



# Newsfoundlander.

No. 3.

WEDNESDAY, August 8, 1827.

Sixpence.

## Imperial Parliament.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, June 7.

The discussion in the Committee on the Corn Bill was resumed. An amendment was proposed by Lord Malmesbury, and rejected without a division, to assimilate the duty on corn newly imported, to that upon corn let out of bond, by raising the admission price to the sum fixed on Friday night last, on the proposition of the Duke of Wellington. With reference to the Noble Duke's measure, Lord Godolphin said, that, in order that the amendment which had been made a few days ago might be taken into consideration, he should, on Tuesday next, move that the report of the committee be brought up, as he thought that day would be convenient to all parties; and he gave notice that on Friday week he should move the third reading of the Bill.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked some explanation of the manner in which the secret service money had been disposed of. He found that for the last four years it amounted to 201,000*l.*, and for the four previous years it was only 145,000*l.* In 1820, there were three Continental Revolutions, notwithstanding which, the expenditure was then only 50,000*l.* Last year it was 58,000*l.*

Lord DUDLEY and WARD could not give the required explanation, without making public what was an essentially secret matter.—(Hear, hear.) If the person who was entrusted with the disposal of those few thousands was not confined in, though on his honour and his oath, the mode of proceeding was to move an Address to his Majesty for his removal.—(Hear.) Rumour had reached him, from which he collected that there were some parties who supposed that a portion of the secret service money had been applied to bribe the press.—(Hear.) He noticed this because it was stated broadly. He of course could not be supposed to have any information on this subject beyond the time of his taking office; he, however, had made inquiries, and found that the documents were still preserved. From having inspected them, he could assure the House that not a shilling had been applied to the purpose to which he had referred.—(Hear.)

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY, June 6.

A great number of petitions from various bodies of Dissenters were presented against the Corporation and Test Acts.

Mr. JONES (Member for Carmarthen), in presenting three of these petitions, took occasion to impugn the statement made by Lord MILTON upon a former evening, that the Dissenters are generally favourable to the Roman Catholic demands. The Hon. Member then proceeded to arraign the whole policy of the present Cabinet, when he was called to order by Mr. BAKING, and interrupted by the Speaker.

After Mr. JONES had been silenced, Messrs. MABERLY, MAURICE FITZGERALD, &c., proceeded to reply to him, or rather to retaliate, when they, in turn, were called to order.

Sir G. ROBINSON used an offensive phrase, which Mr. JONES significantly intimated must be answered elsewhere, but the Speaker interposed; Sir George very properly apologized, and there the matter dropped.

Mr. A. O'NEAL gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move a resolution declaratory of the confidence of the House in the pledge given by Ministers, that they would preserve a strict neutrality upon the Roman Catholic question.

Mr. WELLS observed that he would support the Resolution.

After some miscellaneous business,

Mr. DAWSON (of Derry) moved for a select committee to inquire into the present state of the Irish grand jury laws. The Hon. Gentleman detailed at length, and with great force and clearness, the enormous list of flagrant abuses, to which the present constitution of Irish grand juries, and the powers of taxation, confided to them, opens a door.

After a few words from Mr. GOULBURN, Mr. SPRING RICE, &c., the motion was unanimously agreed to.

[From English papers.]

EMBARRASSMENT OF SIR THOMAS GOOCH.—At a dinner given after the churing of Messrs. Mackinnon and Dundas, at Ipswich, on Wednesday evening, the following amusing speech was made by

Sir Thomas Gooch, of Suffolk:—"Gentlemen, we are now arrived at a new and strange crisis, and it may be expected that I should declare what is to be my future conduct. But, Gentlemen, I fairly tell you, I do not myself know. His Majesty has been pleased to place at the head of the Administration, Mr. Canning—a man perhaps of as much talent, and possessing more eloquence, than was ever listened to in Parliament. But, Gentlemen, there are two or three principles avowed by Mr. Canning, from which I must dissent; and it will, therefore, depend upon the measures of Mr. Canning, whether I shall give my support to his administration. You have all of you, Gentlemen, heard of the cruel and unnatural disposition of the Cuckoo. It is a bird which lays its egg in the nest of another bird, upon whom devolves the care of hatching it. It frequently happens that the cuckoo selects the nest of the sparrow for this purpose, and the unconscious bird hatches the young cuckoo with its own brood, and in the sequel, the poor young sparrows are thrust out of the nest, and their necks are broken. Now, I take Mr. Canning to be this political cuckoo; he has laid his political egg, and his political friends have unconsciously nursed it into life and action, till at length, to prevent having their necks broken, they have deserted their nests and flown away. All I can now hope is, that the cuckoo having possession of the nest, he will not feather it to the exclusive advantage of his own friends, and to the detriment of the country [laughter and applause]. . . . I am for a good John Bull stand-up fight, when the expression of party principles is honourable and openly made, and I abhor that practice of parties fulsomely complimenting each other—compliments which mean nothing, and from which the country frequently suffers."

CAPTAIN PARRY.—Letters have been received at the Admiralty, announcing the arrival of the *Hecla*, on the 19th April, at Hammerfest, in Norwegian Lapland, after a delightful passage of fifteen days. The rein-deer for drawing the boats to a certain distance over the ice, were expected down from Alten in a few days, when Capt. Parry would proceed direct to the northernmost part of Spitzbergen, where he hoped to arrive about the middle of May.

Accounts from Brussels state that a Russian Cabinet courier had passed through that city for London from St. Petersburg, and it was immediately reported that the Emperor Nicholas had decided to have recourse to arms against the Turks, and that a considerable armament was preparing at St. Petersburg.

By accounts from Havre, we learn that the Commissary-General of Marine there had received a communication from the Government, that doubts were entertained of the disposition of the Dey of Algiers towards France, and had therefore cautioned vessels to be on their guard against the Algerines. This functionary had also informed the merchants that measures had been taken to protect the French trade in the Mediterranean.

The French papers also state the nomination by the Pope, or rather, his confirmation of the appointments by the local governments, of one Bishop in Brazil, and five in Colombia. This may be considered as a recognition by the Pope of the new governments of South America—a proof that the objections of the Spanish Court to such a step have not been able to outweigh the fear of the danger to the interests of the papal See from the interruption of the intercourse with the Catholics in the New World. Except Spain itself, there is no part of the world where the Catholic Church is richer than in South America.

The Paris papers of Tuesday, and the *Etoile* dated Wednesday, have arrived. The letters from Madrid continue to notice the appearance of Constitutional Guerillas in Arragon and other provinces. The *Madrid Gazette* at length admits the existence of these corps, and acknowledges that when beaten and dispersed they re-assemble and take the field again. The *Quotidienne* has got a report of fresh disturbances at Elvas, the occurrence of which is, however, not very probable, as the date of our last accounts from Lisbon is as late as that of the letters from Madrid which pretend to give this intelligence. The sailing of the French expedition from Toulon to Algiers is announced by the *Moniteur*; it states that the Dey of Algiers, with respect to the trade and navigation of France, had given the King's Government serious causes of discontent. French ships had been searched by corsairs; one had even been pillaged; other violations of the treaties showed his ill-will and

bad faith. As this violation of the law of nations must not go unpunished, a naval division has by this time sailed from Toulon, to obtain satisfaction for it, as well as for the other causes of complaint of France.

Brussels, May 30.—An article in the *Florence Gazette* hints that Lord Cochrane intends to pass the Dardanelles, and to penetrate into the Black Sea, like Admiral Duckworth, who executed the same measure, though he had to contend with the military talents of General Sebastiani, who directed the defence of Constantinople, seconded by several French engineers.

Count Villa Flor, who has of late so much distinguished himself by his bravery in expelling the rebels from the northern provinces, arrived from the army this morning, to partake of the festivity, and to add to the splendours of the day. He slept last night at his country house, about four leagues from Lisbon, and came in this morning at nine o'clock, proceeding to his palace (as they call it), in one of the oldest and dirtiest streets of the city, near the Cathedral, without attracting any attention. Indeed, nobody seemed to know any thing of his arrival, or to care about his movements. He came without any attendants, and immediately prepared for going to Court, where he remained equally undistinguished. He is a brave young man, about thirty-five years of age, and an excellent officer, though hitherto not known to possess any considerable talents. He was one of Marshal Beresford's Aides-de-Camps. He is married to a daughter of the unfortunate Marquis de Loulé, who was murdered at Salvaterra. Had the Cortes been sitting, it is likely that his arrival would have received a more signal notice. The only reward which he has yet received from Government is the Cordon of the Order of Conception.—*Lisbon Letter.*

LIVERPOOL.—The following is the reported distribution of the property of the late Thomas Leyland, Esq., which amounted at his decease to not less than *fifteen hundred thousand pounds!*—200,000*l.* to his widow; 300,000*l.* to his nephew, Richard Ballin, Esq.; 300,000*l.* to his nephew, Christopher Ballin, Esq.; 1000*l.* per ann. to his niece, Mrs. Naylor, now Mrs. Ware, but formerly Miss Ballin; 500,000*l.* to her eldest son, now at school, 12 years of age, and to take the name of Leyland; 10,000*l.* to each of his brothers and sisters; 10,000*l.* to the public charities of Liverpool; and minor legacies.

AT A COMMON COUNCIL, HOLDEN IN THE CHAMBER OF THE GUILDHALL OF THE CITY OF LONDON, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF MAY, 1827,

It was unanimously Resolved,

That this Court is deeply impressed with the injustice and impolicy of the Corporation and Test Acts, which were passed in times when almost all parties were opposed to the Rights of Conscience, and to the Principles of Religious Liberty.

That they inflict on Persons who do not qualify under them, the most severe penalties.—Besides the fine of 500*l.* they are rendered incapable of prosecuting any Action or Suit in Law or Equity—from being Guardian of any Child, or acting as Executor or Administrator of any Person, or from receiving any Legacy or Deed of Gift, or bearing any Office within the Realm of England; and all these punishments apply to Persons who enter Corporations or Chartered Companies, or take certain Offices or Commissions appointed by the Crown, without first receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites of the Church of England.

That while they limit the prerogative of the Crown in rewarding merit, they convey imputations of disloyalty upon those classes of his Majesty's subjects among Non-conformists, who have been at all times amongst the most zealous supporters of the House of Brunswick, and of the principles of the British Constitution.

That if these Acts had been enforced during the late war, a very large proportion of the Volunteer Officers would have been subjected to the most ruinous penalties.

That all persons born and educated in Scotland, under the Presbyterian Religion, established by law, are required to conform to these laws when they accept of offices in England, or enter into his Majesty's Army or Navy.

That in Ireland, where the Members of the Church of England are in a minority, the Corporation Act has



never existed, and the Test Act has been long since repealed.

That the disabilities under these Acts are so numerous, that if enforced they would unsettle questions of property throughout the Kingdom, which has doubtless induced the Government to pass an Act of Indemnity every year, allowing further time for qualifying, exhibiting the most extraordinary anomaly in the history of legislation, by which laws are retained upon the Statute Book, and constantly nullified as unfit to operate in society.

That they are contrary to the interests and privileges of this Corporation, by enabling many persons, in other respects duly qualified, to decline the highest Offices of the Magistracy in this City without being liable to those fines which are levied upon their Fellow Citizens.

That many of the Members of the Church of England, as well as Dissenters, consider these Acts as a violation of the sacred Ordinance of the Lord's Supper, when applied as a Test for civil purposes, and as totally contrary to the spirit of the Institution, the object of which our Saviour declared, by saying, "Do this in remembrance of me."

That, anxious as this Court must ever feel to evince its attachment to the Political and Religious Institutions of the Country, it cannot better discharge that duty than by recommending measures of peace and liberality, that all parties may unite in the service of their country; and being, above all, anxious, for the sake of Religion and Piety, to promote the Repeal of Enactments which turn the holiest Ordinance of Religion into a qualification and passport for power, and impose restraints of the Church itself, into the free administration of its religious service, and invite men to its Communion with far other feelings than such as tend to purify the heart or amend the life.

That we agree with the excellent sentiments of the late Lord Mansfield, which were delivered in the House of Lords, upon the case of the City against Allen Evans, where he said, "What bloodshed and confusion have been occasioned, from the Reign of Henry IV., when the first Penal Statutes were enacted, down to the Revolution in this Kingdom, by Laws made to force conscience! there is nothing certainly more unreasonable—more inconsistent with the rights of human nature—more contrary to the spirit and precepts of the Christian Religion—more iniquitous and unjust—more impolitic—than persecution—it is against Natural Religion, Revealed Religion, and Sound Policy."

TEST AND CORPORATION ACTS.

These Acts are, in principle, still worse than the restrictions on the Roman Catholics, because it has never been pretended that the Protestant Dissenters have been peculiarly hostile to civil and religious liberty; they were, on the contrary, at the time the Acts in question passed, its firmest supporters. Their existence tends to prove, generally, of the laws imposing disabilities on account of religion, that the regard for liberty has had nothing to do with their formation—that they have arisen, in fact, out of, and are continuations in a milder form of—the habit of persecution in which all sects, in the dark ages, indulged against one another, on account of the most insignificant differences in opinion.

With the examples before us of the happy effects of religious liberty in all sorts of states—democratical, aristocratical, monarchical, and mixed—in our own Colonies, as well as in foreign nations—and with the experience of the melancholy fruits of a different policy, it would seem scarcely more necessary to prove that it was better to drink wine from a glass than to attempt to eat it with a fork, than to argue against the wisdom of this or that departure from the principles of religious toleration. We presume that, to a man of Mr. Canning's knowledge of history, there can be little need of proof that the Test Acts, if not executed, are absurd, and, if executed, detestable; and that his intention to oppose the present agitation of their repeal grows from the idea that a partial discussion of this narrow subject, and even a victory, if obtained, will impede the establishment of the general principle of toleration, by depriving it of some of its interest, while the relief to the Dissenters will be of no practical value. In this opinion the liberal Corporation of London seem to concur, and they have therefore abstained from petitioning Parliament. The wisest and most dignified course for the Dissenters is to petition for the removal of all civil disabilities on account of religion.—Globe.

Extracts.

Through the whole of Friday, a very confident rumour prevailed that an additional force was to be sent to Portugal. We have ascertained, upon inquiry, that the rumour is well founded. The present state of Portugal is so extremely precarious, that the British troops at present in that country are not safe. No alternative, therefore, remains but to reinforce our army, or to withdraw it altogether. The former course has been preferred, with what prudence time only can determine. Five regiments are to be embarked forthwith; and it is expected that, before the end of autumn, the British army in Portugal will be augmented to 20,000 men. Nothing, indeed, but a degree of submission on the part of France, for which there is not the least ground to hope, or a change in the British government, tending to insulate our policy, can avert the breaking out of a war within six months.—Standard.

There are rumours afloat that more troops are to be sent to Portugal. Our army in that country, it is said, is to be increased to 20,000 men. The reasons assigned are that the country is by no means tranquil; that it will require a stronger force to keep

down the enemies of the constitution; and that the French Government having shewn no disposition to negotiate with the new administration for withdrawing their troops from Spain, it will become necessary for the protection of our little band to add to their numbers, lest they should be taken by surprise. Such are the statements—but what is the fact?—We see no movement at home or abroad to warrant the supposition that the army now in Portugal is not deemed fully strong enough to keep down rebellion, and to support the Princess Regent. If fifteen thousand additional troops were to be sent to Portugal, the country would need the services of the militia, but it appears by the last Gazette that the militia are not to be called out this year. Perhaps it may have been contemplated to send out a few more men in the event of the death of the Princess Regent; but accounts from Lisbon to the 19th ult. state that the Princess was almost restored to health, and that the whole country was perfectly tranquil.—Deconport Telegraph, June 2.

The proceedings in Parliament are highly important. The Ministers, it will be seen, were left in a Minority on the second reading of the Corn Bill, and they afterwards resolved to withdraw it and leave all the unpopularity of the proceeding with the Noble Lords who opposed it. It was expected that the third reading would be moved for on Friday night, which the Duke of Wellington intimated it was competent for any member to do, though withdrawn by Ministers; but no such motion was undertaken up to the hour of Post.—LONDON, June 15.

Thursday, Mr. Canning brought down to the House of Commons the following Message from His Majesty:—"G. R.—His Majesty, deeming it expedient to make provision for what may arise in Portugal, trusts that the zeal of his faithful Commons will make such provision accordingly."

At no former period, we believe, was the consumption of cotton wool greater, if so great, as at this period. The mills are all working full.—Considerable business has been done in twist, for shipping, but not at a price, we believe, affording a fair remuneration for the capital and labour of those employed in it—some manufactured goods have been sold upon terms quite as low, if not lower, than ever. Stocks, generally speaking, are, however, not considered heavy. Manufacturers of cotton goods, state an improvement in the sale of those articles. In the export demand for goods, there is a very gratifying degree of activity. It is several years since spring shipment to the United States were so large as they have been this season; and generally, the orders are extensive, for most markets which are not closed against us by political events or commercial restrictions; but profits are still small and prices very low. In France the cotton manufactures are in a state of greater depression than they have been in England at the worst period. On the whole, therefore, considering how severe the shock which the commercial interest has had to sustain, we think we may pronounce the cotton manufacture, in its various branches, to be gradually, though slowly, getting into a healthy state.—Manchester Guardian.

The Dublin Evening Post says, "We understand it is Mr. Huskisson's intention to levy a duty on foreign beef and pork entering into any of the British Colonies."

Antigonish, June 21.—On Sunday last, this community had the particular gratification of witnessing the consecration of the Right Rev. Bishop Fraser. The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. Dr. McEachrin, assisted by the Rev. Pere Vincent, and Frances, of Tracadie, and attended by the Rev. Colin Grant, of Arisaig, and the Rev. James Grant, of Guysboro'. The ceremony was solemn and imposing throughout; there were upwards of two thousand persons present to witness it. Dr. Fraser is the first Roman Catholic Bishop consecrated in this Province.

WEST INDIA TRADE.—While in Montreal we were introduced to a West India planter. In the course of conversation, he informed us that the shutting out of the Americans from our West India ports was an excellent measure. That every species of imposition had been practised by the Yankees in their trade with the Islands; that they carried thither the worst of their lumber, indian meal, pork, beef, &c., and received in return very valuable cargoes of West India produce. He added, that in one instance, within his knowledge, a barrel of Yankee negro cargo beef was found to contain a whole horse's foot; and that negroes' provisions were most shamefully put up in general.—We have made enquiry at a person well acquainted with the trade, (in this town) who has no doubt but that the above statements are strictly true.—Colonial Advertiser.

Paris, June 9.—The following is the form of the oath which Lord Cochrane took before the national Greek assembly at Trezene, on the 11th April:—"I swear to shed my blood if necessary, for the safety of the Greeks, and not to abandon them unless they should abandon themselves."

LORD COCHRANE'S RECEPTION IN GREECE.—During the celebration at Nauplia of the late victories obtained over the Turks, salutes of artillery from the fortress of Palamide announced the arrival of Lord Cochrane. This brave mariner entered the port of Nauplia on the 16th March. Scarcely was the name of this new Messiah for Greece heard, when all the population hastened to the port. In a few minutes the whole shore was lined with men of all ages and classes; and the women, impatient to see the long-expected hero, soon filled the ramparts of the fort. Lord Cochrane no sooner stepped on shore, than the cries of joy burst forth on every side. No just idea can be given of the scene.—We are assured that Lord Cochrane and all his suite are much

affected by the enthusiasm of the Greeks. He entered Nauplia amidst reiterated cries of "Cochrane and Liberty!" The women on the walls scattered garlands of flowers on him.—The Government Commission has rendered all possible honour to the hero who comes to embrace the cause of Greece. This new defender of Grecian liberty has had some conferences with the Greek leaders, and he had determined to sail in three days with fifteen ships under his command.—We know not whether he intends to direct his course; but he has found every thing he had required ready. The Greeks who have conversed with him are full of enthusiasm. They recognise in him a man who does not lose his time, but who is eager for action. Accounts from Zante state that this news having reached that island, the regiments of volunteers were formed there, and chiefs are only waiting for a favourable opportunity to ship them for the Peloponnesus. We trust that this year will prove a fortunate one for Greek independence. Every thing is favourable, and the spring commences under promising auspices for Greece.—Tr.este, April 12.

Mr. CANNING.—Mr. Canning was born at Paddington, near London, in 1771. His paternal ancestors were originally seated at Foxcote, in Warwickshire, where a branch of the family, we believe, still remains. Queen Elizabeth conferred the manor of Garvagh, in the county of Derry, in Ireland, on a younger son of the Foxcote family, who thereupon removed into the sister island, and, up to the father of the Premier, his descendants continued to reside there. Stratford Canning, Esq., of Garvagh, the grandfather, had two sons, George and Paul, the elder of whom displeased his father by marrying a dowdless beauty, was exiled from the paternal roof, with an allowance of 150*l.* a year.

Under these circumstances, he came with his lady to London, and, determining to study the law, entered himself of the Middle Temple. He died poor, on the 11th of April, 1771, a few days after the birth of his son George, and was interred in the new burial ground of St. Mary-le-bone, where his tomb, with the following inscription, was placed by his widow:—

"Thy virtue and my woe no words can tell,  
Therefore, a little while, my George, farewell;  
For faith and love like ours Heaven has in store  
Its last best gift—to meet and part no more."

His infant son, the subject of this memoir, was placed with a maternal uncle, a respectable wine-merchant in the city, who discovering strong marks of genius, at a very early age, sent him to Eton, where he speedily distinguished himself, and in 1786 became one of the senior scholars.

In 1788, on his removal from Eton, Mr. Canning was entered at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated. He there formed a social connexion with several young men of rank, among whom was Mr. Jenkinson, now Lord Liverpool. Having obtained his bachelor's degree, he left the University, and entered himself of the Middle Temple, with intent to study the law. At the same time he obtained admission to a debating society, which met in Bond-street, and by his practice there acquired that ease and facility of speaking which he now so eminently possesses.—London Free Press.

Ireland.

(From the Cork Advertiser, June 19.)

The Marquis of Anglesea declines the Irish Vice Royalty, which is thus again thrown into the market.—Lord Carlisle is again spoken of for Ireland.

Lord Plunkett arrived in Dublin, on Saturday morning, accompanied by A. R. Blake, Esq., Chief Remembrancer. His Lordship was sworn in Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, before the Lord Chancellor, at 3 o'clock to-day.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—It is now understood that the departure of Lord Manners will be hastened in consequence of his refusing to certify for Mr. Doherty.—Mr. Joy will be sworn in Attorney-General, on Monday.

Mr. BLAKE.—The Morning Chronicle states, that Mr. Blake, Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer in Ireland, will be created Baron of the Exchequer, in addition to the four Barons of that Court.

There is a strong belief in the Courts, that there will be six new Silk Gowns at the Irish Bar, and a Patent of Precedency for Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Richard Moore, of Tipperary, George Moore, Esq., M. P. for Dublin, and Mr. Devonshire Jackson, will have, it is understood, three of the Gowns. Mr. Holmes has again refused this honour.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—The six weeks' recess will be at an end next Saturday. We are sorry that it was not distinguished by the "reciprocity of generous feeling" which was anticipated at the adjournment. At no period of our history was sectarian rancour in more mischievous, or more disgusting activity, than within this short interval. The silence, indeed, of the protecting Association seems to have given a new and extraordinary stimulus to foul pens, and fouler tongues, not only here, but in England. These are not circumstances which invite further quiescence on the part of the Catholic Body; and though more than a six weeks' recess was originally contemplated, we feel it our duty to announce, that it is now the intention of the Association to re-assemble for despatch of business on Saturday next.—Dublin Register.

Sir Harcourt Lees has called at our Office, and requested us to state, that he immediately leaves town for England, to stir up its loyal Protestants to petition his Majesty for the removal of Mr. Canning!!! We also understand the worthy Baronet to complain bit-

terly of the conduct of a contemporary, which he formerly fostered, but which he has, like most other Protestants, abandoned, refusing to publish his articles, or to return his manuscripts.—*Dublin Patriot.*

The salary paid to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, every year, is 27,000*l.* The salary and the fees paid to the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, every year, amount to about 6000*l.*

**HARVEST PROSPECTS.**—We learn, with great satisfaction, from a friend who has concluded a tour of nearly 200 miles through the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Waterford, that, within his own memory, and that perhaps of the living generation, there have not existed appearances of so profuse a harvest as the present.—*Carlton Post, 7th July.*

**CAPTURE OF THEOBALD WOLFE TONE.**

(From the Memoirs recently published, by his Son.)

During the action, my father commanded one of the batteries, and, according to the report of the officers who returned to France, fought with the utmost desperation, and as if he was courting death. When the ship struck, confounded with the other officers, he was not recognised for some time; for he had completely acquired the language and appearance of a Frenchman. The two fleets were dispersed in every direction; nor was it till some days later, that the *Hoche* was brought into Loch Swilly, and the prisoners landed and marched to Letterkenny. Yet rumours of his being on board must have been circulated, for the fact was public at Paris. But it was thought he had been killed in the action, and I am willing to believe that the British officers, respecting the valour of a fallen enemy, were not earnest in investigating the point. It was at length a gentleman, well known in the county Derry, as a leader of the Orange party, and one of the Chief Magistrates in that neighbourhood, Sir George Hill, who had been his fellow student at Trinity College, and knew his person, who undertook the task of discovering him. It is known that in Spain grandees and noblemen of the first rank pride themselves in the functions of the familiars, spies, and informers of the holy Inquisition; it remained for Ireland to offer a similar example. The French officers were invited to breakfast with the Earl of Casan, who commanded in that district; my father sat unobtrusively amongst them, when Sir George entered the room, followed by police officers. Looking narrowly at the company, he singled out the object of his search, and stepping up to him, said, "Mr. Tone, I am very happy to see you." Instantly rising, with the utmost composure, and disdaining all useless attempts at concealment, my father replied, "Sir George, I am happy to see you; how are Lady Hill and your family?" Beckoned into the next room by the police officers an unexpected indignity awaited him—it was filled with military; and one General Lavan, who commanded them, ordered him to be ironed, declaring that, as on leaving Ireland to enter the French service, he had not renounced his oath of allegiance, he remained a subject of Britain, and should be punished as a traitor.—Seized with a momentary burst of indignation at such unworthy treatment and cowardly cruelty to a prisoner of war, he flung off his uniform, and cried "These fetters shall never degrade the revered insignia of the freedom which I have served." Resuming then his usual calm, he offered his limbs to the irons, and when they were fixed, he exclaimed, "For the cause which I have embraced, I feel prouder to wear these chains than if I were decorated with the star and garter of England."

The result (says the last *Monthly Review*, in which the above extract appears) need not be told. Tone was tried by a Court Martial, and ordered to be hanged. He anticipated his fate, by the aid of a penknife; and after lingering some days in prison, died as he had lived—faithful to the cause which he had espoused.

**The Newfoundland.**

ST. JOHN'S, (WEDNESDAY) August 8, 1827.

☞ We are still reluctantly compelled to curtail the size of our Journal, for the reasons assigned in our last.

Capt. NOTT, of the Brig *Susannah*, has politely handed us *Cork* papers to the 19th June, from which we have made such extracts as our time would allow.

The Brig *James*, Captain GRAVES, out 50 days, from Waterford, bound to Halifax, with 170 passengers, put in here on Monday evening, in want of provisions and water.—The passengers, we understand, are in good health.

A small vessel, which arrived from Arichat a few days ago, was discovered to have the *Small Pox* on board; but as the most prompt measures were taken by the Magistrates to prevent the extension of the disease, we have every hope they will be attended with the desired effect—and have now the pleasure to inform the Public, that the above vessel sailed hence yesterday morning. Our motive in giving this information, proceeds from a desire that the Public may not be alarmed or misled by unfounded reports, which are incautiously or maliciously exaggerated, and too generally believed.

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

ENTERED.  
August 1.—Schooner Brothers, Stewart, P. E. Island; 13 head oxen, 73 sheep, 11 pigs, 50 bushels potatoes. Schooner Lottery, Godet, Bermuda; 25 puns rum, 30 puns molasses, and a quantity of onions.  
2.—Brig Lavinia, Cowan, Hamburg; 1,457 bags bread, 400 bls. flour, 34 bls beef and pork, 1 piece Geneva, &c.  
Schooner Swift, Moore, Sydney; 31 head oxen and cows, 31 sheep, 21 tubs butter.  
Schooner Catharine, Nesbit, Sydney; 12 oxen and cows, 3 horses, 15 tubs butter, 9 sheep.  
3.—Brig Surprise, Piquet, Quebec; 157 bls. flour, 204 barrels pork.  
Schooner Youngest, Mermaid, Arichat; 30 head oxen, 5 calves, 22 sheep, 25 tubs butter.  
Schooner Tarsille, Forgeron, Cape Breton; 31 oxen, 2 calves, 14 sheep, 6 tubs butter.  
Schooner Esperance, Roudrot, Cape Breton; 29 head oxen, 25 sheep, 20 tubs butter.  
Schooner Jane & Sarah, White, Trinidad; 8 bls. and 24 bls. sugar, 46 casks molasses, 18 bls. coffee.  
Schooner Margaret, Whelan, Sydney; 5 chaldrons coal, 18 head oxen, 5 sheep.  
Brigantine Harriet, Churchward, Lisbon; 340 bls. salt.  
Schooner Maria Ann, McDonald, Liverpool, (N. S.); 28 M. board, 5 M. shingles.  
6.—Schooner Argyle, Sutherland, Bay Verte; 45 M. lumber.  
Schooner Mary, Mermaid, Arichat; 38 oxen, 4 calves, 30 sheep, 4 firkins butter.  
7.—Schooner Success, Deagle, P. E. Island; 25 head oxen and cows, 30 sheep, 12 pigs.  
Schooner Nancy, Hurreean, Arichat; 27 head oxen and cows, 14 sheep.  
Brig Susannah, Nott, Tralee; 129 firkins butter, 23 casks pork, 5 casks lard, 1 cask leatherware, and 46 pieces linen.

CLEARED.  
August 1.—Ship Resolution, Ward, Quebec; ballast.  
Brig Leander, McAusland, Greenock; 128 tons oil, 12,857 seal skins.  
3.—Schooner Speculator, Randle, Guysborough; 100 hds. salt, and sundry merchandise.  
Schooner Ranger, Healey, Barbadoes; 915 qtls. fish, 18 casks 500 gallops seal oil.  
Schooner William and Mary, Mills, Gibraltar; 1,200 qtls. dry cod fish.  
Schooner Billow, Hatchings, Oporto; 1,800 qtls. fish.  
Brig Eclipse, Meredith, Miramichi; ballast.  
Brig Francis Russell, Tuza, Barbadoes; 1,430 qtls. fish, 26 gallops seal oil, 6 qr. casks wine.  
Brig Surprise, Piquet, Gaspé; ballast.  
Brig Paget, Bascome, Barbadoes; 1,893 qtls. fish, 12 boxes raisins, 1 barrel tobacco.  
Schooner Brothers, Stewart, P. E. Island; ballast.  
6.—Brig Hannah, Tope, Gibraltar; 1,400 qtls. fish.  
Schooner Youngest, Mermaid, Arichat; 100 hds. salt, 2 hds. wine, 27 coils cordage.  
Schooner Tarsille, Forgeron, Arichat; ballast.  
7.—Schooner Catharine, Nesbit, Sydney; 1 ton iron, 1 qr. cask port wine, 1047 feet plank, 3 bls. tar.  
Brigantine Harriet, Churchward, Lisbon; 1,100 qtls. fish, 20 casks cod oil.

Sailed, on Friday, H. M. S. *Alligator*, Capt. CANNING, for Halifax, having on board the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia.  
— same day, H. M. B. *Manly*, Lieut. FIELD, for the Southward.  
— on Saturday, H. M. S. *Orestes*, Capt. JONES, on a cruise, and *Contest*, gun brig, Lieut. BLACKHURST, for the Labrador.

Died, on Thursday last, after a short illness, deeply lamented by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, Mrs. MARGARET TOOLE, wife of Mr. MATTHEW TOOLE, of this place, aged 65 years. Her funeral took place on Saturday, numerous and respectfully attended.

**Sale at Auction.**

**THIS DAY,**

(Wednesday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

**ROBINSON & BROOKING,**

50 BOXES } Raisins,  
30 Half ditto }  
20 Quarter ditto }  
20 Boxes Tea }  
5 Casks Vinegar,  
8 Firkins Lard,  
20 Barrels Beef,  
50 Ditto Flour,  
1 Cask Gin,  
6 Cases ditto in Bottles, and of a Superior quality.

August 8, 1827.

**Notices.**

**Dr. CARSON**

WILL Vaccinate every morning during the present month, from 8 to 10 o'clock.—☞ The Poor gratuitously.  
August 8, 1827.

**Dr. WALSH**

WILL Vaccinate every morning during the present month, from 8 to 10 o'clock.—☞ The Poor gratuitously.  
August 8, 1827.

**Surgeon KIELLEY**

WILL Vaccinate every morning during the present month, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock.—☞ The Children of the Poor gratuitously.  
August 8, 1827.

**Dr. SHEA**

WILL Vaccinate every morning during the present month, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock.—☞ The Children of the Poor gratuitously.  
August 8, 1827.

**Sale at Auction.**

**TO-MORROW,**

(Thursday) The 9th instant,

At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

**William and Henry Thomas,**

The CARGO of the Schooner *Lark*, from Liverpool,

(N. S.)—Consisting of

20 M. Feet Pine BOARD and PLANK, (in lots to suit Purchasers.)

ALSO,

20 Barrels Quebec BEEF,

5 M. SHINGLES.

August 8, 1827.



By Authority.

**PROCLAMATION.**

By His Excellency Sir THOMAS JOHN COCHRANE, Knt., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

(L. S.) THOS. COCHRANE.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 5th year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for the better administration of Justice in Newfoundland, and for other purposes," it is declared and enacted, That the Circuit Courts for this Colony shall be holden in each year, at such times, and at such one or more place or places within each of the three Districts of the said Colony, as the Governor, or Acting Governor, for the time being, of Newfoundland, shall from time to time direct and appoint.

Now I, the Governor, do by this my Proclamation direct and appoint, that the several Circuit Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts of this Colony shall be respectively holden at the places and at the times hereinafter specified; provided, nevertheless, that the Judges of the said Courts, respectively, may make, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to make, such convenient alterations in the said times or day, or in any of them, hereinafter specified, or to omit any of the said places, as to them may seem absolutely requisite or expedient for the public good.—And that the Circuit Court for the said Northern District shall be holden as follows—

- At *Twillingate*, on Tuesday the 18th September.
- Fogo*, on Monday the 24th September.
- Greenspond*, on Monday the 1st October.
- Bonavista*, on Monday the 8th October.
- Trinity*, on Monday the 15th October.
- Harbour Grace*, on Monday the 22d October.

And that the Circuit Court for the said Southern District shall be holden as follows—Viz.

- At *Harbour Britain, Fortune Bay*, on Wednesday the 5th September.
- Burin, Placentia Bay*, on Tuesday the 11th September.
- Placentia, ditto*, on Monday the 17th September.
- St. Mary's, St. Mary's Bay*, on Monday the 24th September.
- Ferryland*, on Monday the 1st October.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Government House, St. John's, the 6th day of August, 1827, in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By his Excellency's command,  
**W. A. CLARKE,**  
Secretary.

**Notice.**

PERSONS desirous of Contracting to furnish suitable VESSELS for the conveyance of the Judges, &c., on the ensuing Northern and Southern Circuits—the former to be ready to proceed on the 10th September next, and the latter on the 27th instant—are directed to send Sealed Tenders to this Office (where further particulars may be known on application) on or before **Saturday next**, the 11th instant, at noon.

W. A. CLARKE,  
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,  
7th August, 1827.

**For Charter.**

The fine, British-built

**SNOW PILLHEAD,**

JOHN S. CLAPP, Master;

Burthen per Register 148 Tons, will carry about 3000 qts. fish, in bulk.—Apply to the Master on Board.

RENDELL & MORTIMER.

Who offer for Sale,

**600 Hogsheads Salt,**

Imported in the said Vessel from Liverpool.

August 1, 1827.



Docto's Corner.

HURRAH FOR THE EMERALD ISLE!

Here's a health to our friends that are far,  
Here's a health to our friends that are near,  
Here's to those who rank first in war,  
Oh the brave hearts that never knew fear!  
Here's to those who for freedom first draws,  
And here's to the heart free from guile,  
The patriot friend to his King and his laws,  
Who stands by his own native Isle.  
Then hurrah for the Emerald Isle!

And here's to the bosom's bright glow,  
When the banner of liberty waves,  
And here's may she circle her foe,  
Ere the sons of her glory be slaves;  
Then here's to the friends all around,  
The Emblem of Erin's rich soil!  
And oh, may they ever, when wanting, be found  
To stand by their own Native Isle.  
Then hurrah for the Emerald Isle!

MISS PATON'S FAREWELL SONG.

The land of dear Erin will  
Fade from my view,  
The breeze o'er the ocean will  
Waft me from you;  
I leave thee—dear country!  
Farewell—theo' we part,  
Thou'lt be present in memory,  
Thou'lt dear to my heart—  
Erin mavourneen, farewell!

Farewell! tho' no longer  
I gaze on thy shore,  
I'll cherish the hope  
I may see the once more;  
Where'er I may wander,  
Hope cheers me along,  
While Erin shall be  
The theme of my song—  
Erin mavourneen, farewell!

RELICS OF BUONAPARTE.

The following catalogue of curiosities, said to have been bequeathed to his son by Napoleon, is from a Paris paper, May, 1827:—

The son of Napoleon has attained his sixteenth year; he is now of age. The captive of St. Helena left him by his will, along with the memory of a name which he will not bear, some articles of dress and furniture, the possession and use of which will probably not be interdicted him. These articles are, at present, in the possession of M. Marchand, the Emperor's valet de chambre, who is about to proceed to Vienna, to deliver them into the hands of the Duke of Reichstadt. Before carrying away these precious objects, which announce the state of *denouement* in which the man who once possessed one half of the world found himself at the moment of his death, M. Marchand permitted some friends to see these veritable relics, consecrated by glory and misfortune. Let us now describe the inheritance left by him who once thought he should have been able to leave his family thrones and nations, and who has bequeathed to his son only some tattered garments—three uniforms, one of the National Guard, another of the Foot Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, and the third of the Mounted Chasseurs of the Guard, each bearing the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, a thread-bare black coat, made out of a surcoat which the Emperor sometimes wore when he wished to quit the Thuilleries *encoignee*. [Napoleon, unwilling to be indebted to the English for materials to replenish his wardrobe, had his old clothes repaired, altered, and wore them until they became tattered]—a capot of green cloth with two rows of buttons. This was the last garment the Emperor wore; he wore it on the day he was forced to take to his death-bed—an old hood (*chaperon*) of a round and shallow shape, somewhat narrower at top than at bottom—a blue cloak, the collar embroidered with gold, which Napoleon wore on the field of battle; it was this cloak also that covered him when laid out in state, and served as a pall to his coffin when he was borne to the foot of the "willow-tree," the melancholy shade of which he loved so much. *Apropos*—of the bed of state upon which the Emperor lay surrounded by the courtiers of his misfortune, let us mention a fact but little known. The English garrison marched through the chamber of death; each soldier as he passed before the body gave the military salute, and the officers took the frozen hand of Buonaparte and pressed it respectfully; a serjeant, who had with him his son, a child of seven years of age, knelt down at the foot of the bed, and said, while the tears stood in his eyes, "My son, there lies what was Napoleon the Great!" To resume the list, a three-cocked hat, lined with green silk and corded; this, though in a very bad condition, has something extremely imposing; it is impossible not to imagine when you regard it, that you see the noble forehead of the hero under its little cockade, before which all the banners of Europe were lowered. A grey capote, the texture of which is so used, that one fears to touch it. This article of Napoleon's dress is very curious; it appears the Emperor attached a certain degree of importance to its possession; it, in fact, re-

called to him many an extraordinary circumstance. He had it on when he quitted the Island of Elba; had traversed Russia with it; he had put it on at the battle of Lutzen, and also wore it at Waterloo. A pair of silver spurs; two silver bottles to contain water for Napoleon's use, when he went to hunt; a silver telescope, wash-hand basin, and camp dressing-case. The cordons and jewels of the Orders which the Emperor wore. Two cases containing snuff-boxes, upon which were the portraits of the Princes of Napoleon's family and of those of the House of Bourbon; amongst the latter were the portraits of the Countess of Provence, of Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and the Duchess d'Angouleme. Several of these snuff-boxes had ancient medals set in them—that which the hero most often used had the head of Alexander the Great. A pounce-box filled with candied liquorice. The alarm watch of Frederick the Great; Napoleon got it at Berlin, and had it always in his tent, when with the army. A square timepiece (pendule) in gilded bronze, the only one which was at Longwood; a singular coincidence gives particular interest to this piece of clock-work—it stopped an hour before the death of the Emperor—though it had been wound up a few hours before, and had never before stopped. It has never gone since, and at present marks the hour at which its movements ceased. Some articles for the toilette table, brushes, &c. Some old broken boots: as Napoleon was unwilling to wear boots of English manufacture, some of the companions of his exile had endeavoured to make others to replace those which were no longer fit for the Sovereign's use. A piece of the blood-stained shirt which was around the body of the Emperor when it was opened. A locket containing some dark chestnut hair beginning to turn grey. Lastly, the beard and mustaches, which, during the Emperor's last illness, had grown an inch in length, and which M. Marchand cut off and preserved.

SAILORS AT WALCHEREN.

The annoyance from the enemy's rifles was a good deal lessened by the brigade of sailors. These extraordinary fellows delighted in hunting the "Munseers," as they termed the French; and a more formidable pack never was unkennelled. Armed, each with an immense long pole or pipe, a cutlass, and a pistol, they appeared to be a sort of force that, in case of a sortie, or where execution was to be done in the way of storming, would have been as destructive as a thousand hungry tigers: as it was, they annoyed the French skirmishers in all directions, by their irregular and extraordinary attacks. They usually went out in parties, as if they were going to hunt a wild beast, and no huntsman ever followed the chase with more delight. The French might fairly exclaim with the frogs in the fable—"Ah! Monsieur Bull, what is sport to you, is death to us."

Regularly every day after their mess (for they messed generally on a green, in the village of East Zuburg) they would start off to their "hunt," as they called it, in parties headed by a petty officer. Then they would leap the dykes, which their poles enabled them to do, and dash through those which they could not otherwise cross; they were like a set of Newfoundland dogs in the marshes, and when they spied a few riflemen of the French, they ran at them helter-skelter—then pistol, cutlass, and pike, went to work in downright earnest. The French soldiers did not at all relish the tars—and no wonder; for the very appearance of them was terrific, and quite out of the usual order of things. Each man seemed a sort of Paul Jones—tarred, belted, and cutlassed, as they were. Had we had occasion to storm Flushing, I have no doubt that they would have carried the breach themselves. The scenes which their eccentricities every hour presented, were worthy of the pencil of Hogarth. Among the most humorous of these, were their drills, musters, and marchings, or as they generally called such proceedings, "playing at soldiers." All that their officers did, had no effect in keeping either silence or regularity; those officers, however, were "part and parcel" of the same material as the Jacks themselves, and as able to go through the pipe-clay regularity of rank and file, as to deliver a sermon on the immortality of the soul. But the fact is, they were not either expected or intended to be regular troops, and their drills were merely adopted to teach them to keep together in line when marching from one place to another; so that they might not go about the country after the manner of a troop of donkeys. These marches and drills afforded the highest degree of amusement both to soldiers and officers; the disproportion in the sizes of the men—the front rank man, perhaps, four feet one, while the rear rank man was six feet two; the giving of the word from the "middy," always accompanied by a "G—d d—n;" the gibes and jeers of the men themselves. "Heads up, you beggar of Corporal there," a little slang-going Jack would cry out from the rear rank, well knowing that his size secured him from the observation of the officer. Then perhaps the man immediately before him, to show his sense of decorum, would turn round and remark: "I say, who made you a fugle man, master Billy? can't ye behave like a seeger afore the commander, eh?" Then from another part of the squad, a stentorian roar would rise, with "I'll not stand this—if I do, bl—t me; here's this here bl—y Murphy stickin' a sword into my starr." Then, perhaps, the "middy" would give the word "right face," in order to prepare for marching; but some turned right and some left, while others turned right round, and were faced by their opposite rank men. This confusion in a few minutes, however, would be rectified, and the word "march" given; off they went, some whistling a quick step, and others imitating the sound of a drum with his voice, and keeping time with the whistler, "row didow, didow, row dow, dow,"—every sort of antic-trick began immediately, particularly treading on

each others' heels. I once saw a fellow suddenly jump out of the line of march, crying out, "I'll be d—d if Riley hasn't spikes in his toes, an' I won't march before him any longer," and then coolly fell into the rear. "Keep the step," then was banded about, with a thousand similar expressions, slapping each other's hats down over their eyes, elbowing, jostling, and joking—away they went to beat the bushes for Frenchmen; and even when under the fire of both the hidden riflemen and the rampart guns, their jollity was unabated. One of these odd fellows was hit in the leg by a rifle ball, which broke the bones, and he fell: it was in a hot pursuit which he and a few others were engaged in after a couple of riflemen, who had ventured a little too far from their position; when, seeing that he could follow no farther, he took off his tarry hat and flung it with all his might after them; "there, you beggars, I wish it was a long eighteen for your sakes." The poor fellow was carried off by his comrades, and taken to the hospital, where he died.—*Military Sketch Book.*

On Sale.

PATRICK MORRIS

OFFERS FOR SALE.

The CARGOES of the Brig LIBERTY, and Schooner BELLE ISLE, just arrived from *Hamburgh*,

Consisting of

2000 BAGS Bread,  
400 Barrels Flour,  
100 Ditto Pork,  
100 Firkins Butter, of an excellent quality.

AND,

Of former importations,

100 Barrels Irish Pork,  
50 Ditto Pork Offal,  
30 Pipes } Spanish Red Wine,  
24 Hogsheads }  
80 M. St. Andrews Lumber,  
Spars of various sizes,  
A few Bales of Cotton Shirts, and  
A variety of other Articles.

August 1, 1827.

Robinson and Brooking

OFFER FOR SALE.

LIVERPOOL and Foreign Salt,  
Irish, American, and *Hamburgh* Pork,  
Prime Irish Butter for family use,  
Bread, Flour, Rum, Molasses,  
Sugar, of excellent quality, in Hogsheads, Tierces,  
and Barrels,  
Raisins in whole, half, and quarter Boxes,  
Teas—Hyson, Souchong, Twankey, Congo, and  
Loaf Sugar,  
London and Liverpool Soap and Candles,  
China Crapes, Bandannoes, Nankeen,  
Limes and Twines of every description,  
Rod, Bolt, and Bar Iron,  
Anchors of various sizes,  
A large assortment of Superfine and Coarse Cloths,  
Shops, and of most Articles essential for the  
Fishery.

Also,

Port Wine of the first quality, in Pipes, Hogsheads,  
quarter Casks, and Cases containing 4 doz.  
pint, or 2 dozen quart Bottles.  
July 25, 1827.

At Dobie's Establishment,

6 CWT. of PEPPER, at reduced prices, and  
in lots to suit Purchasers.  
July 25, 1827.

Notice.

Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour Grace.



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

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

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

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

JAMES CLIFT, Agent, St. John's,  
P. ROGERSON, Agent, Harbour Grace.  
July 25, 1827.

Printed and Published every WEDNESDAY, by the Proprietor, JOHN SHEA, at his Office opposite the Custom House, Water Street, where Advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received and carefully attended to. Orders will also be transmitted by Mr. THOMAS FOLEY, Merchant, Harbour Grace.—ONE GUINEA per annum.