



Newfoundlander.

No. 18.

WEDNESDAY, November 21, 1827.

Sixpence.

For Charter.

To any 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.

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.

BENJAMIN J. WILLIAMS

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per Brigantine *Rocer*, from Demerary,

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

October 31, 1827.

BROWN, HOYLES & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,

THE CARGOES

Of the Brig *Frederick* and *Pole Tender* from Ham-
burgh, *Alert* from Figuera, *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, Canvass,
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 Slops and Shop Goods,
Cambouses,
Parlour Stoves, Kitchen Ranges,
Patent Windlass Palls, Hawse Pipes, Cogs, and
Shives,
Cork Wood,
Trinity Bay Hoops, &c.

Also,

200 Bags Superfine BISCUIT,

Fit for Family use.

August 29, 1827.

Notices.

THE Passengers who arrived here from Ross
last Spring, in the Brig *Crescent*, Captain
FIELD, are informed that if their respective Passa-
ges 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-
scrable* 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.

THE Passengers who came in the Schooner *En-
deavour*, 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.

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.

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.

On Sale.

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.

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.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

LONDON CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—On Sun-
day last, a very numerous and highly respectable
meeting of this Society met to breakfast, at their
Rooms, 36, Red Lion Square, London. There were
present several elegant and distinguished females
amongst whom we noticed Lady Elizabeth Dawson,
Miss Rollands, &c. &c.

When breakfast was over, Mr. Owen, who had
lately returned from America, was requested to read
the "Address to the Labouring Classes," which ap-
peared in the *Sphinx*, Sunday paper of that morning.
He kindly complied, and commented on different
parts as he went on. He then addressed the meet-
ing at some length, and gave a very interesting ac-
count of his late proceedings in America. He left,
he said, ten Co-operative Communities, formed on
the land of New Harmony, Indiana: and they were
all going on in the best spirit, and with every pros-
pect of success. The various accounts given in the
American Papers, of his failure there, were totally
groundless, and the fabrications of the enemies of
the system. He made a very animated appeal to
the meeting, on the deplorable state of distress which
the great body of the labouring classes were endur-
ing throughout the United Kingdom, and said, that
nothing could show more fully the rottenness of the
present constitution of society than the fact, that in a
population consisting of twenty-five millions, and in
which a power of production, through the means of
machinery and steam engines, was in existence, equal
to that of more than six hundred millions of able and
skilful workmen, that such misery should exist. He
said that the working classes could easily, by form-
ing themselves into communities of from four to twen-
ty families, speedily rescue themselves from their
present deplorable state of wretchedness. There
was no need of great capital; industry, good conduct,
and confidence in each other, was certain to insure
their success.

Several other Gentlemen addressed the meeting,
but the usual time for breaking up having arrived,
the discussion was adjourned to a future day.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

It is stated in a letter from Tarragona, that Ferdinand has begun to manifest great coolness towards Calomarde, at whose instigation he dismissed the late Superintendent of Police, Recacho. The offence of this Minister is now known to have been the faithful picture which he gave the King of the distracted state of Spain, and his advising the immediate promulgation of a Constitutional Charter.

Extract of a letter from Elvas, in Portugal, dated October 3, 1827:—"We are here perfectly quiet, and have an excellent garrison;—all staunch to the cause of the Constitution. They are in number about 4000. The inhabitants and country people are, however, full of invectives against the Charter. As to Freemasons, and the friends of Saldanha, they are quite hated."

Accounts received from Calcutta state, that on the 25th August 1480 houses were destroyed by fire.

Rio Janeiro papers have been received; but, as it often happens with them, they say not a word on the topics on which the people here, and we should have thought in Brazil also, would be most desirous of information—the progress of the war with Buenos Ayres, and the prospect of peace.

By the *Columbus*, one of the London line of packet ships from New York, we have accounts in 18 days. The Washington paper states the arrival of two conventions with England, signed a few days before the death of Mr. Canning; they were signed on the part of America by Mr. Gallatin, and on the part of England by Messrs. Grant and Addington. They merely continue former treaties; 1st, the joint occupation of the country beyond the Stony Mountain, and the commercial convention of 1815.

These papers give three or four days later advices from Mexico, but no news. There were no recent arrivals from Colombia.

The spirit of enterprise appears to have revived in the United States. A polar expedition, under Capt. Reynolds, is in a forward state; and Captain Cunningham has succeeded in proceeding to St. Diego St. Pedro (California) in thirteen months from St. Louis, Missouri.

Various details are given of the hurricane, which appears to have swept the whole American coast, from the West Indies to Nova Scotia.

It is said, Sir Herbert Taylor, to whom the Government of the Cape of Good Hope has been offered, has declined it, and that the appointment will be given to Sir Lowry Cole, at present Governor of the Mauritius. A successor to Sir Lowry Cole is not yet absolutely fixed on, but it is supposed his office will devolve on Sir H. Clinton, who now holds the command of the English troops in Portugal.

Much discontent prevails at Paris amongst the lower orders in consequence of the orders from the police raising the price of bread. The following reasons are given for it:—First, that the crops this year have not been very abundant; secondly, that the mills in the various parts have not been employed the greater part of the summer, on account of the lowness of the streams; thirdly, that it being now seed-time, the farmers are not over-anxious to part with their corn.

THE KING'S COURT.—His Majesty held a Court at the Royal Lodge in Windsor Park, on the 18th instant, and afterwards a Privy Council, when Parliament was further prorogued from the 25th day of October to the 20th day of December. It is expected that a still further prorogation will take place till February.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.—(Official.)—The accounts will not be made up until 10 o'clock to-night, and nothing positive is known yet in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's office as to the precise amount of increase. At this moment (7 o'clock) I am informed, from authority, that as far as can be known, the increase will be between 500,000*l.* and 600,000*l.*, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year.

We understand the Lord High Admiral has resolved upon fitting out another expedition to the North Pole.—*Morning paper.*

TURKEY AND GREECE.—Some of our public journalists persist in stating that negotiations have been renewed at Constantinople in behalf of Greece, with a prospect of a favourable result. The editor of the London *Courier*, however, says, that "the private letters from Constantinople, which speak so confidently of the probable adjustment of the questions in discussion with the Porte, are obviously entitled to very little credit; unless we can suppose the writers of them to be better acquainted with the intentions of the Sultan, and the progress of the negotiation, than our own Ambassador."

The portrait of George IV., sent by him to the Pope, is placed conspicuously in the Vatican. It is remarkable, that the portrait of the only reigning Monarch now in the Pontifical residence should be that of the only Sovereign in Christendom who does not recognise his Holiness's supremacy.

W. Shackell, printer and publisher of *John Bull* newspaper, was found guilty on Saturday in the Court of King's Bench of grossly libelling a Mr. Hartshorn, the son of a clergyman, insinuating abominable propensities to him with Mr. Heber, late Member for Oxford University. Shackell will be brought up for judgment at the ensuing Term.

Sir Walter Scott's new novel of *Chronicles of the Canongate*, is nearly ready for publication. The whole of the first volume, and two-thirds of the second, were sent off to America one day last week, to be published there about the same time. Another

work, by the same author, to be comprised in three small volumes, and entitled *Tales by a Grandfather*, intended for young people, and relating to the history of Scotland, will likewise be published during the present month.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.—The Lord High Admiral promoted the following Officers between the 25th of June and the 25th of September, 1827:—

To be Vice-Admiral of the Blue—John Bazeley, Esq.

To be Rear-Admirals of the Red—Richard Dacres, Shuldham, Pearl, Man Dobson, Esqrs.

To be Captains—Hon. C. L. Irby, Rd. Hoare, G. J. H. Johnston, O. H. C. V. Vernon, Es. Brace, W. R. A. Pettman, T. Bouchier.

To be Commanders—Jno. Powney, R. L. Baynes, Jas. Marshall, Hon. W. Keith, W. Lake, H. D. C. Douglas, S. M. Colquhoun.

To be Superannuated Commander—J. S. Moriencourt.

To be Lieutenants—J. N. Gladstone, A. H. C. Capel, W. H. Goddard, P. Lecount, G. V. Hart, J. W. D. Brisbane, J. Burnett, J. W. Wakefield, E. Lake, W. Smailes, J. Heysham, H. T. White, J. V. Fletcher, J. Duffield, E. B. Sutherland, A. Milne, J. A. M'Donald, H. Schomberg.

To be Masters—Jas. Drysdale, D. Taylor, Rd. Davies, Rt. Troughton.

To be Surgeons—R. J. Dallas, Jno. Gannon, T. Bell (c.) Wm. Cannon.

To be Assistant-Surgeons—M. Moore, A. Sanderson, J. Gibson, A. R. Bradford, R. R. B. Hopley, J. A. Mould, J. M'Bain, J. Watson, A. Millar, E. B. Rowley.

To be Purser—H. Brenton.

The Lord High Admiral was pleased to promote the following Officers, on the 20th ult.:—Commander Philip H. Bridges (1816) of the Prince Regent; and Commander John Poole (1813) of the Britannia, to the rank of Captain.—Lieutenant John James Hough (made in 1805), commanding the Cracker cutter; Lieut. James Pearl, of the Starling (1808), Lieut. David John Dickson, of the Sylvia (1809), and Lieut. Thomas Favell, late of the Brauble (1811), to the rank of Commander. Lieut. Samuel Bromley is appointed to the Cracker; Lieut. John Moffatt, to the Starling; Lieut. John Morgan, Sylvia.

STATE OF SPAIN.

The long official document from Madrid, has provoked, as was natural, a voluminous body of observations, both from individuals and the press.

Insurrection is, at all times, an interesting subject. Spanish insurrection has, for Englishmen, at this time a peculiar interest. But the rebellious movement now described by the Minister of Ferdinand is not exactly of that class which, if our countrymen had a choice upon the matter, they would have preferred, as an exercise for his Excellency's descriptive powers. Catalonia we are told is in open rebellion—a rebellion, the growth of two long years of seditious practices. Towns are taken, contributions levied, a large space of country occupied by the rebels, who have twice raised their audacious views to the possession of the important fortress of Tortosa, and have appeared in arms almost at the gates of Barcelona, where there is a garrison of some 8000 or 10,000 French troops! This is formidable, or appears to be so. We take for granted that the force of the rebels, and the weakness of the King's official government, are such as they have been painted by the Minister at War,—such as they have been, we might say, ostentatiously displayed and lamented by him;—then the next thing one feels inclined to ask is, what may be the declared object and purpose of this insurrection? Why,—astonishing as such a fact will be thought by any reasonable being,—it is not a rebellion by the people to procure more liberty, but by a faction, to give the people less liberty, or rather to show them less mercy, and to make Ferdinand more despotic than he was rendered by the invasion of the French army, or than he continues to be by their protracted occupancy of Spain. This is the professed purpose of the new rebellion; and that there may be many among its executive officers and partisans who really meditate the ends which they avow, there can be little question. However, we may be permitted to repeat one or two of those perverse and curious commentaries which break out from Englishmen (a free-spoken race) in talking over this extraordinary Spanish insurrection.

It was remarked, as a piece of political drollery, between three and four years ago, when Ferdinand did the Duke of Angouleme the honour of meeting him for the first time after the fall of Cadiz, that during their interview violent shouts were heard throughout the town, (St. Mary's, if we recollect right), and under the King's windows, of "Long live the absolute King!" "Your highness hears," quoth Ferdinand, with much gravity, "how my subjects detest the very name of a constitutional Sovereign!"

The shouts of the populace were well-timed shouts, and they were turned to good account by Don Ferdinand, who, though at the moment Constitutional King of Spain, was not much offended, to all appearance, by these anti-constitutional and disloyal outcries.

At present, it is pretty generally understood there are on foot, and have been for a considerable period, negotiations on two most important questions,—viz. whether King Ferdinand shall follow the example of the Emperor Pedro, and of his other relative, Louis XVIII., by giving some sort of a Constitution to his people; and whether the French army shall evacuate Spain or not.

Now, pronouncing quite as ceremoniously as can be required of us, against any false and scandalous imputations upon the Courts of Madrid, and of the Tu-

leries, and admitting that this is a most serious and most bona fide rebellion of Spaniards, because they feel themselves too free, against King Ferdinand, because he is not sufficiently absolute, let us give way to a slight sentiment of wonder, at the aptitude of the said rebellion to furnish Ferdinand with arguments against granting any possible constitution, and Charles X., with protests against consenting to an immediate evacuation. In these reports it must be considered as opportune—and, we may call it, a lucky hit—on the part of the apostolical insurgents.

Passing over the oddity of a Minister at War addressing a long paper to a Captain-General for no seeming object but to tell the Captain over again a long string of circumstances which he had already told the Minister at War himself, we shall only venture to observe that there is no bitterness of tone or spirit apparent throughout the despatch, or, more properly, manifesto, in speaking of these Catalan rebels. They are complained of, they are calumniated; but they are not to be persecuted or proscribed. They march almost to the gates of Barcelona, but the French garrison never think of attacking them; on the contrary, it is stated in many letters from the neighbourhood, that the orders of the French Generals to their subalterns are, *not to molest the insurgents*. It was not so when Valdes landed with a handful of insurgent Spaniards at Tarifa, in 1824; but they were on the Constitutional side, and of course experienced no mercy. The French garrison of Cadiz—the French squadron in the bay—were ready enough then to interfere. All this may be odd. It is certainly a little odd to see a legitimate rebellion raging, and the auxiliary forces of a constitutional neighbour, like Charles X., looking quietly on. Should the rebellion, indeed, change its character, and from despotic become constitutional, the troops of France will be told, unquestionably, that it is their duty to undergo a converse change, and, instead of remaining tranquil spectators of violence, to make use of violence as "the only means of preserving the public peace."—*Times*.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (WEDNESDAY) November 21, 1827.

We have been politely handed English papers to the 25th October. They are remarkably barren of interesting matter. We have made a few extracts.

October 3, 1827.

"I have to recommend your stating to all your friends the probability of Taxes being imposed on the Imports the ensuing session of Parliament; and point out to them the necessity of making a stir in the matter.—A short Petition to the House of Commons, praying that no tax should be levied without the consent of the Inhabitants, would, I am sure, have the desired effect. I am quite certain, if something be not done, the people will be saddled with taxes to meet the increased expenditure of the Colony."

We have been favoured with the preceding extract of a letter from a Gentleman connected with the Newfoundland trade to his house in town.—We give it to the Public as a piece of intelligence upon which, from our knowledge of the writer, and of the correctness of his information upon other subjects, we think great reliance may be placed. The matter to which it refers is of vital importance to all classes of Society in this country;—and we quite agree with the writer, that every attempt to make such an uncalled-for addition to the difficulties with which the trade has already to contend, should be resisted by the people in the most determined, yet constitutional manner.—The inhabitants should meet and deliberate upon a subject in which so much of their future comfort is involved—they should, one and all, petition against the threatened imposition of a general Tax upon Imports. What have we to spare, we ask—even the wealthiest amongst us—that we should quietly submit to the introduction of a system of taxation, which, if once commenced, it is not within the power of human foresight to calculate the distress that must inevitably follow in its train? Our indifference upon the subject will, we have no doubt, be held forth in the House of Commons, by some supporter of the measure, as a proof of the great tranquillity with which we looked forward to the first day of our taxation: for it cannot, with truth, be said that we were ignorant of the matter. We are willing to admit, that, if it be desirable to accelerate the progress of pauperism—to infest all classes with the plague of universal poverty—a tax on Imports, and particularly on Bread and Flour, is a wise and politic measure. But if it be of any importance to endeavour to ameliorate the condition of the great body of the people—to raise them from their present state of depression—to increase their command over the necessaries of life—then, certainly, a tax on these essentials cannot be too severely deprecated.—Besides, that such a tax on a Colony like ours, without representation, would be a direct violation of the pledge given by Government to the Colonies after the American Revolutionary War. It is also liable to every one of those objections so irresistibly urged against taxes levied from commodities requisite for the consumption of the labourer. The ability of being able, honestly, to provide for their wants, is, we think, about what the majority of the Inhabitants possess.—That ability is precarious—and frequently depends upon circumstances above the control of human prudence;—it cannot, at least in our opinion, bear the least diminution, (which it would infallibly do,) by any system, however modified, of taxation.—We throw out these observations in the hope that those who are most interested will give the subject that consideration to which it is entitled. *The time should not be lost.*

ARRIVAL.

In H. M. B. *Mainly*, from Halifax, JAMES COCHRANE, Esq., of the Inner Temple, and Barrister of Nova Scotia.—We perceive by an official notice in yesterday's *Gazette*, that his Honor the President has been pleased to appoint this Gentleman to act as an Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

The Brig *Mary & Eliza*, Capt. HUGHES, sailed on the 8th instant for St. Vincent, with 1307 qts. screwed fish, being the *fifth* cargo which she has taken hence to the West Indies since the 9th March,—the date of her first arrival this year—so that in eight months she has discharged and taken on board ten cargoes, besides performing her voyages from and to the West Indies;—an instance of despatch, we believe, unprecedented in the annals of this trade. Her consignees are Messrs. *Baine, Johnston & Co.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A poor man, belonging to Caplin Bay, named MARTIN REARDIGAN, went into one of the stores of Messrs. JAMES STEWART & Co., for the purpose of purchasing some Molasses, and while in the act of receiving it from the Storekeeper, fell down and instantly expired. An inquest was immediately held before Mr. I. L. CHANCEY, coroner—Verdict, *died by the visitation of God.*

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

ENTERED.

NOVEMBER 14.—Brig *Favourite*, Shaw, Miramichi; 73 M. lumber, 50 bushels cranberries.
Brig *Rising Sun*, Bennett, Hamburg; 105 bls. flour, 1,103 cwt. bread, 4000 bricks.
Brig *Favourite*, Richards, Liverpool; 35 cwt. butter, 53 kegs butter, 11 cwt. cheese, 40 bls. pork, 60 tierces beer, 80 chalds. coal, 170 boxes soap, 10 cwt. oakum.
15.—Brig *Francois*, Ball, Jersey; 120 tons potatoes, 32 cwt. cordage.
Schooner *Fury*, Abel, P. E. Island; 2,643 bushels potatoes, 100 bushels oats, 75 bushels turnips.
Brig *Mercury*, Roe, Poole; 2 casks pearl barley, 2 casks beef, 2 casks pork, and 1 cask lard.
Schooner *Nancy*, Holmes, Liverpool; 25 bls. pork, 50 bags bread, 200 boxes soap and candles, 102 bls. flour, 48 chalds. coal.
Brig *Adriana*, King, Grenada; 43 puns. rum, 10 bls. sugar.
16.—Brig *Corubill*, Florence, Poole; 80 firkins butter, 180 bushels potatoes, 1 cask brandy, 1 bale merchandise.
Schooner *Fancy*, Toy, Newport; 45 chalds. coal, 30 cwt. cast iron, 36 cwt. soap and candles.
Schooner *Margaret & Isabella*, Farrel, Bristol; 42 chalds. coal, 180 cwt. bar iron, 16 casks porter, 30 cwt. lead, 15 cwt. cheese, 4 hds. wine.
17.—Brig *Caledonia*, Kelso, Oporto; 400 hds. salt, 20 boxes oranges, 1 ton onions, 1 quarter cask wine.
Brig *Britannia*, Palston, Greenock; 100 bls. pork, 50 tons potatoes.
Schooner *Swift*, Hellyer, Lisbon; 300 hds. salt, 1 qr. cask wine, 5 boxes oranges and lemons.
19.—Brig *Telemachus*, Short, Poole; ballast.
Brig *Helen*, Ker, Oporto; 500 hds. salt, 35 boxes oranges and lemons.
20.—Brig *Eclipse*, Huxtable, Oporto; 350 hds. salt, 35 jars grapes, 10 boxes oranges, and 1 qr. cask wine.
Brig *Marshall*, White, Liverpool; 700 bls. pork, 18 hampers cheese, 15 crates 7 bales 2 cases and 6 casks merchandise.
Schooner *Fanny*, Kemp, Lisbon; 250 hds. salt.
Schooner *Auld*, McGrath, Oporto; 320 hds. salt, 16 bags walnuts, and 11 casks almonds.

CLEARED.

NOVEMBER 14.—Schooner *Harriet*, Belfontaine, Halifax; 700 qts. fish, 7 tierces salmon.
Brig *Pillhead*, Clapp, Teignmouth; 1,395 qts. fish, 103 qts. core fish, caplin, sounds, &c.
Brig *Worcester*, Thornton, Halifax; 2044 qts. fish, 30 tierces salmon.
Schooner *Mary*, Harris, Teignmouth; 366 qts. fish, 130 qts. core fish, 5120 gallons cod oil.
15.—Schooner *Ceres*, Hodsdon, Grenada; 902 qts. fish, 615 gallons cod oil, 25 fraills figs.
17.—Schooner *Seafower*, Boudrot, Arichat; 2 puns. rum, 1 puncheon molasses, 17 tons iron, 3 hides sole leather, 6 bags nails, 2 bls. gunpowder.
19.—Brig *Alexander*, Turabull, Liverpool; 397 qts. fish, 28,131 gallons oil, and 10 tierces salmon.

Arrived on Thursday last, H. M. B. *Mainly*, Lieut. FIELD, from Halifax.—We are informed that the *Mainly* is to remain here during the winter season.

Sale at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

ROBINSON & BROOKING,

115 WESTPHALIA Hams,
20 Tierces India Pork,
20 Barrels Irish ditto,
30 Half-barrels ditto ditto,
50 New Punchons (each containing 3cwt.) fine Hamburg Bread,
150 Casks (each containing 1cwt.) ditto,
100 Bags ditto ditto,
20 Boxes Soap,
10 Ditto Pipes,
5 Bags Pepper,
2 Cases Sago,
8 Ditto Olive Oil,
10 Bags East India Rice,
35 Boxes Caper Tea,
5 Bags East India Sugar.

November 21, 1827.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

(Wednesday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

BRINE, MURCH and Co.

2 BULLS, 2 Oxen,
6 Cows,
200 Bushels Oats,
20 Barrels Herring,
10 Ditto Mackerel,
20 Hides Solo Leather,
1 Dozen Calf Skins,
1 Ditto Kip ditto,
50 Bags Hamburg Bread,
50 Barrels superfine States' Flour,
20 Ditto fine Quebec ditto,
10 Firkins Cumberland Butter,
50 Ditto Antwerp ditto,
10 Barrels Pork.

November 21, 1827.

TO-MORROW,

(Thursday) At 12 o'clock,

At PERKINS'S Long Room,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

Which being to Close Sales, good Bargains may be expected—

17 PAIR Fishing and Deck Boots,
12 Dozen a-sorted Shoes,
6 Dozen Blanketing Drawers,
4 Ditto Cotton Shirts,
3 Ditto Flushing Trousers,
3 Ditto Guersey Frocks,
Superfine Blue and Brown Cloths, in quantities to suit Purchasers,
Carpeting, ditto ditto,
8 Pieces Serge, 30 Pieces assorted Muslin,
200 Assorted Shawls, White Calico,
Assorted Threads,
10 Bags assorted Nails, 7 Hatchets,
7 Rule Joint Compasses, 21 Hammers,
18 Carpenters' Rules, 5 Tennon Saws,
5 Hand ditto, 18 Fillister, Ogge, Ovilee, Try-ing, Jack, Tooth, and Rabbit Planes,
10 Dozen Whip, Hand, Crosscut, and Tennon Sawfiles,
6 Dozen Pocket Knives,
1 Half Dozen Knives and Forks,
6 Dozen Tined Iron Spoons,
2 Ditto Scissors, 2 Ditto Corsetsews,
10 Ditto Nail Needles, 2 Ditto Palms,
10 Ditto H, H-I, T, and Butt Hinges,
12 Iron Saucepans, 6 Oval Pots,
4 Green Wire Feuders.

JAMES CLIFT,

Auctioneer.

November 21, 1827.

(For the Benefit of whom it may Concern.)

On FRIDAY next,

At 11 o'clock,

At the Store of the Subscriber,

(Under Survey.)

50 BAGS Bread, } Ship-damaged,
20 Barrels Pease, }

Landed from the Brig *Calypso*, PETER HUTCHINSON, master, from Hamburg.

ALSO,

The following Consignment,

Just received per *Mary*, from Liverpool,

VIZ,

100 Double Gloster Cheese,
100 Cumberland Hams,
100 Boxes Soap,
100 Bags B.B. Shot,
100 Ditto S.S.G. ditto,
100 Bags assorted Nails,
100 Kegs white Paint,
8 Hogsheads } Best Cognac Brandy,
2 Pieces }
20 Boxes Tin.

R. R. WAKEHAM.

November 21, 1827.

On FRIDAY next,

At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

THE SUBSCRIBER,

The fine, fast-sailing

Schooner *RENOWN*,

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

TIMOTHY HOGAN.

November 21, 1827.

For Waterford.

Will Sail on the 22d instant,

The

Brig *MARIA*,

SAMUEL GRANDY, master;

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to

PATRICK MORRIS.

November 21, 1827.

(To Sail about the 1st December,)

The fine, first-class

Brig *EAGLE*,

Captain TONKINS;

She has room for a few tons on Freight, if applied for immediately.

PATRICK MORRIS.

November 21, 1827.

On Sale.

A N excellent BILLIARD TABLE for Sale—Apply to

JOHN LONG.

November 21, 1827.

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†

ROBINSON AND BROOKING

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

Per the *Mary*, WILLS, from Oporto,

AND

OFFER FOR SALE,

17 HOGSHEADS choice Port Wine, 20 Quarter-casks ditto,

27 Three-Armude 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.

The Schooner

THREE SISTERS,

Burthen per Register 53 tons; has 1 new Chain and 1 new Hemp Cable, sails remarkably fast, and is well calculated for a Sealer and Coaster.—For particulars, apply to

JAMES STEWART & Co.

November 21, 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 a ton 800 qts. Fish, well found, and finally 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.



Poets' Corner.

The following verses are said to be written by a young man of the name of Picken, who was one of the dupes of the Cazique of Poyais:—

We sat alone in a trellised bower,
And gazed o'er the darkening deep;
And the holy calm of the twilight hour
Came over our hearts like sleep:
And we dreamt of the banks and the bonny braes,
That had gladdened our childhood's careless days.

And he—the friend at my side that sat,
Was a boy whose path had gone
Mid the fields and flowers of joy—that Fate
Like a mother had smiled upon:
But, alas! for the time when our hopes had wings,
And when Memory to Grief like a Siren sings.

His home had been on the stormy shore
Of Albyn's mountain land:
His ear was tuned to the breaker's roar,
And he loved the bleak sea-sand;
And the torrent's din, and the howling breeze,
Had all his soul's wild sympathies.

They had told him tales of the sunny lands
That rose over Indian seas,
Where gold shone sparkling from river sands,
And strange fruit bent the trees;
They had wiled him away from his father's hearth,
With its light of peace, and its voice of mirth!

Now the fruit and the river gems were near,
And he strayed 'neath the tropic sun;
But the voice of promise that thrilled in his ear
At that joyous time was gone;
And the hope he had chased—'mid the wilds of night,
Had melted away like a fire-fly's light.

Oh, I have watched him, gazing long,
Where the homeward vessels lay;
Cheating sad thoughts with some old song,
And wiping his tears away.
Oh, well I knew that that weary breast,
Like the dove of the deluge, pined for rest.

There was a "worm" 'neath the bud," whose fold
Defied the leech's art;
Consumption's hectic plague-spot told
The tale of a broken heart:
The boy knew he was dying,—but the sleep
Of death is bliss to those that "watch and weep."

He died; but Memory's wizard power,
With its ghost-like train, had come
To the dark heart's ruins at that last hour,
And he murmured, "Home, home, home!"
And his spirit passed with its happy dream,
Like a bird in the track of a bright sunbeam.

Oh, talk of spring to the trampled flower,
Of light to the fallen star,
Of glory to those that in danger's hour
Lie cold on the fields of war:
But ye mock the exile's heart when ye tell
Of aught but the home where it pines to dwell!

Colonial.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 6.

DINNER TO THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.

On Thursday about 230 of the most respectable Gentlemen of this city gave his Excellency a dinner. The Hon. John Forsyth in the chair. After the cloth was removed, the Chairman gave the following toasts:—

"The King,"—Long may he live. *God save the King.*

"Duke of Clarence and the Royal Family."—*Brunswick March.*

The Chairman then said—The toast, Gentlemen, which I will have the honour to propose must, I am sure, be received with pleasure by every individual of this numerous and highly-respectable company. Upon the present occasion we are met, Gentlemen, to pay that tribute of respect to his Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie which he so justly merits. Our object is to show to our noble guest that deference and regard which it is, and ever ought to be, our pride to offer to so worthy a representative of our Sovereign. In my mind we ought to conceive ourselves happy and fortunate, in having to preside over us a Nobleman of such elevated rank, worth, and talent.

"The Earl of Dalhousie, our illustrious guest." *Earl of Dalhousie's March.*

This toast having been received and drunk with the most rapturous applause, Lord Dalhousie leaving his seat and addressing the company, with much feeling and energy, briefly expressed his thanks to the following effect:—He said that he felt deeply impressed by the marked attention and regard with which the large and respectable company then present had received the last toast, and that the impression left upon his mind by this compliment would never be obliterated; that it was natural to infer that the manner in which he had thus the happiness of being treated by many of the most respectable inhabitants of Montreal and the vicinity, emanated from approbation of his public conduct. He would only say, that ever since his Majesty had been graciously pleased to confide to him the Government of this province, he could truly boast that all his measures had been directed to the good of the country. He flattered himself that he had in some measure been successful in promoting the improvement of Lower Canada; and so long as his Majesty should be graciously pleased to continue him in this Government, he would undeviatingly pursue a similar and consis-

tent course. He could assure them that such as they had hitherto found him in his conduct, such should he continue to be. He would again assure them of the high esteem with which he would ever cherish the remembrance of the honour which they had done him; and with the permission of the President, he would propose a bumper toast, with three times three, "The prosperity of the Canadas."

His Lordship was frequently interrupted with the most enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Richardson then rose and stated, that from his long residence in the country, he hoped he might be permitted to say a few words. The toast which had been drunk had been received from the greatest promoter of the prosperity of the Canadas; and he considered this a fit opportunity to declare that all those great public works which were already conferring such great benefit on the country, were principally owing to the suggestions of his Lordship to his Majesty's government.

"Lord High Admiral of Britain and the Navy." *Rule Britannia.*

"Duke of Wellington and the Army." *Conquering Hero.*

"His Excellency Sir Francis Burton, Lieut.-Governor." *Spring of Laurel.*

"Sir P. Maitland and the province of U. C." *Canadian Air.*

Sir James Kempt and the province of N. S." *Military March.*

"Sir H. Douglas and the province of N. B." *Garb of old Gaul.*

"Sir THOMAS COCHRANE, Governor of Newfoundland." *A Military March.*

"Governor Ready and Prince Edward's Island." *Quick March.*

"Lord Goderich and his Majesty's Ministers." *Britons strike home.*

"President of the U. S. of America." *Hail Columbia.*

"Countess of Dalhousie and the Canadian fair." *Canadian Boat Song.*

"The Lord Bishop of Quebec and the Protestant Clergy." *Military Anthem.*

"Monseigneur Panet, Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec." *Oh Lady fair!*

"The Rev. Mr. Roux, Superior of the Seminary of Montreal." *Canadian air.*

Mr. O'Sullivan, in the absence of Mr. Roux, begged leave to return thanks for the honour conferred. He passed an eulogium on the virtues of that reverend Gentleman, stating, that not the least of his titles to the regard of the company was his unbounded esteem and respect for the Governor-in-Chief.

"Lieut.-Col. Jones and the Garrison of Montreal." *71st Quick Step.*

"Hon. Colonel Ramsay." *Lady Mary Ramsay's reel.*

"The Militia of the Canadas." *Up an' waur them a' Willie.*

"The Trade of the River St. Lawrence." *Off she goes.*

"The Agriculture of the Canadas." *Speed the plough.*

"The Rideau Canal," by the Hon. J. Richardson, who said the grand and extensive works now in progress on the Ottawa ought not to be overlooked, being strong proof of the interest the Mother Country takes in the welfare of the Canadas. *A Military March.*

"The distinguished guests who have honoured us with their company." *Grand Military March.*

"May the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock ever flourish united." *Hearts of Oak.*

"The Beggar's benison." *Scottish Kail Broze.*

(From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, Sept. 22.)

The French papers of Sunday, with the *Gazette de France* dated Monday, have been received. They contain an official document of some importance in the present deplorable condition of Spain. The document purports to be a manifesto from the Minister at War, addressed, in the King's name, to the Captain-General of Catalonia, in which the progress of the present conspiracy is fully detailed, and a melancholy picture it gives of the inefficient—the contemptible Government of Ferdinand. By their own confession, the present disaffection dates its origin upwards of a year ago, from which period the rebels have been under arms, increasing their strength, and levying contributions on his Majesty's faithful subjects! And yet, with these facts, so disgraceful to the character of the Government—with the knowledge that towns are pillaged—forts forsaken—and the people robbed, or turned houseless into the mountains to save their lives—does the Government of the paternal Ferdinand boast that the public peace has been preserved, and the national interest protected. It were surely idle to animadvert upon such a tissue of inconsistency, where each succeeding fact shows too clearly the absurdity of the preceding. But matters have at length arrived at such a pitch in Catalonia as to warn the King of his own danger, and the steps now taken, or about to be taken, are the effect of necessity—self-preservation, and not dictated by a prudent or wise Government; for a sensible administration would have prevented the organization of such a powerful conspiracy, and not have waited till the rebels made it matter of doubt which party should prevail—the King's Government or the standard of revolt. It is quite amusing, certainly, to observe the complacency with which the paternal solicitude of Ferdinand's Government, for the benefit of his people, is dilated upon in this Manifesto. We are told that when Ferdinand has been re-established in the plenitude of his sovereignty—when the ancient laws and the ancient customs are observed—when the Corporations are restored to their privileges—

when the revolutionary proprietors are dispossessed—when his Majesty watches with the most lively solicitude over the preservation of the fundamental laws—when the most vigorous measures are adopted for preserving them against all innovation; and when, lastly, an army of observation, rapidly assembled at the voice of the King, protects the frontiers, and gives assurance to the dignity of the Crown and the honour of Spain—how can the rebels say the King is oppressed, and in the hands of a faction from which they have risen in arms to relieve him? And, yet, this was the very pretext which the Army of the Faith, under the express sanction of the Constitutional Ferdinand of Spain, had set up in 1823, when Religion and Royalty were the passwords to treason and bloodshed,—it was the very same pretext which the bigots of intolerance had set up against a liberal King—liberal only in name, which is now employed against an absolute Monarch.

Throughout the whole manifesto there is not a word about the faith of treaties which his Majesty has so religiously fulfilled—not one syllable about the promises made to be broken—the brave men who have been consigned to the dungeon or the scaffold for their devotion to the legitimate King, and their patriotism in the cause of an enslaved country.

It is curious to observe how anxiously it labours to prevent the supposition that the army wanted for quelling the insurrection in Catalonia should necessarily weaken that on the Frontiers of Portugal, as if the danger from a country with which Spain is at peace were greater than an internal commotion, threatening her own existence!

Female Fashions for October.

The most becoming carriage hat we have seen is of yellow crape, with bows of gauze ribbon, yellow and black; the strings are in a very long loop. Another carriage hat, which may be also worn at an evening party, though rather too large, is of white stiffened net, and is trimmed with lilac and green crape, cut in foliage; this hat is surmounted by a plume of green and lilac feathers. Walking bonnets are of coloured gros de Naples, the tint most in favour is Esterhazy; we saw a bonnet of this description, trimmed at the edge and about the crown, *en ruche*, of mingled pink gauze and Esterhazy. A beautiful carriage bonnet is of pink crape, with a broad blond at the edge, and is surmounted by a plume of white feathers.

A pelisse of an entire new make has just appeared, and is most beautifully appropriate to the declining season, enlivening, yet well shielding the wearer from sudden changes in the weather, now so prevalent. This tasteful envelop is of gros de Naples, of bright meadow green; it is trimmed round the border with black silk *passmenterie*, disposed in elegant festooned points. It has no collar, but in front of the throat is a rosette, edged round with black satin; the skirt is fastened down the front with short straps, each confined by a gold buckle; the body is made *en gerbe*, and the sleeves are finished at the wrists by long antique points, of which there are two rows; each point edged with black *passmenterie*. This is at present the newest article in out-door costume.

A very pretty gown, for home attire, is of a lavender-grey barege, chequered with black; two flourishes finish the border, and are cut in sharp points; over the hem is a full wadded rouleau of black satin. The corsage is a *Penfant*, and is made high. The sleeves *a la Marie*, are simply finished at the wrists by a plain band; this dress is peculiarly elegant in half morning *deshabille*. A Bavarian robe of pistachio-green barege is a charming dress, either for the dinner or evening party; the usual strap appendages down the front of the skirt, and the stomacher are formed of green satin. One broad flounce surrounds the border, bound with green satin, and headed by a broad layer of the same colour. Over short sleeves of white satin are long ones of fine Japanese gauze.

A beautiful evening head-dress is a small cap, with the crown *en sequelle*, of rich blond at the border, and a most splendid assortment of flowers, of almost every kind; among which are barberries, with their smallest foliage, formed of feathers; long strings of variegated gauze ribbon finish this truly elegant *coiffure*. Turban caps, slightly ornamented with crape flowers, of one colour, are yet worn by matrons. A Russian toque is among the novelties in this department; it is of celestial blue gauze, spotted with white; the bands next the hair and round the brim are finished by jonquil-coloured satin; on the right side is a large bow of yellow gauze ribbon, brocaded with red roses, and their foliage. A half dress cornette is generally of blond, ornamented with bows of canary-yellow gauze ribbon, beautifully brocaded in the same colour; and long loop strings; this cap is surmounted by bouquets of yellow and lilac crocuses. Breakfast caps are often of gossamer thread net, and are slightly ornamented with variegated gauze ribbon. The newest dress hat we have seen is of white gauze; the brim crossed over in horizontal stripes of white satin ribbon; this hat is elegantly ornamented with white satin and blond; under the brim is a blush rose and a few of these flowers are very tastefully scattered over the crown.

The most admired colours are, gold colour, bright meadow-green, lavender, pistachio, pink, and celestial-blue.—*From the World of Fashion, &c.*