



Newfoundlander.

No. 20.

WEDNESDAY, December 5, 1827.

Sixpence.

On Sale.

For Waterford.

On Sale.

The
Schooner SUCCESS,
Burthen per Register about 45 tons, will carry about 800 qts. 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.

(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.

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.

Exportation Run.

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.

Notices.
THE Passengers by the Brigs *Maria* and *Jacul-nerable* from Waterford, and *Hannah* from Ross, will take Notice, that unless their Passages be paid to the Subscriber before the last of November next, their Bail Bonds will be sent home to recover from their Sureties.
PATRICK MORRIS.
October 24, 1827.

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 Park Offal,
50 Firkins Butter,
10 Hhds. Loaf Sugar,
20 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.

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

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 *Newfoundland 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 Sectaire	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.

THE HON. MR. LIDDELL ON MR. CANNING.

The following letter has appeared since Mr. Canning's death in the *Tyne Mercury*, and is from the pen of Mr. Liddell, the young member for Northumberland, who was selected by the late Premier to move the address at the opening of the last Session.

"Mr. Canning is dead!—the respecter of the rights of Englishmen—the advocate of rational liberty—the guardian of his country's honour—the wise, the eloquent, and the brave—

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
Nulli flebilior quam "mili."

Another illustrious sacrifice has been offered up in the cause of public duty. And yet it is a glorious cause, for the furtherance of which a man may be proud to live—for the sake of which he need not fear to die.

It is about eight weeks since the writer of this memoir last saw Mr. Canning. His constitution had been much shaken by the violent attack he had undergone in the winter, the consequences of a cold caught at the Duke of York's funeral. At dinner, Mr. Canning looked care-worn and enfeebled; but as the Session was approaching to its close, his friends fondly looked forward to a period of comparative repose, which might gradually repair his shattered constitution. But how little repose is ever in reserve for the Prime Minister of the King of England!

Mr. Canning had always shown the writer particular kindness, in the recollection of which I now derive a melancholy consolation; and on that evening, as his guests departed, I remained accidentally last in the room, and when I wished him "Good night, and farewell," he asked, "When I left town?" "In three days." "Ah," said he, "so soon? Then good bye; I shall not see you again." I shook him tenderly by the hand, and said, "God bless you, Sir;" for as I looked in his pensive, though beaming, countenance, I marked the impression which disease had left, and care had fixed, upon his faded cheek, yet under brows of dauntless courage and considerate pride, the sad thought darted across my mind that perhaps, indeed, I should not see him again.

And now, in little more than one short month afterwards, with bitterness do I lament the fulfilment

BENJAMIN J. WILLIAMS
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per Brigantine *Rover*, from Demerary,
106 PUNCHEONS Rum—of which 50 are for *Exportation*,
83 Puncheons Molasses.
October 31, 1827.

BROWN, HOYLES & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE,
THE CARGOES
Of the Brig *Frederick* and *Pole Tender* from Hamburg, *Alert* from Figueira, *Canning* from Lisbon, *Adelaide* from Bermuda, and former *Importations*,
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, Sorges,
And a General Assortment of Slops 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.

Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour Grace.



THE Public are respectfully informed, that the *Express Packet* has undergone some alteration for the comfort of Passengers, and will continue to ply between **HARBOUR GRACE** and **PORTUGAL COVE**, daily—leaving the former place every *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, at 9 o'clock; and **PORTUGAL COVE** each succeeding day, at noon: Sundays, and cases of bad weather, only excepted.
Cabin Passengers..... 10s.
Steerage Ditto..... 5s.
Single Letters..... 6d.
Double Ditto and Parcels in proportion.
Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers will be particularly attended to.
The Proprietors of the said Packet will not be accountable for any Specie or other Monies which may be put on board.
JAMES CLIFT, Agent, St. John's,
P. ROGERSON, Agent, Harbour Grace.

of that presage. I mourn for a public calamity—I mourn for a private loss—for a friend departed—for a stay removed. Yet he has left a glorious example. I have heard of his faults, but I never saw them; and if I saw them not when he was alive, I will not hear of them now that he is dead.

Farewell then, accomplished scholar; profound statesman, unequal orator!—in humour unrivalled, in argument unanswered, in eloquence irresistible.

Few, but bright, have been the days of thy triumph! Dark is the hour that summons thee from hence! For a short moment thou hast adorned the eminence to which thine high destinies had exalted thee, and the universe is filled with the effulgence of thy fame.

So Hercules, having by virtue achieved imperishable renown, at the close of his career, in pain and suffering, toiled up the heights of Cete, and perished in the blaze of the funeral pile which his own labours had constructed.

Sic, ubi mortales Tyriathus exiit artus,
PARTE SUI MELIORE VIGET, MAJORQUE VIDET
COPIT, ET AUGUSTA FIERI GRAVITATE VERENDUS.

A FRIEND TO THE DEPARTED."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

At a late hour last night we received, by express, the sets of French Papers which the state of the wind had prevented from reaching this country since Wednesday. They contain but little intelligence. Some of it, however, would be of importance if its correctness could be trusted; or if, supposing it to be correct, there were no reasons to doubt the sincerity of the Porte, and to apprehend that her sole object is to gain time. The Divan, it is said, assembled on the 6th of October, and after a discussion of two hours, at which, notwithstanding his illness, the Reis Effendi attended, the latter had a conference with the Dragoman of the Austrian Intercourse. The result had not, of course, been made public; but it was reported that the Porte desired to come to an understanding with the Allied Powers, and, that in consequence of an intimation to that effect, the English and French Ambassadors had sent couriers to their respective Courts. If this be the case the truth will shortly be known; but, that any reliance should be placed on any declaration from the Porte at a critical moment like that at which it must have been made, unless it be accompanied by acts to give it effect, would be more than could reasonably be expected from any European Power, after the experience which they have had during the last two years of the repeated evasions of the Porte. One thing appears evident. The Sultan feels the difficulties and dangers of his situation, and his incapacity to meet them. He has ceased to show himself to the people: to superintend in person the defences of the capital, and even to inspect the progress of his new military system. He probably knows the disposition of the barbarians over whom he rules, and that concession, after the lofty language which he has held, and the high hopes which he has excited, would, in their eyes, be a crime. He is thus placed between the probable ruin of his empire, if he goes to war, and the almost equally certain loss of authority and life, if he gives way to obtain peace.

In another column will be found a Proclamation addressed by Lord Cochrane to the Greeks, in consequence of the refusal of the Porte to accede to the proposed mediation. His Lordship had collected a fleet of twenty vessels, most of them commanded by the bravest and most distinguished Captains in the Greek navy.

The intelligence from Spain is of the same nature as the last, announcing hard-fought engagements between the Royalists and the rebels, in which the former lost more men than the enemy whom they boasted to have defeated. An article from Perpignan says, that Count de Mirafiol had been sent to the French Prefect by the King of Spain, to claim, in virtue and execution of the Family Pact, the sending back, or delivery of all the Spanish insurgents, who had taken refuge on the French territory. This demand, it appeared, was to be complied with as soon as the decision of the Prefect should have been confirmed by his Government.—*New Times*.

An occurrence has taken place in the Levant which has greatly augmented the probabilities of war, and has shown that the Turks, whose respect for the sanctity of treaties has been so highly extolled by their friends and admirers, have either degenerated from the honesty of their ancestors, or really never deserved that praise for the strict observance of their word, which has been so abundantly bestowed upon them by historians.

This occurrence is the violation of the armistice which Ibrahim Pacha had concluded with Admirals Codrington and De Rigny, by two large divisions of the Turkish and Egyptian fleet. This attempt was defeated by the activity and spirit of our Admiral, from whom dispatches were received at the Admiralty on Saturday, dated Zante, October 11, describing these important events in the following manner:—

"They state, that on the 4th instant, a portion of the Egyptian fleet, in the harbour of Navarino, was intercepted by Admiral Codrington, steering in the direction of Patras, and, as it afterwards appeared, intending to relieve that place. They were subsequently joined by another division. Admiral C. apprised them that they were violating the armistice which had been concluded with Ibrahim Pacha. The Turkish Commander replied, that he was acting under the orders of the Pacha, and affected not to know that the proceeding was any violation of the existing armistice. Admiral Codrington fired at some of the transports to make them show their colours. Three or four disregarded the summons, when

they were immediately boarded, and the remarkable circumstance transpired, that they were protected by Austrian papers, and a Turkish firman, conjointly. They were, of course, suffered to depart. At first, Admiral Codrington intimated to the Egyptian fleet, which had left the harbour of Navarino, that as they had violated the armistice, they should not be permitted either to proceed, or to return to Navarino. This, however, was not persisted in, and, at the date of the dispatches, they were on their return to join the rest of the fleet. The Russian squadron was in sight off Zante, on the 11th, to join Admiral Codrington."

GREECE.

(From the Journal des Debats of Wednesday.)

LAUSANNE, October 26.

Extract from the correspondence of Mr. Gosse with Mr. Eynard, relative to the affairs of Greece:—

"I announce to you the safe arrival of the vessel laden with muskets, charcoal, and powder, together with an artificer, as well as the considerable remittances made to the Committee of Subsistence. What was sent could not have come at a better moment; the ammunition of which we were in want will be most useful, and will assist the weakness of our marine."

"In spite of the numberless difficulties with which Lord Cochrane has unceasingly to struggle, he has been able to equip a new expedition of 20 vessels, in which, independently of the frigate, of the brig the *Sauveur*, and three armed sloops, all national vessels, the names of the bravest Greek Captains, are to be found, such as Miaulis, Canaris, Schini, Eriossi, Panajotta, &c. Lord Cochrane, seeing that the Porte has positively refused the proposed mediation, hastens to profit of the right which this refusal gives the Greeks. He has directed his naval forces towards Albania. The following is the proclamation he has published on the subject:—

"People of Albania!—Long enough have you groaned beneath the Mussulman sceptre—long enough has your love of liberty been enchained by a gloomy and cruel despotism. The hour of your deliverance is not far off—it depends upon yourselves to hasten it. Europe takes a lively interest in your fate; your compatriots fly to your aid; but this interest relies beyond every thing upon the energy which you have put forth, or the noble courage which has always distinguished you; and the aid which we offer you, in order to be effectual, requires, on your part, a double portion of patriotism and of zeal in this decisive moment. Brave Albanians! the future happiness of your country, the tranquillity of your families, the honour of your religion, are in your hands. An active and persevering co-operation, we repeat to you, can alone secure your existence, and our success.

(Signed)

"The Admiral, COCHRANE.

"On board the *Hellas*, Sept. 17, 1827."

Operations have commenced, and the Greek vessels have sailed towards Dragomestre. Lord Cochrane does not wish to expose his flotilla in a direct attack on any considerable force of the enemy; but he seeks to cut them off in detail. After having made this important diversion in Albania, he will immediately engage himself concerning the islands and Oriental Greece. The English squadron is well disposed; they are cruising in the south of the Morea, and before Navarino, and have communicated with us. We are also assured of the good disposition of the French squadron; they are off the coast of Milo. As to the Russian fleet, we have as yet no certain intelligence of the position that they occupy.

The above news are dated September 18, from on board the *Hellas*. Some days afterwards, Mr. Gosse writes as follows, from the Road of Corfu:—

"I have just had a conversation with Count Vialari Capo d'Istria, the brother of the President. His compatriots and himself have not been waiting in their endeavours for Greece, and he is to remit to me some funds for the Committee. The Greeks are about to send provisions for the troops which have entered Albania, and I think in a short time a rising will take place in that country, for the Seraskier has commanded them to deliver up their arms and hostages, which will accelerate the insurrection amongst the peasantry. I have just learned that the unfortunate families which took refuge at Calamos, and to whom you sent a large quantity of provisions, at the desire of their Prussian benefactors, are again in the greatest want, the English Government having ceased for some weeks to send them any assistance. I intend to make some provision for them, and, if I can, I shall visit the Island, in order to ascertain the state of affairs, and I shall engage, I hope, the American Commissioners, who are at present in Poros, to send these miserable people one of the vessels which have just arrived from the American Greek Committee. I have this moment learned, that the Greeks of Scio, desirous of withdrawing that Isle from the Ottoman yoke, have engaged the brave Fabvier to go thither with a regular corps, amounting to about 800 men. They have opened a subscription, which has produced 12,000 dollars. I hope the expedition will succeed: we shall endeavour to support it with the fleet."

TRIESTE, October 19.

(From the Constitutionnel of Wednesday.)

The execution of the Convention of the 6th July, which can no longer be doubted, after what has taken place at Navarino, must speedily set at rest every doubt entertained respecting the future. If the Divan, when it shall be acquainted with the Armistice concluded with the Egyptian fleet, still conducts it-

self with moderation, the problem is solved, and the impotence of the Ottoman Government becomes visible; protestations and manifestos will be useless. It is thought that by the 10th of this month the Armistice for twenty days, concluded between Ibrahim and Admiral Codrington, will be known at Constantinople, and, as it appears certain that Ibrahim received orders for the Egyptian fleet to sail some days after its arrival, for the purpose of ascertaining, in a positive manner, the intentions of the allied squadrons, of which the Divan seemed to entertain doubts, it will soon be seen whether the Porte will oppose by arms the execution of the Treaty of the 6th July.

All eyes are at present turned towards Constantinople; and as our letters from that city announce that the Porte is rather disposed to make concessions, we firmly believe that the Divan feeling its weakness, will terminate, by yielding every thing. The submission of certain Greek Captains, collected by the Patriarch, are symptoms of a desire to resign Greece, except the Morea, to its ancient condition; but that they have given up the Morea and the islands, from whence it would have been as easy to have had petitions of a similar nature, through the interference of Ibrahim Pacha. It is under this point of view that we should consider the concessions made by the Porte; from which we conclude that the execution of the convention will not experience any serious resistance. The opposition shewn by the Sultan up to this period is very natural.

The most important considerations should induce him to resist to the last. The opinions of his people and his religion imposed this on him as a duty, when he perceived that it was intended to violate the integrity of his territory.

We hear it whispered that it is the intention of Ministers to propose to Parliament the grant of a pension of 4000*l.* per annum, chargeable upon the Consolidated Fund, to the widow and family of their late colleague.

It may be important to traders and others into whose hands bills of exchange and promissory notes pass, to know, that by a recent decision of the Court of King's Bench, where a bill or note is made payable at a particular place, the words "payable at —," &c., must follow immediately after the word "accepted," and precede the signature of the acceptor; otherwise the *onus* will lie upon the holder or party suing on the bill to prove that the words "payable at —," &c. were actually written by the acceptor, or with his assent.

Mr. Thomas Moore has, we understand, left town to pay a visit to Newstead Abbey, the seat of the late Lord Byron, for the purpose, we presume, of refreshing his recollections of that interesting spot, where the great poet, whose letters and journals he is about to give to the world, passed his early days.—*Times*.

In the higher literary circles, the Novel of "The O'Briens and the O'Flabertys" is said, by those who have had the pleasure of perusing it, to combine, with a story of deep and romantic interest, powerful and characteristic portraits, not only of the leading Nobility of Ireland, of the Domestic Life of her Gentry, and the Manners of her Peasantry, but to be valuable as an Historical Record of Facts derived from personal acquaintance with the Personages who figured both in the Rebellion and the Union.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (WEDNESDAY) December 5, 1827.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We are extremely sorry that the favour from "*A Native Female*" was received too late for insertion in the present number. It shall, however, appear in our next.

Our London dates, by the *Ticmac*, are up to the 3d November. We have made some interesting extracts respecting Greece, of which the English papers are almost wholly taken up.—No definitive arrangement has yet been made with regard to this interesting but unhappy country. Our next accounts will, we trust, confirm our hopes of a pacific result. The domestic news is very uninteresting.

Sir ANTHONY HART has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in the room of Lord MANNERS—and Mr. SHADWEL, Vice Chancellor of England, vice Sir ANTHONY HART.

We have pleasure in announcing that his Excellency the Governor arrived at Cork on the 27th October, hence in 16 days—and was in London on the 2d November.

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

ENTERED.

November 28—Schooner Ellen, Coster, Humbergh & Southampton; 139 bls. flour, 1016 bags bread, 26,700 bricks, 7 cases merchandise.

December 1—Brig Polygon, Milgrove, St. Vincent; ballast. Brig Micmac, Spear, London.

Schooner Four Brothers, Munday, Halifax; 3 puns. rum, 23 puns. molasses, 6 bls. — 1 tierce, 34 bls. sugar, 15,280 feet board and plank, 25 M shingles, spars, &c.

3—Brig Decagon, Lisle, St. Vincent; ballast.

CLEARED.

November 28—Schooner Margaret, Radderham, Sydney; 3 boxes oranges, 1 qr. cask wine, 2 bales merchandise.
Schooner Nancy, Fowler, Annapolis; 3 puns. rum, passengers, and baggage.
Schooner Mary, Wills, Plymouth; 3852 gals. oil and blubber, 571 qtls. fish, 474 qtls. core-fish, salmon, tongues, &c.
29—Brig David, Richards, Oporto; 21,194 gallons oil.
30—Brig Freedom, Hore, Teignmouth; 1050 qtls. fish, 278 qtls. core-fish, 1684 gallons oil, 18 bis. caplin, sounds and tongues.
Brig Little Ann, Merchant, Dartmouth; 2400 qtls. fish.
Brig Indiana, Egg, Oporto; 4040 gallons oil, 1150 qtls. fish.
Schooner Ranger, Henley, Barbadoes; 812 qtls. fish, 76 bis. mackerel, caplin, &c.
Brig Improvement, Darrel, Barbadoes; 1420 qtls. fish, 2 tierces salmon, and 20 boxes smoked herrings.
December 1—Schooner Dove, Coysh, Liverpool; 14,785 gals. oil, 140 qtls. fish.
Schooner Four Sons, Hall, Annapolis; 5 puns. rum.
3—Brig Rover, Erowulow, Barbadoes; 2120 qtls. fish, 6 tierces salmon.
Brig Selina, O'Leary, Oporto; 3250 qtls. fish, 613 gallons oil.
Brig Fame, Reeves, Bristol; 24,284 gallons oil, 27 tierces salmon, 12 qtls. fish, berries, &c.
Schooner Argyle, Sutherland, P. E. Island; 7 puns. rum, 1 pun. molasses, 5 tons bolt iron.
Bark Malta, Brewis, London; 22,692 gallons oil, 1014 qtls. fish, 143 tierces salmon, 50 bis. herring, 12 bis. caplin.

The Schooner *Salisbury*, PARSONS, belonging to Vandenhoff & Parsons of Western Bay, parted her chain and was driven ashore at that place, during the gale on the morning of Friday the 23d instant, [November,] and became a total wreck. The vessel was bound for this port, laden with fish and oil, and had made two attempts to reach it, but was compelled each time to bear up. Although she very shortly became a perfect wreck, the crew were providentially saved.—*Ledger*.

The *Micnac*, here on Friday night last, in 26 days from London, fell in (in lat. 46. lon. about 52) with the ship *Wanderer*, of Plymouth, totally dismantled, water-logged, and abandoned. The ship was, apparently, of the burthen of 500 tons.

MARRIED, yesterday evening, by the Rev. F. H. CARRINGTON, BENJAMIN SWEETLAND, Esq. of Caplin Bay, Merchant, to TRYPHENA, youngest daughter of the late GEORGE GADEN, Esq., Merchant, of this place.

DIED, on Wednesday last, Mr. AUGUSTINE M'NAMARA, an old and respectable inhabitant of this town, aged 73.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

ROBINSON & BROOKING,

- 12 BARRELS Apples,
- 4 Punns. } Cider,
- 20 Barrels
- 7 Cwt. Sweet Almonds,
- 5 Bags Walnuts,
- 50 Bags Hamburg Bread,
- 15 Cwt. ditto, in bulk,
- 50 Firkins ditto Butter,
- 5 Tierces
- 25 Barrels } Pork,
- 20 Half-ditto
- 20 Boxes Tea,
- 25 Ditto Soap,
- 60 Hams,
- 3 Pipes Vinegar,
- 5 Bags Pepper,
- 10 Hogsheads Porter,
- 16 Dozen London bottled Porter,
- 4 Hogsheads } Red Wine.
- 4 Qr.-casks }

December 5, 1827.

THIS DAY,

(Wednesday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

HENDERSON, BLAND AND Co.

- 10 PIPES and } White Wine,
- 20 Barrels }
- 30 Ditto Flour,
- 40 Firkins Butter,
- 300 Jars Olive Oil,
- 100 Jars Olives, and
- 500 Pair Men's strong Shoes.

The most of which will be disposed of without Reserve.

December 5, 1827.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

In front of the Premises,

ALL the Right, Title, and Interest of NICHOLAS BICKFORD, as Assignee of THOMAS SKINNER, in those Premises in *Water-street*, opposite Messrs. BULLEY, JOB & CROSS'S, formerly in possession of the said THOMAS SKINNER, and now of PHILIP BROWN and THOMAS KELLY.—Further particulars may be known on application to Messrs. ROBERT ALSOP & Co., or to

W. B. ROW.

December 5, 1827.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

(Wednesday) At 11 o'clock

AT THE CHURCH-DOOR,

(By order of the provisional Trustees of Wm. NEWMAN,)

ARE in the S. E. corner of the Episcopal Church.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER WHICH,

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Shop of the said Wm. Newman,

- 2 Smith's Bellowses (new),
- A great variety of Ironmongery and Tin Ware, Jackets, Trousers,
- Printed Cottons and Handkerchiefs,
- A great variety of Ribbons,
- A quantity of Medicines of the very first quality,
- A fine Oak-built Boat.

GEORGE LILLY, Auctioneer.

December 5, 1827.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

SAMUEL CODNER,

- 80 BARRELS Irish Pork,
- 50 Barrels Hamburg ditto,
- 20 Ditto ditto Beef,
- 6 Pipes Cognac Brandy,
- 6 Ditto Holland Gin,
- 6 Hhds. superior Porter,
- 8 Ditto Leaf Tobacco,
- 50 Bags common Bread,
- 40 Pieces flat Canvass,
- 10 Ditto broad and narrow Cloth,
- 20 Dozen Cotton Shirts,
- 4 Boxes Window Glass, and
- 4 Tons Cod Oil.

The greater part of the above Goods being the remains of Consignments, they must be Sold to Close Sales, therefore good bargains may be had.

December 5, 1827.

(For the benefit of whom it may concern.)

THIS DAY,

(Wednesday) At 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

MR. PATRICK LINEHAN,

- 150 BAGS damaged BREAD, under Survey, landed from the Schooner *Ellen*, CHARLES COSTER, Master, from Hamburg, and ordered to be Sold.

JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.

December 5, 1827.

TO-MORROW,

(Thursday) The 6th instant,

At 12 o'clock,

On the Wharf of the Subscriber,

- 3 FAT Cows,
- 1 Excellent Draft Horse,
- 1 New Box Cart.

JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.

December 5, 1827.

TO-MORROW,

At 12 o'clock,

At the Store of the Subscriber,

- 50 BARRELS superfine States' Flour,
- 60 Boxes prime English Soap,
- 100 Excellent Hams, in lots of 6 each,
- 60 Pair Men's and Boys' Shoes,
- 10 Pieces Canvass,
- 1 Pipe Brandy, in lots of 10 gallons.

HENRY SHEA, Auctioneer.

December 5, 1827.

Notice.



By Authority.

HIS Honour the President, administering the Government, has been pleased to nominate and appoint WILLIAM CARSON, Esq., M. D., to act as District Surgeon, in the place of the late WILLIAM WARNER, Esq., deceased.

Sale at Auction.

(For the benefit of whom it may concern.)

At Harbour-Grace,

On FRIDAY next,

The 7th instant,

THE whole of the Materials saved from the Wreck of the Brigantine *British Merchant*, JOHN BIBBINS, Master, stranded at *Land's Cove*, in Conception Bay.

And, immediately after,

The Hull of the said Vessel as she now lays in the above-mentioned place, with her Lower Masts, Bowsprit, and Lower Rigging standing.

NEWMAN W. HOYLES.

Agent for Lloyd's.

St. John's, December 5, 1827.

Notice.

WE, Medical Practitioners, beg to inform the Inhabitants of St. John's, that the SMALL-POX has made its appearance, and we solicit and exhort all those who are not secure from previous Small-pox or Cow-pox, immediately to get VACCINATED, as the best means of arresting the progress of that loathsome and fatal disease.—We shall have much pleasure in Vaccinating the Poor gratuitously.

WILLIAM CARSON.
JOHN WALSH.
JOSEPH SHEA.
JOHN BUNTING.

December 5, 1827.

For Freight or Charter.

To any port in Great Britain, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Brazil, or West Indies,

The fine, new, fast-sailing, British-built Schooner **ELLEN**,

CHARLES COSTER, Master;

Burthen per Register 107 tons.—Apply to the Master on board, or to

OEHLSCHLAGER & Co.

November 28, 1827.

On Sale.

B. STEARS,

Baker,

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he will Bake Flour, at his Bakery, in *Water-street*, opposite Messrs. HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.'s, according to the *Hamburg* system, or any other method that may be agreed on.

Single barrel of fine Flour 8s. and the barrel, Coarse ditto 7s. and ditto, From 5 to 20 barrels 6s. 3d. and ditto, From 20 to 100, or upwards . . 5s. 6d. and ditto, Provided the barrels are of hard wood.

R. S. keeps constantly on hand, Loaf Bread, Pilot ditto, Fine and Coarse Biscuit, Crackers, and a good assortment of Cakes, &c., which are baked at the shortest notice.

Also,

ON HAND,

A quantity of seasoned Oak Fish Drums, and empty Flour Barrels.

November 28, 1827.

AN excellent BILLIARD TABLE for Sale—Apply to

JOHN LONG.

November 21, 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-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.



Poets' Corner.

"WHEN I LEFT THY SHORES, O NAXOS!"

[Some years since, at a party at the house of the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, in London, a lady was playing a manuscript Greek air, which Lord Byron produced. A friend of his Lordship, who was present, admiring the music, requested the poet to adapt some English words to it, which was immediately complied with by his Lordship, who wrote the words under the music and presented it to the friend at whose request they were written, and who now has the original manuscript in his possession—that friend of the great poet is EDMUND KEAN, Esq.]—

When I left thy shores, O Naxos!
Not a tear in sorrow fell—
Not a sigh, or faltered accent
Spoke my bosom's struggling swell.
Yet my heart sunk chill within me,
And I wav'd a hand as cold,
When I thought thy shores, O Naxos!
I should never more behold.
Still the blue waves danc'd around us,
'Midst the sunbeam's jocund smile—
Still the air breath'd balmy summer,
Wafted from that happy Isle;
When some hand the strain awakening,
Of my home and native shore,
Then 'twas first I wept, O Naxos!
That I ne'er should see thee more!

[The air to which these words are adapted is remarkably sweet and touching, and is declared by competent judges to bear a strong resemblance to the old Irish melodies.]

[The following lines are inscribed on a tombstone in Cheddle church-yard, Staffordshire, to the memory of Joseph Atkinson, Esq. of Melfield, in the County of Dublin, who died at the age of 74, whilst on a visit to that part of Staffordshire. This affectionate tribute to the memory of his friend and first patron, is worthy the author of *Lallah Rookh*. It was not Mr. Moore alone who felt the fostering protection of Mr. Atkinson.]—

If ever lot was prosperously cast,
If ever life was like the lengthened flow
Of some sweet music—sweetness to the last—
'Twas his, who, mourned by many, sleeps below.
The sunny temper, bright were all his strife,
The simple heart that mocks at worldly wiles;
Light wit that plays along the calm of life,
And stirs its languid surface into smiles—
Pure Charity that comes not in a shower,
Sudden and loud, oppressing what it feeds;
But like the dew with gradual, silent power,
Felt in the bloom it leaves among the meads—
Happy grateful spirit, that improves
And brightens every gift by fortune given,
That wanders where it will with those it loves,
Makes every place a home, and home a heaven—
All these were his.—Oh! thou who read'st this stone,
When for thyself—thy children—to the sky
Thou humbly pray'st—ask this boon alone,
That ye like him may live—like him may die!

BUONAPARTE'S SECOND MARRIAGE.

[From "Scott's Life of Buonaparte."]

"The Senate was next assembled; and on the 16th of December pronounced a consultum, or decree, authorising the separation of the Emperor and Empress, and assuring to Josephine a dowry of 2,000,000 of francs, and the rank of Empress during her life.—Addresses were voted to both the Imperial parties, in which all possible changes were rung on the duty of subjecting our dearest affections to the public good: and the conduct of Buonaparte, in exchanging his old consort for a young one, was proclaimed a sacrifice, for which the eternal love of the French people could alone console his heart.

"The union of Napoleon and Josephine being thus abrogated by the supreme civil power, it only remained to procure the intervention of the spiritual authorities. The Arch-Chancellor, duly authorised by the Imperial pair, presented a request for this purpose to the diocesan of the officiality, or ecclesiastical court of Paris, who did not hesitate to declare the marriage dissolved, assigning, however, no reason for such their doom. They announced it, indeed, as conforming to the decrees of councils, and the usages of the Gallician church—a proposition which would have cost the learned and reverend officials much trouble, if they had been required to make it good either by argument or authority.

"When this sentence had finally dissolved their union, the Emperor retired to St. Cloud, where he lived in seclusion for some days. Josephine, on her part, took up her residence in the beautiful villa of Malmaison, near St. Germain's. Here she principally dwelt for the remaining years of her life, which were just prolonged to see the first fall of her husband—an event which might have been averted had he been content to listen more frequently to her lessons of moderation. Her life was chiefly spent in cultivating the fine arts, of which she collected some beautiful specimens, and in pursuing the science of botany; but especially in the almost daily practice of acts of benevolence and charity, of which the English *détenu's*, of whom there were several at St. Germain's, frequently shared the benefit. Napoleon visited her very frequently, and always treated her with the re-

spect to which she was entitled. He added also to the dowry a third million of francs, that she might feel no inconvenience from the habits of expense to which it was her foible to be addicted.

"This important state measure was no sooner completed, than the Great Council was summoned, on the 1st of February, to assist the Emperor in the selection of a new spouse. They were given to understand, that a match with a Grand Duchess of Russia had been proposed, but was likely to be embarrassed by disputes concerning religion. A daughter of the King of Saxony was also mentioned, but it was easily indicated to the Council that their choice ought to fall upon a Princess of the House of Austria.—At the conclusion of the meeting, Eugene, the son of the repudiated Josephine, was commissioned by the Council to propose to the Austrian Ambassador a match between Napoleon and the Archduchess Maria Louisa. Prince Schwarzenberg had his instructions on the subject; so that the match was proposed, discussed, and decided in the Council, and afterwards adjusted between the plenipotentiaries on either side, in the space of 24 hours. The espousals of Napoleon and Maria Louisa were celebrated at Vienna, the 11th of March, 1810. The person of Buonaparte was represented by his favourite Berthier, while the Archduke Charles assisted at the ceremony, in the name of the Emperor Francis. A few days afterwards, the youthful bride, accompanied by the Queen of Naples, proceeded towards France.

"With good taste, Napoleon dispensed with the ceremonies used in the reception of Marie Antoinette, whose marriage with Louis XVI., though never named or alluded to, was in other respects the model of the present solemnity. Near Soissons, a single horseman, no way distinguished by dress, rode past the carriage in which the young Empress was seated, and had the boldness to return, as if to reconnoitre more closely. The carriage stopped, the door was opened, and Napoleon, breaking through all the tediousness of ceremony, introduced himself to his bride, and came with her to Soissons. The marriage ceremony was performed at Paris by Buonaparte's uncle, Cardinal Fesch. The most splendid rejoicings, illuminations, concerts, and festivals, took place upon this important occasion. But a great calamity occurred, which threw a shade over these demonstrations of joy. Prince Schwarzenberg had given a distinguished ball on the occasion, when unhappily the dancing room, which was temporary, and erected in the garden, caught fire. No efforts could stop the progress of the flames, in which several persons perished, and particularly the sister of Prince Schwarzenberg himself. This tragic circumstance struck a damp on the public mind, and was considered as a bad omen, especially when it was remembered that the marriage of Louis XVI. with a former Princess of Austria had been signalled by a similar disaster.

"As a domestic occurrence, nothing could more contribute to Buonaparte's happiness than his union with Maria Louisa. He was wont to compare her with Josephine, by giving the latter all advantages of art and grace; the former the charms of simple modesty and innocence. His former Empress used every art to support or enhance her personal charms, but with so much prudence and mystery, that the secret cares of her toilette could never be traced—her successor trusted to the power of pleasing to youth and nature. Josephine mismanaged her revenue, and incurred debt without scruple. Maria Louisa lived within her income, or if she desired any indulgence beyond it, which was rarely the case, she asked it as a favour of Napoleon. Josephine accustomed to political intrigue, hoped to manage, to influence, and to guide her husband; Maria Louisa desired only to please and to obey him. Both were excellent women, of great sweetness of temper, and fondly attached to Napoleon. In the difference between these distinguished persons, we can easily discriminate the leading features of the Parisian, and of the simple German beauty; but it is certainly singular that the artificial character should have belonged to the daughter of the West Indian planter; that marked by nature and simplicity, to a princess of the proudest court in Europe."

EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.—It is stated in one of the Scotch accounts of the failure of the expedition, that if Capt. Parry had been enabled to advance fifteen miles farther, *i. e.* to the 83d degree, he would have been entitled to the reward allotted by the Act of Parliament. This, however, is not quite correct. By the last Act on this subject, passed in the year 1818, a reward is offered of 20,000*l.* for the discovery of a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, along the northern shores of America; also a reward of 5000*l.* to those who shall first approach within one degree of the North Pole; and proportionate rewards, at the discretion of the Commissioners for Discovering the Longitude, to such persons as shall first have accomplished certain proportions of the said passage or approach, namely, the passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the approach to the North Pole. According to the account published, Capt. Parry only reached the latitude of 82.45., which is more than 400 miles from the Pole, and he was still very far, therefore, from fulfilling the condition which would have entitled him to the reward of 5000*l.* With regard to the proportionate reward, Captain Parry, in order to be entitled to it, must have reached a higher northern latitude than any former navigator, and the simple question here is, how far has any former voyager proceeded northward? What is the extreme point of human adventure in these polar seas? Few, certainly, have reached so high a latitude as 82.45. In 1606, Hudson advanced only as far as 82 degrees; The Dutch navigators were never beyond N. lat. 80. 11.; and Capt. Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, was, in 1773, stopped by ice in lat. 80. 48. Some

of the whalers have, however, gone beyond this. In 1816, the *Neptune* whaler, of Aberdeen, was as far as 83. 20., and if the present Act had been in force, might have claimed a share of the 5000*l.* for accomplishing a proportion of the desired approach. The Act of Parliament does not assign a reward for reaching any particular latitude short of one degree from the Pole: it is only to those who have advanced farthest into these unknown seas that a share of the 5000*l.* is offered; and unless the 83d degree be considered as the extreme limit of navigation in the Northern Ocean, no reward would attach to the reaching of this point. It would, we have no doubt, give general satisfaction, if Capt. Parry were found entitled to the 5000*l.* or part of it; for no pecuniary reward can be too great for the singular perseverance, skill, and intrepidity with which his arduous voyages have been conducted. For the last ten years the Polar Sea has been the scene of naval discovery. But there is no great field for any farther enterprise of this nature. It seems impossible in the face of natural obstacles to penetrate to the Pole—and the attempts to open a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific have succeeded but partially. The only chance that yet remains of opening such a communication is through Behring's Straits. Cook was here opposed by a complete barrier of ice from Continent to Continent. But some Russian adventurers having found these icy gates open, entered, and went 40 or 50 miles beyond our celebrated navigator, where they saw an open sea. The chance, however, of discovery in these inhospitable regions is scarcely to be put in competition with the hazard of brave men's lives which must be incurred.

FISHERIES.—The New York Daily Advertiser gives the following brief statement of the American fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence—a trade which the English are now endeavouring to secure to themselves. A plan to accomplish this object has been recently published in London:—About 2000 sail of American shipping, owned and manned by Americans, are annually employed on those shores in catching codfish. They are vessels of from 100 to 150 tons, and employ about 20,000 men. They prefer this fishing ground to the Banks of Newfoundland, which proves that it is better. They pass through the Gut of Canso, along the north shore of Prince Edward's Island, by the coasts off the Bay Chaleur, up the straits of Bellisle, and along the Labrador coasts, rather northward from these straits. Not being permitted to land on the shore, they take their fish home to dry, (a distance of 1800 or 1500 miles) and make two voyages in a year. The crew are sharers in the profits, and as the business is pursued, it is justly concluded that it must be profitable.

Marrying above your Station.—When the formation of roads became an object of inquiry in Ireland, I happened to pass by a small party of labourers just at their dinner hour. All were sitting sociably together, consuming their 'humble, but warm meal, which their wives and families had brought—but one was sitting apart and alone, disconsolate on a rock. "How comes it, my honest fellow, that you are not as well provided for as your neighbours—have you no wife to bring you your dinner?"—"Troth then, it is I that have a wife, and that's the case as why my dinner is not after coming."—"Oh, poor woman! I suppose she is lying in, or she is sick?"—"Arra musha not at all, your honour; troth she is neither sick, nor sore, nor sorry. I'll be bound, master, she is as big and as brave a body as any man's wife from Bear to Bantry—but I'll tell you, master, what's the matter—she's a lady."—"A lady—why, what do you mean by a lady?"—"Arra now dont you know—sure she is of the thick blood, she comes of the O'Sullivan's."—"Well, but lady as she is, the O'Sullivan's must eat—she's not above dining—she has mouth and teeth like other people."—"Oh, then it is she that has. Eat! och, then let Biddy O'Sullivan alone for that—a better man than ever I was—she would eat out of house and home; and then, Sir, she would break the Bank in drinking *tay*. But though, Sir, she will eat her dinner with me, aye, and after me—she is not the one to bring it to a poor body that's after working all the day—that would be bringing down her quality—stomach too much, your honour. By this pipe I could in my fist, she would as soon carry Sugar loaf on her head, or Hungry Hill in her hand, as bring me [and I have been a good man to her] my dinner."—"This is a strange story, friend."—"Strange is it?—why it's as true as you are there."—"Well, but if she don't work or go abroad, she is surely a good wife at home—she knits your stockings, she mends, she makes for you."—"Och, the sorrow one stitch. Kuit my stockings! wash! mend! make for me! May I never sit under Father Mahoney's knee, or ever see mass, if one hole in my stockings she ever darned, or even one needleful of thread did she ever fill in mending or making for me."—"It would appear then that you have a heavy bargain of this lady wife of your's."—"Why, what signifies complaining, sure she's mine, and it's the will of God, and that's enough."—"But hark, your honour, (and here the poor fellow lowered his voice to a whisper, and inclined his head towards my ear lest any of the royal O'Sullivan's should overhear,) by the powers, if it were to be done over again, I'd sooner go on board a man-of-war, and live under a cat-o'-nine-tails, than be married to a lady."