



# Newfoundlander

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## MEHEMET ALI AND THE FIVE POWERS.

It appears that the demand on Mehemet Ali, to surrender the Ottoman fleet, has been refused. After all the disagreements of the French Cabinet, all the disappointments of the King, all the exasperation of the people, comes the crowning stroke of policy so impatiently awaited. Louis Philippe says to Mehemet Ali,

"Reluctantly, O Mehemet Ali, have I added my name to a confederacy against you. But your sagacity will show you, at once, that my interests can never allow me to act cordially or effectually with England on this occasion. You and I, indeed, have followed the march of Russia, and have succeeded in cutting off some jewels from the train of the Ottoman Emperors, too long for them to wear so indignantly, and on which they seldom took the trouble to look back. You have sworn that you will continue their vassal; I have sworn that I will restore what I detain. Now, although Egyptio-Mahometan faith has always, in the wars of Europe, been found to have more staple than Franco-Christian, yet nobody was duped by either of us. England was told by Russia that she had no right to quarrel with her for doing that which she allowed France to do. However, we will dwell no longer upon this. England wants a passage through your dominions; I say not, *Do not let her have it*; I say, *Let her have it*: that is, if you see no impolicy, no danger in it. Certainly, it would render me a secondary power in the Mediterranean. Believe then, if you can, O Mehemet Ali! that I am cordial in my wishes to unite with the inveterate enemy of my country, and the selfish interceptor of my commerce, rather than with you. My people, who are unanimous in nothing else, not only are unanimous, but enthusiastic, for your success. It is on this one point they and I meet: it is on this alone I can hoist up once more and refresh in the breezes of the orient, my pendent wreath of falling popularity. France takes England by the hand held out to her. Could she do otherwise? When she sees England, with her eyes up in the air, coming on so heedlessly, she waxes the floor, assists her most courteously to slip as she enters the Cabinet, runs out for help, clasps the door upon her, and cries with commiseration through the keyhole, *My dear sister! have you lived so long in the world without taking notice that we always war our floors? you should never have gone off your own carpet.*"

The only chance we had of seeing held together the shattered remains of the Ottoman empire, after the dispersion of its army in Syria, was by allowing Mehemet Ali to reunite and keep possession of them all. Austria is the power most interested in obstructing the ulterior march of Russia; and Austria would have done it before; but the shrill outcries and fierce grimaces of France, following up and piercing through the clear public voice of England, made her believe that they would instantly unite their arms against Muscovite aggression, leaving to her the more desirable office of arbitress, in the very cause in which they two were the most remotely, and she the most immediately, interested. Russia has not taken the last province she can take, consistently with the safety of Austria. Turkey, under whatever sovran, could, with Austrian co-operation, make an effectual stand against her. By the English navy then passing the Bosphorus, she might recover all she has lost, to the very banks of the Parais. At present, the succour that England should afford to Turkey is, following the example of Russia in Persia, to send unsparringly stores and artillerymen into Circassia. An expenditure of two hundred thousand pounds would save many millions. If we go to war with Mehemet Ali, we depopulate the countries we would protect. A free nation (for the Turks are a free nation, and must, unless we interfere, continue so) will, sooner or later, be bowed down to Russian servitude, and those who are now emerging from apathy and ignorance be thrust back again for incalculable ages.

If we go to war with Mehemet Ali, or irritate him by arrogance and threats, do we believe that we are dealing with a Menou or a Buonaparte? We have for our dealer the most far-sighted and clear-sighted politician, instead of one who saw everything through a prism: brightness, abundantly, little clearness, no precision, no truth, nothing in its own form, its own dimensions, its own distance: to him a camel was a man, and a man a camel. We make an enemy of the very potentate

whose alliance we most need. Are we fools enough to fancy that we can as easily drive out of Egypt the general who never failed in anything, as the general who ultimately failed in everything? Indeed! Prepare, then, a cargo of deal boards to replace the rotten ones at St. Helena. My view of your two adversaries is widely different. Let us look at them for a moment on the very ground before us. When the one entered Syria he entered it so unprepared, that ruinous walls resisted him; and the Battle of the Pyramids closed with disgrace under the walls of Acre. We are now opposed to the regenerator of Egypt; to the ruler who has more improved the country he governs than Peter the Great improved Russia. You are resolved that he shall improve no farther. Well done, *Finality!*

With his usual calmness, Mehemet Ali will laugh you to scorn, and blow before his pipe the vain fumes of your intoxication, the light sparks of your menaces. You perhaps may find the restorer of Alexandria as full of intellect, of spirit, and of resources, as the founder. Let him alone! let him alone! and, if you can do no good, at least keep out of mischief.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

Bath, September 3, 1839.

## BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.

This month's number of *Bentley* will have met with a most welcome reception, as it contains a selection of articles more amusing even than ordinary. Its first (the continuation of "Jack Sheppard") has ceased to form a subject of remark as a portion of a magazine, since the entire story is now before the public in another form; but if popularity can reward Mr. Ainsworth for his resurrection of "Jack" from the pollution of disgusting vice in which he had been buried and forgotten, surely he has obtained it to the utmost of his hopes in the simultaneous appearance of his protégé at five of the theatres, greatly to the delight of tasteful and sensitive audiences, and the moral edification of the rising youth of the metropolis. We trust in his treatment of the promised story of "Guy Fawkes" (an historical ruffian of a somewhat more heroic mould than the gentle Sheppard, and who, with all the accompaniments of his one great crime, might challenge the hand of a master to paint his history), that Mr. Ainsworth will be more chary of his acquaintance with base stabbers, prostitutes, and thief-takers, than in his last performance—and in that hope we wish him triumphant success. But to return to *Bentley*.

Amongst its pleasant tales we must enumerate, "The Toledo Rapier," "The Patron King," in which Mrs. Trollope appears in a new style, but with all her native keenness; "Colin Clink" and a quizzical "Prospectus of a new Joint-stock Snicide Company;" with two good papers, "Moral Economy of Large Towns," "Remarkable Snicides," and also some capital poetry, especially "The Abbot's Oak," after the manner of Ingoldsby, by "Dalton." But there is a paper, which we mention last only because we intend to extract from it—"The Chelsea Veterans," containing most curious history as well as amusing fiction. The following account from it of the organization, equipment, and general condition of the household troops some seventy years ago, will surprise those acquainted only with the splendid troops now bearing that honourable designation:—

"We wore long-tailed coats, which, slanting off like those of livery-servants in front, exposed to view a considerable portion of our lapelled, and capacious-pocketed white waistcoats. Our breeches of white cloth were made to fit so tight that how we contrived to get them on and off without taring has been to me a source of frequent wonderment; while our long white garters, composed of glazed linnen, reached just above the bend of the knee, and were tied round the upper part of the calf of the leg, with bands of black leather. As to our hats, they resembled in form the head-dresses which are still worn in Chelsea Hospital; and to distinguish us, I presume from regiments of the line, they were bound round the edges with silver lace. Our arms, again, were the musket and bayonet, not very different from those still in use; our accoutrements were of a class peculiar to times gone by. Instead of gathering up the load of ammunition so as to throw the strain as far as may be on the part of the body which is best able to endure it, the guards of the soldiers' comfort

then seemed to regard such considerations as unworthy of their notice. Our belts were long and loose; the pouch came down to the skirts of our coats, and the bayonet, suspended at the left side, swung like a sword as the man moved. Neither must I forget to describe both the hairy knapsacks into which our kits were stowed, and the strange machine, which was given to us as a convenient place of stowage for our field ammunition. The pouch contained in those days a wooden frame, which was bored, both above and below, for thirty cartridges, and you were expected in the heat of battle, so soon as the upper tier was exhausted, to turn the block round, and so reach the tier below. I need scarcely add, that the very first time we got under fire, the inconvenience of this arrangement made itself felt; and that the woods, as they were called, being taken out, the men carried their cartridges thenceforth loose in their pouches.

"If such was the style in which the King's government equipped and clothed the King's foot-guards, what shall I say of the sort of exercise to which we were trained. In handling the musket there were not fewer than fifty-two movements, the whole of which went on so soon as a single word of command was spoken. "Poise arms!" was that word; on the utterance of which a fugleman began to caper, and the entire line, watching his movements, tossed and brandished their arms into all manner of grotesque figures. When we stood with arms shouldered, we were made to keep the butt of the firelock on the hip, and to stick out the elbow of the left arm that there should be between it and the side an interval of three inches. When we fixed bayonets to our rifles, we were made to draw them in a manner similar to that which the sword-drawer uses when he draws, and then our shoulders took, if I recollect right, three hitches to get the implement into its place. And, finally, our manœuvres; they were complicated, unwieldy, performed always at slow time, & seemed to throw us into every imaginable shape, which could avail nothing in the hour of peril.

"The horse-grenadiers and old life-guards were then in existence; and a strange anomaly, or rather a curious relic of barbarous times, they presented. These household troops, like the ancient garde-du-corps of France, were composed exclusively of gentlemen, who purchasing the nominations as men now purchase commissions suffered little from the restraints of military discipline while they served, and retired, after a given number of years, on handsome annuities. They were not liable to be called beyond the precincts of the court, except in cases of great emergency. They did the duty of the palace, and mounted guard, it is true; but negligence on such occasions was punishable only by fine among themselves; and as to their horses and equipments—of these, they took no further charge than might be implied in the act of rating their grooms and body-servants, should either horse or furniture seem to be out of order when the tour of duty came round. For they were allowed one groom for every ten horses, and one servant for every ten troopers, who, being paid and rationed at the public expense, were expected to perform all menial offices for the gentlemen of the body-guard both in the stable and harness-room.

"Of these soldiers of fortune, in a sense different from what is generally applied to the term there were six troops, of which two were rated as horse-grenadiers, two as gentlemen of the life-guards. Of the rank which the individuals thus designated were presumed to hold, some idea may be formed when I state that the cymbal-beater belonging to the band of the first-mentioned corps, was treated as his equal by a captain of infantry, with whom he fought a duel soon after my arrival in London, and by whom he was severely wounded. To such a height had the inconveniences under the system arisen, that about the period to which this stage of my narrative refers, these privileged troops were disbanded, and the country obtained in their room those magnificent corps which did so much excellent service at Waterloo, and are ready to do as much excellent service again whenever their country may require it."

## SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND DEATH OF HENRY VIII.

(By Councillor Sampson.)

He was born in 1491, and lived in

1503. He raised his favourites, the instruments of his crimes, from the depth of obscurity to the pinnacle of grandeur, and after setting them up as tyrants, put them to death like slaves. He was pre-eminent in religion; first quarrelling with Luther, whose doctrines he thought too republican, he became the defender of the Catholic faith; and then quarrelling with the Pope, who stood in way of his murders, he was twice excommunicated. He made creeds and articles and made it treason not to swear to them; he made others quite opposed to them, and made it treason not to swear to them; and he burned his opponents with slow fire. He burned an hysterical girl, the maid of Kent, for her opinions. He disputed with a foolish schoolmaster on the Real Presence, and burned him to convince him. He beheaded Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas Moore, for not swearing that his own children were bastards. He robbed the churches, and gave the revenue of a convent to an old woman (Anne Ascite) for jabbering of the Real Presence. He was in love as in religion, delicate and tender. He first married his sister-in-law, and because her children died, divorced her; married her maid of honour, and made Parliament and clergy declare he had done well. He beheaded the maid of honour for letting her handkerchief fall at a tilting, and two or three gentlemen with her, to keep her company; threw her body into an old arrow case, and buried it therein, and the very next day married a third wife, and his Parliament made it treason not to say it was well. He next proposed to Francis I. to bring two Princess of Guise, and a number of other pretty French ladies, that he might choose a 4th wife among them. The French King was too gallant to bring ladies to market like goldings, so Henry fell in love with the picture of a Dutch lady, and married her without seeing her. When she came he found she spoke Dutch, and did not dance well; he swore she was no maid; called her a Flanders mare, and turned her loose; and as he had destroyed Cardinal Wolsey when he was tired of his former wife, so he beheaded Cromwell when he was surfeited with this one. He married a 5th wife, with whom he was so delighted, that he had forms of thanksgiving composed by his Bishops, and read in the churches, and then condemned her, her grandmother, uncles, aunts, cousins, about a dozen in all, to be put to death. Having done all this and much more, he died of a rotten leg, in the 38th year of his reign, and the 56th of his life, a royal Peep-of-Day-Boy, and a very memorable brute.

THE GALVANIC TELEGRAPH AT THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The space occupied by the case containing the machinery (which simply stands upon a table, and can be removed at pleasure to any part of the room) is little more than that required for a gentleman's hat box. The telegraph is worked by merely pressing small brass keys (similar to those on a keyed bagle), which acting (by means of galvanic power) upon various hands placed upon a dial-plate at the other end of the telegraphic line, as far as now opened, point not only to each letter of the alphabet (as each key may be struck or pressed), but the numerals are indicated by the same means, as well as the various points, from a comma to a colon, with notes of admiration and interjection. There is likewise a cross (x) upon the dial, which indicates that when this key is struck a mistake has been made in some part of the sentence telegraphed, and that an "erasure" is intended. A question—such, for instance, as the following—"How many passengers started from Drayton, by the ten o'clock train?" and the answer could be transmitted from the terminus to Drayton and back in less than two minutes. This was provided on Saturday. This mode of communication is only completed as far as the west Drayton station, which is about thirteen miles and a half from Paddington. There are wires (as may be imagined) communicating with each end, thus far completed, passing through a hollow iron tube, not more than an inch and a half in diameter, which is fixed about six inches above the ground, running parallel with the railway, and about two or three feet distant from it. It is the intention of the Great Western Railway Company to carry the tube along the line as fast as completion of the rails takes place, and ultimately throughout the whole distance to Bristol. The machinery and the mode of working it are so exceedingly

simple that a child who could read would (after an hour or two's instruction) be enabled efficiently to transmit and receive information.

**CHARTIST OUTBREAK IN WALES.**

On Monday last Newport, in Monmouthshire, was the scene of one of the most desperate attacks from a body of Welsh Chartists, headed by the notorious Frost, the delegate and Whig-appointed magistrate, that ever disgraced a community in the most lawless periods of civil commotion. The numbers of the insurgents assembled under his command are variously stated—by some accounts as high as 100,000, and by none lower than 20,000, and in their progress from the hills their ranks were swollen by forced adherents, every adult male in the villages through which they passed in their progress being forced to join them. Thus assembled, they entered Newport, causing the utmost alarm throughout the town, which, but for the determination of the magistrates and inhabitants, and the gallantry of a small party of the 45th regiment, would undoubtedly have been sacked and destroyed. The following are the particulars of this disgraceful outrage:—

For some time past the miners and men employed in the numerous iron-works with which South Wales abounds, nearly the whole of whom are Chartists, had been known to hold secret meetings, and it had been declared upon several occasions by those who were supposed to be their ringleaders, that the 5th of November should see no slaves in England; and that upon that day Vincent, the Chartist delegate (who is now undergoing a term of imprisonment to which he was sentenced at the last Monmouth assizes, for sedition), should be "King of the Hills." Information of these circumstances were conveyed, from time to time to the magistrates, and they were informed, upon authority which it was thought could be relied on, that the 4th of November had been fixed upon as the period for simultaneous attacks on Newport, Brecon, and Monmouth. This information proved to be too correct, for on the 3d the general rising commenced—the mines and levels in the mountains were deserted—the furnaces were blown out, and the devoted advocates of Chartist commenced their threatened march upon Newport. They first made for Caerliff ironworks, where they insisted upon blowing out the furnaces, and compelled, using the most dreadful menaces and threats, nearly all the male inhabitants of the place to join with them; they then proceeded on the road, shouting "The Charter or Death," and compelling all the persons whom they met with in their route to attach themselves to their forces—their numbers having been increased by this means to from 40,000 to 50,000—they proceeded towards Newport, and at about five o'clock in the morning halted about two and a half miles out of the town, near Tredegar Park, the seat of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. It is understood that the plan, as originally agreed upon, was that a body of about 8,000 from Pontypool and its neighbourhood should join the main body at this place, that they should then march upon Newport, plunder it of ammunition and provisions, fire it, and then proceed to Monmouth, where, being joined by a third detachment, they were to break open the gaol, release Vincent and the other prisoners, and pillage and burn the town; and in confirmation of this statement, it was observed that a halt was made near Tredegar for nearly three hours, during which time several scouts were despatched towards Pontypool; the additional force, however, did not arrive at the expected time, and the order was given to "march," in obedience to which command the mass hurried onwards towards the town. When they arrived at the outskirts they again halted, and the pikes, guns, pistols, sabres, and other weapons with which they were armed, and which till that time had been in some measure concealed, were generally displayed; and the body divided itself into two columns, one of which marched into Newport by the way of Stowhill, and the other by the main entrance to the town, Charles-street, one column being led by Frost, and the other by his son, a boy between 15 and 16 years of age! The magistrates, to whom intelligence of the contemplated attack had been communicated, had, in the meantime, taken the precaution to call out the military, about sixty soldiers of the 45th regiment of infantry, and to swear in a number of special constables, all of whom were drawn up in the yard attached to the Westgate Hotel, where also the magistrates had assembled. It would seem that this circumstance had been with equal care imparted to the leaders of the Chartists, for they immediately proceeded in the direction of the hotel, and having arrived before it, again halted. They then gave three cheers for the people's charter, and with numerous yells and execrations commenced a fire on the hotel. The windows were soon demolished, and the bullets and the slugs flying in every direction, and several persons, including the mayor, having been wounded, it was deemed expedient to call the military into action. They were accordingly stationed in the upper apartments of the hotel, and the Riot Act having been read by the mayor, who received two wounds while reading it, by slugs from the Chartist muskets, one of which passed through his arm and another through his hip, and the mob becoming momentarily more furious, the order was given to the soldiers, and they fired. As might be expected from the position in which they stood, every shot produced a fearful effect, and in the course of a few minutes several Chartists were killed upon the spot, and several others dangerously wounded. Finding themselves worsted, and that, from the position occupied by the milita-

ry, the consequences were almost certain death, the Chartists retreated and took to the fields, where they rapidly dispersed.

During the remainder of the day the town was kept in the utmost alarm by reports of further attacks, and of the assembling of other bodies of miners and peasantry in the hills in the neighbourhood. But the magistrates took every precaution, and offered rewards for the apprehension of those who had been concerned in the outrage. The house of Frost, who was a resident of the town, was searched, his papers were secured, and the house of his printer being entered, Frost himself, with two of his Chartist companions, were captured, the three being armed with loaded pistols, and having about their persons a plentiful supply of ammunition.

On Tuesday morning a party of the 10th Hussars arrived from Bristol, and though reports of another attack on the town continued, no farther danger, at least in that quarter, was to be apprehended.

At a eleven o'clock the magistrates held a special session, for the purpose of examining the prisoners, R. J. Blewitt, Esq., M. P. for the borough, being in chair, and other country magistrates forming a portion of the court. Frost and Waters (apparently a mechanic, who was taken with Frost) were brought before the magistrates in custody; on his entrance the former affected a scornful expression of countenance, which changed, however, to one of anxiety and dejection as the examination proceeded.

Mr. Blewitt informed the prisoners that they were charged with high treason, and demanded if either of them required professional advice or assistance, to which both replied in the negative, when a man named Matthew Williams, who had been one of the insurgents, was called as a witness. We give this man's evidence at length, as it shows the character of the entire proceeding.

The witnesses, who was suffering under the effects of a severe wound in the leg, was supported into the room. He appeared to be suffering intense agony, and was near fainting more than once during his examination. He deposed that he had lived at Argoed. On Saturday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, he attended a Chartist lodge, at a beer house, kept by a man named William Williams, at Argoed. There were a great many other men there; more than he could number. Two persons acted as stewards to the club.—They called over witness's name and that of 10 others, who were new members, and told them that they were bound to come at the call of their captain. Witness's captain was a collier, but he did not know his name. The steward told him he must give him 5d; but he replied that he had no money, and that he would give it to him another time. The other men gave 5d each.—The captain's Christian name was Henry, but he could not tell his surname. The steward told the captain that he was to give witness and his companions some instruction on Sunday morning. They were told that they were to meet at between nine and ten o'clock the next morning, at the chapel, and witness accordingly went, and met his captain and three or four others of his party. After they had staid together for some time, they agreed again to meet at the same place at between five and six o'clock that evening. The lodge accordingly met on the night of Sunday, and there were a good many present—witness should think 100, or more. A person named George Reeve was there. There was a talk about going to Newport, and some of the lodge said "what are we going to Newport for? What are we to do there?" Reeve replied that they were to go there and stop, all traffic or trade, and all the coaches, and the post. Some person asked Reeve whether Mr. Frost was hard by? and he replied, yes, that he was at Blackwood. The men said that if they could not have Mr. Frost before them, they would go no further, and it was then agreed to send to Mr. Frost to tell him to stop at Newbridge; they were then told to meet Mr. Frost at Cefny Marchorg, at six o'clock next morning. Witness then went home and went to bed, and had resolved not to go, as the weather was so very bad and the night so dark; but whilst he was in bed a great many men came and beat at the door, and told him they would break in the house if he did not come out. Witness was then obliged to go with them; he was bound to go, and they put a guard over him all the way. They marched on together to Newbridge, and as they went along the road they were joined by large parties of men, by many lodges, who were all armed, some with sticks, some with guns, and one or two with swords, and a great many with pikes. Witness had a stick with a large knob to it. Several men acted as leaders to the others, but witness could not tell their names. At the Royal Oak, near Risca, they met the prisoner, John Frost. There was a large body of men with him. Witness saw that some of them were armed, but it was too dark to see them all. Frost was walking about from one side to another; he spoke to several of them, but witness did not hear that he gave any directions. All this happened in the dead of the night. Frost went away for about half an hour, and then came back bringing men with him, all of whom were armed. The party then proceeded towards Newport; there were hundreds of them, and they went along in marching order. On the road Frost put them in the way to walk; but witness did not hear him give the word "halt" or "march." When they came through Tredegar Park it was about daylight; they marched on towards Newport, Frost being still with them; and when they came to the machine by Newport they halted. Witness did not see Frost at the machine, but saw him afterwards, by the Roman Catholic chapel (close to the Westgate Hotel). He was walking alongside as usual. The body then marched to the Westgate Hotel. Witness was behind many hundreds, but, as he turned the corner, he heard a man say, "No, never;" and then the party went against the door with their pikes. Witness heard a cry of "Fire, fire!" and there were guns amongst the party, which were fired. They then cried out "Break in the windows!" and witness stepped forward, but was immediately knocked down, he believed by one of his own party, and lay where he fell when

the ball struck him. Did not see Frost afterwards. He was not armed. The witness concluded by stating that he had spoken the truth, as he did not know how soon he might die, and that he wished he had been dead before they came there.

Other witnesses spoke to the fact of Frost's presence with the rioters throughout their whole proceedings, and to his having taken a leading part in their direction; and Mr. Thomas Jones Phillips, clerk to the magistrates, deposed to his capture.

The prisoners were then remanded till the evening; but scarcely had they been withdrawn half an hour from the court, when some horsemen brought information that the Chartists had assembled in a large body outside of the town, and were about to march into Newport, with a view of rescuing Frost from custody. This alarming intelligence, which spread with the rapidity of wildfire from one end of the town to the other, produced the utmost confusion and dismay. The military were called out—the 10th Hussars paraded the streets—the infantry took up their position in the windows of the Westgate Hotel. The different shops and all the public houses in the town were promptly closed, the special constables were in motion, and the town presented all the appearance of one in a state of siege. In the meantime it was thought advisable to close the examination of the prisoners Frost and Waters, who were, with this view, again brought up. They declined saying anything in their defence, and were fully committed, and conveyed to Monmouth gaol.

**NEW MUSIC.**

Our musical readers will be delighted to hear our announcement of six new songs and ballads by our old favourite, Thomas Moore, Esq., whose exquisite taste in song-writing is too well known to need a recommendation from us to induce them to possess a copy of these songs and ballads. The titles and the names of the composers we shall enumerate below. The publishers are Cramer, Addison, and Beale, Regent's-street.

No. 1. THEY MET BUT ONCE. Ballad. Founded on an air by the celebrated Bellini, whose untimely death was a sad blow to our hopes.—The words and music are most expressive. This ballad is set in the key of F.

No. 2. OH, DO NOT LOOK SO BRIGHT AND BLESSED. Ballad. The music and words by Thomas Moore; set in the key of B.

No. 3. THE MUSICAL BOX. Barnett. A very pretty composition in the key of E, with an imitation of the musical box at the close of each verse.

No. 4. WHEN TO SAD MUSIC SILENT YOU LISTEN. In the key of F, and one of those agreeable songs, which when sung with sentiment, would be asked for again.

No. 5. THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS. A song written and adapted to that beautiful Audaute by Talberg in the key of D.

No. 6. THE DAWN IS BREAKING O'ER US.—Balfie. In the key of E, and one of those light compositions which tell us well.

No. 7. THE RAVEN'S WARNING. Barratt.—Keegan, Burlington-arcade. The words very nearly written by Mr. Carpenter; the music is in the key of G, and not too difficult for even the most timid.

No. 7. THE NEW PENNY POSTAGE. Dibdin. Keegan. A comic song, fit for the dinner table when the wine is going round, containing six verses of fun and pun.

**The Newfoundland.**

St. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY), DECEMBER 19, 1839.

We are in possession of London dates to the 10th ult. by the Scotch Lass from Lisbon; they furnish intelligence of an important Chartist outbreak in Wales, of which we give a detailed account in the adjoining columns.

The Money Market had again relapsed into a feverish state on the receipt of the highly satisfactory news by the Liverpool steamer from America, which, in the language of the London Journal now before us, "not only crushed the progressive improvement of the preceding weeks, but spread terror and dismay among all classes connected with trade or the funds"—money had become unusually scarce in the city, and 7 and 8 per cent was being freely given for short loans on unquestionable security—and we regret to observe that in this state of things no hope of improvement seemed to be anticipated.

The easterly winds were prevailing on the English coast, and all vessels that sailed from this country subsequently to the 10th October must have had long and boisterous passages.

By intelligence from Harbor Grace it appears that an outrage of a most glaring character has recently been perpetrated in that town. On the night of Tuesday sennight the house of Mr. Brown was attacked by four men with blackened faces, armed with loaded muskets, which they discharged into the windows; a note was also left under the door in which it was intimated that unless certain proceedings were abandoned in reference to the winding up of the Estate of the late Mr. Foley—of which Mr. Brown is Executor—that he (Mr. B.) might forthwith prepare his coffin; this we believe is the substance of the affair, of which the particulars have been transmitted to his Excellency the Governor.

We are unaware as to the course which may be adopted by the Executive on the occasion; but the fact remains, and the parties are as yet undiscovered—but it is to be tolerated that in a civil-

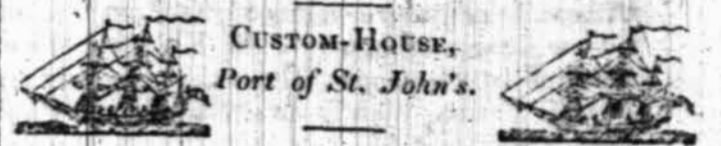
zed community, a man may not be free to act, even as regards the private concerns of life, but that his existence may be jeopardized, and the parties offending be permitted to revel in impunity;—we trust however they may yet be brought to justice, and in this result is every honest man in that community deeply and individually interested.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Board of Education for the electoral district of St. John's:—The Rev. Charles Blackman, John Kent, Esq., and John Butler Bulley, Esq., in the room respectively of the Rev. F. H. Carrington, Mark Willoughby, Esq., and Bryan Robinson, Esq.

Departures.—In the Goose, for London, Mr. Falle (of Burin). In the President for the West Indies, Mr. Temple Piers. In the Narcissus, Mr. Ewen.

Died.—On Monday last, after a severe and protracted illness, sincerely lamented by his family and friends, Mr. Michael Murphy, an old and respectable inhabitant of this town, aged 77 years.—His funeral took place yesterday, numerous and respectfully attended.

**Shipping Intelligence**



**CUSTOM-HOUSE.**  
Port of St. John's.  
**LOADING.**  
Dec. 18.—Juno, Gibbs, Brazils.  
Duck, Shipton, Portugal.  
Hypolite, Morrison, West Indies.  
Louisa, Muggah, Halifax.  
Echo, Hart, Liverpool.

**CLEARED.**  
Dec. 18.—President, Cram, Barbadoes—1500 qts cod fish.  
Red Rover, Bruce, Liverpool—22,000 galls. cod and seal oil, 82 cow and ox hides, and sundries.  
Columbia, Blamey, Liverpool—32,000 galls. seal and cod oil and sundries.  
Mars, Blake, Bristol—23,000 gallons seal and cod oil and sundries.

Sailed yesterday—the Goose and Packet, for London—Narcissus, President, and Adelaide for the West Indies—the Columbia for Liverpool—the Cornhill for Oporto. The Mars for Bristol, and Red Rover for Liverpool, still remain to sail this morning.

**ST. JOHN'S PRICES CURRENT.**

DUTIES PAID.  
Corrected weekly.

Beef, Hambro' or Copenhagen pr lb 70s	Potatoes, Nfld pr lb 7s 6d and 8s
American, 60s	P.E. Island 6s
Bread Hambro' or Copenhagen, pr bag No. 1, 29 to 30s	Rice per cwt 25s to 28s
2 26 to 28s	Salt—per lb, nominal to 3d
3 23 to 25s	Spirits—viz.
Butter, Hambro' or Copenhagen, 9d to 10d per lb	Brandy, best Cognac, the gallon 11s.
Nova Scotia, 10d to 11d	Gin, 6s a 7s. 6d
Candles, Eng. mo. pr lb 10d to 11d	Rum, West India—5s 3d to 5s 9d
Cheese, English, per lb 1s 8d	Sugar—Brown, 30s to 35s
Coals, Sydney, or Brdgport per hhd 7s 6d to 8s	Loaf, 63s to 65s
Coffee, 9d to 11d per lb	Teas—Hyouon pr lb 3s 6d to 4s
Cordage, per cwt 60 to 65s	Souchong 2s a 2s 6d
Flour, American superfine pr lb 37s 6d	Congo 2s to 2s 3d
Hambro' or Copenhagen, 37s 6d	Bohea 1s 3d to 1s 8d
Lumber—Board, merchantable	Tobacco—per lb Cavendish, 10d
Pine per M 120s	Negrhead, 9d a 9d 1/2
Spruce "	Wines—
Saingles, prime, per M	Port per qr cask 13/10s
Molasses, the gallon—1s 9d to 2s 4d, as in quality	Madeira " 19 to £14
Oatmeal, Hambro' pr lb 3s 6d to 3s 8d	EXPORTS.
Pork, do. pr lb 87s & 90s	Codfish, merchantable Large 16s
Irish "	Do, Small 14s
American, 70s & 75s	Do, Madeira, 12s
	Do, West India 11s
	Labrador Talqual 12s
	Salmon No. 1, No. 2,
	Herrings No. 1 pr lb
	Oil—Cod, per ton 28/ a 29 Seal—none.

Bills on England @ 60 days, 20 to 21.

**SALE BY AUCTION.**

**THIS DAY,**

At 11 o'clock, by **JAS. CLIFT,**

(By order of the High Sheriff.)

A quantity of Furrier's Material, Some Household Furniture and Kitchen Utensils, &c., and about 8 qtls. Cod Fish

Also, &c. (For the benefit of whom it may concern)

A quantity of Shoes and Scrubbing Brushes, Curry Combs, Baskets, Pot-Blacking (damaged) After which—

1 Anchor, about 3 cwt, 1 Grapnel, 1 Rhode, 2 Sails, 2 Stoves, 50 Bags Common Bread, 10 Barrels Herrings, &c. &c. Dec. 19.

SALES BY AUCTION

**THIS DAY**

(Thursday,) At 12 o'clock,  
AT THE WHARF OF

Messrs. **E. & N. Stabb,**  
The fine new Schooner.



**ENEAS,**

Burthen 125 tons,  
Built in P. E. Island this year under particular in-  
spection.

Dec. 19.

HUNTERS & Co.

**TO-MORROW,**

(Friday) At 12 o'clock,  
BY

**JAS. CLIFT,**

To close sales, and good Bargains may be expected,  
200 Pair Blankets, 8 pieces Blanketing,  
10 Pieces Serge, 20 pieces Calico  
20 Pieces Shirting  
20 Pieces No. 7 and Flat Canvass

- Also—  
40 Puns. Molasses, 5 bls Sugar  
10 Chests Tea; 5 boxes ground Coffee  
2 Boxes ground Pepper  
20 Boxes Bloom Raisins  
30 Baskets Raisins, 10 do. Figs  
2 Sacks Corks  
1 Hhd Madeira Wine  
2 Hlds Brandy  
5 Hlds White Wine  
6 Cases Vermacelli  
A quantity of assorted Combs  
A superior Brussels Carpet, Hearth Rug to match  
And sundries.

Dec. 19

**For Charter.**

To Europe, or the West Indies.  
THE FINE SCHOONER



**Industry,**

JAMES McKINNON Master ;  
136 Tons new measurement, one year old, and is  
well found.—Apply to the Master on board, or  
to

BLAND & TOBIN.

Dec. 12.

THE BRITISH BUILT, COP-  
PERED AND COPPER-  
FASTENED BRIG  
**ELIZABETH,**



G. A. SINCLAIR, Master ;  
Carries about 2500 Quintals FISH.—Apply to the  
Master on board, or at the Office of

Messrs. HUNTERS & Co.

December 5.

To SPAIN or PORTUGAL.  
THE BRITISH-BUILT  
SCHOONER



**Lady Newman,**

She will carry about 2200 qtls fish  
Apply to

PERCHARD & BOAG

December 5.

**Wanted to Charter,**

A VESSEL that will carry from 2500 to 3000  
Qtls. Fish.

JOHN CUSACK.

December 5.

**Freight Wanted**

For about

**30 Tuns Oil,**

To London, by

Dec. 19 W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

**Notices**

**EXCHANGE**

On LONDON, by  
WESTON HUNT.

December 12

**1,000 Quintals  
Labrador Fish,**

November 7. By NEWMAN & Co.

**NOTICES**

**Treasury Bills.**

THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GE-  
NERAL will receive Sealed Tenders until  
Two o'Clock, p. m. on THURSDAY the 2d Janu-  
ary, 1840, for a Supply of Spanish or South  
American Dollars to the amount of

**£3,500 Stg.**

To be raised by Bills at Thirty days sight, on the  
Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of her Ma-  
jesty's Treasury.

The rate of exchange in Pence per Dollar, and  
the sum tendered, also in sterling, must be ex-  
pressed in words at length.

Answers will be given at this office on Friday,  
the 3d January next.

Commissariat, Newfoundland }  
16th December, 1839.

**Tenders for Sperm Oil**

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber  
until TUESDAY, the 31st day of December  
next, from persons willing to Contract for the  
Supply of

**Four Tuns (Imperial) of  
SPERM OIL,**

Of the best description, for the use of the Light-  
Houses in this Colony.—each Tender to be accom-  
panied by a sample of the article which the party  
tendering is willing to furnish—and the lowest  
Tender for Oil of a suitable description will be  
accepted.

The Contractor will be required to deliver Two  
Tuns on or before the 1st day of June, and the  
other moiety of two Tuns, not later than the 1st  
day of August, 1840.

The Oil to be in good merchantable Casks, in  
size not exceeding Sixty Gallons—and to be land-  
ed at such convenient place in St. John's as the  
Commissioners of Light-Houses may direct; the  
Contractor paying freight, duty, and all other  
expenses.

Payment for each respective lot will be made on  
its delivery in conformity with the terms here set  
forth.

(By order of the Commissioners of Light-Houses.)

A. SHEA,

Sec'y

October 31.

**John & James Kent**

BEING about to make their usual extensive ar-  
rangements for the conveyance of PASSEN-  
GERS from WATERFORD to St. John's the ensu-  
ing Spring, request those who may wish to have  
orders for passages for their friends from WATER-  
FORD, to apply at their office; every attention  
will be paid to the comfort of Passengers.

October 17.

THE PASSENGERS by the Brigs *Mercury*  
and *Pictou* from WATERFORD this Spring,  
are requested to pay the amount of their respective  
NOTES; otherwise they will be sent home to  
recover from their sureties.

JOHN & JAMES KENT.

Oct 17.

ALL Persons leaving just demands upon the  
Estate of THOMAS FOLEY, late of Har-  
bor Grace, Merchant, deceased, are requested to  
present the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber,  
or to WILLIAM STIRLING, Esq., his Co-Executor;  
and all persons indebted to the said Estate are  
desired to make immediate payment to the Sub-  
scriber, or the said William Stirling.

PETER BROWN, Executor.

October, 10th 1839.

**Mr. SIMMS'S School,**

OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL ROOM.

MR. SIMMS respectfully offers his unfeigned  
thanks to his many Friends for the patron-  
age he has hitherto received from them; and in  
order that he may merit a continuance of the same  
his best efforts shall be constantly directed to-  
wards the moral and intellectual improvement of  
the pupils committed to his care.

Mr. S. takes this opportunity to request that  
the Parents and Guardians of his Pupils will occa-  
sionally visit his School, and witness his mode of  
giving instruction.

His EVENING SCHOOL will commence on  
MONDAY, the 4th November.

**On Sale**

BY

**BOWRING BROTHERS,**

260 Boxes (20 lbs each)

**MOULD CANDLES.**

December 19.

ON SALE.

**The Subscribers**

Offer for Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,  
The following Articles,—viz :

- American prime Pork
- Ditto Superfine Flour in barrels and half-barrels
- Coffee in bags
- Manufactured Tobacco in kegs
- Good Porto Rico Sugars and Molasses
- Hamburgh (best corned) Beef in half-barrels for  
family use
- Good Old Rum from the Bond stores in England
- New Rum of good strength and flavour
- Madeira, Fayal, and Pico Wines of best quality
- New Bloom and Bunch Raisins.

DUNSCOMB & KAVANAGH.

December 12.

BY

**T. & J. Brocklebank,**

The Cargo of the Brig *Bonanza*, just arrived from  
Copenhagen—viz :

- 100 BARRELS prime Mess Pork
- 200 Ditto Superfine Flour
- 100 Firkins Rutter, 1st quality
- 150 Bags Calin Biscuit
- 350 Ditto Middlings ditto
- 685 Good Common ditto.

ALSO ON HAND,

A few Paunchons heavy MOLASSES,  
Suitable for Retailers.

December 10.

**Winter Boots!**

R. O'DWYER & Co.

Are now opening, per *Red Rover*,

Their Winter Supply of

**Women's, Girls' and Children's  
Cloth and Snow Boots.**

(Of the best English make.)

Which will be sold at a low figure.

They have also on hand their usual supply of  
ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

December 5.



THE SCHOONER

**Speculation**

Of about 84 Tons Register, with her SEALING  
GEAR; she carries a large cargo for her tonnage,  
and is well found in MATERIALS. Terms to an  
approved purchaser will be made accommodating.

Nov. 28.

McBRIDE & KERR.

BY

**T. & J. BROCKLEBANK**

**SIAM SUGAR,**

Of a Superior Quality, in convenient packages for  
family use.

November 7.

**NOW LANDING,**

AND FOR SALE,

BY

**E. & N. STABB,**

Ex *CAROLINE* from *Hamburgh*, and *SURPRISE*  
from *Torquay & London* :

**600 BAGS** Fine and Common Bread

- 60 Bags Rice,
- Butt and Shoulder Leather
- 36 Dozen Pair Gloves
- 20 Barrels Coal Tar

A few Casks assorted Boots and Shoes,  
(English Manufacture.)

Nov. 28.

BY

**JOHN CUSACK,**

4 Paunchons old CORK WHISKEY,  
(By the Cask or Gallon.)

12 Dozen English KIPS

10 Cwt. RANGES.

Nov. 28.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schooner *GLOBE*, from *NEW YORK*,  
AND FOR SALE BY

**McBRIDE & KERR,**

600 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR

200 Ditto prime PORK

50 Ditto ditto BEEF.

Nov 14

On Sale,

**SHERRY WINE**

20 Quarter-casks Superior  
**Sherry Wine.**

Nov. 14

BOWRING BROTHERS

Lately Imported,  
AND FOR SALE BY

**JOHN NICHOLS,**

50 Paunchons Porto Rico

**MOLASSES.**

A handsome Article well worth the attention of  
Retailers.

October 17.

**NEWPORT COALS!**

FOR SALE BY

**JOHN RYAN,**

Ex *Sarah*, from *Bristol*,

100 Tons best Newport Red Ash

**COAL.**

Cheap from the Vessel.

November 7

BY

**T. & J. Brocklebank,**

Per *CAROLINE* from *Hamburgh* ;

400 BAGS 1st and 2d quality Biscuit

- 20 Barrels Oatmeal, of 196 lbs. each
- 20 Half-ditto Pease
- 50 Westphalia Hams.

ALSO,

HYSON, TWANKAY, and CONGOU

**TEAS.**

Of good quality;—being of their own importation,  
direct from China.

Small Merchantable Shore FISH, or CASH ta-  
ken in payment.

Nov. 28.

**WESTON HUNT,**

Ex *IRT*, from *HAMBURGH*,

100 WESTPHALIA HAMS

- 2 Casks Rein Deer TONGUES
- 50 Firkins BUTTER
- 25 Casks ditto (very prime).

And of former Importations,

- PORK—American, Hamburgh and Copenhagen
- BREAD—Copenhagen and Hamburgh
- OATMEAL
- RICE, SOAP
- WINE—Benecarlo
- Ditto—Port
- India BOOTS.

In Pipes

October 24.

BY

**EWEN & NICHOLAS STABB,**

205 Boxes Soap, 60 lbs each

200 Ditto ditto, 30 lbs ditto—Ex *Dash* from *Li-*  
*verpool*.

- 100 Barrels prime Hamburgh Pork
- 20 Firkins Holstein Butter
- 20 Chests Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas

Cordage, Oakum

Stockholm Tar

English made Boots and Shoes

Hamburgh ditto ditto

Paints, Tinware, Blue

200 Hogsheds Coals

20 Puns. Molasses.

Nov. 5

BY

**Codner & Jennings,**

Just Received from *HAMBURGH*.

First and second quality Bread

PORK

BUTTER

And of former Importations,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**CORDAGE & CANVASS,**

SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

October 24.

RECEIVED PER "*HEBE*,"

ON CONSIGNMENT,

1500 Pair Men's & Women's

Boots and Shoes.

Which will be sold low to wholesale purchasers

BOWRING BROTHERS

Nov 14 October 10.



POETS' CORNER.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Go forth, adventurers on the ocean,
Go forth, your own, your fatherland,
We hail you with a strong emotion—
A brave—a noble-hearted band!

Your perils rough—your dwelling dreary,
We may not brave—we cannot share;
Yet when your frames with toil are weary
And when your hearts are filled with care,

And when the Christmas fire is blazing
Upon the cheerful English hearth,
And happy families are gazing
On many a countenance of mirth;

God speed ye, mariners, and guide
Your gallant vessels safe from all;
But when if sorrows should betide
May He be near to cheer ye still,

Literary Gazette.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

(From the New Monthly Belle Assemblée.)

It is generally believed that mantles will be very prevalent this winter, but their reign will not commence till the weather is much colder. Those that have as yet appeared are composed of damasquine chine, very rich plain or changeable satin, reps indienne, cashmere and cachemire batist, the linings are generally satin, of rich full shades of red, or else violet, or green, the two latter colours are more in request. The trimmings employed for mantles are velvets chene, chenille fringe, and fancy silk trimming. Velvet mantles are expected to be very much in vogue about the middle of next month, and it is understood that they will be principally trimmed with sable fur. The materials for the new chapeaux and capots are plain velvets and satins, velvets broches, velvets cordes, gros d'Afrique and gros Constantine. In the shapes of hats and bonnets, the brims are smaller, and of a more becoming shape, as they are more open at the sides, and not cut out so much over the forehead; the crowns are placed as before on a level with the brim, and curtains at the back are more general than they were in the summer; and shallower. The brims descend quite as low as they did in the summer on the cheeks, a fashion which is by no means generally becoming. I may cite as the prettiest of the new capotes the drawn ones composed of satin or gros d'Afrique; straw colour, pea green, and rose, are the hues in request for these bonnets; they are trimmed with white satin ribbons to correspond, and velvet flowers, the latter are always of one colour only, and that of a hue contrasting strongly with the bonnet, but accompanied with dark green foliage. Other bonnets of a very pretty style, composed of the same materials, have the material laid plain on the inside of the brim, but fluted in an oblique direction on the outside; the crown low and round, is trimmed with two rows of either black or white lace, the upper one surmounted by a soft roll of ribbon, and the lower one descending on the brim, a small gerbe of velvet flowers placed very low on one side of the brim, completes the trimming of the outside; the interior is adorned with a few wild flowers lightly intermingled with ribbon. Some of the most elegant of the new chapeaux are composed of either emerald green or bleu Sylphide velvet, and trimmed with rubans gazes ombres—they are a rich ribbon that appears as if they were lined with gauze, a shaded ostrich feather drops on one side of the brim, the interior of which is ornamented with a few small ears of corn that issue from a cluster of ears of ribbon. Ostrich and marabout feathers, both plain and shaded, will divide the vogue during the winter with velvet

flowers for hats and bonnets, but whichever may be employed for the exterior, flowers mingled with gauze or blonde only will be used for the interior of the brim. Ribbons are rather sparingly used or trimmings, but they are lightly and tastefully arranged, and are this year of surpassing beauty. The new ones are rubans cachemires, damasses a palmes a gaze rayee, and the rubans gazes ombres. Shawls are at this moment in very great request, particularly velvet ones, and those of shot satin; blue and brown, and orange and black, are favourite mixtures for the latter. The first are lined with crimson, the others with emerald green pou de Soie; the trimmings always party-coloured chenille fringe, that is to say of the two colours of the shawl, or else of one of the colours of the shawl and the colour of the lining. A gerbe of flowers in corresponding hues ornaments each corner of the shawl. A good many velvet ones have the border embroidered in coloured silks. The new materials both for half-dress and evening dress are poplins, silks, and satins; velvets will be very fashionable, but it is yet too early for them. The figured silks most in favour in half-dress are Madaines and Velontines jaspees, they are of a very stout kind; plaided silks in a great variety of colours, these last are also in favour in evening dress, taffetas de Siberie, shot and plain p de Soie, satin, and gros de Naples. The materials specially consecrated to full dress are, Satin Abdul, the patterns are in gold and coloured silks, and are really splendid. Rps Olga—it is celestial blue, the patterns are bouquets of a small size, but of various forms in white silk and silver, shaded with blue; Rosometia—a white, rich dead ground, figured in highly-raised columns of flowers in various colours, so beautifully finished that they might be taken for embroidery. The materials for ball-dress are not yet brought out, but they are expected to be very splendid. The majority of robes for the promenade are of the pelisse form; the corsage is made quite high behind, and but moderately open on the bosom. The sleeves are either demi-large, or else a la Duchesse d'Orleans. Several of these dresses have already appeared trimmed with three velvet biais round the border, and a velvet collar and lappels; the latter very small. Dresses of the robe form are always trimmed with frouces, there may be only a single frouce, or else two or three, at the pleasure of the wearer. Some dresses have appeared made in the robe redingote style, but I think them more showy than elegant, they are principally grey silk of various shades. The border is trimmed with a single frouce, which is edged and headed by a thick piping of crimson or groseille satin, a second frouce descends down on one side of the skirt, and turns back round the border. The corsage is half-high, the collar and lappels edged with piping to correspond with the skirt. The cuff and the frouce that decorates the skirt is also en suite. I do not believe that any remarkable change will take place in evening dress robes, there is at least no present likelihood of it, as you will see by the models I send you. It is quite certain that frouces will continue in favour, but in some instances those for silk dresses will be edged with effile de Soie, and surrounded by fancy silk trimming. Where the frouces of a silk dress are made wholly of the same material, they are either pinked or scalloped at the edge. In full dress, however, Meehin, Brussels, and above all antique point lace will be very much employed for frouces; and Berthes of these laces, particularly those depending in a point, will be as fashionable as they were last season. As to the corsages they will be decidedly more in the style of Louis XIV's time, than they have yet been for full dress. The waist excessively long, and terminating in a deep and most formal peak. The style for social parties is a natural length, and the corsage descends in a round and moderately deep scallop at the bottom of the waist. Short sleeves will be the only ones adopted in very full dress; those of the short hang form, of very moderate width edged with lace set on plain, and surrounded by a lace mancheron looped in front of the arm by a bow of ribbon, a flower, or a jewelled ornament will be most prevalent. The intention of bringing in hoops and trains seem to be laid aside, except for court costume, but our sous jupes, from their excessive width and stiffness, answer the purpose of the latter pretty well. Demi trains will continue to be fashionable, and the style of arranging the frouces lower behind than in front of the dress will be a good deal adopted. Coiffures for Soirees afford considerable variety; turbans will be highly fashionable. They will be made small, and of superb materials, gold brocade, velvet intermixed with gold cords and tassels, and organdy embroidered in gold. A good many turbans are made without a foundation, so as to display the style in which the hind hair is dressed. Coiffures moyen age will enjoy as much vogue as last season; and petits bords, which are perhaps the most generally becoming of all the coiffures that have been adopted for some years past, will be very fashionable. Blond lace caps still retain their pretty simple forms; they are expected to be much in request for dinner and social evening parties; the trimmings employed for them will be roses without foliage, dahlias, and heath-blossoms, and ganze ribbons of rich patterns. Ribbons employed for coiffures in grand parure will be edged with gold. The ribbon will correspond in colour with the head-dress, and for those of velvet, violet, groseille, green, and black will be most prevalent. The colours a la mode are groseille, violet, marron, fawn, and various shades of brown, green, rose, grey, and blue.

ON SALE. JOHN RYAN HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORES,

Hamburgh Bread, Flour, Pork, Beef, Butter Oatmeal, Gritts, Congo and Bohea Teas Candles, Mould and Dript Soap, Corlidge, Nails assorted sizes Boxes Glass, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12 Sheet and Bar Iron, Mold and SSG. Shot Gunpowder, Porter and Ale in hds. and Bottles Leaf Sugar in hds. White Lead and Black Paint Linseed Oil, Stockholm Tar, Pitch Earthenware in Crat.

Ex HEBE from LIVERPOOL, & ANGLER from LONDON. An extensive and well selected assortment of Manufactured GOODS, Of the Newest Fashions. October 17.

PROVISIONS. FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF Lawrence O'Brien,

The Cargoes of the Brigantine Isabella, and Brig Kingalock and William Inglis, from Hamburg, CONSISTING OF 2500 Bags 1st, 2d, and 3rd quality, BREAD 300 Firkins prime Rander's Butter 30 Ditto best Holstein ditto (superior quality for private use) 150 Barrels prime Pork 30 Half-bls. ditto 200 Barrels Oatmeal 100 Ditto Gritts 15-M. Bricks Large assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Hosiery October 10.

Ewen & Nicholas Stabb, Ex ROBERT RAIKES, from Hamburg, 250 Bags BREAD 200 Boxes SOAP 10 Cwt. OAKUM; Also, Casks CIDER. August 15

P. GLEESON OFFERS FOR SALE, At his FARM on Torbay Road, 30 Tons Prime Upland HAY, Sept. 5.

Baine, Johnston, & Co, Ex MARGARET, from Halifax, 100 Puncheon choice Porto R.c. MOLASSES, Fish, Oil, or Cash payment. September 16.

W. & H. Thomas, & Co. OFFER FOR SALE, The Cargo of the Brig RIVAL, from Hamburg, NOW LANDING—CONSISTING OF 1460 Bags BREAD 200 Bls. Prime Mess PORK 5000 BRICKS. August 15.

The Subscriber 2 Large Blacksmith's BELLOWS 2 " ANVILS, 3 cwt. each 2 " NEW VICES 1 " MANDRILLS 20 Pair TONGS, 4 SLEDGES. All of which he will warrant to be in the best condition. WALTER LANNAN.

The Subscriber IS NOW LANDING, Per the Trusty from Hamburg, 1020 Bags 1st 2nd and 3d quality Bread 379 Barrels and half-bls. prime mess Pork 350 Firkins and Kegs Butter 110 Barrels and Half-bls, Oatmeal & Gritts 30 Ditto do. Pease 10 Cases assorted Glasware, 24 Coils Cordage ALSO ON HAND 5 Tons Soap, 70 Hides Leather 6 Dozen Calf Skins Congo and Green Teas. Fish or Oil taken in Payment. October 17. JOHN CUSACK

Bills of Exchange ON ENGLAND, FOR SALE BY JOHN M. RENDELL & Co. Nov. 28.

ON SALE. BY HUNTERS & Co.

150 Barrels PORK 200 Firkins best Butter 50 Barrels Hamburgh Beef 250 Barrels Superfine Flour Stockholm and Coal Tar White Lead—Black, Blue, and Red Paints Olive and Linseed Oil Candles—Moulds and Dips Soap, Black and Bright Varnish 40 M. Pine and Spruce Lumber 10 M. Hardwood Plank 10x8 and 10x12 Glass in boxes Pease and Barley in bls. and kegs 12 M. Bricks, 20 Casks Lime Vidonia and Teneriffe Wines in pipes, hds., and qr.-casks Copenhagen Bread, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Hyson, Pearl, Souchong and Congo TEAS from London AND AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE Manufactured GOODS, Now landing from London and Glasgow. October 10.

Donnelley & Butteris, HAVE RECEIVED Ex Lavinia from Greenock, Black Fyed Susan, and Margaret Jane from Liverpool, and A. J. nes, and William Inglis, from Hamburg, A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED SUPPLY OF Fall GOODS, CONSISTING OF— BREAD, 1st 2d and 3d quality PORK BUTTER FLOUR OATMEAL PEASE in Half-barrels BARLEY Leaf SUGAR Mould and Dipped CANDLES SOAP, LEATHER NAILS of all sizes IRON ditto ditto ditto CORDAGE and BOLT-ROPE CANVAS No. and Flat Sheet COPPER Bake POTS Round POTS Parlour GRATES Ships' STOVES and CABOSES Windlass MOUNTING GLASS in Boxes and Half-boxes Souchong, Congo, and Bohea TEAS. AND A Large and Carefully Selected Stock of British Manufactured Staple

Shop GOODS, ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT, 10 Hds. Sicilian Red Wine, and 15 Barrels Fine White Brazil SUGAR The whole of which will be sold on reasonable terms for the general payment of the country. October 17.

WINES. 100 Dozen Champagne, sherry, & Port, all of prime quality, For Sale by WILLIAM FIRTH. October 31.

Packet Boat TO PLY BETWEEN PORTUGAL COVE AND CARBONEAR. THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that having now completed his new Packet NATIVE LASS,

in a style hitherto unknown in this Country,—being fitted up with comfortable Cabin, Sleeping Berths, &c.—he has commenced plying between Portugal Cove and Carbonear.—The NORA CREINA will also continue to ply as heretofore, and he will thereby be enabled to arrange so that one of the above Packets will leave Carbonear and Portugal Cove every morning while the navigation remains open.—The NATIVE LASS is built in a superior manner, copper-fastened and coppered, sails remarkably fast, and is decidedly superior to any Craft of her description.—The NORA CREINA is sufficiently known to render it unnecessary that any exposition as to her qualities should be gone into. FARES: Cabin Passengers ..... 7s. 6d. Steerage Ditto ..... 5s. 0d. Letters (single) ..... 0s. 6d. (double) ..... 1s. 0d. And Parcels in proportion to their size and weight. The Subscriber will be responsible for any parcel, &c., that may be given in charge to him. JAMES DOYLE.

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