeared at the bar.

The SPEAKER immediately proceeded to address her Majesty as follows:—

MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY—We, your faithful Commons, approach your Majesty at the close of a laborious and unusually protracted session of parliament. The serious disturbances which unhappily broke out in the province of Lower Canada demanded our immediate attention. It was our first care to place at the disposal of your Majesty such means as we deemed to be indispensable for the restoration of order and the maintenance of future tranquillity. In considering, as it was our duty to do, the causes which had led to these deplorable events, we found that the discord which had so long existed between the different branches of the government and legislature had rendered it impossible to conduct public affairs with that efficiency and harmony which were essential to the prosperity and safety of that province. Under this conviction, we felt that it was necessary to interpose, by adopting a vigorous and decisive measure; and we have passed an act, suspending for a limited time the constitution of Lower Canada, and have given large and extensive means to be exercised under the control of your Majesty, and on the responsibility of your ministers. We are conscious that such a measure can only be defended by the deepest conviction of its necessity, and we anxiously look for our justification in the early re-establishment of the free institutions of that important colony, with such amendments as may best secure the happiness of its people, as well as cement its union with the mother country. Among the subjects recommended to our consideration in your Majesty's gracious speech on the opening of the parliament, there was none that presented greater difficulties, or which demanded more care and circumspection, than the provision to be made for the destitute in Ireland. We felt that no measure for the introduction of a poor law into a country circumstanced as Ireland is, with respect to the number and condition of its population, could be proposed without incurring heavy responsibility; but looking at the example of what had been done on this subject by former parliaments with respect to England, we thought that the time was come when we might legislate for Ireland with safety, and with a reasonable hope of success. We have firmly adhered to these principles, which have been sanctioned by general concurrence and by experience; but we have not carried them further than was necessary to give them a fair chance of success, and to meet the pressing exigency of the case. If the execution of this most important law shall be watched over and guided by the same prudent and impartial spirit which governed our deliberations in its enactment, we confidently hope that the benefits which it is calculated to confer will be gradually developed, that it will be found to be just towards all who are affected by its provisions, and that it will eventually be the means of greatly improving the comforts and the habits of the people of Ireland. We have passed an act for abolishing composition for tithes in Ireland and have substituted rent charges, payable by those who have a perpetual interest in the land. The exaction of tithe from those who were either unable, or who refused to pay, has been a fruitful source of strife, alike injurious to the public peace and the real interests of the church. We have given the strongest proof of our desire to extinguish those evils, and to procure present repose and tranquillity, by making a liberal and munificent grant to indemnify, in certain cases, those to whom arrears of composition for tithes are due. We have mitigated the severity of the law, and the sufferings of the unfortunate, by abolishing in certain cases imprisonment for debt, and we have endeavoured to increase the usefulness of the church by abolishing the holding of benefices in plurality, and by making better provision for the residence of the clergy. In passing these measures we have again recorded our conviction that the surest way to maintain respect for our laws and attachment to our institutions is by gradually introducing such amendments as are most likely to recommend them to the improving opinions and increasing knowledge of the educated classes of the community. We have made provision with liberality, but without improvidence for the necessary expenditure of the year, as also for those additional expenses arising from the

events in Canada. I have now on the part of the Commons, to present our last bill of supply, to which, with all humility, we pray, your Majesty's royal assent.

The royal assent was then given to the following bills:—The last bill of supply, with the appropriation clause, the tin duties bill, the Canada indemnity bill, the public works bill, the county treasurers' (Ireland) bill, the valuation of land (Ireland) bill, the personal diligences (Scotland) bill, the Court of Sessions (Scotland) bill, the Sheriff's Courts (Scotland) bill, the St. Saviour's (Southwark) Grammar school bill.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

The Lord Chancellor, on his knee, then presented the speech to her Majesty, who read it in her usual clear and impressive manner, as follows:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—The state of public business enables me to close this protracted and laborious session.

I have to lament that the civil war in Spain forms an exception to the general tranquillity. I continue to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most amicable relations.

The disturbances and insurrections which had, unfortunately broken out in Upper and Lower Canada have been promptly suppressed, and I entertain a confident hope that firm and judicious measures will empower you to restore a constitutional form of government, which unhappy events have compelled you for a time to suspend.

I rejoice at the progress which has been made in my Colonial possessions towards the entire abolition of negro apprenticeship.

I have observed with much satisfaction the attention which you have bestowed upon the amendment of the domestic institutions of the country. I trust that the mitigation of the law of imprisonment for debt will prove at once favourable to the liberty of my subjects, and safe for commercial credit; and that the established church will derive increased strength and efficiency from the restriction of the granting of benefices in plurality.

I have felt great pleasure in giving my assent to the bill for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland. I cherish the expectation that its provisions have been so cautiously framed, and will be so prudently executed, that whilst they contribute to relieve distress, they will tend to preserve order, and to encourage habits of industry and exertion.

I trust likewise that the act which you have passed relating to the composition for tithe in Ireland, will increase the security of that property, and promote internal peace.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—I cannot sufficiently thank you for your dispatch and liberality in providing for the expenses of my household and the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the crown. I offer you my warmest acknowledgments for the addition which you have made to the income of my beloved mother.

I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the ordinary public service, as well as for the readiness with which you have provided means to meet the extraordinary expenses rendered necessary by the state of my Canadian possessions.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—The many useful measures which you have been able to consider, while the settlement of the civil list and the state of Canada demanded so much of your attention, are a satisfactory proof of your zeal for the public good. You are so well acquainted with the duties which now devolve upon you in your respective counties, that it is unnecessary to remind you of them. In the discharge of them you may securely rely upon my firm support, and it only remains to express an humble hope that Divine Providence may watch over us all and prosper our united efforts for the welfare of our country.

The LORD CHANCELLOR announced that the parliament stood prorogued till Thursday, the 11th of October next.

THE IRISH CARMEN—“The Carmen perform their contracts with singular fidelity and care. We have it on the evidence of several of the principal dealers in Dublin, that it rarely happens that they sustain any loss through these carmen; and that from long experience of their honesty, and the punctuality with which they deliver the goods entrusted to them, the merchants and tradesmen of towns are in the habit of confiding to them, with perfect confidence, and without any security, very valuable articles. The robbery of cars is very uncommon. Even in passing through disturbed districts, they have seldom been interrupted or molested.”—From the Second Report of the Irish Railway Commissioners.

We have received a Communication from a "Subscriber," in reference to the Revenue Bill and the impediments which stood in the way of its progress—and urging cogent objections to the passing of the Bill in its altered state,—but as the amended measure has been adopted by the two Branches of the Legislature, and as all further opposition would now be unavailing, the object aimed at by our correspondent could not be advanced by the appearance of his Letter, which for these reasons we decline inserting.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) October 11, 1838.

His Excellency the Governor has intimated by Message, his intention of proroguing the Legislature on Wednesday next the 17th inst.

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
SATURDAY, OCT. 6.**

A petition of Wm. Hennebury, James Tracey, and others, inhabitants of St. John's, was presented by Mr. Kent, and the same was received and read, praying for a grant of money to repair the road from Mr. Perkins' on the Barrens to Freshwater road, and the same was referred to the committee on roads and bridges.

Pursuant to order, an engrossed bill to prevent damage to ships and vessels at the Port of Carbonear, and to provide for the appointment of a harbor-master at said Port was read a third time, and it was resolved that the said bill do pass, and that the title be "An act for the more effectual prevention of damage to ships & vessels, and to provide for the appointment of a harbor-master at the Port of Carbonear," and that Mr. Power and Mr. M'Carthy do carry it to her Majesty's Council for concurrence.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Kent presented a bill for raising a loan of £7500 for the purpose of making and repairing roads, which was read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday. It was then resolved, on motion of Mr. Kent, that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the consideration of the subject matter of the conference with H. M. Council on the Revenue Bill, and having gone into committee, the chairman reported that they had considered the business to them referred, and had come to a resolution thereon which was read as follows:

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this committee that a conference be requested with H. M. Council, and that the instructions to the managers on the part of this House be as follows:

The House of Assembly have taken into consideration the instructions to their Conferrees of the 2d inst. on the subject of certain amendments proposed to be made in the 14th Section of the Revenue Bill.—The House of Assembly cannot assent to allow the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs six per cent on the gross amount of monies collected under the authority of Acts of the Local Legislature of this Colony, because they consider the gross amount of the past years revenues as the minimum; and that as the Country improves, and the population increases, the produce of such revenue will so increase as to make an ad valorem compensation at so high a rate, a reward more than commensurate with the quantum of responsibility and labor imposed.—The House of Assembly anticipate no inconvenience to the Country from this difference with Her Majesty's Council, as in the intermediate time between the holding of the conferences on this subject, they have had communications from the Executive which the House of Assembly consider it expedient to adopt.

The House of Assembly cannot conclude without stating to Her Majesty's Council, that it is their desire not to embarrass the fiscal affairs of the Colony, and not any sense of an insufficient sum being inserted in the Revenue Bill now before the Council, for the remuneration of the Officers of H. M. Customs, which induces them to agree to the proposals of the Executive, on the subject of remuneration to the Officers of H. M. Customs.

The foregoing resolution having been read, was, upon the question being put, agreed to by the House, and it was ordered that Mr. Brown and Mr. Power do go up to the Council and desire said conference.

The Master-in-Chancery brought down from the Council a written message acceding to the conference requested by the House, and it was ordered that Mr. Kent, Mr. Brown, Mr. Power and Mr. M'Carthy, do manage the said conference on the part of this House. And they went to the conference—and being returned, Mr. Kent reported that they complied with the instructions of the House.

The Master-in-Chancery brought down from H. M. Council a written message requesting to be furnished with any documents or petitions in the possession of the House in reference to the bill appointing a harbor-master in Carbonear, and it was ordered that Mr. Power and Mr. M'Carthy do carry up to the Council the petition of the ship-owners, planters and other inhabitants of Carbonear—the only document in possession of the House referring to the subject matter of said message.

The Master-in-Chancery brought down from H. M. Council a written message informing the House that the Council had passed the Revenue Bill with an amendment; and the said amendment was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading this day six months. It was then resolved, on motion of Mr. Kent, that a committee be appointed to prepare a bill for granting to her Majesty certain duties,—ordered that Mr. Kent, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Winsor do form such committee.

Mr. Kent reported from the committee that they had prepared a bill in pursuance of the said resolution, which he presented to the House, and the same was received and read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole House, from which the Chairman reported that the bill had been gone through and agreed to without amendment.

Ordered,—That the said bill be read a third time on Monday next.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Mary Ann*, from Dartmouth, the *Misses Sweetland*.—In the *Devon*, from Cadiz, Mr. Job.—In the *Medium*, from Hamburg, W. J. Gleeson.—In the *Native*, from Hamburg & Torbay, Mr. Eales.

Arrived Yesterday, Brig *Medium* from Hamburg, *Native* from Hamburg, and Torbay, and *Aurora* from London.

Shipping Intelligence.

**Custom-House
Port of St. John's.**

ENTERED.

Oct. 4.—Schooner Packet, *Graham*, Antigonish—175 firkins butter, 42 head cattle, 45 sheep.—Schr. *Luna*, M'Alister, Martinique—10 puns. rum, 80 do. molasses.—Schr. *Grand Turk*, Ingham, St. Thomas—112 puns. rum.—Brig *Carteretta*, Warren, Hamburg—1100 bags bread, 300 bls. flour, 75 bls. pork, 160 firkins butter, 10,000 bricks.

5.—Schooner *Goshawk*, Cocks, Barbadoes.—Schr. *Devonshire*, Wainwright, Grenada.—102 puns. rum, 15 kegs tamarinds.

6.—Brig *Mary Ann*, Tucker, Altona and Dartmouth—600 bags bread, 180 bls. pork, 200 firkins butter, 12 M. brick, and sundries.

8.—Spanish Catch "St. Raphael," Miancio, Havana—ballast.—Brig *Palmetto*, Pearman, Jamaica—4 qr.-casks port wine.—Ship *Janvrin*, Piton, Hamburg—400 bags bread, 300 firkins butter, 100 bls. flour, 100 bls. oatmeal, 8 pipes gin, and sundries.—Ship *Messenger*, Bolland, Hamburg—1500 bags bread, 700 bls. flour, 300 firkins butter, and sundry merchandise.—Schr. *Emulator*, Thornton, Demerara—20 puns. rum, 15 puns. molasses.—Schooner *Devon*, Dench, Oporto—65 tons salt, 2 tons onions, 2 pipes, 12 hds., 24 qr.-casks port wine.—Schr. *Hugh Denoon*, Brookman, Sydney—37 head cattle, 20 sheep, and sundries.—Schooner *Esperance*, M'Kenzie, Nova Scotia—24 head cattle.

LOADING.

October 3.—Schooner Sir J. T. Duckworth, Spenser, Grenada.—Schr. *Luna*, M'Alister, West Indies.—Spanish Brig *Rapido*, Spain.

10.—Schr. *Lady Young*, Taylor, West Indies.

CLEARED.

Oct. 4.—Schr. *Adelina*, Bradfield, Azores—700 qtls fish, 10 tuns cod oil.—Brig *Catherine Ann*, Palk, Oporto—2500 qtls. cod fish.—Schr. *Dirk Hatteraick*, Oporto, 2150 qtls. cod fish.—Schr. *Eliza Bunting*, Lucas, St. Vincent—29,040 gallons blubber.—Schr. *Scipio*, Pring, Greenock—2000 qtls. fish, 65 tuns seal and cod oil.—Schr. *Victory*, Fitzgerald, Cork—2000 qtls. fish.

6.—Spanish Brig *Piscaal*, Larranaga, San Sebastian—2000 qtls. fish.—Schr. *Defiance*, Curry, Miramichi—480 bls. herring, 150 boxes window glass.—Brig *Hope*, Cooper, Sydney—ballast.—Schooner *John* and *William*, Stanley, Cork—2100 qtls. fish.—Brigantine *Coquette*, Trimmingham, Demerara—736 qtls. fish, 50 bls. herring, 100 bls. flour, 50 bls. mackerel, and sundries.—Brigantine *Dash*, Huntress, Liverpool—57 tuns seal and cod oil.

10.—Schr. *Rifleman*, Power, Cape Breton—ballast.—Brigantine *Echo*, Mair, New Brunswick—100 bls. herring.—Schr. *Champion*, Whelan, Sydney—ballast.—Schr. *Packet*, *Graham*, Antigonish—151 bls. herring and sundries.—Brig *Vestal*, Wright, Demerara—1827 qtls. cod fish.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday,) At 11 o'clock,

BY

JAMES CLIFT,

- 1 SET handsome Mahogany Dining Tables, 14
- 2 Ditto Oval ditto
- 2 Hair Covered Sofas
- 3 Mahogany Chests Drawers
- 1 Four post Bedstead
- 1 Childs' ditto, 1 Camp ditto, 1 Cradle
- 12 Windsor Chairs
- 2 Easy ditto
- 1 Argand Lamp
- Carpets and Hearth Rugs
- 1 Set Window Curtains
- 1 Tea Urn
- Fender and Fire Irons
- A lot empty Bottles
- A quantity Kitchen Utensils

And, at 12 o'clock,

- 1 Handsome Gig
- 2½ Dozen Silver Table Spoons
- 2½ Do. do. Desert do.
- 2½ Do. do. Tea do.
- 2½ Do. do. Table Forks
- ½ Do. do. Salt Spoons
- 1 Silver Soup Ladle
- 1 Do. Fish Knife
- 1 Handsome Breakfast Set
- British Plate Table and Desert Spoons and Forks;

After which,

- 6 Dozen Champagne, without reserve.
- 2½ Do. Prime Sherry Wine
- 36 Puncheons Molasses
- 2 Hds. Brandy
- And Sundry other Articles.

October 11.

EXCHANGE

On Britain, by
WESTON HUNT.

October 4.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY,

(Thursday) At One o'clock,

At the Commercial Room,
50 Qr.—Chests Souchong

T E A,

Without reserve, and credit given until 20th November, to approved Purchasers.

R. PROWSE.

Who has, also, for Sale,

8 Tuns Cod Oil
25 Do. pale straw and brown Seal Oil.

October 11.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE,

WILL BE SOLD

BY AUCTION,
On TUESDAY the 16th inst.,
At 11 o'clock,
ON THE PREMISES.

ALL that fine FARM, with a DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLES &c.; erected thereon. The Property of Mr. THOMAS COOKE,—this Farm contains about 40 acres of excellent Land, 14 of which are under cultivation, it is situate on the *Penny Well Path*, about half a mile from *Casey's Grove*, and is held under Government Grant.

WILL BE OFFERED AT SAME TIME.

- 1 Excellent Draft Mare
- Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, Rollers
- And sundry other farming implements,
- 1 Bridle and Saddle
- A quantity of excellent Cabbage
- About 300 loads Manure
- And a few tons prime Upland Hay.

Apply to
October 4. **PERCHARD & BOAG.**

For London or Liverpool.

Having the greater part of her Cargo engaged for either port.

THE GOOD SCHOONER BRIG



AURORA,
Of Jersey, E 1.

British built, copper fastened, burthen 120 Tons, O. M.; W. COOPER, Commander and Owner.

She sails well and is well found in all things, as surveyed and approved for service of the Honorable Hudsons Bay Company.

For Freight or Charter, apply to the Commander on board, or at

October 11. **MR. T. HOGAN'S.**

FOR LONDON.

The fine Coppered Schooner
THREE SISTERS,

E. McGRATH Master,

Will take a few tons on Freight, if immediate application be made to

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN.

October 4.

Notices.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, until MONDAY next, at noon, from Persons willing to Contract for conveying from this Fort to *Cape Spear Light House*, for one year, commencing the 1st day of June next,—the SPERM OIL required for the use of that establishment, to be delivered at such times as the Commissioners may direct.—The Tenders to express the rate at which Kegs containing 10 gallons, Imperial, will be conveyed as aforesaid. The Contractor will be required to fill the Kegs at some convenient Wharf or Store—he will be held accountable for leakage, and for the safe delivery of the Oil.—Payment to be made on the satisfactory completion of the contract.

By order of the Commissioners of
Light Houses,

A. SHEA,
Sec'y.

October 11.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

CENTRAL DISTRICT, }
St. John's, to wit. }

BY virtue of an order of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this District, in Sessions assembled, I the High Constable, am thereby required to collect a rate or assessment of Ten Shillings Currency in the Hundred Pounds, on the value of all Houses, Lands, and Tenements in this District—to be applied to the purposes of remunerating parties who have sustained damage under the operations of the Acts 4th Wm. 4. Cap. 6, and 5th Wm. 4, Cap. 5, commonly called the Road Acts.

Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Landlords and Tenants possessing any interest in the Houses, Lands, and Tenements, situate in the said District, forthwith to pay to me, the said High Constable, the said rate of Ten Shillings in the Hundred Pounds on the value of their respective interests.

Given under my hand, the 24th day of September, 1838.

J. FINLAY, High Constable.

ON SALE.

The fine fast sailing Copper Fastened and Coppered Yacht.



LOTUS,

About 21 Tons Burthen. Is well Built and Found, and handsomely fitted up.—Her rate of sailing is considered superior to any craft of her description in this Island.—She would make an excellent Packet for Conception Bay.

ALSO, A handsome Four Wheeled Carriage, which can be under close at night, or in bad weather. Apply to MR. CLIFT, or to W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

SAMUEL MUDGE

Has just received per MEDIUM, from Hamburg

- AND FOR SALE,
500 Bags Cabin and common Bread
150 Barrels Superfine Flour
60 Barrels and Half bls. Pork
15 Kegs Ox Tongues
75 Firkins and Kegs prime Butter
20 Barrels Pease and Oatmeal.
- ALSO ON HAND,
200 Pair Blankets
100 Pieces Serges and Swanskin
50 Boxes and Half Boxes Liverpool Soap
800 Feet Elm Boards
10 Boxes Souchong Tea
20 Firkins Old Butter
40 Bls. States Flour
20 Bls. Damaged Oatmeal, &c.

October 11.

Grenada RUM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE,

On reasonable and accommodating terms, The Cargo of the DEVONSHIRE, just arrived.

ALSO, OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS, Canada Superfine FLOUR, in bls. and half-bl. A few Cusks prime MOLASSES, and WINES of every description in suitable packages. J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

October 11.

Bills on New York.

At three days sight, for sale by W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

October 4.

N. B. Large Merchantable Fish taken in payment.

Well worthy of attention!

TO BE SOLD, the unexpired term of 10 years in two respectable DWELLING-HOUSES in Duckworth-Street, rendering a clear yearly profit rent of £27 currency. A bargain may be had.—For reference apply at the office of this paper. October 4.

BY THOS. & J. BROCKLEBANK, 277 Firkins first quality Butter, 100 Barrels prime Mess Pork Just received per Tampico from Hamburg.

Sept. 13.

VESSELS

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

The Brig ECHO, 99 Tons measurement, only a few months old.

Schooner Velocity, 80 Tons measurement, one year old.

Jane Amanda, 74 tons measurement, one year old.

These Vessels are thoroughly found in Sails, Anchors, Cables, and every other necessary article. BLAND & TOBIN.

September 27.

James Fergus & Co.

Offer for Sale,

60 Puncheons Strong-proof Demerary

RUM,

Ex Coquette.

ALSO,

THE FOLLOWING TEAS,

Of a very superior quality, selected from the Hon. East India Company's importation—viz.:

BOHEA, YOUNG HYSON, HYSON SKIN and CONGO, And a few Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER.

ALSO,

A quantity of Pine and Hardwood PLANK and Ash BILLETS—the latter are well worth the attention of Coopers.

September 27.—3.

ON SALE.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, Two Lots of Land,

L YING one on the North, and the other on the South side of the Brookfield Road, containing in the whole upwards of 34 acres, and bounded on the West by the Brookfield farm, and on the South by the North River.

A considerable part of these lots is under cultivation, the South lot contains an excellent site for a Mill, and has on it a small farm house, and from the fine quality of the soil and their nearness to the town, these Lots offer an excellent opportunity for the investment of Capital.

For Terms apply to

HUGH W. HOYLES.

September 20.

Just Imported

In the Schooner CHARLOTTE and Brig ANN JOHNSTON, from Liverpool,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

All of which were Selected by

THE SUBSCRIBER

And are now offered for Sale at moderate Prices for CASH, and in quantities to suit Purchasers.

PRIME New Westphalia Hams, in casks of 3 cwt
" " Dutch Cheese, in cases of 1 do.
Sparkling Champagne, pink and pale, in cases of 3 dozen
Port, Guernsey Port, and cheap Red Wine, in pipes and hds.
Marsella and Teneriffe, in pipes, hds. & qr.-casks
Sherry Wine in pipes
Cognac Brandy, of first and second qualities, in hds. and qr.-casks
Pale Rotterdam Geneva, of first brands, in hds.
Old Jamaica Rum, in puncheons and hds., warranted to be 4 years in Bond in England.

Also,

OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,

Barley in Half barrels
Butter in Firkins
Sherry Wine in Cases of 3 dozen
London Porter and Ale in Barrels of 3 dozen
Cherry Brandy in pint Bottles
Raspberry ditto
Preserved Fruit in quart bottles, consisting of Cherry, Plum, Pear, Damson, Rhubarb, Gooseberry and Apple
Arrow Root in cases of 14lb. each
A few dozen pair Hamburg made Shoes and Boots and Hose, at a very low price
A few Gentlemen and Ladies' Gold and Silver Watches and other Jewellery, offered at cost and charges

Nautical Goods

Offered at £15 per cent less than former terms, Charts, Quadrants, Telescopes, of various sizes Wood and Brass Compasses, Storm, Amplitude and of every description Colours, Bunting, Scales, Dividers, Epitomes, Sailing Directions, Marine Barometers, Thermometers, Parallel Rulers, &c. &c.

JOHN HOWLEY.

September 20.

T. & J. Brocklebank

OFFER FOR SALE

The Cargo of the DASH from Copenhagen, viz.:

- 200 BARRELS Superfine Flour
100 Firkins first quality Butter, (for family use)
100 Bags first quality Bread
210 Ditto 2d ditto
290 Ditto 3d ditto

Fish or Oil taken in Payment.

September 13.

AN EXTENSIVE AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH MANUFACTURED

GOODS!!!

CAREFULLY SELECTED IN

Manchester, Leeds, London, &c.

Now ready for inspection and Sale

AT PRICES UNUSUALLY LOW!!!!

BULLEY, JOB & Co

September 13.—4w.

"MADEIRA WINE!"

A Few Qr.-Casks and Octaves Choice London Particular, (Vintage 1828) imported direct per Eliza, for Sale by R. HOWLEY. September 6.

NOW LANDING

From the Brig EMMA, from HAMBURG, AND FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,

1000 BAGS 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quality

- BREAD
300 Barrels Fine and Superfine FLOUR
150 Firkins BUTTER
40 Barrels PORK
100 Bags BRAN
4000 BRICKS,

Which will be Sold on low terms.

August 9.

On Sale

BY

EWEN STABB,

- 600 Hogsheads SALT
30 Barrels Lancashire HAMS
3 Hhds. GINGERBREAD
30 Cases HOLLANDS, 1 dozen each
12 Barrels BROWN STOUT, 3 dozen each
50 Dozen Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES
7 Ditto CASTOR OIL
24 Ditto WRITING FLUID
12 Boxes THUMB BLUE
60 Kegs WHITE LEAD, 28 lbs., and 56 lbs.,
70 Ditto Black, Green, Yellow, Red, and Lead colour PAINTS
2 Cwt. RED LEAD
Butt and Shoulder LEATHER
Assorted Packages of BOOTS and SHOES, of the best description.

August 30.

John and James Kent

ARE NOW LANDING,

Per Pleiades and Duchess Gloucester from Hamburg,

2000 Bags fine-middling and common Bread

700 Barrels Fine and Superfine Flour

100 Firkins new Butter

40 barrels Oatmeal

20 Ditto Pease

70 Westphalia Hams

7000 Large Bricks.

And per Fox from London,

30 Chests best Twankey,

10 Ditto Fine Congou

TEAS

Which will be Sold low for Cash or Shore Fish in October.

August 23.

Now Landing

AND FOR SALE,

AT THE WHARF OF

PARKER & GLEESON,

The Cargo of the Brigantine ALPHA from Fayal,

CONSISTING OF

1000 Hampers Potatoes

50 Ditto Onions

100 Cabbages

70 Casks assorted Wines in Pipes

Hhds. and Eighths.

August 23.

TO BE LET.

On a Building Lease for 31 Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, measuring in front 383 feet, immediately in rear of the Cottage lately occupied by Judge Brenton. For particulars apply to

MICHAEL MEEHAN.

October 10.

AND POSSESSION GIVEN THIS MONTH.

THAT large and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE with SHOP &c. &c., completely fitted up, adjoining the premises of the Subscriber. For particulars apply to

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN.

October 4.

THE Cottage, House, Out-offices & Grounds, now in the occupation of the Venerable the Archdeacon Wix.—Apply to

PATRICK MORRIS.

To view the House special application must be made to the Archdeacon. September 20.

(For One or more Years, as may be agreed on.)

THREE Comfortable Tenements. Apply to the Subscriber,

WHO OFFERS FOR SALE,

A large Assortment of

Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, of the best quality Window Glass all sizes Earthenware, Glassware &c. &c.

ALSO

100 Fish Drums, and 70 empty Pork and Flour Barrels.

WILLIAM BUCKLEY.

King's Road.

October 4.—4 w.

ALL those Waterside Premises at the King's Beach, lately in the occupancy of Mr. PATRICK KELLY, Cooper, comprising a SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, and other Tenements adjoining;—Also, substantial-built STORES, an extensive WHARF, Commodious COOPERAGE, &c.

For particulars, apply to MICHAEL FOLEY, King's Beach.

August 23.

CHARACTER OF HENRY GRATTAN.

BY LORD BROUGHAM.

It would not be easy to point out any statesman or patriot, in any age of the world, whose fame stands higher for his public services; nor is it possible to name any one, the purity of whose reputation has been stained by so few faults, and the lustre of whose renown is dimmed by so few imperfections. From the earliest years at which he could appear upon the political stage, he devoted himself to state affairs. While yet in the prime of youth, he had achieved a victory which stands at the head of the triumphs ever won by a patriot for his country in modern times; he had effected an important revolution in the government, without violence of any kind, and had broken chains of the most degrading kind, by which the injustice and usurpation of three centuries had bound her down. Her immediate gratitude placed him in a situation of independence, which enabled him to consecrate the remainder of his days to her service, without the interruption of professional pursuits; and he continued to persevere in the same course of patriotism marked by a rare union of the moderation which springs from combined wisdom and virtue, with the firmness and the zeal which are peculiar to genius. No factious partisan, making devotion to the public cause a convenient and a safe mask for the attainment of his selfish interests, whether of sordid avarice or of crawling ambition, ever found in Grattan either an instrument or an accomplice. No true friend of the people, inspired with a generous desire of extirpating abuses, and of extending the reign of freedom, ever complained of Grattan's slowness to join the untarnished banner of patriotism. No advocate of human improvement, filled with the sacred zeal of enlarging the enjoyments or elevating the condition of mankind, was ever damped in his aspirations by Grattan's coldness, or had reason to wish him less the advocate of Ireland, and more the friend of his species.

The principal battle which he fought for his native country, required him to embrace every great and difficult question of domestic policy; for the misrule and oppression exercised by England over the Irish people extended to all their commercial dealings, as well as to their political rights, and sought to fetter their trade by a complicated system of vexatious regulations, as well as to awe their legislators by an assumption of sovereignty, and to impose the fetters of a foreign jurisdiction upon the administration of justice itself. In no part of this vast and various field were Mr. Grattan's powers found to fail, or his acquirements to prove deficient; and he handled the details of fiscal and mercantile policy, with as much accuracy and as great address as he brought to the discussion of the broader and easier though more momentous question—the great question of national independence. He was left, on the achievement of his great triumph, in possession of as brilliant a reputation as man could desire; and it was unsullied by any one act either of factious violence, or of personal meanness, or of the inconsistency into which overmuch vehemence in the pursuit of praiseworthy objects is wont to betray even the most virtuous men. The popular favour which he enjoyed to so unexampled a degree, and in such unmeasured profusion, was in a short time destined to suffer an interruption, not unusual in the history of popular leaders; and for refusing to join in the designs, of a more than doubtful origin, of men inferior in reputation of every kind, and of a more than doubtful honesty—men who proscribed as unworthy of the people's esteem all that acknowledged any restraints of moderation—he lived to see himself denounced by the factious, reviled by the unprincipled, and abandoned by their dupes, the bulk of the very nation whose idol he had but lately been.

"The war with France, and the fear of revolutionary movements at home, rendered him for some years an alarmist; and he joined with those who supported the hostilities into which Mr. Pitt and the Portland seceders from the whig party unhappily plunged the empire. But he carried his support of arbitrary measures at home a very short way; compared with the new allies of the government in England; and the proceedings of the Irish ministry during and after the rebellion, found in him an adversary as uncompromising as in the days of his most strenuous patriotism, and most dazzling popularity. Despairing of success by any efforts of the party in parliament, he joined in the measure of secession adopted by the English whigs, but after a manner far more reconcilable to a sense of public duty, as well as far more effective in itself, than the absurd and inconsistent course which they pursued, of retaining the office of representatives, while they refused to perform any of its duties, except the enjoyment of its personal privileges. Mr. Grattan and the leaders of the Irish opposition vacated their seats at once, and left their constituents to choose other delegates. When the union was propounded, they again returned to their posts, and offered a resistance to that measure, which at first proved successful, and deferred for a year the accomplishment of a measure planned in true wisdom, though executed by most corrupt and corrupting means—a measure as necessary for the well-being of Ireland, as for the security of the empire at large. He entered the Imperial parliament in 1805, and continued, with the exception of the question upon the renewal of the war in 1815, a constant and most powerful coadjutor of the Whig party, refusing office when they came into power upon Mr. Pitt's death, but lending them a strenuous support upon all great questions, whether of English policy or of Irish,

and showing himself most conspicuously above the mean and narrow spirit that would confine a statesman's exertions to the questions which interest one portion of the empire, or with which his own fame in former times has been more peculiarly entwined.

"Among the orators, as among the statesmen of his age, Mr. Grattan occupies a place in the foremost rank; and it was the age of the Pitts, the Foxes, and the Sheridans. His eloquence was of a very high order, all but of the very highest, and it was eminently original. In the constant stream of a diction replete with epigram and point—a stream on which floated gracefully, because naturally, flowers of various hues—was poured forth the closest reasoning, the most luminous statement, the most persuasive display of all the motives that could influence, and of all the details that could enlighten his audience. Often a different strain was heard, and it was declamatory and vehement—or pity was to be moved, and its pathos was touching as it was simple—or, above all, an adversary sunk in baseness, or covered with crimes, was to be punished or to be destroyed and a storm of the most terrible invective raged with all the blights of sarcasm, and the thunders of abuse. The critic, led away for the moment, and unable to do more than feel with the audience, could in these cases, even when he came to reflect and to judge, find often nothing to reprehend; seldom in any case, more than the excess of epigram, which had yet become so natural to the orator, that his argument and his narrative, and even his sagacious unfolding of principles, seemed spontaneously to clothe themselves in the most pointed terseness, and most apt and felicitous antitheses. From the faults of his country's eloquence he was, generally speaking, free. Occasionally an over fondness for vehement expression, an exaggeration of passion, or an offensive appeal to Heaven, might be quoted; very rarely a loaded use of figures, and more rarely still, of figures broken and mixed. But the perpetual striving after far-fetched quaintness; the disdaining to say any one thing in an easy and natural style; the contempt of that rule, as true in rhetoric as in conduct, that it is wise to do common things in the common way; the affection of excessive feelings upon all things, without regard to their relative importance; the making any occasion, even the most fitted to rouse general and natural feeling, a mere matter of theatrical display—all these failings, by which so many oratorical reputations have been blighted among a people famous for their almost universal oratorical genius, were looked for in vain when Mr. Grattan rose, whether in the senate of his native country, or in that to which he was transferred by the Union. And if he had some peculiarity of outward appearance, as a low and awkward person, in which he resembled the first of orators, and even of manner, in which he had not like him made the defects of nature yield to severe culture:—so had he one excellence of the very highest order, in which he may be truly said to have left all the orators of modern times behind—the severe abstinence which rests satisfied with striking the decisive blow in a word or two, not weakening its effects by repetition or expansion; and another excellence higher still, in which no orator of any age is his equal, the easy and copious flow of most profound, sagacious, and original principles, enumerated in terse and striking, but appropriate language. To give a sample of this latter peculiarity would occupy more space; but of the former it may be truly said that the Dante himself never conjured up a striking, a pathetic, and an appropriate image in fewer words than Mr. Grattan employed to describe his relation towards Irish independence, when, alluding to its rise in 1782, and its fall twenty years later, he said, 'I sat by its cradle—I followed its hearse.'

"In private life he was without a stain, whether of temper or of principle; singularly amiable, as well as of unblemished purity in all the relations of family and of society; of manners as full of generosity as they were free from affectation; of conversation as much seasoned with spirit and impregnated with knowledge, as it was void of all harshness and gall. Whoever heard him in private society, and marked the calm tone of his judicious counsel, the profound wisdom of his sagacious observations, the unceasing felicity of his expressions, the constant variety and brilliancy of his illustrations, could well suppose that he had conversed with the orator whose wit and whose wisdom enlightened and guided the senate of his country; but in the playful hilarity of the companion, his unbroken serenity, his unruffled good nature, it would indeed have been a difficult thing to recognize the giant of debate, whose awful energies had been hurled, nor yet exhausted, upon the Corrys, the Duignans, and the Floods.

"The signal failure of the latter, when transplanted to the English parliament, suggests a reference to the same passage in the life of Mr. Grattan. Men were variously inclined to conjecture upon his probable success; and the singularity of his external appearance, and his manner of speaking, as well as his action, so unusual in the English parliament, made the event doubtful, for some time, during his speech of 1805. Nor were there wanting those surrounding Mr. Pitt, who foretold, 'that it would not do.' That great debater and experienced judge is said to have for some moments partaken of the doubts, when the hasty execution of some passage, not perhaps marked by the audience at large, at once dispelled them; and he pronounced to his neighbours an authoritative and decisive sentence, which the unanimous voice of the house and of the country forthwith affirmed.

"This illustrious patriot died a few days after his arrival in London, at the beginning of June, 1820, having come with the greatest difficulty, and in a dying state, to attend his parliamentary duties. A request was made to his family, that his remains might be buried in Westminster Abbey, instead of being conveyed for interment to Ireland; and this having been complied with, the obsequies were attended by all the more distinguished members of both houses of Parliament. The letter containing the request was signed by the leaders of the liberal party. The beauty of its chaste composition was much and justly admired at the time; but little wonder was excited by it, when the author came to be known. It proceeded from the pen of one of the greatest poets whom this country has produced, as well as one of its finest prose writers; who to this unstable fame adds the more imperishable renown of being also one of the most liberal men, and most uncompromising friends of civil and religious liberty who have appeared in any age. The rare felicity of our times, in possessing two individuals to whom this description might be applied—Rogers and Campbell—alone makes it necessary to add that the former is here meant.

"Filled with veneration for the character of your father, we venture to express a wish, common to us with many of those who most admired and loved him, that what remains of him should be allowed to continue among us.

"It has pleased Divine Providence to deprive the empire of his services, while he was here in the neighbourhood of that sacred edifice, where great men from all parts of the British dominions have been for ages interred. We are desirous of an opportunity of joining in the due honour to tried virtue and genius. Mr. Grattan belongs to us also, and great would be our consolation were we permitted to follow him to the grave, and to place him where he would not have been unwilling to lie, by the side of his illustrious fellow-labourers in the cause of freedom."

LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, BY BOZ.

London: Chapman and Hall.

The fifth number of this veritable history pursues the fortunes, or rather misfortunes of the Nicklebys, which grow in interest as their career proceeds. The embellishments by Phiz are admirable, the one representing the installation of Nicholas as tutor to the juvenile Kenwigses, with the critical Mr. Lillyvick looking on in genuine John Bull fashion with the fire à posteriori—the second the introduction of Kate Nickleby to the work room of the equally great Madame Mantalini. The following account of the "skrimmage" at Do-the-boys Hall, from the pen of the amiable Miss Squeers, is equal to anything in Hood of the same description:—

"Dotkeboy's Hall, Thursday Morning.

"Sir,—My pa requests me to write you, The doctors considering it doubtful whether he will ever recover the use of his legs which prevents his holding a pen.

"We are in a state of mind beyond every thing and my pa is one mask of brooses both blue and green likewise two forms are steeped in his Goar. We were kimpelled to have him carried down into the kitchen where he now lays. You will judge from this that he has been brought very low.

"When your neww that you recommended for a teacher had done this to my pa and jumped upon his body with his feet and also langwedge which I will not pollewt my pen with describing, he assaulted my ma with dreadful violence, dashed her to the earth, and drove her back comb several inches into her head. A very little more and it must have entered her skull. We have a medical certfiket that if it had, the tortershell would have affected the brain.

"Me and my brother were then the victims of his feury since which we have suffered very much which leads us to the arrowing belief that we have received some injury in our insides, especially as no marks of violence are visible externally. I am screaming out loud all the time I write and so is my brother which takes off my attention rather, and I hope you will excuse mistakes.

"The monster having satiated his thirst for blood ran away, taking with him a boy of desperate character that he had excited to rebellyon, and a garnet ring belonging to my ma, and not having been apprehended by the constables is supposed to have been taken up by some stagecoach. My pa begs that if he comes to you the ring may be returned, and that you will let the thief and assassin go, as if we prosecuted him he would only be transported, as if he is let go he is sure to be hung before long, which will save us trouble, and be much more satisfactory. Hoping to hear from you when convenient

"I remain

"Yours and cetrer

"FANNY SQUEERS.

"P.S. I pity his ignorance and despise him."

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