



# Newfoundlander.

No. 22.

WEDNESDAY, December 19, 1827.

Sixpence.

**On Sale.**

**Exportation Rum.**

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

**JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.**

WHO HAVE RECEIVED,  
From New-York,

(Transhipped to the Heroine, at Liverpool)

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF  
**Prime RUM.**

Also, in Store,

10 Pipes Old Tenerife WINE,  
A few Hogsheads fine Barbadoes SEGARS,  
MOLASSES,  
FLOUR,  
BREAD, &c. &c.

October 31, 1827.

**BENJAMIN J. WILLIAMS**

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per Brigantine Rover, from Demerary,

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

October 31, 1827.

**BROWN, HOYLES & CO.**

OFFER FOR SALE,

THE CARGOES

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

CONSISTING OF

**BREAD,** Flour Pork,  
Oatmeal, Salt,  
Wines, Brandy, Geneva, Rum,  
Sugar, Raisins, Figs,  
New Westphalia Hams,  
Seed Oats,  
Ditto Barley,  
Sole Leather, Calf Skins,  
Cordage, 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, Coggs, and  
Shives,  
Cork Wood,  
Trinity Bay Hoops, &c.

Also,

**200 Bags Superfine BISCUIT,**

Fit for Family use.

August 29, 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.]

**On Sale.**

**R. 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 26, 1827.

BY

**PATRICK MORRIS,**

**3000 BAGS** excellent Hamburg Bread,

500 Ditto Middling,	} Flour,
100 Ditto Irish Pork,	
40 Ditto American Ditto,	
30 Ditto Pork Offal,	
50 Firkins Butter,	
10 Hhds. Loaf Sugar,	
30 Pipes } Spanish Red Wine,	
24 Hhds. }	
10 Barrels Coal Tar,	
50 M. St. Andrew's Lumber,	
Spars of various sizes,	
20 M. Brick,	
A few cases Hats,	
100 Dozen Cotton Shirts,	
And a variety of other Shop Goods.	

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

October 3, 1827.

**Notices.**

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

**PATRICK MORRIS.**

October 24, 1827.

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.
Storage 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.**

**Foreign Intelligence.**

**BUENOS AYRES.**

Extract of a letter dated Buenos Ayres, August  
16, 1827.—“Owing to the continuation of the war  
between this country and the Brazils, the blockade  
of our port, and the consequent stagnation of trade, I  
have not had the pleasure, since my return from Eu-  
rope, of writing you; a good opportunity now offer-  
ing from Monte Video to Liverpool, I avail myself of  
it to have the honour of addressing you. The con-  
test between this country and the Brazils has lasted  
far longer than what we could have expected; its  
consequences to both have been ruinous, especially to  
this, as the less powerful. Our paper currency has  
been brought to a sad depreciation. Doubloons,  
from their original value of 17 dollars, have reached  
60 dollars; dollars 200 to 250 per cent. pm., and  
our Exchange on London has been as low as 13d. per  
dollar. The Upper Provinces, displeased with our  
Government, have been long opposed to us, some in  
actual hostilities. Nevertheless, these people have  
been very stubborn in continuing the contest for the  
Banda Oriental.—However, about three months  
since, a Minister was sent from this to Rio de Janeiro,  
to endeavour to negotiate a peace; but as the Empe-  
ror would only agree to it on condition of the Banda  
Oriental remaining annexed to his Empire, nothing  
has been done, and he returned to this in an English  
sloop of war. It has, however, been attended with  
the good effect of causing a total change in our Go-  
vernment from the President down; and as the old  
one was obnoxious to the interior Provinces and their  
policy, the chief cause of the variance between them  
and this, it is hoped that they will now again be uni-  
ted. It is also said that another Minister will be  
sent by the new Government to the Emperor, with  
the view of obtaining more favourable terms, and to  
propose that the Province in dispute shall be made  
independent of both parties. I am, however, inclined  
to believe that another Minister will not be sent, at  
any rate for the present, as I have been credibly in-  
formed that our present Government have replied to  
the Emperor's proposals, by the Heron sloop of war;  
and it is hoped that the negotiations on foot will ul-  
timately bring about a peace, though at present it is  
impossible to say how soon; but I fear it will not be  
before the end of the year.”

**FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, Oct. 18.**

The pacification of Greece is, perhaps, a less com-  
plicated affair than that of Portugal. The latter  
proceeds with a slowness which disconcerts all con-  
jectures previously made. At this instant all Ger-  
many has its eyes fixed upon the Infant Don Miguel.  
Many people, who hardly knew some months back  
that that Prince inhabited Vienna, inquire with inter-  
est into his fate, his age, character, and parentage.  
The political events are inquired into which has driven  
him from his native country to transport him,  
yet so young, to a country and nation so different  
from those where he was brought up. His fate is  
compared to that of Richard, heretofore, almost on  
the same spot. The comparison is perhaps rather  
extravagant, at least that is my opinion, inasmuch as  
the Portuguese Prince has not had the consolation in  
his exile of meeting a Blondel. It is asserted, how-  
ever, that several friends have presented themselves.  
During the two years and more that Don Miguel has  
passed in Austria, Portuguese, of different qualities,  
have made useless endeavours, it is said, to obtain ac-  
cess to the Prince: it is even added that several of  
these were emissaries sent by the Queen-Mother,  
whose well known tenderness for her young son does  
not a little contribute at present to the great interest  
the Noble Infant inspires; but the Prince was so  
well watched, and the orders to keep all strangers at  
a distance from the place he inhabited have been so  
rigidly executed, that no communication with him  
was possible, and that the events which have taken  
place in Portugal since 1824, have only reached the  
Infant, in the manner and aspect which suited his  
guardians.

Notwithstanding these precautions, the young  
Prince, guided, it is said, by secret intimations from  
his mother, is well informed of the situation of his  
country, and it is asserted that his opinion, upon the  
present and the past, upon men and things, is irrevoca-  
bly fixed.

But a particular circumstance has happened, which  
has re-doubled the interest inspired by the young  
Portuguese Prince. It is said that he is smitten

with the charms of the Princess Maria of Bavaria. It is added that the young Princess is not insensible to the sentiments she has inspired, and that both have been much vexed by the demand which the Emperor Don Pedro has made of the Princess's hand. The two brothers are thus become rivals, both aspiring to the hand of the Princess Maria. If love alone decided in this affair, the Infant would bear the pain from his brother; but policy has interfered, it is said, with the desires of the Noble Infant and Princess. This circumstance is the cause, and perhaps the only cause, of the prolonged stay of the Infant at Vienna.

The *Lisbon Gazette*, of October 16th, contains a Decree of the Princess Regent, to the effect, that "the approaching return of the Infant Don Miguel to these kingdoms, in consequence of his being appointed to govern them, being a matter of great satisfaction to her Royal Highness, and to the people, the day of his arrival, and the two days following, are to be Grand Court days, and the city is to be illuminated. The 26th of October, and in future years the 20th of September and 26th of October, shall also be observed as Court days, as the Saint day, and the birth-day of her Royal Highness."

GREECE.—*Egina*, August 28.—The city of Athens is now but a mass of ruins; the houses, the gardens, the beautiful country seats, which were the delight of the inhabitants, have vanished. Having been for some years repeatedly taken possession of, and lost again, by the Turks and the Greeks, it was their fate to be equally devastated by both parties. The Acropolis is still in the same situation in which it was left by the Greeks. The Turkish troops, amounting to 4000 men, are encamped in the gardens belonging to the French Consulate, a league from Athens. The inhabitants of Cacha and Menidi (who, like the Acarnians of old, are almost all charcoal burners, and still retain the rough character which Aristophanes gives them) supply them with provisions in abundance. Redschid Pacha is going to Janina, as governor of that province. He will meet with little or no resistance, as he has 10,000 good troops with him, and is himself well acquainted with the mode of making war in that country. At the same time he takes the greatest care to secure his communications with Attica, from which he draws his provisions.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Oct. 20.

A great number of Spanish refugees, who had been imprisoned on various pretences, are on the eve of quitting Portugal for England, which they are permitted to do, Sir Wm. A Court having offered them passports. The Intendente General at first purposed sending them to France, and had actually applied to the Captain of a French ship, to ascertain the lowest sum at which he would convey them to France, telling him that he intended them to be treated as common sailors; but the Captain, with a spirit that did him honour, refused to take them in that way, and declared that, as he understood them to be gentlemen, they should be treated as such, and that if they went with him they should eat at his own table, and immediately named the sum, which the Intendente said was too high; the English Ambassador, hearing of this circumstance, offered them passports to England, which were accepted, and their friends are now making preparations for their embarkation—the refugees themselves being kept in prison till they are put on shipboard. This wretchedly-governed kingdom is a very dangerous place for these poor fellows to live in, every pretence being sought for to throw them into prison; as an instance, I will mention, that a great number of Spaniards were, a few days ago, brought from Santarem, where they were allowed to reside, and imprisoned, charged with having conspired to surprise the garrison and take the town from the inhabitants.

The Portuguese ships *Perola* (frigate) and *Tejo* (brig) are preparing to go to England, to bring Don Miguel to this country.—It is rather extraordinary that an order has appeared in the *Gazette*, signed by the Princess Regent, for a general illumination of the city for three successive days, from the 26th, his birth-day, though that of the Emperor Don Pedro's, which was last Friday, was distinguished by no such circumstance. There has not been a box or seat in the pit of the Opera House, for the 26th, that has not been bought for the last week, and principally by those persons who a short time ago, were Miguel's most inveterate enemies. Such is the character of the Portuguese; the very persons who, a short time ago, would have cut Miguel's throat, are now he has got into power, endeavouring to gain his favour, by the means ever so dishonourable. Saldanha is going to England by this packet, to meet Don Miguel, to ascertain if he stands in his good graces, and if there is any chance of his being reinstated, or the contrary; if the latter, he intends going to Brazil, a subscription being entered into in Lisbon to assist him.

It is rumoured that additional English troops are coming here, and that part of the Portuguese army is going to Brazil, to assist the Emperor against the Buenos Ayreans. This last would be a very desirable object, as the Portuguese army is at present in very bad condition, and a little active service would do them no harm. As they are, they are good for nothing: all they can do is to march; as to manoeuvring, it is out of the question.

Miscellaneous.

The accounts from France are highly indicative of the spirit which animates the Ministry. It is reported that the Chamber of Deputies will be dissolved in the beginning of November; and, in order to strengthen the plans of Government, there are to be several batches of new Peers created, with no spa-

ring hand. Nothing can shew the institution of nobility in so degraded a light, as this buying of the consciences and services of men, whenever the Government wants an increase of support. There is a scheme in agitation to place the eighty French Bishops in the House of Peers, giving them the right to vote by proxy, so that they may not be abstracted from their religious duties. These eighty proxies would be a dead weight in the hands of any Minister—an engine to effect any bad purpose. The departure of Don Miguel for Lisbon is definitively settled, and he is to travel *via* London. The warrant of the Emperor Pedro, constituting his brother Regent of Portugal, is rather ludicrous. It compliments this hopeful scion of Royalty upon his activity and frankness;—qualities which he certainly possesses, for he has displayed great activity in bull-fights and vulgar broils, and has never had the grace to deny or conceal any of his evil propensities.—*Observer*.

The exertions of Sir Robert Wilson, on behalf of the Spanish Refugees, are much praised at Brighton, where this Gallant Officer is getting up a theatrical representation for their benefit. It is to be hoped that the example now set will be followed throughout the country, for, upon a moderate calculation, 20,000*l.* might be thus realized, without inconvenience to a single individual; and 20,000*l.* well laid out, would go a great way towards the support, during the winter, of those unfortunate men, who, in defence of liberty, have sacrificed all except their honour.

Letters have been received from Persia, dated the 5th of September, which state that Abbas Mirza had defeated a Russian corps, consisting of 3000 infantry of the Moscow Regiment of Imperial Guards, 300 Huns, and 1000 Cossacks, with several guns. The Persian army consisted of 5000 regular infantry, 5000 horse, and 28 pieces of cannon. The battle took place about six miles from the fort Eutch-Kelaisa, and lasted from dawn till evening. The Russians lost 1,600 men, killed or taken prisoners, and the remainder took shelter in the above-named fort, which is closely invested by the Persian army. During the engagement the following remarkable circumstance took place:—Two battalions of the Persian army gallantly charged two battalions of the Imperial Guards, and after a long, sanguinary, and obstinate conflict, completely routed, with great loss, the Russian battalions.

MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.—A contest for the office of Mayor of Liverpool, the most arduous ever known, which lasted six days, terminated on Wednesday, when the numbers were—for Mr. Porter 1,780; for Mr. Robinson 1,765. Mr. Porter was, of course, declared duly elected. All through the election the traffic in votes was as public as any other commodity in the market. On the last day the friends of the losing candidate paid 25*l.* a vote. The money spent on both sides will not fall short of from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* After the election the new Mayor was drawn to his residence in a barouche and four, accompanied by a great number of his friends in open carriages, and the freemen who supported him walking in lines. Soon after the procession set out, the rain poured down in torrents, and never abated during its continuance. The whole party and an immense crowd of spectators were drenched to the skin.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The opinion gains ground, that Parliament will be assembled for despatch of business towards the middle or end of November. It is not supposed, however, that any thing more than preliminary proceedings will take place until after Christmas. The main object of calling the members of the legislature thus early together seems to be, to appoint, without delay, the promised Committee which is to inquire into the state of the finances of the Government. Another purpose is said to be, the production of a new corn bill, which ministers are preparing to lay before Parliament. When the Committee is constituted, the corn bill printed, and the writs for vacant seats in Parliament are issued, which will probably not occupy more than a week or two, Parliament will be adjourned over Christmas, and not assemble again until the end of January or the beginning of February.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—On Friday Parliament was further prorogued to Thursday, the 20th of December; of course it may be considered certain that it will not meet till about the beginning of February.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—The Duke of Gordon, it is said, will be made Governor of Upper Canada, and the Ordnance given to Sir G. Murray, without a seat in the Cabinet.

Much anxiety is evinced by monied military men to get into the 87th Irish Fusiliers, and dashing prices are offered for exchanges. The uniform is fixed on, and it will be the most splendid and expensive in the service. The cap is so very handsome, that the Grenadier Guards have adopted the same pattern. The 87th will, in a few months, be ordered on the Irish establishment.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

An edifice, on a grand scale, is about to be erected in Liverpool, which is intended to comprise a custom-house, excise post, and stamp-offices, together with a dock-office. In six years the building is to be finished, at a cost of 175,000*l.*, of which Government has agreed to furnish 150,000*l.* There is probably no town in the empire where business is more prosperous than that of the town of Liverpool, which, as an emporium of commerce, is the second place in the kingdom.

THE CROWN.—A Club, so called, is forming under high influence, the members of which are to comprise Officers in the Army and Navy, and other persons holding the King's commission, whether Civil, Military, Naval, or Law, the Clerks of standing and

repute in the Government Offices, Members of both Houses of Parliament, of the Universities, and of the Inns of Court, Secretaries to Ambassadors and to other persons of rank, the Peers of Scotland and Ireland, and Literary and Scientific men of eminence. It is said that there are more candidates than vacancies, although the committee have not yet published the plan.

YORK WHIG CLUB.—WHIG AND TORY.—Sir George Cayley, the President of this club, has tendered his resignation in a letter to the Secretary:—"There never was so favourable a time as the present for obliterating all the old party feeling that have often held good men separate in their political acts. The distinctions between Whig and Tory are nearly worn out: and when so firm and so noble an example is set by his Majesty, as the most powerful guardian of the united interests of his subjects, by supporting with an equal hand the honest, the liberal, and the enlightened men of all parties, it would well become us to do away obsolete distinctions, and to throw down those barriers which ancient party names only serve to foster and perpetuate. The York Tory Club no longer exists:—and I would most strongly recommend the Whig Club to dissolve and remodel itself, under such a title and regulations as will admit all persons who are honest supporters of civil and religious liberty, cordially to unite under its banner."

The following has been communicated to us, and we have reason to believe it is correct:—Mr. Canning, whilst residing here, used frequently to sit for many hours absorbed in the deepest reflection. He has been known several times to sit with his head leaning on his hand, and his elbow resting on the table, thus ruminating for upwards of five hours, without either eating, drinking, or speaking; and it was an established rule with his servant, when he was thus intensely occupied, never, on any account, to speak to him, unless he held up his head. On other occasions, when engaged in the most endearing and familiar occupations with his family, the moment he made the well-known signal of raising his hand, all conversation was immediately hushed, and none presumed to give annoyance to a mind ruminating on the destinies of kingdoms and empires.—*Brighton Gazette*.

The convention of 1815 among other things stipulated regarding the rights of Fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Banks of Newfoundland. It appears that these privileges are now continued to the Americans for an indefinite period of time. These fisheries are undoubtedly a source of immense benefit to the United States. They enjoy over us no success however, which is not fairly due to their superior enterprise and skill. If the British Colonies do not annually send 1500 or 2000 vessels to the Banks of Newfoundland, &c. it is because they *choose* not to do so. If they were to obtain the necessary knowledge of the manner in which the Americans carry on the trade, and instil a little enterprise into their minds, every species of raw material from the cod line to the cable, and from the splitting knife to the ship itself, can be had as cheap, and generally cheaper, than the Americans can get them.

The Colonists have, nevertheless, some difficulties to contend with. These we conceive lie principally with the navigation and commercial laws of the mother country. The great markets for the fish of the United States are South America and our own West Indies. It is true, we believe, that the North American colonies furnish but a very small portion of the fish consumed in their sister islands, and send but half a dozen cargoes annually to South America. The trade of Newfoundland is almost limited to the Mediterranean and Spain and Portugal.

It was thought under the existing difficulties between Great Britain and the United States, that part of the treaty of 1815 which provided for the North American fisheries would, if renewed, contain more advantageous provisions to the Colonies. The treaty is now open to revision after twelve months notice by either party. It is probable, however, that it will be continued in force until some serious difficulties between the two powers arise, which appear at this time happily more distant than ever.

In the mean time there is every prospect that the Colonies will remain as inactive in this respect as they have been.—*Washington National Intelligencer*.

POWER OF VENTRILOQUISM.—One of the most extraordinary instances we ever heard of the power of ventriloquism was effected, a few days ago, by Mr. Gallaher, in Fethard, in the county of Wexford. A poor man of the name of Finn, who was labouring under hypochondriacism, hearing of Mr. Gallaher, asked his parish priest (the Rev. Mr. O'Flaherty) if he might apply to that gentleman, for the purpose of being cured. The clergyman, knowing that the man's disease lay solely in his imagination, thought he might be cured by the same means. He therefore recommended Finn to apply to this celebrated ventriloquist. Upon calling on Mr. Gallaher, Finn said that he used to be afflicted by *furies*, who were constantly going into his mouth, and after entering through his stomach, would then make their exit through his ears.—"Oh! I see they are a great annoyance to you, my poor man," said Gallaher, "but I shall soon make them quit you." Gallaher then threw his voice successively into the man's mouth and ears, and at length brought a down to his stomach, and made it appear as if several people were making their escape out of the knees of Finn's breeches. Finn fell down on his knees to bless the ventriloquist, and declares that they have never since troubled him; that he can now read his prayer-book in peace and quietness—a thing the fairies never permitted him to do.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (WEDNESDAY) December 19, 1827.

Two Schooners appeared in the offing on Monday evening—one supposed to be from Nova-Scotia, the other a Coaster;—but before either of them could reach the harbour's mouth, the wind sprung up fiercely from the N. W., and obliged them to bear away and heave to. A gale, with severe frost, continued blowing until yesterday evening, when it became more moderate—and, should it continue so, we have no doubt the vessels will again make their appearance in the course of this day.

The Supreme Court will close its sittings on Saturday next.

For the information of our Mercantile friends and others, we are induced to publish the following list of Vessels intended to sail in the course of the present week for England and Ireland:—

Brig *Norval*, Capt. PUNTON, to-morrow morning for Oporto—to touch at Cork.

Brig *Hannah*, Capt. MARDON, for Dartmouth, to-morrow.

Brig *Mary*, Capt. BECKFORD, for Bristol, on Saturday.

Brig *Hazard*, Capt. REVELLEY, for Liverpool, on Sunday.

That enterprising Gentleman, W. E. CORMACK, Esq. who, it will be remembered, left this place about the middle of September last, for the purpose of taking an excursion into the interior of the country, with a view to discover the retreat of the Red Indians, and with the ultimate object of introducing them to civilized life, returned to this town on Wednesday last, in a small schooner from Twillingate.

We have had some conversation with Mr. Cormack, and the following may be regarded as a brief outline of the route which this gentleman has taken.

Mr. C. accompanied by three Indians, entered the mouth of the river Exploits at the north-west arm, and proceeded in a north-westerly direction to Hall's Bay, distant about 40 or 50 miles. At about half way, namely at Badger Bay Great Lake, he was encouraged upon finding some traces indicating that a party of the Red Indians had been at that place some time in the course of the preceding year.

From Hall's Bay, a westerly direction into the interior was taken, and about 30 miles were traversed, towards Bay of Islands, and to the southward of White Bay, when, discovering nothing that could assist him in his inquiries there, Mr. C. proceeded southerly to the Red Indians' Lake, where he spent several days, examining the deserted encampments, and the remains of the tribe. At this place were found several wooden cemeteries, one of which contains the remains of *Mary March*, and her husband, with those of others; but discovering nothing which indicated that any of the living tribe had recently been here, Mr. C. rafted about 70 miles down the river, touching at various places in his way, and again reached the mouth of the Exploits, after an absence of 30 days, and having traversed nearly 200 miles of the interior, encompassing most of the country which is known to have been hitherto the favourite resort of the Indians.

Mr. CORMACK is decidedly of opinion that the tribe have taken refuge in some sequestered spot in the neighbourhood of Bay Islands, west of White Bay—or in the South-west part of the Island; and having found where they are *not*, he apprehends very little difficulty in finding where they really are. Mr. C. has engaged three of the most intelligent of the other Indians to follow up his search in the ensuing year, and he feels persuaded that the pursuit will be ultimately attended with complete success.—*Ledger.*

[A more circumstantial detail of Mr. CORMACK'S excursion is in preparation, which we hope, soon, to have the pleasure of laying before our readers.]—*Editor Newfoundlander.*

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.

December 12.—Brig *Sully*, Gooley, Liverpool; 50 tons salt, 10 tons coal, 200 lbs. pork, 50 lbs flour, 10 cwt cheese, and sundry merchandise.  
Schooner *Morning Star*, Sealyport, St. John's, (N. B.); 28 M. lumber.

CLEARED.

December 11.—Schooner *Jane & Sarah*, White, Barbados; 1277 qts. fish, 20 tierces and 10 lbs. salmon, and 1 qr. cast wine.  
12.—Schooner *Gleaner*, Peppercall, Ferreira; 1960 qts. fish.  
13.—Schooner *Dart*, Sully, Madeira; 560 qts. fish.  
14.—Brig *Cottage*, Cornish, Dartmouth; 2551 qts. fish.  
Brig *Henry*, Rodd, Naples; 1945 qts. fish.  
Brig *Polygon*, Millgrove, St. Vincent; 1868 qts. fish, 420 gallons oil, 22 bushels oats, and 20 cwt. bread.  
15.—Schooner *Caroline*, Nowland, Halifax; 716 qts. fish, 100-bullock hides, 6 cases peppermint.  
Schooner *Ellen*, Stephens, Oporto; 1680 qts. fish.  
Brigantine *Britannia*, Sheeder, Oporto; 3319 gallons oil 1500 qts. fish.  
16.—Schooner *Swift*, Beller, Oporto; 1480 qts. fish.  
Schooner *Mary*, Jordan, St. Michael's; 200 qts. fish.  
17.—Brig *Clarity*, Chudleigh, Dartmouth; 2542 qts. fish, salmon, herring, &c.  
Brig *Westmoreland*, Dixon, Pernambuco; 2514 qts. fish, 2 M. brick.  
18.—Brig *Norval*, Punton, Oporto; 3001 gallons oil, 3434 qts. fish.  
Brig *Cygnett*, Russett, Gibraltar; 1700 qts. fish.

Died, on Wednesday evening last, JOHN, son of Mr. WM. ARMSTRONG, of this town, aged 30 years. His funeral took place on Sunday, and was respectfully attended.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Robinson and Brooking,

50 BAGS Bread,  
30 Barrels } Pork,  
20 Half-ditto }  
20 Barrels Cider,  
20 Boxes Caper Congo Tea,  
10 Boxes Soap,  
50 Hams,  
5 Bags Pump Tacks,  
3 Casks Yellow Ochre,  
10 Coils new Cordage,  
5 Pieces Woolliens,  
6 Cases Olive Oil, in flasks,  
3 Casks Vinegar,  
1 Box Pipes,  
5 Barrels Coffee,  
24 Cloth Jackets,  
36 Pair Trousers.

December 19, 1827.

On FRIDAY next,

At 12 o'clock,

At the Shop of the Subscriber,  
Near Messrs. Newman & Co.'s,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:—

30 TIERCES strong Ale (*Brown Stout*),  
100 Boxes Dipt Candles (8's, 10's,  
12's, 16's, and 20's),  
6 Casks of Glassware (chiefly half-pint Tumblers),  
60 Roles Twist Tobacco,  
100 Gallons old Cork Whiskey,  
600 Lbs. Starch,  
200 Lbs. Button and Slate Blue,  
30 Reams Paper,  
And a lot of Threads, Tapes, Cotton Balls, &c.

JOHN DILLON.

December 19, 1827.

Notice.

Government Bills.

SEALED Tenders, in triplicate, addressed to the Subscriber, and marked thereon "Tenders for Bills," will be received at this Office for BILLS OF EXCHANGE on the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to the amount of 2000*l.*, until WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, at noon.

N. B. The tenders are to express, besides the amount in Sterling Money required, the number of Shillings or Pence, British, which they propose to take for each dollar.

GEORGE MANVELL,  
A. C. G.

Commissariat Office,  
St. John's, Newfoundland,  
18th December, 1827.

On Sale.

William and Henry Thomas  
Offer for Sale,

The fine, fast-sailing Schooner  
**MORNING STAR,**

Burthen per Register 64 Tons. She is only five years old—is full-timbered, and in every respect well calculated for a Sealer or Coaster.—She has a Chain Cable and a new Hemp Cable, and is remarkably well found in Sails and Rigging—and may be sent to Sea at a very trifling expense.

Also,  
The Cargo of the said Schooner,

Consisting of

22 M. New Brunswick Pine BOARD,  
6 M. Ditto ditto Spruce ditto.

N. B.—A Credit for one half the Purchase Money of the Schooner will be given until the 1st *M. y. next*, on approved security.

December 19, 1827.

ROBINSON AND BROOKING  
HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

Per the *Mary*, WILLS, from Oporto,  
1000 *l.* AND 1000 *l.* of the best

OFFER FOR SALE,

17 HOGSHEADS choice Port Wine,  
20 Quarter-casks ditto,  
27 Three-Almude 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.

Notices.

THE Assistant Commissary General hereby notifies to the Public, that from and after the 24th instant, he will give BILLS on the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, to such Persons as may require them, in Exchange for British Silver, to any amount, at the rate of 100*l.* for every 101*l.* 10*s.* cash paid into the Military Chest; and for the accommodation of individuals who may actually and *bona fide* require to make remittances, the Assistant Commissary General will draw Bills for less sums than 100*l.*, if not too small, which however is to be discretionary with himself.

GEORGE MANVELL,  
A. C. G.

Commissariat Office,  
St. John's, Newfoundland,  
6th December, 1827.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of the late WILLIAM WARNER, Surgeon, Esq., deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned HENRY HAWSON; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the said H. HAWSON.

MARIA WARNER,  
HENRY HAWSON,

Administrators to the  
Estate of the late  
William Warner.

December 12, 1827.

TUITION.

HENRY SIMMS,

Master of the Orphan Asylum School.

MOST respectfully begs leave to inform those young Men who may be inclined to Study some of the Useful Sciences, that he will attend to their instruction at his Lodgings, from 8 to 10 o'clock, every evening during the Winter.

H. S. will also attend the Children of any respectable Family, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at their house.

December 12, 1827.

LONDON

MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL  
ESTABLISHMENT.

MR. BISSET (successor to the late Mr. Dobie) begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has just received from London a fresh assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES; and that he has engaged a young Gentleman (lately arrived from England), who has been fully qualified, by a regular course of education in the profession of a Druggist, to superintend the business of his establishment.—All orders and prescriptions, therefore, which may be received, will be carefully prepared; and punctually attended to.

Mr. B. has also for Sale or Hire, a BILLIARD TABLE, of excellent manufacture. If not shortly Sold, there would be no objection to hire it, either in St. John's, or at an Out-port.

December 12, 1827.

A Young Man who can produce respectable reference as to Character, wants a SITUATION in an Office, Shop, or Store.—Apply at the *Newfoundlander* Office.

December 12, 1827.

ALL Persons having legal demands against EDWARD CABILL, of the Parish of Grange, in the County Carlow, (Ireland) but late of Torbay, (Newfoundland) farmer, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber, without delay; and those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

PETER DOYLE,

Administrator to the Estate of the  
late Edward Cabill.

Torbay, 11th December, 1827.

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.

On Sale.

AN excellent BILLIARD TABLE for Sale—Apply to

JOHN LONG.

November 21, 1827.



Poets' Corner.

LINES TO ———

On her being about to be married, and telling the Author (an old admirer) "he must forget her, and be happy."

Oh, Lucy, dear, could I forget  
The vows you've made to me,  
When oft' our lips have fondly met  
In sweetest sympathy:  
Could I forget thy witching face,  
The magic of thine eye,  
Thy beauteous form—thy winning grace—  
Thy cheek of blushing dye:  
Could I, alas! forget all this—  
Could I my memory free  
From all those days of joy and bliss  
Which I have pass'd with thee:  
Oh, then, thy cruel loss might I,  
Unmov'd, still bear to hear;  
Then might I cease to heave the sigh,  
And drop the pearly tear;  
With joy then might my bosom glow,  
With harmony my song;  
Then pleasures might I seek to know  
Midst mirth's enlivening throng.  
But, no!—oh, never can it be!  
For still, tho' we must part,  
Thy dear—thy long-lov'd memory—  
Shall dwell within my heart.  
Still, still, thy name I'll fondly bless,  
On THEE my mind shall dwell;  
In fancy still that form I'll press,  
Which I have lov'd so well.  
What's empty joy?—what's pomp or show,  
Or all the world, to me?—  
I'd rather pass a life of WOE,  
THAN LOSE ONE THOUGHT OF THEE!

Literature.

THE INDIAN PROPHECY.

(From the Recollections of Washington.)

It was in 1772 that Colonel Washington, accompanied by Dr. James Craik, and a considerable party of hunters, woodsmen, and others, proceeded to the Kenhawa, with a view to explore the country, and make surveys of extensive and valuable bodies of lands. At that time of day, the Kenhawa was several hundred miles remote from the frontier settlements, and only accessible by Indian paths, which wound through the passes of the mountains.

In those wild and unfrequented regions, the party formed a camp on the bank of the river, consisting of rudely constructed wigwams or shelters, from which they issued to survey and explore alluvial tracts, now forming the most fertile and best inhabited parts of the West of Virginia.

This romantic camp, though far removed from the home of civilization, possessed very many advantages. The great abundance of various kinds of game, in its vicinity, afforded a sumptuous larder, while a few luxuries of foreign growth, which had been brought on the baggage horses, made the adventurers as comfortable as they could reasonably desire.

One day when resting in the camp, from the fatigues attendant on their arduous enterprise, a party of Indians, led by a trader, were discovered. No recourse was had to arms: for peace, in a great measure, reigned on the frontier. The border warfare, which so long had harassed the unhappy settlers, had principally subsided; the savage driven farther and farther back, as the settlements advanced, had sufficiently felt the power of the whites, to view them with fear, as well as hate. Again, the approach of this party was any thing but hostile, and the appearance of the trader, a being half savage, half civilized, made it certain that the mission was rather of peace than of war.

They halted at a short distance, and the interpreter advancing, declared that he was conducting a party, which consisted of a Grand Sachem, and some attendant warriors; that the Chief was a very great man among the North-western tribes, and the same who commanded the Indians on the fall of Braddock, sixteen years before; that, bearing of the visit of Col. Washington to the Western country, this Chief had set out on a mission, the object of which himself would make known.

The Colonel received the ambassador with courtesy, and having put matters in camp in the best possible order for the reception of such distinguished visitors, which so short a notice would allow, the strangers were introduced. Among the Colonists were some fine, tall, and manly figures; but as soon as the Sachem approached, he in a moment pointed out the Hero of Monongahela from amid the group, although sixteen years had elapsed since he had seen him, and then only in the tumult and fury of battle. The Indian was of a lofty stature, and of a dignified and imposing appearance.

The usual salutations were going round, when it was observed that the Grand Chief, although perfectly familiar with every other person present, preserved

toward Colonel Washington the most reverential deference; it was in vain that the Colonel extended his hand, the Indian drew back, with the most impressive marks of awe and respect. A last effort was made to induce an intercourse, by resorting to the deity of the savages, ardent spirit, which the Colonel having tasted, offered to his guest; the Indian bowed his head in submission, but wetted not his lips. Tobacco, for the use of which Washington always had the utmost abhorrence, was next tried, the Colonel taking a single puff to the great annoyance of his feelings, and then offering the calumet to the Chief, who touched not the symbol of savage friendship. The banquet being ready, the Colonel did the honours of the feast, and placing the Great Man at his side, helped him plentifully, but the Indian fed not at the board. Amazement now possessed the company, and intense anxiety became apparent, as to the issue of so extraordinary an adventure.

The Council Fire was kindled, when the Grand Sachem addressed our Washington to the following effect:—

"I am a Chief, and the ruler over many tribes; my influence extends to the waters of the Great Lakes, and to the far Blue Mountains. I have travelled a long and weary path, that I might see the young warrior of the great battle. It was on the day that the white man's blood mixed with the streams of our forest, that I first beheld this Chief. I called to my young men and said, mark you tall and daring warrior, he is not of the red coat tribe, he hath an Indian's wisdom, and his warriors fight as we do; himself is alone exposed. Quick, let your aim be certain, and he dies. Our rifles were levelled—rifles which, but for him, knew not how to miss. 'Twas all in vain; a power mightier far than we shielded him from harm. He cannot die in battle. I am old, and soon shall be gathered to the great council fire of my fathers, in the land of shades; but ere I go, there is a something bids me speak in the voice of prophecy. Listen! the Great Spirit protects that man, and guides his destinies. He will become the chief of nations, and a people yet unborn hail him as the founder of a mighty Empire!"

The savage ceased; his oracle delivered, his prophetic mission fulfilled, he retired to muse in silence upon that wonder-working spirit, which his dark

"Untutored mind  
Saw oft in clouds and heard him in the wind."

Night coming on, the children of the forest spread their blankets, and were soon buried in sleep. At early dawn they bid adieu to the camp, and were seen slowly winding their way toward the distant haunts of their tribe.

The effects which this mysterious and romantic adventure had upon the provincials, were as various as the variety of character which composed the party. All eyes were turned on him to whom the oracle had been addressed, but from his ever serene and thoughtful countenance nothing could be discovered; still all this was strange, "'twas passing strange." On the mind of Dr. James Craik a most deep and lasting impression was made; and in the war of the Revolution it became a favourite theme with him, particularly after any perilous action, in which his friend and commander had been peculiarly exposed, as the battle of Princeton, &c. The night previous to the battle of Monmouth, several officers had assembled, and were joined by the Physician General of the army. The discourse turned upon the probable issue of the succeeding day. It was agreed on all sides that it would be a day of blood. The enemy, flushed with the victories of the September and October preceding, and protecting a vast amount of baggage; the Americans, proud of the fall of Burgoyne, and desirous of shewing their allies, the French, that they were deserving of their alliance; all conspired to make it certain that the battle would be bravely contested, and the issue very doubtful. The General Officers agreed on the propriety of a remonstrance being made to the Commander-in-chief, praying that he would not expose his person; the preservation of a life so honoured and so dear to the struggling liberties of his country, became a matter of warm solicitude to every member of the army. Craik observed, I know him too well to believe that aught which we could say would, for a moment, prevent him from the exposure of his person, should the day go against us; but, gentlemen, recollect what I have often told you of the old Indian's prophecy. Yes, I do believe a "Great Spirit protects that man;"—and that one day or another, honoured and beloved, he will be the chief of our nation, as he is now our General, our father, and our friend. Never mind the enemy, they cannot kill him, and, while he lives, our cause will never die.

On the ever-memorable day of Monmouth the Commander-in-chief, having given his orders to Major-General the Marquis de Lafayette, was personally engaged in forming the line of the main body near the Court House; while speaking to a favourite officer (the brave and valued Colonel Hartley, of the Pennsylvania line) a cannon ball struck immediately at his horse's feet; throwing the dirt in his face and over his clothes—the General continued his orders without noticing the derangement of his toilette. The officers present, several of whom were at the party the preceding evening, looked at each other with anxiety, while the chief of the medical staff, pleased with the proof of his prediction, and in reminiscence of what had passed the night before, pointed toward Heaven, which was noticed by the others by a gratifying smile of acknowledgment.

Of the brave and valued Colonel Hartley it is said that the Commander-in-chief sent for him in the heat of an engagement, and addressed him as follows:—"I have sent for you, Colonel, to employ you on a serious piece of service. The state of our affairs renders it necessary that a part of this army should be sacrificed for the welfare of the whole. You command an effective corps (a fine regiment of Ger-

mans from York and Lancaster counties)—I know you well, and have, therefore, selected you to perform this important and serious duty. You will take such a position, and defend it to the last extremity."

The Colonel received this appointment to a forlorn hope with a smile of exultation, bowing, and replied, "Your excellency does me much honour; your order shall be obeyed to the letter;" and repaired to his post.

We will not be positive as to the location of this anecdote, having heard it from the old people of the Revolution many years ago, but think it occurred on the field of Monmouth; but of this we are certain, that we have a hundred times seen Col. Hartley received in the Halls of the Great President, where so many revolutionary worthies were made welcome, and to none was the hand of honoured and friendly recollection more feelingly offered—on none did the merit-discerning eye of the chief appear to beam with more pleasure than Hartley of York.

Female Fashions for November.

FANCY BALL DRESS.—A petticoat of white crepe-lisse, over white satin; the petticoat of crape, bordered with three rouleaux of shaded blue satin, etherial-blue, and mazarine. Corsage of etherial-blue satin; from the small of the waist depend tunique ornaments; that which is partly in front is of crepe-lisse, edged round with two rouleaux, the same as those on the skirt; behind fall two broad tunique ends of etherial-blue satin, with a narrow ornament of mazarine-blue, in velvet. The sleeves short, and almost close to the arm, edged round next the elbow with a ruche of tulle. The corsage laces up the front, discovering a small portion of the white satin slip underneath; a chemisette tucker of white crepe-lisse, edged with narrow blond, confines the bust. The hair is divided in front, and arranged on each side in very full clusters of curls, very short at the ears. A blond cap a la-Marie Stuart, is placed (on each side) very backward, and is of blond. On the right side is a full bouquet of tuberoses, without foliage. Placed quite at the back of the head, is a transparent crape hat a la bergere. The ear pendants are of wrought gold. The necklace of turquoise beads, with a gold cross and heart a la Jeannette. The bracelets are of turquoise beads, and are worn over the long gloves; they are fastened by a pearl brooch. On the left side of the bust is a full bouquet of tuberoses. The shoes are of black satin, with small gold, or diamond buckles.

MORNING DRESS.—Dress of Parma-violet-coloured taffety, with two pointed flounces, finished at the edges with narrow ruches; the upper flounces headed by two rows of silk cordon, the colour of the dress. Long, full sleeves of coloured crape, or of Italian net, a shade lighter than the gown, and lined with sarcenet of the same pale tint; the sleeves confined at the right wrist by two bracelets; that next the hand of green and gold enamel, fastened with a brooch of pearls; above this is a bracelet of bar-gold a l'Hindostan; on the left wrist is a bracelet of dark hair, fastened with an emerald. Over this dress, which is much in request for paying morning visits, is a pelerine-mantilla, lined throughout, and well shielding the bust from cold. Confined under a belt of figured ribbon appears one broad end, but not very long; finished by three points, edged with a ruche, which ornament trims the mantle all round, and a falling cape-collar, over which is one of very fine India muslin, trimmed round with lace, in plaits. The hat is of gros de Naples, of Nile-water-green, and is trimmed with pink ribbon, richly brocaded, strings of which float loose; under the brim are ornaments of the same ribbon; and white feathers, edged with pink, complete the decorations of the hat.—From the World of Fashion.

On Wednesday evening, between six and seven o'clock, nearly a fourth part of the bridge of this town (Wexford)—a bridge of unfortunate celebrity—broke down. This accident has left an immense gap, the bridge being upwards of 500 yards long—the greatest length, we believe, of any bridge in this kingdom. Several persons were crossing at the time, five of whom, including two women, were precipitated into the water, but no life was lost. They were enabled to support themselves by clinging to the fragments which at present partially appear over water, until they were received into boats which went off for the purpose. A more awful situation than theirs can scarcely be conceived. Passing along, without the slightest apprehension of danger, they were in a moment tumbled headlong, with a tremendous crash of the materials which had just supported them, into the waters beneath; and, to add to their horrors, the night was "pitchy dark." One man, who has leading a horse, had a most providential escape. He was aware of the bridge giving way, and he hastily pulled the horse back, and jumped off the car and turned the horse round; when down went the part which he had just quitted, carrying with it the car, but leaving the horse with his owner still holding the reins, standing at the very edge of the chasm! Among those who were immersed were a man and his wife, who had been previously drinking in a public house. The man was a little groggy, and after they had been picked up and safely landed, "D—e to your soul!" said he, turning to his wife, "if you had waited for t'other noggin, we would not have had this dip!" The bridge has been only 33 years standing.—Dublin paper.