



# Newfoundlander.

No. 16.

WEDNESDAY, November 7, 1827.

Sixpence.

**On Sale.**

**BROWN, HOYLES & CO.**  
OFFER FOR SALE,  
THE CARGOES

Of the Brig *Frederick* and *Pole Tender* from Ham-  
burgh, *Alert* from Figueira, *Canning* from Lis-  
bon, *Adelaide* from Bermuda, and former Impor-  
tations,

CONSISTING OF

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

Also,

200 Bags Superfine BISCUIT,

Fit for Family use.

August 20, 1827.

**Robinson and Brooking**

OFFER FOR SALE,

**63 PUNCHEONS** Rum—25 of which are en-  
tered for *Exportation*,

79 Ditto Molasses;

Being the Cargo of the Brig *ATLANTIC*, from *De-*  
*merary*.

October 17, 1827.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Schooner *John Duncomb*, from Waterford,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

**RENDELL AND MORTIMER,**

**A FEW Firkins** of Prime *New First-quality*  
BUTTER.

September 5, 1827.

**ROBINSON AND BROOKING**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh consignment of **CHAIN CABLES,**

OF THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS,

With apparatus complete,

**11-16 INCH**—60 fathoms long,  
11-16 Ditto—55 ditto,

5-8 Ditto—55 ditto ditto,

5-8 Ditto—50 ditto ditto,

9-16 Ditto—45 ditto ditto,

9-16 Ditto—40 ditto ditto,

1-2 Ditto—30 ditto ditto,

1-2 Ditto—25 ditto ditto.

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

Also,

100 Boxes Window Glass (assorted sizes),  
15 Crates Ditto,

Per *British Merchant*, from London.

September 12, 1827.

**For Charter.**

Town port in the *Brazils*, *West Indies*, or *Europe*,



The fine, new, coppered  
**Brig CARNATION,**

Of 136 tons.—Apply to

**HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.**

October 24, 1827.

**For Waterford.**

Will Sail about the 15th November,



The  
**Brig MARIA,**

**SAMUEL GRANDY**, master;

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to

**PATRICK MORRIS.**

October 24, 1827.

**For Teignmouth.**

The very fine, British-built



**Brig PILLHEAD,**

**JOHN S. CLAPP**, Master;

Will Sail about the 5th proximo; has room for Goods  
on Freight, and very Superior accommodations for  
Cabin and Steerage Passengers.—For particulars  
apply to the Master on Board, or to

**RENDELL & MORTIMER.**

October 24, 1827.

**Notice.**

**JAMES JOHNSTON,**

*Cabinet-Maker,*

**B**EGS to inform the Inhabitants of St. John's  
and the Out-ports, that he intends disposing of  
the undermentioned Articles by **LOTTERY**, to  
be drawn on the last day of *November* next, or as  
soon as the Tickets are disposed of, at the *New-*  
*foundland Tavern*, in the town of St. John's, viz.—

PRIZES:	£ s. d.
No. 1—1 Handsome Mahogany Side-board	14 0 0
2—1 Gentleman's Secretaire	12 0 0
3—1 Ditto ditto	11 0 0
4—1 Mahogany Bedstead	8 0 0
5—1 Ditto ditto	8 0 0
6—1 Chest-Drawers	6 0 0
7—1 Ditto ditto	6 0 0
8—1 Ditto ditto	6 0 0
9—1 Mahogany Card Table	5 0 0
10—1 Sofa	5 0 0
11—1 Card Table	2 4 0
12—1 Four-post Bedstead	5 0 0
13—1 Press ditto	3 0 0
14—1 Camp ditto	2 0 0
15—1 Ditto ditto	2 0 0
16—6 Chairs	2 8 0
17—6 Ditto	2 8 0

100 Tickets, at 20s. each, 100l. 0 0

October 24, 1827.

**To be Let,**

And immediate possession given.

**T**HE DWELLING-HOUSE now in the occu-  
pancy of the Subscriber, (opposite the Prem-  
ises of Mr. *JOHN BOYD*) with a Garden and Out-  
house adjoining, and a good Pump in the Kitchen.—  
An excellent Billiard Table will be Let with the  
house if agreeable.—For particulars apply to

**JOHN LONG.**

October 24, 1827.

**Notices.**

**T**HE Passengers who arrived here from *Ross*  
last Spring, in the Brig *Crescent*, Captain  
*FIELD*, are informed that if their respective Pass-  
ages are not paid to the Subscriber previous to the  
last day of *November* next, their Bail Notes will be  
sent home to recover from their Sureties.

**JOHN HOWLEY.**

October 31, 1827.

**T**HE Passengers by the Brigs *Maria* and *Inval-*  
*nerable* from Waterford, and *Hannah* from  
*Ross*, will take Notice, that unless their Passages be  
paid to the Subscriber before the last of *November*  
next, their Bail Bonds will be sent home to recover  
from their Sureties.

**PATRICK MORRIS.**

October 24, 1827.

**Mercantile and Writing School.**

**T**HE Subscriber most respectfully informs his  
Friends and the Public, that he will open the  
above School in this town, on **MONDAY** the 5th  
day of *November* next, opposite the *PLAY-HOUSE*,  
where a select number of Youth, and those of riper  
years, will be carefully instructed in the following,  
viz.—*Reading, Writing, Mercantile Arithmetic,*  
*English Grammar, and Book-Keeping.*

**E. J. GLEESON.**

October 24, 1827.

**On Sale.**

**Exportation Rum.**

**A** Small Cargo of high-proof, fine flavoured  
**RUM**, now afloat for *Exportation*, and for  
Sale by

**JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.**

WHO HAVE RECEIVED,

From *New-York*,

(Transhipped to the *Heroine*, at *Liverpool*)

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

**Prime PORK.**

Also, in Store,

10 Pipes Old *Teneriffe WINE*,  
A few Hogsheads fine *Barbadoes SUGARS*,  
**MOLASSES,**  
**FLOUR,**  
**BREAD, &c. &c.**

October 31, 1827.

BY

**PATRICK MORRIS,**

**3000 BAGS** excellent *Hamburgh Bread*,

500 Ditto Middling, } **Flour,**

100 Ditto Irish Pork,

40 Ditto American Ditto,

30 Ditto Pork Oil,

50 Firkins Butter,

10 Hhds. Loaf Sugar,

30 Pipes } Spanish Red Wine,

24 Hhds. }

10 Barrels Coal Tar,

50 M. St. Andrew's Lumber,

Spars of various sizes,

20 M. Brick,

A few cases Hats,

100 Dozen Cotton Shirts,

And a variety of other Shop Goods.

For which Cash, Fish, or Oil will be taken in  
payment.

October 3, 1827.

**IMPORTANT—THE KING—THE MINISTRY—EMANCIPATION.**

(From the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, Sept. 15.)

The following letter comes from a Correspondent, who has frequently supplied us with exclusive and authentic intelligence. We observe, with pleasure, that the account which it gives of his Majesty's sentiments and feelings has already, in part, received a confirmation by the new appointments mentioned in the last London papers:—

"LONDON, Wednesday, half-past 7.

"I am happy in having to state to you, upon good authority, that his Majesty has graciously expressed to the Marquis of Lansdowne his anxiety that all party distinctions should cease as to great political questions; and has decreed, that, for his own part, he will regard no man as his friend who shall support or oppose any measure of the Cabinet, merely from attachment to the party whose cause he espouses. The King, in order to convince the world that he is sincerely bent upon putting an end to these distinctions, and to support liberal principles, intends to bestow a considerable portion of favour upon certain independent persons who opposed the Ultra Tories in their attempt to put down liberal principles and shackle the Monarch. With respect to the Catholic Question, the King remains conscientiously opposed to Emancipation; but it is only in respect of his Coronation Oath, which he regards as a solemn compact with the people. This compact being mutual, however, the Legislature, acting for the people, have only to emancipate the Catholics, and they at once relieve the King from the religious and moral force of his obligation.

"The death of Mr. Canning seems to have caused a complete change in the intentions of the Cabinet as to the talked-of retrenchments, not from any want of desire to carry them forward, but from the opposition which there is to encounter, and to which only a genius like that of the late Premier was equal. Mr. Canning's retrenchments were to have taken place immediately, and would have embraced the heads as well as the subordinates of the different departments. Those of Lord Godefrich will be very gradual, but it is satisfactory to know, that they will go on progressively. Had Mr. Canning lived, the Clerks of the Treasury would have been busily employed in preparing returns with a view to the proposed retrenchments; but I cannot find that much is now going on. On the contrary, the Secretaries and most of the principal Clerks are in the country.

"Mr. Huskinson is said to be busily occupied in obtaining materials for a new Corn Measure, and is engaged in making Official Returns relative to the Colonies, in which great ameliorations are immediately to take place.

"Nothing is said about the once so-much-talked-of Retrenchments in the Army. As the Duke of Wellington declared against them at the time they were proposed, it is not likely that they will take place, at least not to any extent."

**MR. SHEIL.**—We are delighted to learn that Mr. Sheil is now able to go abroad, and that he intends to be present at the Separate Meeting of Catholics, to be held at the Corn Exchange this day. The subject which will be brought under consideration at this meeting, is one of the greatest moment, and a very full attendance is expected.

**LORD LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.**—The Marquis of Anglesea will, it is now understood, leave this country for Ireland about the commencement of November. His Lordship's seat at Beaudesert Park, in Staffordshire, is at present the scene of much preparation, previous to the breaking up of the establishment there. The persons mentioned as likely to succeed the Noble Marquis in the Ordnance Department, are the Duke of Gordon and the Earl of Donoughmore; the latter better known to the army by his achievements in Egypt as Lord Hutchinson.—*Globe*.

**MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.**—The Earl of Donoughmore, it is confidently said, is to succeed to this situation, upon the elevation of the Marquis of Anglesea to the Lieutenancy of Ireland.

**PORTUGAL.**—An article in the *Moniteur*, dated Lisbon, the 8th August, contains information of the highest importance, if it be authentic. It states distinctly that Austria having formally expressed to the Portuguese Government her intention to place Don Miguel at the head of the Regency, the Ministers and Functionaries, after several deliberations, have approved the project of the Court of Vienna, and decided that the Prince should have a right to claim the reins of Government when he has attained his 25th year.

This is what we have always expected, and if the fact should turn out to be as stated, the fate of Portugal is sealed; the opportunity which her people have possessed of emancipating themselves from foreign influence, and the slavery of the ancient system, is lost perhaps for ever. Great Britain, however, will have the gratification of reflecting that she held out her arm to offer her ally the means of obtaining a rational Government, and if the nation has not obtained such a Government, it is evident that they are not fit for, and not deserving of, freedom.

**EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES FROM IRELAND**

(From the *Morning Herald*.)

We would earnestly recommend to the attention of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Mr. Spring Rice, and all other persons connected with the Government of Ireland, the melancholy details of the state and sufferings of the hordes of the lower Irish who have lately emigrated to New-Brunswick and elsewhere. These wretched beings, besides flying from poverty and wretchedness at home, to a country where no preparations were made for their reception, have been allowed to be crowded together on their passage, in a manner almost as objectionable and appalling as that in which the evidence taken some years ago on the Slave Trade described the kidnapped Africans to be. The consequence has been, that disease in various forms has been added to their other calamities, hurrying no small part of them into premature death, and leaving on the minds of the survivors but little attachment, we should fear, to a mother country, who, in calmly looking on, and permitting such

scenes, acts but an unnatural part. Retaining the opinion we have already expressed, that emigration is not yet called for as a necessary absorption of a redundant population either in Great Britain or Ireland, nor would be for many years to come, if the internal resources of each island were duly sought out and cultivated; yet if, in default of this, emigration is forced upon these poor people as the unavoidable result of their situation, there can be but one opinion, we should think, as to its being the bounden duty of Government to see that it takes place under proper regulations, and above all, that the cupidty of captains or shipowners should not be allowed to plunge these poor people in greater disease and wretchedness than those which they fly from; and that, to whatever spot they go, some preparations should be made for their reception and temporary support. What would be thought of the Government if it allowed the victims of pauperism at home to rush in crowds to Dover Cliff, and cast themselves, reckless of life, into the sea? Yet how does the mode of transportation described in the accounts from New Brunswick differ in effect from such a supposed case of self-devotion? And the Government is as much bound to regulate the one, as it would be to prevent the other. What the true remedy for the grievances of the lower class of Irish would be, it would be presumptuous perhaps in us to pronounce; but if we were asked to define it, we should do it in one word—Labour. Let beneficial labour be found for the people, and want, and with it discontent, would soon die away, and we believe, moreover, that a Government, looking steadily at this object, and above all, disregarding private views and interests, might speedily accomplish it. But if in this we are too sanguine, and it is not likely to be accomplished—if, instead of enjoying tranquillity at home, the Irish peasant is doomed to become an unwilling outcast from it, at any rate let the Government guard against the recurrence of such modes of emigration as those to which we have adverted—methods alike disgusting to humanity and disgraceful to a civilized state.

**A GENERAL OFFICER CHALLENGED FOR REFUSING TO DRINK A GLASS OF WINE!**

A case at Bow-street, on Saturday, affords a striking illustration of the difficulty of guarding by any degree of caution against liability to quarrel. Captain Smith and General Barry were passengers in one of the steam packets from Ireland to this country, and while at dinner, the Captain asked the General to take wine with him, which the other declined, as, when at sea, wine and spirits made him ill. This was construed by the other party into an affront, which required explanation, or the alternative of meeting.

So much for the incident which might, but for the good sense of General Barry, have led to a loss of human life. To an Englishman it is difficult to imagine how any man should conceive such an incident, on the most unfavourable supposition, afforded him the slightest ground for personal quarrel. He might feel mortified, or piqued, but he would never dream that he was called upon to cut down all whose demeanour did not come exactly up to his idea of propriety. He would never think of proceeding to the extremity of taking away the life of another, or risking his own, without a ground of justification, with which he could satisfy his own conscience. The difference between the man of civilized society and the savage is, that the former, from the constant discipline to which he has been subjected from infancy, acquires a certain mastery over his impulses, and endeavours to square his actions with the opinions of society. Mr. Harriot, in his amusing "Struggles through Life," observes that the savages, with whom he lived, possessed not the slightest controul over any of their impulses, and that whatever passed through their minds received immediate effect in some act, so that it was impossible for any man, to count one minute on personal safety in their society. M. von Buch, in his description of the Fair of Christiana, in Norway, notices the connexion between self-controul and civilization, as displayed in the inhabitants of the different provinces of that extensive country. "The natives of Oevre Tellemarken," he says, "alone continue to wear the broad northern girdle round the waist, and in this girdle they fix a large knife like the Italians. Every step and movement of these men is characteristic and definite. They have only one object in view, and nothing which surrounds them can deaden the eagerness with which they pursue that object. The Boor of Fodberg and Moss is far from having this distinct character. Nearer to the town his business is also more various, and he looks around him with attention and caution to discover any little advantages which may bring him easier and more securely to his end." If Sir Jonah Barrington were to be taken as an authority, we should suppose that our Irish brethren, notwithstanding their alleged Milesian antiquity, have yet many of the signs of national juvenility, and among others that insensibility to the value of life which is characteristic of youth. But they probably acquired more of the virtues of age since the time of Sir Jonah, and we trust that the good sense displayed by General Barry, whose name leads to the presumption of an Hibernian origin, will have more admirers among them than the unreflecting impetuosity of Captain Smith.—*Morning Chronicle*.

**LAUNCH OF THE GEORGE THE FOURTH.**

(From the *Liverpool Chronicle*, Sept. 29.)

The town of Chatham, during the latter part of last week, was a scene of extraordinary bustle and gaiety, in consequence of the influx of persons to

witness the review of the Royal Marines, by his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, and the launch of a new first-rate line of battle-ship, to be called the "George the Fourth," the keel of which was laid down five years ago, under the direction of Sir Robert Seppings, and which is now considered the finest vessel of her class in the British Navy.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, the river opposite Chatham Town and Dock-yard, presented a most gay and brilliant appearance. All the ships of war, the Admiralty yachts, and steamers, and all the vessels on the river, were covered with flags from stem to stern. Before eleven o'clock every vessel and craft on the river contained well-dressed persons, many of whom had travelled from a very great distance, to witness the launch of this most stupendous piece of naval architecture. Every town in Kent had sent forth part of its population on this occasion.

Splendid equipages, occupied by nobility and the chief gentry of the country, came into the town during the morning; and every preparation was made by the authorities under whose directions the launch took place, to give the greatest effect to the scene. The Duchess of Clarence, who had arrived on Friday night, consented to christen the vessel. The Duke of Clarence, at 11 o'clock, with the Port Admiral, Commissioner Cunningham, Lieut.-Colonel Fitzclarence, &c. &c., inspected the interior of the *George the Fourth* very minutely, and expressed his high satisfaction at the improvements of many parts thereof. Tickets were issued to those who were allowed to occupy seats in the galleries; and by 11 o'clock, the galleries on each side of the docks, commanding a view of the vessel, were thronged. In front of the galleries flags were placed at equi-distances, and the effect was imposing and grand. Every place which commanded a view of the dock was occupied by spectators. The vessels were crowded above and below. The forts and hills, the churches, &c. were covered with persons of both sexes; and colours were flying in all parts of the town, and bells were ringing. On the starboard side of the vessel, a commodious Royal box had been erected for the Duke and Duchess of Clarence and suite, and a guard of honour was paced in front. Companies of the 38th, 51st, and 18th regiments were on duty, and the bands played martial airs. It was announced that the Duchess of Clarence would christen the ship precisely at half-past 12 o'clock; and at that hour the Duchess, with the Duke, the Duchess of Newcastle, Lord Darnley, Colonel Fitzclarence, and many noble persons, arrived at the grand entrance leading to the stern of the vessel. Previous to their arrival the blocks had been removed, and a bottle of wine, which had belonged to Lord Nelson's stock, and was taken from on board the *Victory*, was slung to the lower part of the stern of the ship by a ribbon. The Royal party, on their arrival, were received with loud and continued cheers, and the bands struck up "God save the King" and "Rule Britannia." At this moment the flags of the vessel were slung, for the purpose of being hoisted as soon as she had cleared the housing.

The deck of the *George the Fourth*, and every port-hole, were filled with spectators; they consisted chiefly of naval officers, and their wives, daughters, &c. who were permitted to go on board to be launched with the vessel. There were said to be 700 persons on board when the launch took place.

At twenty minutes to 1 o'clock, the Duchess of Clarence, in the usual form, took hold of the bottle of wine, and dashed it against the vessel, saying at the same time, "Success to the Royal *George the Fourth*." Immense cheering succeeded, and the bands again played loyal airs.

The Royal party soon afterwards returned to the Royal box, and at 1 o'clock the signal was given that all was ready. The last block was removed, the jagger was knocked away, the string was cut by Colonel Fitzclarence, and in a few seconds the beautiful structure moved, as if by magic, forward, and glided on to the bosom of its natural element, and so majestically that it is impossible to convey any idea of the delight and gratification which were afforded by it. She swung round in a very pleasing manner, and the cheering was truly deafening.

The ship is of the following dimensions:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Length, extreme .....	242	2
Ditto of the gun-deck .....	205	5½
Ditto keel for tonnage .....	170	11
Breadth, extreme .....	53	6
Moulded .....	52	9
Depth in hold .....	23	2
Ditto from the keel to the top of the figure-head .....	57	0
Ditto of the stern .....	64	0
Burden in tons, 2602 14-94ths.		
Number of guns on the lower deck .....	32	32-pounder guns
.. .. Middle ditto .....	34	ditto
.. .. Upper ditto .....	34	ditto
.. .. Quarter-deck .....	10	32 carronades
.. .. Ditto .....	6	12 guns
.. .. Fore-castle .....	2	32 carronades
.. .. Ditto .....	2	12 guns
Total .....	120	

The *George the Fourth* is by the same mould as the *Prince Regent*, and is built with a round stern. At the launch of the first ship on this plan, it was admitted she did not look so slightly as those on the old plan, or square-stern ships, but the points which were most objectionable, are said to have been removed, and it is affirmed that the *George the Fourth* looks as well on the water as any ship built on the old plan, with this advantage—that she is twice as strong.

The new plan is likened for strength to that of a cask, which is so firmly united without nails or any other fastening but the hoops, that it is almost impossible to break it to pieces. This is it, to a great degree, with ships built on the present plan, the planks passing from side to side round the bow and stern, render the ship, literally speaking, a cask. This arrangement, united with the diagonal riders, makes the whole fabric one substantially connected body.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (WEDNESDAY) November 7, 1827.

We were last night favoured with a Liverpool *Albion* of the 1st October, from which we could only select the following account of Captain PARRY'S return from his unsuccessful expedition;—it was almost the only interesting article which the paper contained:—

On Wednesday morning, Captain Parry, and his surgeon, Dr. Beverley, arrived at the Caledonian Hotel here, after another arduous but unsuccessful attempt to accomplish the Polar voyage. Captain Parry came to Inverness by the Chichester Revenue Cutter, commanded by Capt. John Stewart, having fortunately fallen in with Captain S. in the Orkneys, on being driven in there on the 22d ult. The history of the present enterprise is brief; and, while we have to communicate the agreeable news of the safe return of Capt. Parry to his country and friends, we are able, at the same time, to vouch for the accuracy of the following particulars. Captain Parry, on leaving the Discovery Ship at the appointed place, off the Spitzbergen coast, betook himself to the sledge boats prepared for his conveyance over the ice, in pursuance of his original intentions and instructions, and was out for the space of sixty-one days; one of the boats being under his own charge, and the other under that of Lieut. Ross. These two boats were hauled over the ice by the crew of the ship, twelve men to each; and after undergoing incredible fatigue, they felt that for a great part of the time, they were on floating ice-bergs, which carried them southward, while they were stretching every nerve to proceed northward; and thus, of necessity, they were compelled to abandon the enterprise. To establish this important fact in the clearest point of view, we have to mention, that during the last three days of the expedition, and on taking his observations by the chronometer, Capt. Parry found that his boats had gained two miles only. The expedition arrived at latitude 82 45; and had it proceeded but fifteen miles farther, Capt. Parry and his men would have obtained the pecuniary remuneration to which they were entitled on reaching 83; but even this short distance was found to be altogether unattainable by any physical effort. Nearly in the same line they had proceeded, the boats returned to the *Hecla*. Immediately on reaching the ship, the expedition then proceeded homeward. We are happy to add, that Captain Parry, his officers and men, are all in good health.

Capt. Parry arrived in London on the 20th September.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—The communication from "*A Native Female*," which appeared in our last, has drawn upon us a lengthy epistle from "*SENEX*," which savours so much of that to which we shall never lend ourselves—namely, *personal ty*,—that we cannot possibly give it insertion.—We, however, beg to assure him, that it is not in our power to set him right in his conjectures.

"D.'s" complimentary verses, addressed to our anonymous Correspondent, "*A Native Female*," are, we fear, of too glowing a character to be acceptable to the severe taste of the fair unknown.—We would recommend him to place more restraint upon his too exuberant fancy.

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

ENTERED.

OCTOBER 30—Schooner Elizabeth, Coffin, P. E. Island; 1800 bushels potatoes, 8 sheep.  
31—Brig Mary & Eliza, Hughes, St. Vincent; ballast.  
Schooner Margaret, Davison, P. E. Island; 2000 bushels potatoes, 400 bushels oats, 19 bushels barley, 12 head sheep.  
Brig Fame, Yorston, Halifax; ballast.  
Schooner Ranger, Henley, Barbados; 25 puns rum, 20 puns molasses, 6 hhds. and tierces sugar, 10 kegs tamarind.  
Schooner Albion, Clements, Liverpool; 53 firkins butter, 1 ton iron, 650 hhds. salt.  
Brig Dolphin, Ager, Oporto; 280 hhds. salt, 1 qr. cask wine, and fruit.  
November 1.—Schooner Rambler, Watson, Hamburg; 1154 bags bread, and sundries.  
Schooner Courier, Girroax, Halifax; 34 puns molasses, 3 hhds porter, 140 lbs. flour, 40 cheese, 50 lbs. apples.  
Schooner Polly, Darrel, Madeira; 2 pipes, 4 hhds. and 19 qr. casks Madeira wine, 10 boxes citron, 5 bags walnuts, 10 lbs. hams.  
Brig Cessnock, Thomson, Greenock; 70 chalds. coals.  
2—Brig Unity, Winsor, Oporto; 300 hhds. salt.  
Brig Mary, Tucker, Liverpool; 100 lbs. pork, 394 firkins butter, 32 chalds. coals, 132 cwt. soap and candles, 100 cwt. lead shot, 1250 lbs. gunpowder, 9 tierces hams, 18 cwt. cheese.  
Schooner Jane & Sarah, White, Guadeloupe; ballast.  
Schooner Gleaner, Stephens, Figueira; 330 hhds. salt, 4 bls. olive oil, 1 pipe, 18 hhds. and 40 qr. casks wine.  
Schooner Mary, Wil's, Oporto; 200 hhds. salt, 2 pipes, 18 hhds., 28 qr. casks, 107 small casks port wine, 58 cases wine, 12 boxes grapes.  
5—Brig Cottager, Coruish, Hamburg; 839 bags bread, 200 bls. flour, 54 firkins butter, 135 bls. potatoes.  
6—Schooner Morning Star, Mosen, Halifax; 18 M. feet board, 3 M. red oak staves, 35 M. shingles, 60 bls. apples, 20 dozen cabbages, 45 bls. mackerel.  
Brig Little Ann, Merchant, Newport; 135 chalds. coals.  
Ketch Swallow, Grill, Budeford; 96 chalds. coals.  
Brig Hannah, Mardon, Altona; 1200 bags bread, 200 bls. flour, 38 kegs butter, 10 bls. pease, 10 bls. oatmeal, 1 ton oakum, 10 bls. tar, 11 M. brick.

CLEARED.

October 31—Brig Vittoria, Elder, Naples; 2850 qtls. fish.  
Brig Atlantic, White, Demerara; 2013 qtls. fish, 3 casks salmon, 2 cases wine.  
Brig Jean, Curry, Peruambuco; 2250 qtls. fish.

Brig Mary, Burke, Halifax; 2200 qtls. fish, 5 hhds. and 11 qr. casks port wine.  
Brig Rapid, Warren, Alicaut; 3700 qtls. fish.  
November 3—Schooner Lively, M'Gregor, Canso and Halifax; sundry merchandise.  
Brig Mary, Gunton, Naples; 4400 qtls. fish.  
Brig Harriet, Preston, Demerara; 2600 qtls. fish.  
5—Schooner Warwick, Ligham, Barbados; 921 qtls. fish, 3 bls. mackerel.  
6—Brig Hazard, Churchward, Naples; 2100 qtls. fish.  
Brig Providence, Waterford; 1056 qtls. fish, 68 tons 34 gallons cod oil, sounds, tongues, and staves.

The Brig *William Nelson*, Capt. ROBBINS, 38 days from Lisbon, bound to Trinity, and Brig *Hope*, Capt. CHAM, 30 days from Poole, for Carbonear, put in here yesterday, wind bound.

DIED, on Saturday last, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. MARY CROSSMAN, aged 56 years. Her funeral will take place to-day, at 2 o'clock, when the friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

(Wednesday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

WILLIAM AND HENRY THOMAS,

20 BARRELS Mustoyado Sugar,  
40 Barrels Apples,

18 M. feet Board,  
9 Tierces Porter,  
20 Barrels Potatoes,  
10 Puncheons Ram,  
10 Ditto Molasses,  
10 Barrels prime Beef.

TERMS—Shore Fish or Cash on delivery.  
November 7, 1827.

THIS DAY,

(Wednesday) At 11 o'clock,

AT THE STORE OF

Mr. LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,

600 BAGS Bread,  
200 Barrels Flour,

15 Ditto Oatmeal,  
1 Bale containing 300 Cotton Shirts, 50 Pair Men's Flushing Trousers, 200 Pair Men's Wadmil Cuffs.

November 7, 1827.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

C. F. BENNETT & Co.

150 FIRKINS new Irish Butter,  
500 Bags Hamburgh Bread,

50 Westphalia Hams,  
20 Sides Bacon,  
10 Cases Segars,  
25 Barrels American Tar,  
2 Hogsheads Madeira Wine,  
2 Quarter-casks ditto ditto;

Also,

30 Bags damaged Bread.

November 7, 1827.

Sale Postponed.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

NEWMAN & CO.

213 BAGS damaged BREAD, received per Schooner Rambler, A. WATSON, Master, lately arrived from Hamburg, and to be Sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Also,

20 Kegs (25lbs. each) GUNPOWDER, damaged, lately received per Brig Mary, BECKFORD, Master;

And

12 Tierces } BEEF, ex Brig Harriet, from  
6 Barrels } Dantzic.

Immediately after which,

150 Bags 1st, 2d, and 3d qualities Dantzic Bread,  
50 Barrels Superfine Dantzic Flour,  
20 Boxes Tea.

GEORGE LILLY,

Auctioneer.

November 7, 1827.

Notice.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew of the Brig *James and Margaret*, under my command,

PETER MILNE.

October 31, 1827.

Sale at Auction.

Government Sale.

TO-MORROW,

At 1 o'clock,

In the SQUARE at

FORT WILLIAM,

A Quantity of Empty Provision and Spirit CASKS.

JAMES CLIFT,

Auctioneer.

November 7, 1827.

On Sale.

William and Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

The remarkably fine, fast-sailing

Brig FAME,

Burthen per Register 125 tons, 7 years old, she carries a large cargo, and being completely fitted and equipped for a voyage, she may be sent to Sea without any additional expense to the Purchaser.—Inventories may be seen and terms known, by applying to

W. & H. THOMAS.

N. B.—Persons desirous of purchasing the *FAME*, are requested to make immediate application for her, otherwise she will commence loading for Halifax.

October 31, 1827.



The

Schooner SUCCESS,

Burthen per Register about 45 tons, will carry about 800 qtls. Fish, well found, and firmly built for the Seal Fishery.

Her Materials may be viewed, and other particulars known, on application at the Commercial Hotel, Harbour-Grace.

A liberal Credit will be given for the payment.

Harbour-Grace, November 5, 1827.

By the Subscribers,

800 HDS. best Newport COALS.

W. & N. H. WILKING,

November 7, 1827.

Just Received,

Per the *Mary and Heroine*, from Liverpool, and *British Merchant*, from London,

A Large assortment of Woollen and Cotton GOODS, suited for the present season.

Also,

Gentlemen's Superfine London Beaver and Silk Hats, Ladies' Fashionable Drab and Black Beaver Bonnets, London Mould Candles in boxes of 50lbs., Soap in boxes of 40lbs. and 65lbs., Assorted Leatherware and Hosiery.

JOHN HOWLEY.

November 7, 1827.

BENJAMIN J. WILLIAMS

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per Brigantine *Rover*, from Demerary,

106 PUNCHEONS Rum—of which 50 are for Exportation,  
83 Puncheons Molasses.

October 31, 1827.

For Charter.

To any Port in Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, the Mediterranean, Brazil, or West Indies,

The very fine, fast-sailing, British-built Brig *James & Margaret*,

PETER MILNE, master;

Burthen per Register 187 tons, coppered and copper fastened.—Apply to the Master on board, or to

OEHLSCHLAGER & Co.

October 31, 1827.

Notices.

WHEREAS on the night of Thursday last, or early on Friday morning, the Shop of the Subscriber was forcibly broken into—a Reward of TEN POUNDS is hereby offered to any Person who may give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders.

WILLIAM KYDD.

October 31, 1827.

THE Passengers who came in the Schooner *Endavour*, Capt. JOHNS, from Waterford, last Spring, are informed, that unless their Bail Notes be taken up before the last day of November next, they will be sent home to enforce payment.

JOHN CUSACK.

October 24, 1827.



POETS' CORNER.

THE DEVIL'S DOINGS.

The Devil he sat, in his doublet blue,  
The change in the times bewailing,  
He fretted and fum'd, tears his'd in his eyes,  
He grin'd and he groan'd, and, with carboniz'd sighs,  
Declar'd that his trade was failing.

That I e'er should have liv'd, to see such times,  
Said the Devil, is past credibility,  
Where's my spirit of faction, the spirit that's gone,  
That set man 'gainst his brother, and father 'gainst son,  
And gave Devils on earth virility?

Where's my spite, who taught Princes that terror and force  
Were the sceptre and scales they should rule with?  
Where's the lie and invective, the rancour and hate  
'Twixt the rul'd and their rulers, the many and great,  
And th' alarms which I all made a fool with?

As myself from above, these are banish'd from earth,  
In despite of my system political,  
And by whom? By a man undistinguish'd by birth,  
But belov'd by his King and his country, for worth,  
And contempt for my arts hypocritical.

Arouse then my Tory Familiars!—shall he  
Of Power and Plunder thus rob us?  
No, storm him with rant, and belie him with cant,  
On seemings religious, work, rave and descant,  
Up and down, like a *Colera Morbus*.

Thus the Devil he bade—and "the Devil's own," did,  
And the gifted and glorious GEORGE CANNING,  
In the midst of his acts, for the good of the world,  
Was from life and his sphere of benevolence hur'd,  
By assaults of the Devil's own planning.

Then the Devil leapt up like a rocket for joy,  
Crying "Now I'm again Lord and Master,"  
But halt, Angel Black, with your High Tory pack,  
King George and his people, *wont let you come back,*  
To pillage them further and faster.

THE ARAB'S SONG.

I love the dark landscape  
That tempests sweep o'er;  
I love the wild billows  
That break on the shore:  
But I love more intensely  
To see the wide plain,  
With nodding crests cover'd,  
Wave far like the main.

Oh! the glory of battle  
Burns bright in my soul,  
When mighty hosts mingle,  
When loud volleys roll;  
And my veins swell with transport  
When banner and blade,  
Though gory and rent,  
Are for freedom display'd.

Let the Turk and the Persian  
Bow low to their lord;  
The Arab is free  
By the force of his sword:  
They may look on our deserts—  
They dare not invade,  
While we mount the wild barb,  
Or can wield a keen blade.

Latest London Fashions.

Amongst the novelties which most struck us, is a ball or evening party dress of pink crape, with a broad, full puckering round the border: over this are beautiful satin crape ornaments, representing in figure Chinese fans; the head of this row of ornaments is surmounted by one of similar figures, but smaller, and turned contrary-wise. The body is ornamented in front with pink satin and narrow white blond, in the Spanish style; short ends depend just below the sash, from the slight Castilian drapery on each side of the stomacher part. The sleeves are short, full, and lined with a material which stiffens, while it preserves them in shape; they are trimmed in the same manner as the skirt. An elegant dress of Esterhazy coloured gros de Naples, comes next under our consideration; over the hem, above the shoe, is a doubled wadded rouleau; over which is an ornament in flutings, finished by sharp points; each of which, being tacked down, form a full plait or fluting. This ornament is richly finished at the edge, by a bias layer of satin, which serves as a binding. Down each side of the front, somewhat in the Bavarian style, is a row of flutings, of the same kind as those which surround the border; where they are sewed on, is concealed by a narrow wadded rouleau. When this dress is worn as an out-door carriage costume, a pelerine-canezon, of the same colour and material as the dress, is worn with it. An elegant dress for home costume is of gros de Naples, the colour, tea-green. It has two broad flounces, each edged, separated, and headed by chain-work in narrow rouleau. This dress is made partially high, with the body *en gerbe*, and is finished at the back, and in front of the bust, with fichu-robbings, edged with Castilian points. The sleeves are long, *a la Marie*, with double antique points at the wrist, which is encircled by a broad band of silk.

Pelisses and spencers have experienced no change this month, nor is it likely they will till the latter end of autumn. Pelerines, mantelet-pelerines, and canezones, are the reigning favourites. We have seen a very beautiful mantelet-pelerine, of fine India muslin, splendidly embroidered, and elegantly trimmed, with appropriate taste, with bows of delicately coloured ribbon. The pelerine-canezon, either of tulle muslin, or of the same material as the dress, whatever it might be, with long ends drawn through the sash, was also in high favour. Equestrian dresses generally prevail much at this season; we saw a beautiful habit at Mrs. Bell's, just completed to order; it was of a bright Clarence blue, with buttons down each side of the front a *l'Aspirante*; the collar narrow, and only partially standing up.

An elegant carriage hat is of white chip, ornamented with party-coloured puffs of gauze; green, yellow, and red, and large dahlias of different colours. Strings of ribbon the same colours as the gauze, float loose. Another tasteful hat is of well-stiffened net, with ornaments round the crown, *en fers de cheval*, edged with black and yellow satin, and finished by narrow blond. Between each hollow, is a bow of striped gauze ribbon; narrow black stripes on a yellow ground; of this ribbon is a long loop-string.

The most admired colours are pink, ethereal blue, tea-green, Esterhazy and yellow.

PARLIAMENTARY CHIT CHAT.

Lord Grey, whose habits for some years were secluded and almost ascetic, seems now disposed to mix personally in the din and bustle of busy life. He is frequently in the House, and, as is seen by the papers, is often on his legs when the occasion does not seem to call for the intervention of so mighty an oracle. I do not like his oratory. It is vehement and ungraceful. It displays no beauties of diction; it exhibits nothing that is fanciful or picturesque, but it would be injustice to deny, that when there is a suitable topic, it is persuasive and imposing. I have seen his Lordship now for the first time these ten years. He astonishes me by the youthfulness of his appearance—that is, its youthfulness compared with what it was when I first saw him. I thought that chagrin and disappointment had made an octogenarian of him; but whether it is, that public affairs give him far less concern than is generally supposed, or that new life and energy have been infused into him by the novelty and excitement of his recent occupation, I can assure you that his visage has not the slightest trace of the flight of time since 1817, and that his whole demeanour seems indicative of increased vigour and activity.

The new Lord Chancellor is a person of a very striking figure and countenance. He seems exceedingly at his ease on the woolsack. I heard him on one occasion retort on Lord Ellenborough with as much asperity of tone and manner as I have ever witnessed on a trifling occasion. Lord E. seemed to question the relevancy of some observations delivered by the Noble and Learned Lord, in reply to something that fell from his own lips. "The observation," said the Chancellor, with a look of great bitterness, "is that directly suggested by the Noble Lord's own question. Any other observation would be irrelevant, and what is more, would be absurd."—There was no mistaking the import of these words—yet, lest it should be mistaken, his Lordship enunciated them with great formality and deliberateness a second time. The effect on Lord Ellenborough was visible during the remainder of the evening.

The Duke of Wellington is a fidgetty and talkative person while their Lordships are in deliberation. He is perpetually shifting his position, and whispering to the person who happens to sit next him. There are fifty likenesses of him in the shops, but only one is an exact resemblance. This exhibits a protrusion and pointing of the lips, which are so remarkable in his Grace, especially when he is in conversation.

Lord Goderich is a person whose speech is better to the sight, or on paper, than to the ear. The reverse, probably, may be said of Lord Dudley and Ward; there is great precision, smoothness, and force in what he delivers. Lord Lansdowne, however, appears to me to be the best speaker in the upper House. He is one of the best sentence-makers I ever heard; and what he does in this way is done with amazing facility. A writer, who is particular about his periods, and fastidious in the collocation of words, especially when the ideas to be expressed have a good deal of complexity, knows well the utility of a pause, and an opportunity of emendation.—Lord Lansdowne, however, is a sentence maker by intuition. The greatest niceties of phrase, and felicities of arrangement, are exhibited by him off-hand, and without the least shew of hesitation or effort. When I say "in the upper House," I mean, of course, in the active discharge of its duties. I refer only to the members, whose voice is familiar to the ears of those who hear its debates. I can scarcely yet regard Lord Plunkett as of the band of the "Lords Temporal." He is yet a nonentity in their sphere, but when he thinks proper to exercise his energies, his station, as a master of elocution, will, of course, be what it was in the region from which he has ascended—that is, it will place him above all competition and rivalry.

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON ROWAN.

(From *Barrington's Sketches*.)

"A romantic spirit seemed to fill the country. On the eve of great convulsions, the moral atmosphere becomes rarified as it were; personal sacrifices more common, and wild tenets more practically supported. An admirable specimen of Quixotism is given in the person of Mr. Hamilton Rowan. A young woman (Mary Neil) had been treated with

violence by some unknown person; her cause was warmly taken up by some, and by others her veracity was suspected. Mr. Rowan, a gentleman of rank and fortune, felt so deeply interested in her reputation, that he vowed vengeance against all her calumniators. One of the steps which he took to this end, is exceedingly well described in the following history of a visit he paid to a society of young barristers, of which Sir Jonah was a member.

"At this time about twenty young barristers, including myself, had formed a dinner club in Dublin; we had taken large apartments for the purpose, and, as we were not yet troubled with much business, were in the habit of faring luxuriously every day, and taking a bottle of the best claret that could be obtained.

"There never existed a more cheerful, nor half so cheap a dinner club. One day, whilst we were dining with our usual hilarity, the servant informed us that a gentleman below stairs desired to be admitted for a moment. We considered it to be a brother barrister who requested permission to join our party, and desired him to be shown up. What was our surprise, however, on perceiving the figure that presented itself!—a man, who might have served as a model for a Hercules, his gigantic limbs conveying the idea of almost supernatural strength; his shoulders, arms, and broad chest, were the very emblems of muscular energy; and his flat, rough countenance, overshadowed by enormous dark eye-brows, and deeply furrowed by strong lines of vigour and fortitude, completed one of the finest, yet most formidable figures I ever beheld. He was very well dressed; close by his side stalked in a shaggy Newfoundland dog of corresponding magnitude, with hair a foot long, and who, if he should be voraciously inclined, seemed well able to devour a barrister or two without overcharging his stomach:—as he entered, indeed, he alternately looked at us, and then up at his master, as if only waiting the orders of the latter to commence the onslaught. His master held in his hand a large yellow knotted club, slung by a leathern thong round his great wrist: he had also a long small-sword by his side.

"This apparition walked deliberately up to the table; and having made his obeisance with seeming courtesy, a short pause ensued, during which he looked round on all the company with an aspect, if not stern, yet ill-calculated to set our minds at ease, either as to his or his dog's ulterior intentions.

"Gentlemen!" at length he said, in a tone and with an air at once so mild and courteous, nay, so polished, as fairly to give the lie, as it were, to his gigantic and threatening figure: "Gentlemen! I have heard with very great regret, that some members of this club have been so indiscreet as to calumniate the character of Mary Neil, which, from the part I have taken, I feel identified with my own: if any present hath done so, I doubt not he will now have the candour to avow it.—*Who avows it?*" The dog looked up at him again; he returned the glance; but contented himself, for the present, with patting the animal's head, and was silent; so were we.

"The extreme surprise indeed with which our party was seized, bordering almost on consternation, rendered all consultation as to a reply out of the question; and never did I see the old axiom that 'what is every body's business is nobody's business,' more thoroughly exemplified. A few of the company whispered each his neighbour, and I perceived one or two steal a fruit knife under the table cloth, in case of extremities: but no one made any reply. We were eighteen in number; and as neither would or could answer for the others, it would require eighteen replies to satisfy the giant's single query; and I fancy some of us could not have replied to his satisfaction, and stuck to the truth into the bargain.

"He repeated his demand (elevating his tone each time) thrice: 'Does any gentleman avow it?' A faint buzz now circulated round the room, but there was no answer whatsoever. Communication was cut off, and there was a dead silence: at length our visitor said, with a loud voice, that he must suppose, if any gentleman had made any observations or assertions against Mary Neil's character, he would have the courage and spirit to avow it: 'therefore,' continued he, 'I shall take it for granted that my information was erroneous; and, in that point of view, I regret having alarmed your society.' And, without another word, he bowed three times very low, and retired backwards towards the door, (his dog also backing out with equal politeness,) where, with a salaam doubly ceremonious, Mr. Rowan ended his extraordinary interview. On the first of his departing bows, by a simultaneous impulse, we all rose and returned his salute, almost touching the table with our noses, but still in profound silence; which *booming* on both sides was repeated, as I have said, till he was fairly out of the room.—Three or four of the company then ran hastily to the window, to be sure that he and the dog were clear off into the street; and no sooner had this satisfactory *denouement* been ascertained, than a general roar of laughter ensued, and we talked it over in a hundred different ways: the whole of our arguments, however, turned upon the question, 'which had behaved the *politest* upon the occasion?' but not one word was uttered as to which had behaved the *stoutest*."—Vol. ii. pp. 116—119.

Mr. Rowan was soon after tried and convicted of circulating a factious paper;—while in prison, charges of a heavier nature, and of a political kind, came out against him; and, as it is well known, he made his escape, and at length arrived in France.