



Newfoundlander.

No. 17.

WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1827.

Sixpence.

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 Hogsheds fine Barbadoes SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
FLOUR,
BREAD, &c. &c.

October 31, 1827.

BENJAMIN J. WILLIAMS

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per Brigantine *Rover*, from Demerary,

106 PUNCHONS Rum—of which 50 are
for Exportation,
83 Punchons Molasses.

October 31, 1827.

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

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

Also,

200 Bags Superfine BISCUIT,

Fit for Family use.

August 29, 1827.

JUST IMPORTED,

to the Schooner *John Dunscomb*, from Waterford,

AND

FOR SALE,

BY

RENDELL AND MORTIMER,

A FEW Firkins of Prime New First-quality
BUTTER.

September 5, 1827.

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,

BEGS 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,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE now in the occu-
pancy of the Subscriber, (opposite the Premi-
ses 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.

On Sale.

BY

PATRICK MORRIS,

3000 BAGS excellent Hamburg Bread,
1000 Barrels Superfine } Flour,

500 Ditto Middling,
100 Ditto Irish Pork,
40 Ditto American Ditto,
30 Ditto Pork Offal,
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.

Notices.

THE 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.

THE Passengers by the Brigs *Maria* and *Inul-*
verable from Waterford, and *Hinnah* 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.

THE 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.

Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour Grace.



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

Cabin Passengers..... 10s.
Steerage Ditto..... 5s.
Single Letters..... 6d.
Double Ditto and Parcels in proportion.

Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers will be
particularly attended to.

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

JAMES CLIFT, Agent, St. John's,

P. ROGERSON, Agent, Harbour Grace.

July 25, 1827.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

RUPTURE WITH TURKEY.—Official dispatches, dated the 1st instant, and communicating the issue of first attempts to carry the Greek Treaty into effect, on the part of the Ambassadors of the three Powers which subscribed it, have reached Paris and London. On the 16th of August, the joint note of the Ambassadors, in pursuance of the treaty, was presented to the Reis Effendi, and the term allowed for a reply was considered to have expired on the 30th ult., on which day the dragomans of the three Embassies, Desgrange, F. Pisani, and Franchini, were sent to the Reis Effendi to receive his answer to it. It was given to them verbally, and in the most decided terms of refusal, to admit the interference of the Foreign Powers in the affair of the Greek contest; referring to the declaration lately made by the Turkish Government on the subject, as their deliberate and firm determination. On the following day, the 31st, the Ambassador had a conference, and in the afternoon the dragomans were sent again. They delivered another note, more forcible than the preceding one, distinctly announcing to the Turkish Minister, that the objects of the Treaty must be obtained, whether with the concurrence of the Porte or without it, and the measures determined on for the end would be carried into execution. The Reis Effendi is said to have replied very pointedly, and repeated more firmly than before the determination of the Porte to abide by its first decision. The dragomans, it is added, were even desired to take back their note, but that they declined doing this, and left it in the apartment of the Reis Effendi. This was the state of the negotiation at the date of the official dispatches; but a private express from Paris reached the city on Friday, with intelligence of the 4th instant, being three days later, from Constantinople. The substance of the information brought by it is, that the Ambassadors, finding no further notice taken of their application, had met on the morning of the 5th, and had jointly come to the resolution of demanding their passports on the following day, and quitting Constantinople.—The *Gazette de France* of the 24th says, part of the household of the Embassies had embarked, and that couriers were dispatched to the Admirals commanding the fleets of the different Powers, to inform them of what had happened, and to instruct them respecting the conduct they were to pursue towards Turkish vessels.

In reference to the opposition of the Turkish Government to the terms of the Allies, Mr. Blaquiere, in a letter which he has addressed to a Greek bondholder, makes the following observations:—"Whatever may be the feelings and wishes of the Sultan with regard to Greece, the war is not popular in Turkey; it has continued too long, and cost the Turks too dearly to be so: added to these considerations, I had it from various sources of the best information during my late visit, that the Mussulman population attribute all the recent calamities of the empire to the cruelties exercised in Greece. I need hardly add, that the Turkish soldiers have always entered the field against the Greeks with the utmost reluctance. The war has, in fact, been principally carried on by the Albanian mercenaries, and the Delhis or Turkish cavalry. The former would fight for any party by which they are best paid, while the latter, besides being extremely well treated on the score of pay, know that there is comparatively little risk in attacking irregular infantry without bayonets."

The affairs of Spain and Portugal still remain in the same crazy state in which they have been for some time past. The French papers announce the intended departure of Ferdinand from Madrid, to examine in person into the causes of the state of agitation in which Catalonia now is. Twenty-five thousand troops are also said to be ordered into that province, and a Regency has been appointed, with the Queen at its head, to conduct the affairs of the Government in his absence. An article from Vienna, dated Sept. 15, says that the equipages of the Infant Don Miguel, "the new Regent of Portugal," are preparing with all speed, and that he is to set out for Lisbon immediately after the return of the Emperor of Vienna, where his Majesty was expected in a few days.

The blockade of Algiers by the French squadron is a mere mockery. The Corsairs come out in divisions, as if there were no vessels to watch them, and they commit the same depredations on French commerce as before the blockade was talked of. If this be allowed to continue, the next time the French boast of blockading Algiers, they will be met not only by insult from the Dey, but ridicule from other nations. They should either not boast at all, if they do not intend to carry their threats into execution, or quietly put up with the insolence of his Illustrious Highness.

HOLY ALLIANCE OPPOSITION.—The journals of the Holy Alliance Opposition are working doggedly at the political dog-mill, to which their officers against truth and decency, and their confessed unfitness for any honest employment, have confined them. Consistency is the last point of honour with a desperado; and these men are consistent in their way, for they lie on stoutly, when there are none to believe, and slander, after having lost the power of wondering. The last fabrication is directed against a distinguished advocate and member of Parliament, charging him with some base intrigue against a judicial personage of the highest rank and merit. This, we need scarcely say, is a calumny even more foul than that which accused the members of the Cabinet generally of a factious spirit of mutual circumvention and hostility, because it would involve the reproach of hypocrisy and treachery, of which, if there be a man on earth incapable, it is the eminent gentleman alluded to. But as we have already contradicted, in terms the most absolute, the groundless imputations of Friday last against the Mi-

nistry as a whole, we now declare that yesterday's statement (made by a notorious weekly libeller) is from beginning to end a shameful calumny. In the mean time there are, if report speaks truth, preparations making for a war upon his Majesty's Government of a different order from newspaper squibs and gossipings. The Tory magnates are beating up for fresh recruits to fight their battles, and are about to discard a majority of their ancient vassals as un-serviceable. A certain enlightened Duke, for example, threatens to take into pay no less than ten or eleven of well-trained and selected Swiss, to wear the liveries of his present ineffectual burgesses, and to bay and bark at Mr. Huskisson, without a minute's rest, from the opposition side of St. Stephen's Chapel. That his Grace should require an accession of talent for the success of any undertaking that he engages in, is most melancholy; that he should be conscious of the want, seems difficult of belief. We had supposed that such a reinforcement to such an enlightened quarter, would be but "carrying coals to Newcastle."—*Times*.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.—Mr. Canning, we doubt not, had fixed his eyes on this great question as one of those in reference to which the applauses of posterity would have been bestowed on his name; but that minister was above all others remarkable for the patience and caution with which he smoothed his way to the attainment of the end in view, and would have been the last man to risk the success of any great measure by an ill-timed endeavour to force it upon a people, before their minds were fully prepared for its reception; his object was to prepare the public for a favourable consideration of those claims; and the advances he had already made were such as to have insured the ultimate completion of his task, if a premature death had not snatched him away ere he could reap the glorious fruit of that goodly plant, over whose growth he had watched with the most anxious solicitude. The course which he commenced is that which his successor ought to pursue, if he has the carrying of the question really at heart; for nothing could be more mischievous, we had almost said more ruinous, to that cause, than an attempt to force its progress against the will of the nation by the mere weight of ministerial influence.—*Sphinx*.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.—At a meeting of the New Catholic Association, in Dublin, on the 22d instant, the frequent and interesting question was debated, whether they ought to press or to relax their efforts in the cause of emancipation, against the ensuing Session of Parliament; and a resolution was adopted declaratory of the opinion of the meeting, as to the necessity of pressing the Catholic petition, at an early period of the next session.

THE NORTH-WEST EXPEDITION.

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

Captain Franklin and Dr. Richardson, the leaders of the Expedition despatched by our Government to explore the coast for the purpose of ascertaining or disproving the existence of a communication by sea between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to the North of the American continent, landed in this port on Wednesday, having arrived as passengers by the packet-ship James Cropper, Captain Graham, from New York.

The accounts which have already appeared in the public papers of the progress made by the expedition towards completing their object are substantially correct. The travellers have returned in perfect health, nor has any casualty happened to any of the party during the two years and eight months that have elapsed since they sailed from this place in February, 1825. The party were subject to some little indispositions during the first winter they spent on the banks of the Great Bear Lake, owing principally to the nature of their food, which, to spare the supplies destined for the more perilous part of the expedition, in tracing the shores of an unknown ocean, was procured from the Lake by Canadian fishermen, who accompanied them as far as that point. This exclusive fish diet—not always in season—disagreed with several individuals; but no serious illness occurred either from this cause, or from the severity of the season. The lowest point at which the thermometer stood, in the first winter, was at 49° below zero of Fahrenheit, and at 58° in the winter of 1826—27. The freezing point of quicksilver as is well known is from 42 to 43°.

In their progress westward from the mouth of Mackenzie River they met with various parties of Esquimaux; none of these had been in communication with the Russians, or ever before seen an European, but they must have intercourse and barter with those tribes which trade with the Russians, for they were all provided with long knives, and in other respects well armed. Of this, the party under Capt. Franklin, consisted in all of sixteen persons, had nearly had fatal experience, on their first leaving the mouth of Mackenzie river. They fell in here with a numerous body of Esquimaux—probably not fewer than five or six hundred, women and children included;—the many valuable articles they saw roused the cupidity of the natives so strongly that they made reiterated attempts to possess themselves of whatever they could lay hands on; a struggle ensued which lasted several hours, nor were the travellers able to protect their property without using some violence and dealing out many hard blows. The fate of the expedition hung by a slender thread; had a shot been fired, or serious injury been received by any of the natives, their numbers were so superior that our countrymen would probably have been overpowered: but fortunately their forbearance was imitated by the natives, who, though they assumed threatening attitudes, made no actual use of their weapons. Capt. Franklin was at one time collared by three of them, at the

same time, brandishing their knives at him. The Esquimaux, west of Mackenzie river, are a much finer race of people than those on the eastern shores of the north Atlantic ocean; and their women appeared to our countrymen remarkably handsome.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM TURKEY.

The following is a translation of the note addressed by the Ambassadors of France, England, and Russia, to the Reis Effendi, on the 16th ult.:

"To his Excellency the Reis Effendi.

"The undersigned are charged, by their respective Governments, to make to his Excellency, the Reis Effendi, the following declaration:

"During six years, the great Powers of Europe have been engaged in endeavours to induce the Sublime Porte to enter into a pacification with Greece; but these endeavours have been constantly unavailing, and thus a war of extermination has been prolonged between it and the Greeks, the results of which have been, on the one hand, calamities, the contemplation of which is dreadful to humanity; and, on the other hand, severe and intolerable losses to the commerce of all nations, while, at the same time, it has not been possible to admit that the fate of Greece has been at all within the control of the Ottoman power.

"The European Powers have, consequently, redoubled the zeal, and renewed the instances which they before made, to determine the Porte, with the aid of their mediation, to put an end to a struggle that it was essential to its own interests should no longer be kept up. The European Powers have the more flattered themselves in the hope of arriving at so happy a conclusion, as the Greeks themselves have, in the interval, shown a desire to avail themselves of their mediation; but the Sublime Porte has hitherto refused to listen to counsels dictated by sentiments of benevolence and friendship. In this state of affairs, the Courts of France, England, and Russia, have considered it their duty to define, by a special treaty, the line of conduct they are resolved to observe, in order to arrive at the object towards which the wishes and interests of all the Christian Powers tend.

"In execution of one of the clauses of this treaty, the undersigned have been charged to declare to the Government of the Sublime Porte, that they now, in a formal manner, offer their mediation between it and the Greeks, to put an end to the war, and to regulate, by a friendly negotiation, the relations which are to exist between them in future.

"That further, and to the end that the success of this mediation may be facilitated, they propose to the Government of the Sublime Porte an armistice for suspending all acts of hostility against the Greeks, to whom a similar proposition is this moment addressed. Finally, they expect that at the end of fifteen days the Divan will clearly make known its determination.

"The undersigned flatter themselves that it will be conformable to the wish of the Allied Courts; but it is their duty not to conceal from the Reis Effendi, that a new refusal, an evasive or insufficient answer, even a total silence on the part of his Government, will place the Allied Courts under the necessity of recurring to such measures as they shall judge most efficacious for putting an end to a state of things, which is become incompatible even with the true interests of the Sublime Porte, with the security of commerce in general, and with the perfect tranquillity of Europe.

(Signed)

"C. GUILLEMINOT,
"S. CANNING,
"RIBEAUPIERRE.

"August 16, 1827."

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (WEDNESDAY) November 14, 1827.

By the Brig *Favourite*, Captain RICHARDS, yesterday, in 35 days from Liverpool, we have received London dates to the 3d October;—they do not, however, contain anything of a very important or interesting nature.

MARRIED, yesterday morning, by the Reverend F. H. CARRINGTON, WILLIAM DICKSON, Esq., Barrister; (eldest son of Colonel DICKSON, of Truro, N. S.) to CATHERINE, second daughter of Lieut. Colonel HOYLES, of this place.

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

ENTERED.
NOVEMBER 7.—Brigantine St. Vincent, Sivan, Berg, de; ha'a-t.
Brig Selina, Oldrey, Oporto; 600 lbs. salt, 12 qr. casks port wine, 20 boxes oranges, 20 boxes grapes.
Brig Matilda, Pearse, Demerara; ballast.
Brig Aurora, Clappit, Newcastle; 104 chaldrons coal, 26 grin ling stones, 1 crate earthenware.
Schooner Renown, Coffin, P. E. Island; 2700 bushels potatoes, 300 bushels oats.
Brig Lord Nelson, Wilson, Quebec; 152 bls. flour, 94 bls. apples, 191 bushels Indian corn, 35 bls. pork, 91 bls. beef, 3 kegs butter, 34 bls. onions, 20 cheeses, 15 casks seal skins.
Schooner Lively, Nisbit, Sydney; 1200 bushels potatoes, 5 chalds. coal, 50 tubs butter, 10 oxen and cows, 2 horses, 6 sheep.
Brig Westmorland, Dixon, Hamburg; 1514 bags bread, 400 bls. flour, 150 firkins butter, 4 lbs. hams, 3 pipes Geneva, 2000 brick.

Schooner Nancy, Fowler, Annapolis; 100 bls. apples, 150 bls. cider, 100 bushels potatoes, 10,000 feet board and plank
 Brig Bruckton, Harvey, London; 400 cwt. bread, 50 tierces pork, 20 kegs gunpowder, 115 hams, and sundry merchandise
 Brig Sylph, Undertill, Lisbon; 400 hds. salt
 Schooner Champion, Blackaller, Viana; 300 hds. salt, 5 cwt. onions
 Schooner Margaret, Ruddenham, Sydney; 1250 bushels potatoes, 40 firkins butter
 Schooner Alert, Downes, Viana; 200 hds. salt
 12—Schooner Messenger, Deagle, P. E. Island; 1400 bushels potatoes, 100 bushels turnips, 300 bushels oats, and 30 bushels apples
 Schooner Ellen, Pepperall, Viana; 300 hds. salt
 Schooner Argyle, Sutherland, P. E. Island; 2500 bushels potatoes, 300 bushels oats, 38 bushels turnips, 1 bl. hay seed, 30 bushels oysters
 Brig Cygnet, Russel, Hamburg; 200 bls. flour, 544 bags bread, 143 firkins butter, 10 bls. oatmeal, 32 coils cordage, 19 half-bl. oats, 2 M. brick, 2 puns. hams
 Schooner Seaflower, Boudrot, Pictou; 34 head cattle, 20 bls. apples, 14 M. shingles
 Schooner Four Sons, Hall, Annapolis; 100 bls. apples, 115 bls. cider, 20 puns. cider, 102 bushels potatoes, 2300 feet lumber, 1500 brick, 61 boxes herring, 6 sides leather, 100 staves
 Schooner Sarah, Davison, P. E. Island; 20 head oxen, 10 bls. apples, 2100 bushels potatoes, 200 bushels oats, 12 pigs, 30 sheep, 20 spruce spars
 Brig Elizabeth, Cummins, Lisbon; 400 hds. salt
 Brig Atalanta, Jones, Bilboa; ballast
 Schooner Three Sisters, Tudridge, Quebec; 80 bls. pork, 100 bls. onions, 133 bls. apples, 10 bls. crackers, 30 cheese, 18 boxes tea, and 79 kegs butter.

CLEARED.

November 7—Brig Speculator, Mardon, Antigonish; ballast
 Brig Mary & Edza, Hughes, St. Vincent; 1307 qtls. fish
 Sloop Intermediate, George, Grenada; 740 qtls. fish
 9—Schooner Courier, Girroax, Arichat; ballast and passengers
 10—Brig Governor Hodgson, Bell, Jamaica; 1303 qtls. fish
 Brig Leah, Cole, Leghorn; 1050 qtls. fish, 50 tierces, 87 bls. and 2 half-bl. salmon, and fruit
 Brig Piguet, Bascomb, Barbadoes; 1021 qtls. fish, 10 bls. mackerel, 4 tierces salmon, 3 qr. casks port wine, 11 cases french wine, 4 cases burgundy
 Schooner John & William, Stauley, London; 19,263 galls. cod and seal oil, 20 tierces salmon, 185 seal skins, 28 hides, and 1 cask fur, 28 cwt. old junk
 Brigantine Brutus, Vibert, Gibraltar; 2504 qtls. fish
 12—Schooner Pretty Lass, Cumming, Jamaica; 1681 qtls. fish
 Brig London, Jolly, Naples; 4250 qtls. fish
 Brig James & Margaret, Milne, Sydney; ballast
 13—Schooner Lovely Cruiser, Langdon, Plymouth; 1822 qtls. fish, 20 bls. and kegs fish
 Brig Cambrian, Airey, Pernambuco; 2285 qtls. fish.

Sales at Auction.

TO-MORROW,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

HUNTERS & CO.

15 BARRELS Irish Pork,
 30 Half-barrels ditto,
 10 Kegs Lard,
 100 Barrels Quebec Flour,
 50 Ditto Indian Corn,
 250 Bags Hamburg Bread,
 10 Quarter-chests Bohea Tea,
 30 Boxes Caper Souchong ditto,
 6 Pipes Teneriffe Wine,
 8 Pipes and Hogsheads Sicily Port Wine,
 1 Cask Bottled ditto,
 6 Hogsheads Porter,
 4 Tierces Ale.

November 14, 1827.

THIS DAY,

(Wednesday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

THE SUBSCRIBER,

50 BARRELS prime Apples,
 40 Ditto Cider,
 30 Boxes Digby Herrings.

Also,

TO CLOSE SALES,

20 Barrels prime Irish Pork,
 20 Bags Hamburg Bread,
 4 Quarter-chests Congo Tea,
 10 Pieces No. Canvass,
 10 Ditto Flat ditto,
 300 Pair Men's and Boys' Shoes.

Any of the above Articles which may remain after this day's Sale, will be Sold TO-MORROW, at the same hour and place.

HENRY SHEA, Auctioneer.

November 14, 1827.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

William and Henry Thomas,

THE CARGO

Of the Schooner Seaflower, from Pictou,

CONSISTING OF

20 Head fat Oxen,
 8 Cows.

November 14, 1827.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

(Wednesday) At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

BROWN, HOYLES & Co.

500 BAGS fine Hamburg Bread,
 100 Ditto Superfine ditto ditto,

50 Barrels Superfine Dantzic Flour,
 100 Westphalia Hams,
 100 Bushels Barley,
 100 Firkins Butter,
 15 Barrels Oats,
 10 Ditto Oatmeal,
 100 Edom Cheeses,
 50 Boxes Soap,
 2 Hogsheads Geneva,
 5 Pipes Cognac Brandy,
 10 Tierces Raisins,
 50 Frails Figs,
 A large quantity of Boats' Sails, Rigging, Warps, Blocks, Seines, Anchors, Grapnels, Jackscrews, &c. &c.

November 14, 1827.

The Sale of the Goods advertised for Sale yesterday, at PERKINS'S, will be continued

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock,

With the addition of

50 PIECES flat Canvass,
 30 Yards Housewife Linen,
 6 Pieces Sheetting,
 2 Ditto Toweling,
 2 Ditto Green Baize,
 3 Dozen Leather Arm Sleeves,
 34 Pair Leather Cuffs,
 5 Cwt. Stone Brimstone,
 Shoes, Boots,
 Gridirons, Hatchets, Bank Lines,
 And a great variety of other Articles.

JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.

November 14, 1827.

On Sale.

WILLIAM AND HENRY THOMAS OFFER FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of Aberdeen yellow TURNIPS, of an excellent quality, at 5s. per Barrel.

November 14, 1827.—3+

Notices.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY, will be held at the Orphan Asylum School Room, on SUNDAY next, the 18th instant, immediately after Divine Service.—A full attendance of the Members is particularly requested.

By order,

JAMES KAVANAGH, Secretary.

November 14, 1827.

Messrs. O'DWYER

BEG leave to inform the Inhabitants of St. John's, that they will hold a CONCERT at Mr. PERKINS'S Hotel, on FRIDAY evening next, when will be performed the most celebrated Airs, Waltzes, Duets, &c. &c.; in which they hope to give satisfaction to those who may honour them on the occasion.

Tickets (each 1s. 6d.) to be had at Mr. Perkins's, or at their Lodgings, at Mr. Walsh's.—Doors to be opened at 7 o'clock.

November 14, 1827.

£10 Reward.

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 Endeavour, 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.

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.

On Sale.

At Mr. T. HOGAN'S wharf,

The fine, fast-sailing

Schooner RENOWN,

Burthen per Register 88 tons—only six months old—full timbered, and built particularly for the Seal Fishery.—For further particulars, apply to the Master on board, or to

TIMOTHY HOGAN.

November 14, 1827.

Desirable Vessel for Sale,

By private Contract.

The very fine, new, staunch, fast-sailing

Schooner NANCY,

(Now laying at the wharf of the Subscriber.)

Burthen per Register 74 tons—remarkably well found in new Sails, Rigging, Chain and Hemp Cable—is only three months off the stocks—full timbered—and particularly well adapted for the Seal Fishery, and may be sent to sea without the least expense.

Persons who may want a good Vessel, will find the Nancy well worthy of their attention.

Further particulars may be known on application to the Master on board, or to

HENRY SHEA.

Should the Nancy not be Sold in a few days, she will take Freight for Halifax.

November 14, 1824.

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.

ROBINSON AND BROOKING

HAVE JUST IMPORTED.

Per the Mary, WILLS, from Oporto,

AND

OFFER FOR SALE,

17 HOGSHEADS choice Port Wine,
 26 Quarter-casks ditto,

27 Three-Armide Casks ditto,
 30 Two ditto ditto,
 50 One ditto ditto,
 10 Cases (each 3 dozen bottles) ditto,
 28 Ditto (each 2 dozen bottles) ditto,
 28 Ditto (each 1 dozen bottles) ditto.

November 14, 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.

For Freight or 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.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

Reasonings of an Advocate.

"The most intolerable circumstance of the Catholic dispute is the conduct of the Dissenters. Any man may dissent from the Church of England, and preach against it, by paying sixpence. Almost every tradesman in a market town is a preacher. It must absolutely be ride and tye with them; the butcher must hear the baker in the morning, and the baker listen to the butcher in the afternoon, or there would be no congregation. We have often speculated upon the peculiar trade of the preacher from his style of action. Some have a tying-up or parcel-packing action; some strike a tring against the anvil of the pulpit; some screw, some bore, some act as if they were managing a needle. The occupation of the preceding week can seldom be mistaken. In the country, three or four thousand Ranters are sometimes encamped, supplicating in religious platoons, or roaring psalms out of waggons. Now, all this freedom is very proper; because, though it is abused, yet in truth there is no other principle in religious matters, than to let men alone as long as they keep the peace. Yet we should imagine this unbounded licence of Dissenters should teach them a little charity towards the Catholics, and a little respect for their religious freedom. But the picture of sects is this, there are twenty fettered men in a jail, and every one is employed in loosening his own fetters with one hand, and rivetting those of his neighbour with the other.

"To go into a committee upon the state of the Catholic Laws is to consider, as Lord Nugent justly observes, passages in our domestic history, which bear date about 270 years ago. Now, what human plan, device or invention, 270 years old, does not require reconsideration? If a man dressed as he dressed 270 years ago, the pug-dogs in the streets would tear him to pieces. If he lived in the houses of 270 years ago, unrevived and uncorrected, he would die of rheumatism in a week. If he listened to the sermons of 270 years ago, he would perish with sadness and fatigue; and when a man cannot make a coat or a cheese, for 50 years together, without making them better, can it be said, that laws made in those days of ignorance, and framed in the fury of religious hatred, need no revision, and are capable of no amendment?

"Nothing can be more striking than the conduct of the parent Legislature to the Legislatures of the West Indian Islands; 'We cannot leave you to yourselves upon these points' (says the English Government); 'the wealth of the planter, and the commercial prosperity of the Islands, are not the only points to be looked to. We must look to the general rights of humanity, and see that they are not outraged in the case of the poor slave. It is impossible we can be satisfied, till we know that he is placed in a state of progress and amelioration.' How beautiful is all this! and how wise and how humane and affecting are our efforts throughout Europe to put an end to the Slave Trade! Wherever three or four negotiators are gathered together, a British diplomat appears among them, with some article of kindness and pity for the poor negro. All is mercy and compassion, except when wretched Ireland is concerned. The saint who swoons at the lashes of the Indian slave, is the encourager of No-Popery Meetings, and the hard, bigoted, domineering tyrant of Ireland.

"We have great hopes of the Duke of Clarence. Whatever else he may be, he is not a bigot—not a person who thinks it necessary to show respect to his Royal father, by prolonging the miseries and incapacities of six millions of people. If he ascends the throne of these realms, he must stand the fire of a few weeks clamour, and unpopularity. If the measure is passed by the end of May, we can promise his Royal Highness it will utterly be forgotten before the end of June. Of all human nonsense, it is surely the greatest to talk of respect to the late King—respect to the memory of the Duke of York—by not voting for the Catholic Question. Bad enough to burn widows when the husbands die—bad enough to burn horses, dogs, butlers, footmen and coachmen, on the funeral pile of a Scythian warrior—but to offer up the happiness of seven millions of people to the memory of the dead, is certainly the most insane sepulchral oblation of which history makes mention. The best compliment to these deceased princes, is to remember their real good qualities, and to forget (as soon as we can forget it) that these good qualities were tarnished by limited and mistaken views of religious liberty."

Literature.

(From Sir Jonah Barrington's Sketches.)

An unfortunate duel took place between another brother of Sir Jonah and a Lieut. M'Kenzie. In those days, in Ireland, a meeting was the inevitable consequence of the most trifling discussion, or rather the hottest disputes arose out of the most trifling subjects. In this duel Mr. Barrington was shot dead, not by his principal, but by Captain, afterwards General Gillespie, the second of M'Kenzie. Gillespie was tried for the murder, and acquitted, in consequence of the friendly interference of the Sheriff, who packed the jury. The jury were challenged in detail by the friends of the Barrister; but the other party out-maneuvred them. The result was as has been stated.

On the evening of the trial, my second brother, Henry French Barrington, a gentleman of considerable estate, and whose perfect good temper, but intrepid and irresistible impetuosity when assailed, were well known—the latter quality having been severely felt in the county before—came to me. He was in fact a complete country gentleman, utterly ignorant

of the law, its terms and proceedings; and as I was the first of my name who had ever followed any profession (the army excepted) my opinion, as soon as I became a counsellor, was considered by him as oracular; indeed, questions far beyond mine, and sometimes beyond the power of any person existing, to solve, were frequently submitted for my decision by our neighbours in the country.

Having called me aside out of the bar-room, my brother seemed greatly agitated, and informed me that a friend of ours, who had seen the jury-list, declared it had been decidedly packed—concluding his appeal by asking me what he ought to do? I told him we should have 'challenged the array.' 'That was my opinion, Jonah,' said he, 'and I will do it now!' adding an oath, and expressing a degree of animation which I could not account for. I apprised him it was now too late, as it should have been done before the trial.

He said no more, but departed instantly, and I did not think again upon the subject. An hour after, however, my brother sent in a second time to request to see me. I found him to all appearance quite cool and tranquil. 'I have done it, by God!' cried he, exultingly, 'twas better late than never!' and with that he produced from his coat pocket a long queue and a handful of powdered hair and curls. 'See here,' continued he, 'the cowardly rascal!'

'Heavens!' cried I, 'French, are you mad?' 'Mad!' replied he, 'no, no, I followed your advice exactly. I went directly after I left you to the Grand Jury-room, to challenge the array; and there I challenged the head of the array, that cowardly Lyons!—he peremptorily refused to fight me, so I knocked him down before the Grand Jury, and cut off his curls and tail—see, here they are—and my brother Jack is gone to flog the Sub-sheriff.'

I was thunderstruck, and almost thought my brother was crazy, since he was obviously not in liquor at all. But, after some enquiry, I found that, like many other country gentlemen, he took the words in their common acceptation. He had seen the High Sheriff coming in with a great 'array,' and had thus conceived my suggestion as to challenging the array was literal; and, accordingly repairing to the Grand Jury dining-room, had challenged the High Sheriff aside, told him that he had omitted challenging him before the trial, as he ought to have done according to advice of counsel, but that it was better late than never, and that he must immediately come out and fight him. Mr. Lyons, conceiving my brother to be intoxicated, drew back, and refused the invitation in a most peremptory manner. French then collared him, tripped up his heels, and putting his foot on his breast, cut off his side curls and queue with a carving knife which an old waiter, named Spedding, (who had been my father's butler, and liked the thing) had readily brought him from the dinner-table.—Having secured his spoils, my brother immediately came off in triumph to relate to me his achievement.

We were in the habit of frequenting the Cannon Coffee-house, Charing Cross, (kept by the uncle of Mr. Roberts, Proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Calais) where we had a box every day at the end of the room; and as, when Curran was free from professional cares, his universal language was that of wit, my high spirits never failed to prompt my performance of *Jackall to the Lion*. Two young gentlemen of the Irish bar were frequently of our party in 1796, and contributed to keep up the flow of wit, which on Curran's part was well nigh miraculous. Gradually the ear and attention of the company were caught. Nobody knew us, and, as if carelessly, the guests flocked round our box to listen. We perceived them, and increased our flights accordingly. Involuntarily they joined in the laugh, and the more so when they saw it gave no offence. Day after day the number of our satellites increased, until the room, at 5 o'clock, was thronged to hear "the Irishmen."—One or two days we went elsewhere; and, on returning to "the Cannon," our host begged to speak a word with me at the bar. 'Sir,' said he, 'I never had such a set of pleasant gentlemen in my house, and I hope you have received no offence.' I replied, 'quite the contrary!'—'Why, Sir,' rejoined he, 'as you did not come the last few days the company fell off. Now, Sir, I hope you and the other gentlemen will excuse me if I remark that you will find an excellent dish of fish, and a roast turkey or joint, with any wine you please, hot on your table, every day at five o'clock, whilst you stay in town; and I must beg to add, *no charge gentlemen*.'

I reported to Curran, and we agreed to see it out. The landlord was as good as his word—the room was filled; we coined stories to tell each other, the lookers-on laughed almost to convulsions, and for some time we literally feasted. Having had our humour out, I desired a bill, which the landlord positively refused; however, we computed for ourselves, and sent him a 10*l*. note enclosed in a letter, desiring him to give the balance to the waiters.—Vol. i., pp. 377—378.

Of other duels we shall not speak with particularity, unless it be to mention the rencontre between a most eccentric Irish barrister, Theophilus Swift, and the Col. Lennox, afterwards Duke of Richmond, who fought the Duke of York. This was thought by Swift, a litigious visionary, so great a presumption, in a subject, that he conceived it was his duty, and every other man's, to challenge the Colonel till he fell. In pursuance of this notion, he called out Col. Lennox, who accepted the invitation, and shot the restless barrister remarkably clean through the carcase. Swift was carried home, made his will, left the Duke of York a gold snuff box, and recovered.

A duel was part of the official duty of a statesman. Sir Jonah gives a list of what he calls the fire-eaters. The lord chancellor of Ireland, Earl Clare, fought the master of the rolls, Curran.

The chief justice, K. B. Lord Clonmell, fought Lord Tyrawley, (a privy counsellor) Lord Llandaff, and two others.

The judge of the County of Dublin, Egan, fought the master of the rolls, Rodger Barrett, and three others.

The chancellor of the exchequer, the Right Hon. Isaac Corry, fought the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, a privy counsellor, and another.

A baron of the exchequer, Baron Medge, fought his brother-in-law, and two others.

The chief justice, C. P. Lord Norbury, fought fire-eater Fitzgerald, and two other gentlemen, and frightened Napper Tandy and several besides—one hit only.

The judge of the Prerogative Court, Dr. Duggan, fought one barrister, and frightened another on the ground.—N. B. The latter case a curious one.

The chief justice to the revenue, Henry Deane Grady, fought counsellor O'Mahon, counsellor Campbell, and others—all hits.

The master of the rolls fought Lord Buckinghamshire, the chief secretary, &c.

The provost of the university of Dublin, the Right Hon. Hely Hutchinson, fought Mr. Doyle, master in chancery, (they went to the plains of Munden to fight) and some others.

The chief justice, C. P. Patterson, fought three country gentlemen, one of them with swords, another with guns, and wounded all of them.

The Right Hon. George Ogle, a privy counsellor, fought Barry Coyle, a distiller, because he was a Papist. They fired eight shots, and no hit; but the second broke his own arm.

Thomas Wallace, K. C., fought Mr. O'Gorman, the Catholic secretary.

Counsellor O'Connell fought the Orange chieftain; fatal to the champion of Protestant ascendancy.

The collector of the customs of Dublin, the Hon. Francis Hutchinson, fought the Right Hon. Lord Mountmorris.

Sir Jonah adds in an apology for himself.—The reader of this distinguished list (which, as I have said, is only an abridgment) will surely see no great indecorum in an admiralty judge having now and then exchanged broadsides, more especially as they did not militate against the law of nations.

Colonel Burr, who had been vice-president of America, and probably would have been the next president, but for his unfortunate duel with General Hamilton, came over to England, and was made known to me by Mr. Randolph, of South Carolina, with whom I was very intimate; He requested I would introduce him to Mr. Grattan, whom he was excessively anxious to see. Colonel Burr was not a man of very prepossessing appearance,—rough-featured, and neither dressy nor polished; but a well-informed, sensible man; and though not a particularly agreeable,—yet an instructive companion.

People in general form extravagant anticipations regarding eminent persons. The idea of a great orator and Irish chief carried with it, naturally enough, corresponding notions of physical elegance, vigour, and dignity. Such was Colonel Burr's mistake, I believe, about Mr. Grattan, and I took care not to undeceive him.

We went to my friend's house, who was to leave London next day. I announced that Colonel Burr, (from America) Mr. Randolph and myself, wished to pay our respects, and the servant informed us that his master would receive us in a short time, but was at the moment much occupied in business of consequence. Burr's expectations were all on the alert! Randolph also was anxious to be presented to the great Grattan, and both impatient for the entrance of this Demosthenes. At length the door opened, and in hopped a small bent figure,—meagre, yellow, and ordinary; one slipper and one shoe; his breeches' knees loose, his cravat hanging down; his shirt and coat-sleeves tucked up high, and an old hat upon his head.

This apparition saluted the strangers very courteously:—asked (without any introduction) how long they had been in England, and immediately proceeded to make enquiries about the late General Washington and the revolutionary war. My companions looked at each other:—their replies were costive, and they seemed quite impatient to see Mr. Grattan. I could scarcely contain myself; but determined to let my eccentric countryman take his course; who appeared quite delighted to see his visitors, and was the most inquisitive person in the world. Randolph was far the tallest, and most dignified looking man of the two, gray-haired and well-dressed; Grattan therefore, of course, took him for the vice-president, and addressed him accordingly. Randolph at length begged to know if they could shortly have the honour of seeing Mr. Grattan. Upon which, our host, (not doubting but they knew him) conceived it must be his son James for whom they enquired, and said, he believed, he had that moment wandered out somewhere, to amuse himself.

This completely disconcerted the Americans, and they were about to make their bow and their exit, when I thought it high time to explain; and, taking Colonel Burr and Mr. Randolph respectively by the hand, introduced them to the Right Hon. Henry Grattan.

I never saw people stare so, or so much embarrassed. Grattan himself now perceiving the cause, heartily joined in my merriment; he pulled down his shirtsleeves, pulled up his stockings; and, in his own irresistible way, apologized for the outre figure he cut, assuring them he had totally overlooked it, in his anxiety not to keep them waiting; that he was returning to Ireland next morning, and had been busily packing up his books and papers, in a closet full of dust and cobwebs! This incident rendered the interview more interesting; the Americans were charmed with their reception; and, after a protracted visit, retired highly gratified, whilst Grattan returned again to his books and cobwebs.