



Newfoundlander.

No. 5.

WEDNESDAY, August 22, 1827.

Sixpence.

DINNER TO MR. BROUGHAM, AT LIVERPOOL.

(From the Liverpool Mercury, June 22.)

The public dinner to which Mr. Brougham had been invited by a large number of the gentlemen of this town, took place on Monday evening, at the Music-hall. Great interest had been excited by the occasion, from the high estimate in which the talents, principles, and public services of Mr. Brougham are held; and about 320 gentlemen, of the first respectability, sat down to dinner. Many others applied for tickets, but were unable to obtain them, the room having been filled.

The chair, at the dinner, was filled by Francis Jordan, Esq.; and W. W. Currie, Esq. and Hardham Earle, Esq. were Vice Presidents. The room was tastefully decorated; and the dinner was provided in Mr. Lynn's best style. Several gentlemen connected with the London Morning papers were in attendance.

Just before dinner the gallery of the room was occupied by ladies, and after dinner the orchestra was also filled by a brilliant assemblage of the fair sex.

When Mr. Brougham made his entry, accompanied by the Chairman, the whole company rose to receive him with three times three cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. Mr. Brougham appeared almost oppressed by these lively marks of respect, and several times bowed in return.

After the usual toasts the Chairman rose, and, having called for a bumper, gave,

"The ardent friend of national education—the lynx-eyed detector of abuses—the enemy of tyranny and friend of freedom in every quarter of the globe—the champion of a free press and of a reformed representation—the eloquent orator—the enlightened statesman and wise patriot, who sacrificed his own interest to the support of an enlightened administration—our illustrious guest—HENRY BROUGHAM, Esq."

The toast was drunk with three times three cheers; and when Mr. Brougham rose he was saluted with enthusiastic applause, which continued for several minutes. He was evidently overpowered by the fervour of these marks of approbation, and he began his speech in a low and faltering voice.

I do assure you, Gentlemen, that I use no ordinary or common-place expression, when I tell you, most sincerely, that I am completely overpowered by the very great kindness with which you have drunk my health. [Mr. Brougham was, for a moment, unable to proceed, while the room rang with reiterated cheers.] Gentlemen, when I came here among you to-day, it was quite impossible for me not to recollect that this is very far from being the first time that I have had the happiness to appear among you; in truth, it does so chance, that my public life was begun in connexion with the town of Liverpool; and that I have the great and high honour of recollecting, on the present occasion, that the first time I ever appeared to support the interests or defend the rights of any portion of my fellow-subjects in this country, was in connexion with the interests and rights of this great and populous town. (Cheers.) I afterwards had the singular felicity of being enabled to return, in some small degree, the favour which I then, at the outset of my public and professional life, experienced at your hands, when, in 1812, I had the satisfaction, with your assistance, (and, I may say, of leading you on to the attack) of defeating what we then all reckoned, and what every day's experience has more and more proved to be, to say the least of it, (for I do not wish to revive unpleasing recollections of times so long gone by) an unhappy line of public policy. (Cheers.) The consequence of that connexion led to one of the most interesting events of my public life, when, at your call, I came forward as a candidate to represent the town of Liverpool in Parliament; and it is one of the most singular fortunes that ever, perhaps, happened to any individual, that I should now, at the first time I have met you since 1812, when we fought that contest together—that I should now, after a lapse of fifteen years, have the satisfaction of meeting you here to-day, in circumstances so very singular, in some respects so opposite, (opposite in a personal point of view, but not in the smallest degree different in respect to public principle) that, on so fruitful and interesting a topic, I hardly know where I should begin, nor where, having once begun, I should end. [An interruption was here caused by some men on the outside raising the windows with considerable noise; and, when several voices had called on them to retire, Mr. Brougham said, "We shall do very well, Gentlemen, to let them go on; I am much afraid that nothing I can tell you will be half so useful as what

they are doing at this moment." (A laugh.) It was then, Gentlemen, as you all recollect, (such of you as were not of age to remember it, must have heard it from your elders) that I was placed in the honourable situation of being the competitor for your votes with a very distinguished statesman of the present day. It does so happen, that, from that day to this, I have never had the happiness of visiting Liverpool; and as, the last day that I was here, I was occupied in speaking against that gentleman, not personally, but against the side on which he appeared, the very next time I raise my voice amongst you is to avow to you that he and I are, at the present moment, acting together; he in office, and I out of office; (loud cheers) he in power and in place, and I supporting that power, and helping, with the humble mite of my assistance, to preserve to him that place, because I conscientiously believe that I cannot render a greater service to my country than by humbly, but disinterestedly, tendering him such my assistance. (Loud cheers.)

It cannot have escaped any of you who have attended to the events of the last four or five years (I might go a little further back) that this is by no means a sudden—any thing but an unexpected, arrangement of parties. With respect to Mr. Canning, personally, I need only remind those present at the election of 1812, that there never existed, for one single instant, either on his part or on my part, the slightest degree of personal hostility. I fearlessly call upon any one to investigate the details of that election, and to say whether any thing less harsh, personal, unbecoming, or uncourteous, was ever carried on in the shape of a contested election. Neither upon that nor upon any subsequent occasion, when I have most differed from him in party, in principles, or in conduct, has any personal animosity existed between us. (Cheers.) But what I now wish to call your recollection to, as far more important than any personal considerations, is the great but gradual change which some years past have been silently, but constantly and effectually, bringing about, in the casting and moulding of the great political parties in Parliament. We have all known instances of coalitions, and some of them have been of so equivocal a nature, as to have occasioned no little popular discontent, some disapprobation even among good and thinking men, and ultimately to have had the effect of bringing the very name of coalitions into disrepute. I would speak of those who have gone before us with all possible tenderness and respect. Any political measure which had the sanction of Mr. Fox's approbation; any political step which formed a part of the public conduct of that most illustrious statesman; any measure approved of and partaken in by that great, immortal, English patriot; (cheers) any thing which I myself might not see the reason of, or but dimly, and as in a glass darkly, discern the foundations of, and might be disposed, not to condemn, but to doubt respecting,—if it had the sanction and authority of him whom I venerate every thing short of worship, to whom I tender all that I have a right as a man to tender to any of my fellow-creatures, namely, my veneration, as the greatest, most enlightened, and most disinterested friend of the people that ever existed in this country; any thing approved of or partaken in by him would induce me to bow to his authority in silence. Nevertheless, the difficulty I have experienced was experienced by the country at large in 1784, when they saw him and his chosen friends, the very morrow of the day that they had been in bitter, party, principled, and personal contention with Lord North, suddenly adopt an opposite course, and close with that statesman, upon whom they had poured, not coals of fire, but the vials of their indignant eloquence, till they had made the country detest and drive him from power, and then, suddenly, without any change of parties, without the loss of one unit to the persons on either side, except that Lord Lansdown had become Prime Minister, and that they thought it not right that he should take the first place in the Cabinet over their heads;—this was a sort of coalition, which, as the country did not understand, the country disapproved of, which has been disapproved of by the majority of the nation ever since, and in which, though I approve of it, and should have voted with Mr. Fox, I confess I should have tendered that vote more as a tribute to his authority than as the dictate of my own reason.

What possible comparison is there between the coalition of 1784 and the coalition of 1827? No personal animosity, splitting parties for years—courtesies, rather than personal hostilities, prevailing amongst us—agreeing on every one great public question, save one, perhaps the greatest of all, but

not the only interesting question—whether of foreign, of colonial, or of domestic policy—whether in our relations with other states, in the policy we should pursue touching peace, or in our relations with the colonies of other powers—whether in the commercial question with America, or in the great questions of reformation at home, the reform of Parliament only excepted—all these questions, instead of separating, brought us together, and we had not even thought of coalescing, not even taken one step towards a junction, not so much as meditated a single measure towards effecting that union, till we had, each in his own sphere, each from opposite quarters of the same chamber of Parliament, and in both chambers of Parliament, been acting heart and hand together, to defeat, overturn, and utterly destroy the common enemy of the national interests! (Enthusiastic and prolonged applause.)

Before the event happened, which raised your late representative to his present place in the King's councils, it is well known to you, that so uncomfortable felt he himself amongst his colleagues, so little could he unite with the heads of the Government in either House of Parliament, so entirely did he differ with Lord Liverpool on the greatest of all home questions,—I mean the question of religious liberty; and so entirely did he differ with Lord Londonderry on the greatest of all questions in which Englishmen, or mankind generally, can be engaged—in the cause of liberty and national independence all over the world—that I think (I know it not—I violate no confidence, for no secret has been entrusted to my keeping, and I only speak from the notorious, patent facts of the case) that I think it needs no egregious wizard to discern, that his going to India, for which he was then destined, and where he was intended to pass possibly the residue of his life, was owing to that radical, deep-rooted, irreconcilable difference which prevailed between him and them. (Loud cheers.)

But Mr. Canning differed as much from those Noble Lords upon questions of home policy, relating to trade and finance, as he did on the Catholic question or Holy Alliance. He differed as much from them on the great subject of improving the civil and criminal jurisprudence of the country; for, while they would suffer nothing to stir from the place in which centuries had seen it fixed,—while they would not hear of our being wiser to-day than our fathers were in the times of the Tudors and Plantagenets,—while they knew of no improvement, except an improvement of the revenue, that is, an impoverishment of the people by putting on taxes, or an improvement of their own station and emoluments; he was the advocate, not with them, but against them, of these improvements; and, with several of his colleagues, who still remain his colleagues, acting reluctantly with the rest on some questions, and opposing them on others, he and they maintained these principles of improvement. (Loud cheers.) They differed among themselves,—they opposed their colleagues,—they stood planted there, voting and speaking against their colleagues, sometimes defeated, sometimes gaining victories for the people and the cause of mankind. But did they differ from us? Did they differ with me, for example, as an humble individual, sitting in my place, and opposing them generally on party questions, to which they still gave a reluctant concurrence with their colleagues? On the contrary, on all those great and mighty questions, for the country, for liberty, and for mankind, they and I were seen fighting side by side. (Loud cheers.)

And was there any thing very extraordinary in a little time being taken for your late representative to separate himself entirely from his colleagues? For though I own I had rather he had come round at once, as I told him in my place, yet there will always be a certain difficulty in breaking squares, as it is called, at once, upon even the greatest and most important national questions, with men with whom you have been accustomed to act. Accordingly it was not the first year after Lord Londonderry's death, not till the second or third year, that this country could be said to feel itself under new measures and new men, reinforced by old men,—we were the old men, they were the new men,—that the new measures of the new men relieved the country from that degrading, disgusting captivity to the monarchs of the continent, in which, during the former dynasty, (if I may so call it) she had been chained to the car of the Holy Alliance. (Loud applause.)

Was there one question more interesting, after the war had been closed, than this? Perhaps there was one almost as important to mankind generally, to this country and to the trading interests perhaps still more nearly touching; I mean the great question of the

Colonial independence of the Spanish settlements. If I were to go over the history of that question, I must repeat what I have said on the other. Had the former men and the former principles continued to predominate, you would have had this country, if not engaged in war to restore the Spanish colonies to the yoke of the mother country—a yoke as fatal to their liberties as to the trading interests of this country; you would have had her a reluctant witness of that independence she would never have dared to acknowledge; and if, in the eleventh hour, the cries of the country had compelled ministers, reluctantly and nigardly, to give in to the new system of American independence, it would have been done so late in her history as to do no service to our interests: our children, or children's children, but not we ourselves, might have reaped the fruits of it, and tasted the pure enjoyments arising from it, and all other countries had acknowledged the independence of America; instead of which England, under these new auspices, has the proud, the immortal glory of being the first and foremost to acknowledge that independence.—*(Loud cheers—a cry of "No, the United States.")*

I cannot help—though it is a delicate question, and one on which to a multitude, to an unenlightened multitude, I should have very great scruple of saying a single word—I cannot help saying that there is some difference in these parties, on that grand question of the Corn Laws, affecting not only the trade of the country, but the subsistence and the most sacred right of every individual in it to have bread at the cheapest rate, and to be allowed by his lordly superiors to live on the bounty of Providence, without paying for it more in the sweat of his brow than man's strength will bear, or his patience sustain. I cannot help feeling that the men who have acted liberally towards the nations of Europe, liberally towards Spanish America, have had the merit of differing from their own colleagues, whilst they were in office on this important question. I have a right to say so, because I see that those colleagues, when out of office, do not quite agree with their former colleagues; and therefore it may be inferred either that the present ministers were alone the authors of a better Corn Law, or, if they share with the persons now in opposition in the parentage of that measure, those parents have ceased to be so kind, so natural, as parents generally are towards their own offspring. *(Cheers and a laugh.)*

I speak on a day when it becomes me to express the highest gratitude an Englishman can feel to an illustrious warrior, who on this day twelve years, led our countrymen to the most glorious of all their victories. I wish to express my gratitude to that distinguished Captain for those services, which all the gratitude of his country (and it has been all but boundless) never can repay. Still I cannot help feeling for his fame and for his character, which is public property; I cannot but express my regret, with all that good humour which is called for by such a day as this, that he had not found some other antagonist and some other field than the late question, since none but himself could have been his own conqueror. *(Loud cheers and a laugh.)* The great Captain and the venerable Ex-secretary of State have shone in defeating, as none but themselves could have defeated, their own measure; and though I cannot but admire the mildness of the Ex-secretary in humiliating his own measure in the dust, and in planting the heel of his adversaries on his own neck, I cannot but wish that they had found for the gallantry of the one, and the wisdom of the other, a more useful exercise of those rare and mighty endowments.

But, at all events, those who have continued in the Government, whether they shall give up the bill as in despair, or, with more philosophic views and temperament, take what they can get, even to the frustration of their own darling object—I mean keep what they can, so that the public shall not lose all, but that the little mite which those Lords assessors will permit them to retain for the people shall be retained,—which course soever they shall think it right to take, we must in candour admit, that those are friends of their country, who advised and strenuously persisted in supporting a sound system for the regulation of the trade in corn. *(Cheers.)*

Permit me, after stating so much, to ask, whether, if men are agreed upon all these questions, and upon the grand reforms of the criminal and civil jurisprudence of the country, with a variety of minor points, and have been for the last four or five years embattled side by side with one parcel of the old ministers against another parcel of them—if they had known no firmer allies than each other in these great causes, no more strenuous opposers, no more bitter or determined enemies, than other branches of the same ministry during all these great feuds—let me ask, I say, if any thing can be more natural than that the very event which has been called a coalition should have taken place? *(Cheers.)*

Only observe the situation, in which the King and your late representative found themselves placed. All of a sudden, six or seven members of the Cabinet threw up their places in disgust. What the reasons of their conduct were it is not necessary to enquire; they left office, the Cabinet was half vacant, the ministry was more than half dissolved; the ministry was broken up, and the question was, how a new ministry was to be formed. I am not of those who join in any abuse of the ministers who quitted their places. I have had the singular satisfaction of hearing the explanation of two of the most distinguished persons who retired, the late Secretary for the Home Department and the late Master-General of the Ordnance and Commander-in-Chief of the King's forces. I never in my life—and I speak not merely as a politician, but, if you will allow me to say so, as a critic, who has had some experience of public speaking, has heard some of the greatest masters of oratory, and read some of the highest efforts of ancient eloquence.—I never in my life heard a fitter, more appropriate, and more plain, manly, soldierly statement of public conduct, than that I had the gratifi-

cation of hearing from the Duke of Wellington in his seat in Parliament. That speech completely dissipated all the cloud of suspicion which hung over his resignation: at once he set himself right on the question,—at once he took away the film from prejudiced eyes, and satisfied every candid man who heard him that he had a right to act as he did act, and that he was above any paltry excuse for what he had done.—*(Hear, hear, and a laugh.)* I do not agree with the Duke of Wellington on any question, least of all on the subject on which he went out;—I rejoice at his going out, but as to the explanation of his resignation, as to the motives he assigned, I fairly say, in my life I never heard any thing more satisfactory. I may say the same of the late Secretary for the Home Department—a man whom I do not differ with on one question in fifty, who has acted with singular discretion, when the difficulty of his situation is considered, as the chosen champion of the High Church party and the Member for the University of Oxford. He has rendered great service to his country in the reform of the criminal laws, and I trust that he will ere long come back to office, *(Cheers.)* improved by having been out of office, as some precious liquors are improved by the sun of an Indian voyage, and as some liquors of equal price are said to gain flavour by being sent to the cold and bleak exposure of arctic regions;—I doubt not that the Right Honourable Gentleman will not have visited the polar regions of Opposition in vain, and that he will come back, if he does come back at all, a better reformer in some parts of the domestic administration. *(Cheers.)*

As to the other ex-ministers, they made no explanation; but I am willing to pardon their rash act, and, sitting as an inquest upon them for putting an end to themselves as a ministry, with that charity which generally actuates persons in such situations, I am ready to give my verdict that the act was committed with no felonious intent, but under a temporary alienation of that excellent judgment and accurate knowledge of what was for their own interest, which, during the former periods of life, had regulated and inspired their conduct. *(Much laughter.)*

One of those most distinguished members, and one of the greatest men in the profession to which I belong, I believe had resolved to retire pretty nearly about the same time; and if I did not say this, I should be most ungrateful, for no man ever received greater personal kindness (though the contrary has often been said) than I have from that Noble Lord. *(A laugh.)* I can most distinctly assure you, I speak most seriously—*(laughter)*—I am sorry to see that a misunderstanding prevails; I speak most seriously, when I say that whoever has said that professionally I owe any thing but obligation to the late Lord Chancellor, knows nothing at all about it: I should not have said this, but for the manifest misunderstanding which prevails; I have the strongest reason for my gratitude; for, though it is said that I am to get I know not how many thousands a year by an honour which has been given to me along with a dozen other persons, some of whom were never heard of before, and some of whom are put above me, I stated to the ministry, when that honour was offered, that the greatest favour they could do me was to leave me as I was; and one of the reasons for urging this was to avoid giving currency to a report which I knew prevailed, but which was totally groundless, that the late Lord Chancellor stood in the way of my appointment. The answer made to me was, that a great change had taken place in the Government, and that the Northern circuit had, by the promotion of Mr. Scarlett, been left without any King's Counsel, and that it was therefore thought expedient to promote six men to that honour. I positively lose by the change, as I had succeeded to the undisputed and undeniable lead on the Northern circuit, such as no man but Mr. Scarlett ever had before; and now by the change they have given me no less than six competitors.

I speak as a near observer of the late coalition. I think no man knows its history more accurately than I do, even of those who were parties to the negotiation, from the first unfolding of it to its final consummation. And it is but justice which I render to those distinguished men on either side, if I, speaking as a witness, and feeling that I speak with an entire absence of any interest or bias, should now testify, that on one hand never did I see any man in political affairs move so straight forward, without swerving to the right hand or to the left, show himself more frank, more candid, more honestly demeaning himself in every matter and stage of the negotiation—behaving to his former adversaries and new allies with a greater degree of fairness and liberality, to those whom he had left, to those colleagues who had deserted the King's councils, (I do not say it invidiously) more candidly, nay, with a greater desire to keep by them if he could, with a greater reluctance to sever himself from them, with a greater wish to accommodate matters with them, if he could do it consistently with his own honour—than your late representative, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. *(Cheers.)*

On the other hand, I speak as a witness respecting his new allies. Never did I see men, not more, but so unwilling to accede to Government as they were. They only who were parties to that affair, can know the difficulty there was in getting them to listen to propositions of office; and even at last a provisional arrangement was agreed upon, viz. that they should not take office, but give their support to Government out of place. But the ridicule of this, the handle made of it by faction, the utter impossibility of it in practice, speedily put an end to what I now disapprove of, and I must say ridiculed from the beginning—the idea of a provisional arrangement for supporting Government without taking office. And still the most distinguished of the new allies of Government—most distinguished in point of station, and amongst the most distinguished by his talents, remains out of office; but I hope this will soon be put an end to, and I only mention it as evincing the extreme reluctance of that nobleman to take place. I think, when we consider the division of power which has been made, to the prejudice of offices and emoluments which exists, to the very small number of the new allies of Government who hold high stations, or possess patronage, and

to the very small number of Mr. Canning's personal friends who hold office at all, you will be of opinion, that there never was formed a junction between two great parties, where they took so little care of themselves. *(Cheers.)*

Gentlemen, I have entered into this explanation, which I have purposely made minute, detailed, tiresome if you will, *(cries of "No, no,")* because I almost look upon myself as rendering an account of my public conduct to my own constituents. *(Loud cheers.)* Accidents have severed us for many years, but I have never ceased to remember your kindness, and I have never ceased to feel that the first time I came amongst you, it was as much my sacred duty to render you an account of my public life, as if you had conferred the trust of a representative upon me. It was no fault of yours that I was not your representative; it was my own fault that I was not; I know that I might have been, if upon that memorable Sunday I had listened to what was then pronounced; but we refused that which would have made me in 1812 the colleague of Mr. Canning, instead of being his supporter in 1827. We preferred trying for two members, and we failed; as we should have failed in the late negotiations, if we had followed the Liverpool policy of 1812; for then, instead of having a Government composed of liberal men, and established on sound principles, we should have strained at what we could not possibly have achieved, and should have let in men of no light, no knowledge, no liberality. *(Cheers.)* In casting my eye back on the scenes through which we have passed, and of which I have been a nearer spectator than yourselves, I feel that if I had acted another part I should have been sacrificing my most sacred duty to my country, to my principles, and to mankind—if I had allowed one moment's time or place for the action of mean, paltry, personal feelings, and had refused my sanction to the measures which placed Mr. Canning at the head of affairs, merely because it was giving a great, a signal, an illustrious triumph to a personal rival. *(Loud cheers.)*

I do not look upon power as a thing to be envied by any wise or good man. Power in itself—mere power—is any thing rather than either a friend to virtue or a test of merit. The banded despot enjoys it by the accident of his birth; the unprincipled usurper, the ferocious conqueror wades to it through blood; the defects that degrade him below the rank of a man, confer it upon the despicable inmate of the seraglio. But power, to be of use to mankind,—the power of doing good to our country,—the opportunity of scattering blessings over the land of our birth or of our adoption,—the power to enable you to root out ignorance, to diffuse the lights of knowledge, to break the chains of enslaved men, of whatever colour, of what cast, of what sect soever they may be—power, to benefit mankind, and to illustrate our country, and to ennoble our age, and to amend our race; that is a power, which a man—ay, which an angel might stoop from his height to take up. *(The loudest cheers for several minutes.)*

I do believe, from the bottom of my whole heart, that in lending my feeble aid to establish power in the hands of the men who at this moment wield it, I have enabled many to hold it for these sacred purposes; and I care not whether I have it in my own hands, or have the happiness of strengthening the honest hands of others. *(Loud cheers.)* I feel assured that he who creates, while his life here is spared, doing good to his fellow-creatures in his own humble sphere, and to the best of his own feeble powers, has that heartiest satisfaction which he would dearly purchase any miserable promotion in the state, or in the judicature, or in a foreign mission, or in the command of his country's forces, by giving up; that heartiest satisfaction which arises from cultivating the minds of his fellow men; from living a life of integrity, pure and disinterested; and, from cultivating himself to bequeath a name, when he ceases here to exist, to countless ages, as one of the greatest, though it may be one of the humblest benefactors of mankind. *[Mr. Brougham here sat down, and the whole company instantly rose, and saluted him with rapturous cheering, and with waving of handkerchiefs for several minutes.]*

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (WEDNESDAY) August 22, 1827.

We understand that English papers have been received in town to the 24th July. Some changes it would appear, have taken place in the Ministry. MARQUIS LANSDOWN has succeeded Mr. S. BOURNE as Secretary for the Home Department, and EARL OF CARLISLE been appointed Lord Privy Seal, the Duke of PORTLAND having resigned. No change is for the present contemplated in the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The fate of Athens is no longer doubtful! The Acropolis was delivered up to the Infidels on the 2d June; the lives, however, of its gallant defenders were spared. Great Britain, France, and Russia have determined to interfere in behalf of ill-fated Greece; and for that purpose have despatched their combined fleet to the Archipelago. Their arguments, we imagine, will be more convincing than any that could possibly be offered to the Porte.

We trust our readers will approve of our occupying so large a space of the present number, with the splendid speech delivered by Mr. BROUGHAM, at a public dinner given him on the 18th June last, at Liverpool. It appears to us to be an excellent summary of the state of the adverse parties, in forming what may be termed Canning's administration, and to contain several interesting particulars of the causes which induced the powerful opposition that awaited him on his appointment to the Premiership, with which many of our readers probably were unacquainted. No better proof can be adduced of the estimation in which Mr. BROUGHAM is held by the people of England, than this splendid testimonial from the gentlemen of the flourishing town of Liverpool; and we are persuaded that no one who reads this brilliant speech, adorned as it is with some of the loftiest bursts of eloquence, will refuse the just tribute of admiration to the transcendent talents and incorruptible integrity of this illustrious Statesman, who has ever been the unceasing advocate of the Civil and Religious rights of mankind, no matter of what creed, or colour, or country.

The Rowing Match at Quidi Vidi took place yesterday. Notwithstanding the heavy and unpromising appearance of the weather, the road leading to the lake presented, at a very early hour in the morning, unusual bustle and gaiety from the numberless gigs, waggons, and carts, all filled with happy passengers, who were jogging, with joyous expectancy, to the scene of amusement. But as the hour for starting approached, the dense heavy clouds which had lowered upon our heads were dispelled by the magic in-

fluence of the blaze of beauty, elegance, and fashion which graced the borders of this beautiful sheet of water—and the sun, released from bondage, burst with more than wonted effulgence upon one of the most picturesque views we have ever beheld.

At half past one, the signal-gun being fired, three six-oared whale boats started for the first prize, which, after a well contested race, was cleverly won by the boat belonging to Messrs. W. & H. THOMAS. Mr. BLAND's boat second, Mr. HOYLE's ditto third. Only two entered in the second race for four-oared whale boats. They were well matched and excited considerable interest, and came in after a smart trial, as follows—Mr. MOORE's boat first, Mr. BULLEY's ditto second.

St. Jbye-matches were afterwards got up, which created a great deal of amusement amongst an immense concourse of spectators, who continued enjoying themselves until a late hour.

Arrived, on Wednesday last, the Transport Ship *Maria*, from England, with a company of the 3d Battalion of Royal Artillery, under the command of Major HUNT, to relieve that of the 7th on duty here. Lieuts. COLLINGTON and HOLLINGSWORTH, R. A., also arrived in the *Maria*.

The company of the 7th Battalion of Royal Artillery, lately commanded by Major SKINNER, will, we understand, embark on Saturday next, on-board the Transport Ship *Maria*, for Woolwich, under the command of Capt. LOCK.—It is but justice to this meritorious body of men to state, that, during the eight years they have been stationed here, their conduct has been marked by that propriety and strict honesty becoming men and soldiers—and consequently secured to them the good will and esteem of the Inhabitants in general. As a tribute to such worth, we are confident that we only echo the public voice in sincerely wishing them a safe and pleasant passage and all possible happiness.

We have authority for stating, that the Charity Sermon preached by the Rev. A. M. FLEMING, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, of this town, on Sunday last, for the benefit of the sick Poor, produced 35*l*.

Post Office, St. John's, }
22d August, 1827. }

A Letter Bag will be made up at this Office, to be sent by the Transport Ship for England on Sunday next.—The Bag will be closed on Saturday night at 10 o'clock.

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

ENTERED.

- August 15.—Schooner Alert, Downs, Figueira; 215 hhd. salt, 20 pipes and 4 qr. cask wine.
- Schooner Courier, Girroax, Antigonish; 25 oxen and cows, 7 sheep, 55 tubs and firkins butter.
- Brig Leah, Cole, Oporto; 600 hhd. salt, 2 casks wine, 11 boxes oranges and lemons.
- 16.—Brig Christopher, Harvey, Hamburg; 1,250 bags bread 350 hds. flour, 14 M. brick.
- Brig Adelaide, Patton, Bermuda; 18 hds. sugar, 6 puns. rum, 16 hds. flour.
- Brig Frederick, Love, Hamburg; 1,127 bags bread, 45 hds. flour, 35 hds. pork, 10 hds. oatmeal, 10 bags barley, 100 Westphalia hams, 4 hds. geneva.
- Schooner Olive Branch, Taylor, Dartmouth; 1 cwt. oakum, 2 grindstones, and sundry British merchandise.
- 17.—Brig Mary Cumming, Bressale, Hamburg; 2,730 bags bread, 212 hds. flour, 200 hds. pork, 8 hds. beef, 243 hds. butter, 10 hds. geneva, 2 hds. brandy, 10 M. brick.
- Brig Favourite, Richards, Liverpool; 124 hds. flour, 6 cwt. bread, 216 hds. butter, 290 boxes soap and candles, 20 hds. pitch and tar, 176 cwt. cordage, 10 tons iron, 6 hds. tobacco, 80 hams, 12,000 brick, and sundry merchandise.
- Schooner Two Sisters, Walsh, Antigonish; 23 M. board, 50 hds. butter, 2 horses, 80 sheep.
- 18.—Brig Abena, Spear, Bristol; 40 chalds. coal, 125 hds. salt, 2 hds. refined sugar, and sundries.
- Schooner Angelique, Le Blanc, —; 26 head oxen, 54 sheep, 40 hds. butter.
- Brig Mevagissey, Frampton, Hamburg; 100 hds. pork, 1150 bags bread, 14 casks butter, 2 pieces geneva, 15 M. brick.
- 20.—Schooner Mary Ann, Warren, P. E. Island; 30 oxen, 1 horse, 59 sheep, 3 cords hardwood, 1 M. feet board.
- Schooner Canning, Penfold, Lisbon; 350 hds. salt.
- Schooner Pole Tender, Vivine, Hamburg; 80 hds. pork, 80 hds. flour, 550 bags bread, 100 Westphalia hams.
- Brig Selina, Oldrey, London; ballast.
- Sloop Jane, Crane, Bay Vert; 8 oxen, 40 hds. butter, 25 M. lumber, 24 M. shingles, 3 cwt. cheese.
- Schooner Polly, Darrel, Bermuda; 75 puns. rum, 2 hds. sugar, 15 puns. molasses.

CLEARED.

- August 15.—Schooner Argyle, Sutherland, Bay Vert; 1 pun. molasses, 18 hds. salt, 2 hds. flour, 3 hds. pork, and sundry merchandise.
- Schooner Lark, Barker, Liverpool (N. S.); 1 qr. cask port wine, 6 boxes raisins.
- 17.—Schooner Courier, Girroax, Arichat; 9 hds. flour, 1 barrel sugar, 1 box cloathing.
- Schooner Three Sisters, Toucidge, Quebec; 1 qr. cask wine, 1 caplin.
- 20.—Brig Belle, Boden, Oporto; 1,950 qtls. fish.
- Schooner New Jane, Williams, Genoa; 1,850 qtls. fish.

Arrived, on Saturday last, H. M. S. Orestes, Capt. JONES, from a cruise.

Notice.

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

W. A. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
21st August, 1827. }

Sales at Auction.

TO-MORROW,

(Thursday) The 23d instant,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Part of the CARGO of the Schooner *Two Sisters*, WALSH, master—lately from Antigonish,

Consisting of

- 25 M. Pine Board,
- 25 Firkins Cumberland prime new Butter,
- 1 Handsome Pony for a Side Saddle,
- 1 Young Horse, fit for Saddle and Draft.

HENRY SHEA,
Auctioneer.

August 22, 1827.

Sale of Household Furniture, desirable Horses, &c.

TO-MORROW and FRIDAY next,

The 23d and 24th instant,

AT THE RESIDENCE OF

Lieut.-Colonel Lewis, R. E.

ALL HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OUT-DOOR STOCK, &c. &c.

The Sale will commence each day at 12 o'clock precisely, and the Articles will be Sold as near as possible in the order following:—

- 4 PAIR Salts, 8 Liquor, 42 Wine, 14 Jelly, 22 Hock, 22 Champagne, and 20 Finger Glasses; 13 Goblets, 3 Glass Preserve Dishes, 1 Cut-glass Milk Jug, 1 Ditto Water Ditto, 1 Pair Butter Coolers, 4 Pair Cut-glass Decanters, 1 Set China, 1 Elegant Dessert Ditto, 1 Dinner Set (blue ware); 1 Glass Lantern, 1 Pestle and Mortar, 1 Copper Coal Scuttle, 2 Pair Plated Candlesticks, 1 Pair Ditto Branches, 1 Chamber Ditto, 1 Pair Alabaster Candlesticks, 2 Pair Plated Snuffers, with Stands; 1 Pair Wine Coolers, 1 Toast Rack, 1 Set Castors (silver edges and tops), 2 Pair Plated Coasters, 1 Pair Ditto Mugs, 4 Dozen Silver Table Spoons, 11 Dozen Ditto Dessert Ditto, 1 Dozen Ditto Tea Ditto, 2 Gravy and 9 Salt Ditto, 1 Ditto Fish Knife, 1 Ditto Butter and Soup Ladle, 1 Dozen Ditto Table and Dessert Forks, 1 Elegant Japanned Card Box, 2 Dozen Ivory-haft Knives and Forks, Desserts, Carvers, and Steels to match; A quantity choice Wines; 1 Backgammon Board, 1 Pair Globes, 1 Elegant Sofa, 1 Fine-toned Piano Forte, Music Stool, and Music; 1 Set Mahogany Dining Tables, for 18; 1 Pair Card, 1 Work, 2 Ornamented, and 1 Pier Tables; 12 Handsome Chairs, 10 Windsor Ditto, 1 Elegant Brass Register Stove, Fender and Fire Irons to match, 2 Hearth Rugs, 2 Carpets, 1 Set Moreen Window Curtains, for five windows, 15 Curtain Pins, 1 Set Muslin Ornament Covers, 5 Calico Blinds, 1 Pair Bell Pulls, 2 Foot Stools; A quantity of useful Books.

Friday's Sale.

- 5 Wash-hand Stands, Basins, and Ewer; Water Bottles (glass), Dressing Table, 1 Dressing Glass, 1 Swing Ditto; 2 Mahogany Chests Drawers, 1 Ditto Receptacle, 2 Bedsteads and Hangings, 1 Feather Bed, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c.; 1 Child's Bedstead (double set hangings), Mattresses, 2 Carpets, 2 Hearth Rugs, 2 Fenders, 2 Sets Fire Irons, 2 Pictures, Bell Pulls, 1 Pair Pistols, 4 Chairs, 1 Sofa, 1 Set Dish Covers, 1 Skillet, 1 Supper Tray, 1 Tea Ditto, 3 Waiters; Pots, Kettles, Saucepans, Coffee and Pepper Mills, Knives and Forks; 1 Churn, Milk Pans, and a variety of other Kitchen Utensils; 3 Canadian Stoves, 1 Gig, 3 Sleighs, Harness, Saddles, Side Ditto, Bridles, Horse Cloths, Rollers, &c.; that beautiful Mare *Black Bess*, and a very handsome bay Mare; 2 fine Cows, a quantity Iron Fencing, a quantity Flower Pots, 3 Hot-bed Frames, Garden and Stable Tools, Bathing Tub, a quantity empty Bottles, &c. &c.

JAMES CLIFT,
Auctioneer.

August 22, 1827.

On Sale.

JUST IMPORTED,

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

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

ROBINSON and BROOKING,

ON MODERATE TERMS,

For Cash, Fish, or Oil payments,

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

Also,

- 50 Puncheons Rum,
- Received ex *Polygon*, from St. Vincent,
- August 22, 1827.

Notices.

A CHARITY SERMON will be Preached on SUNDAY evening next, at the Methodist Chapel, in aid of the funds for relieving the Sick Poor of this town.—Service to commence at half past 6 o'clock.

August 22, 1827.

PERSONS desirous of Contracting to furnish a suitable VESSEL for the Conveyance of the JUDGE, &c. on the ensuing Northern Circuit, to be ready to proceed on the 10th September, are required to send Tenders to this Office, (where further particulars may be known on application) on or before MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at noon.

W. A. CLARKE,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
21st August, 1827. }

REQUIRED for the Service of the Royal Engineer Department, to be employed until the 1st October next,

Labourers 10

Masons 10

Such Persons as are willing to engage themselves will apply at this Office, personally, any day between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, when they will learn particulars.

GEORGE MANVELL,
A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, St. John's, }
20th August, 1827. }

SUCH Persons as may be willing to Contract to undertake the following works—Viz.

To Complete the Repairs necessary to be done to the COMMISSARIAT WHARF:

To Execute certain Works and Repairs required to be done to the ORDINANCE WHARF,

Particulars of which may be seen, and every other information obtained, at the Office of Engineers—are requested to send in Sealed Tenders, in triplicate, to this Office, addressed to the Subscriber, separately, for each work, and marked on the envelope, "Tender for Repairs to the Government Wharves," on or before Wednesday the 29th instant, at noon—stating Sums in Sterling money, and in words at length.

Payment will be made in British Silver, or in Dollars at 4s. and 4d. each, on the completion of the Works, and Certificate of approval of the Royal Engineer Officer.

GEO. MANVELL,
A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, St. John's, }
14th August, 1827. }

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

PATRICK KELLY,

ALL Persons having legal demands upon the Estate of EDMOND MURPHY, late of Harbour Grace, Planter, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

her

MARY MURPHY,

Adm'rix.

mark

Harbour Grace, }
13th August, 1827. }

On Sale.

ROBINSON & BROOKING

OFFER FOR SALE,

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

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

August 15, 1827.

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.



Boets' Corner.

GLEES—By THOMAS MOORE, Esq.

THE MEETING OF SHIPS.

When o'er the silent seas alone,
For days and nights we've cheerless gone,
Oh! they who've felt it, know how sweet
Some sunny morn a sail to meet.

"Ship a boy!" our joyful cry,
Sparkling at once in every eye,
While, answering back, the sounds we hear,
"Ship a boy!" what cheer, what cheer?

Then sails are back'd, we nearer come,
Kind words are said of friends and home;
And soon, too soon, we part with pain,
To sail o'er silent seas again.

THE WATCHMAN.

Good night, good night, my dearest,
How fast the moments fly!
'Tis time to part, thou hearest
That hateful watchman's cry.
"Past twelve o'clock!"—good night!

Yet stay a moment longer—
Alas! why is it so—
The wish to stay grows stronger,
The more 'tis time to go.
"Past one o'clock!"—good night!

Now wrap thy cloak about thee—
The hours must sure go wrong,
For when they're past without thee,
They're oh! ten times as long.
"Past two o'clock!"—good night!

Again that dreadful warning!
Had ever Time such flight?
And, see the sky—'tis morning—
So now, indeed, good night!
"Past three o'clock!"—good night!

JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN.

The seventh and eighth numbers of Sir Jonah Barrington's Historical Anecdotes of the Union, have appeared. They are written with the same spirit and Irish feeling as the preceding, and show great talent and ability. The author approaches by very slow degrees the period of 1800, and has not yet fulfilled his promise to expose the "Secret Memoirs" of that event.—His character of Mr. Curran will be read with particular interest.

"John Philpot Curran—a person of very humble origin of vulgar and careless habits, and contemptible exterior—rose at once to give new lustre and spirit to an already highly enlightened and spirited profession. He had passed through the University of Dublin, unsignaled by any peculiar honours, and was admitted to the Irish Bar, scarcely known and totally unpatronized. With the higher orders he had no intercourse, and had contracted manners and adopted a kind of society tending rather to disqualify him from advancement; but whatever disadvantages he suffered from humble birth or undignified propensities, were soon lost sight of amid the brilliancy of his talent—and a comparison of what he had been with what he rose to, rendered the attainments of his genius the more justly celebrated.—Never did eloquence appear in so many luminous forms, or so many affecting modulations, as in that gifted personage; every quality which could form a popular orator was in him combined, and it seemed as if nature had stolen some splendid attribute from all former declaimers, to deck out and embellish her adopted favourite. On ordinary occasions, his language was copious, frequently eloquent, yet generally unequal; but on great ones the variety of his elocution, its luxuriance, its effect, were quite unrivalled; solemn, ludicrous, dramatic, argumentative, humorous, sublime—in irony invincible, in pathos overwhelming, in the alternations of bitter invective and of splendid eulogy, totally unparalleled; wit relieved the monotony of narrative; and classic imagery elevated the rank of forensic declamation; the wise, the weak, the vulgar, the educated, the ignorant, the learned, heard and were affected—he had language for them all. He commanded alternately the tear or the laugh, and at all times acquired the most despotic authority over the most varied auditory.

"These were the endowments of early Curran, and these were the qualities which, united to an extraordinary professional versatility, enabled him to shoot like a meteor beyond the sphere of all his contemporaries.

"In private and convivial society, many of his public qualities accompanied him in the fullest vigour. His wit was infinite and indefatigable. A dramatic eye anticipated the flights of an unbounded fancy; but the flashes of his wit never wounded the feelings of his society, except, perhaps, those minds of contracted jealousy which shrink up from the reluctant consciousness of inferiority. He was, however, at times very unequal—as a great metropolis (to use one of his own illustrations) "the palace and the hovel, splendour and squalidness, magnificence and misery, are seen grouped and contrasted within the same precincts." There were occasions when his wit sunk to ribaldry—his sublimity degenerated to grossness, and his eloquence to vulgarity; yet, his strength was evident, even in his weakness—Hercules spinning as a concubine, still was Hercules—and probably had Curran been devoid of these singular contrarieties, he might have glided into a brilliant sameness, and, like

his great contemporary, Burgh, though a more admired man, he would probably have been a less celebrated personage.

"The innumerable difficulties he had to encounter in early life were not easy to conquer, but, once conquered, they added an impetus to his progress. His ordinary, mean, and trifling person—his culpable negligence of dress, and all these disadvantageous attributes of early indigence, and unelevated propensities, were imperceptible or forgotten amidst his talents, which seldom failed to gain a decided victory over the prejudices, even of those who were predetermined to condemn him.

"His political life was unvaried—from the moment he became a Member of the Irish Parliament his temperature never changed. He pursued the same course, founded on the same principles. He had closely connected himself in party and in friendship with Mr. George Ponsonby, but he more than equalled that gentleman in the sincerity of his politics. From the commencement to the conclusion of his public life, he was the invariable advocate of the Irish people—he never for a moment deserted their interest, or abandoned their defence. He started from obscurity with the love of Ireland in his heart, and while that heart beat it was his ruling passion.

"As a mere lawyer, he was in no estimation, but as an able advocate he had no rival—and in his skill and powers of interrogation he vastly excelled all his rivals. He never failed to uphold the rights and independence of the Irish Bar, on every occasion where its privileges were trench'd upon, and the Bench trembled before him when it merited his animadversions. None ever assailed him who was not overthrown in the contest: and even the haughty arrogance of Fitzgibbon never hazarded an attack, being certain of discomfiture."

A modern justice of the Irish King's Bench, in giving his *dictum* on a certain will case, absolutely said, "he thought it very clear that the testator intended to keep a *life interest* in the estate to himself." The bar did not laugh outright; but Curran soon rendered that consequence inevitable. "Very true, my lord," said he; "very true! testators generally do secure life interests to themselves. But, in this case, I rather think your Lordship takes the *will* for the deed."

[From the John Bull.]

Montagu-Place, Bedford-Square, Friday.

DEAR B.—I am quite in a consternation—you are no longer a supporter of Government, and I am; indeed several ladies of my standing down in these parts have determined to stick to the Canine Administration, which you oppose. Mr. Fulmer takes in the *Carrier*, and the *Carrier* supports them—besides, he new the Duke of Devonshire, and so we cant help being on their side.

You did not, perhaps, expect so soon to see Lord Doodley in place, nor fancy Mr. Turney would be Master of the Mint, or else you would not have been again Mr. Canine—for I know you like Lord Doodley, and you always praise Mr. Turney.

Between you and me, I don't quite understand why they should have so much Mint in the Cabinet as to want a man to look after it, when they have no sage there, nor do I see how our statesmen can get into a Cabinet to sit—to be sure, the French Minister sits in a bureau, and one is quite as easy to get into as another. I see by Mr. Canine's speeches, that the King (God bless him) sits in a closet, which is quite more comfortable, I think.

Fulmer tells me that Mr. Broom's brother is the devil, and gets six or seven hundred a year by it. I always understand he was related to the family, but never knew how, till Mr. Canine's people got him a place at Court, which I think very wrong, only I must not say so.

I was very near in a scrape on Monday. I went down to Common Garden to buy some buckets for my Popery jars, out of which I empty my Popery in summer, and put in fresh nosebags, being a great votary of Floorar—when who should be there but Mr. Hunt and Mr. Cobbett, and Mr. Pitt, the last of which gentlemen I thought had been dead many years; indeed I should not have believed it was him, still alive, only I heard Mr. Hunt call for his Old Van, which I knew meant the President of our Anti-Comfortable Society in Tottenham-court-road, who is a Lord now, and was a friend of Mr. Pitt's before he retired from public life into the Haddley.

Mr. Hunt told us a thing which I never knew before—which is, that the pavement of Common Garden is made of blood and perspiration, which is so curious that my too little girls and I are going down Toosday to look at it. After hearing him say that, I got away, but had my pocket picked of some nice young unions which I had just before bought.

Mr. Fulmer does not know I am riting to you, but I do rite because I think it right to do so, to warn you not to say that Mr. Canine has gone away from what he was formerly—for I know as a fact that it was he which christened his present friends, "all the talons," and rote a poem in praise of them, which he would not have done had he not thought eyely of them.

It is not true that he is going to make any new Pears, although his anymes say so. Mr. Russell, of Branspan, I have known all my life; he smokes more than his coles, and don't want to be a Lord at all—and as for Mr. Bearing, he is a *transit land take* man, and cannot be a Lord here—at least so F. tells me. However, I think Sir George Warrener will be a Baron something, let what will happen elsewhere. I see, however, Mr. Canine has made both Plunkett and Carille Lords, and given all the woods and forests to the latter.

You see I begin to pick up the noose—*awnter noo*, as the French say, have you seen our village clock in St. Giles's—it is lifted up by itself every heaving, at hate o'clock—and on account of its bright colour,

may be read at any hour of the nite—it is, indeed, a striking object; if you should be able to get out of town to drive down this way and look at it.

Only think of these Mr. Wakefields being put into gaol for three years, for marrying a young woman I suppose there is no chance of her being confined in consequence of her going with him. Have you heard Madame Tooso? Is she any relation to Miss Foote? My papa is full, and will hold no more, so adieu—your's, truly,

DOROTHEA L. RAMSBOTTOM.

P. S.—Have you read Sir Ruffian Donkey's Pamlet about Lord Somersetshire?

PATRICK MORRIS

OFFERS FOR SALE.

The CARGOES of the Brig LIBERTY, and Schooner BELLE ISLE, just arrived from *Hamburgh*,

Consisting of

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

AND,

Of former importations,

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

August 1, 1827.

Robinson and Brooking

OFFER FOR SALE.

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

Also,

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

July 25, 1827.

Notices.

James Wood,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has commenced Business in the above line, in the House formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN LANGDON, opposite the Premises of Messrs. RENDELL & MORTIMER;—and hopes, by strict attention, care, and punctuality, to merit a share of their support and patronage.

July 25, 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.

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