



# Newsfoundlander.

No. 4.

WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1827.

Sixpence.

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald.

SIR,

At the sittings of the Court of King's Bench, at York, last Easter Term, J. B. Macaulay, Esq. on the part of Robert Coleman, moved for a rule to show cause, why my person should not be attached for contempt of Court, for not having paid to the said Coleman 112l. 10s. 0d., alleged to be due to him, by me, whose case was defended by S. Washburn, Esq. (a gentleman with whom I was entirely unacquainted, but of whose talents and spirit I had formed a high conception, from the manner in which he managed a cause, in which *right* miraculously vanquished *might*.) The matter, involving principles of vital importance to the general safety, I deem it proper to submit to the public an outline of the particulars, that it may be seen whether I was guilty of any crime that should legally subject my person to be seized, and lodged in a common gaol, without bail or mainprise. I do this with no selfish expectation of obtaining any kind of redress of my own particular grievance. I know that the state of our jurisprudence is such as to preclude all such hopes. I do it with the higher view of reminding others of the dreadfully precarious condition of their persons and properties. Let me adopt the admirable words of the benevolent Greenwich Pensioner:

"Says I, I am no churlish elf,  
We messmates be all brothers;  
If I can't have no fun myself,  
I may make fun for others."

Which being interpreted for the occasion, would make me to say, if I cannot have right myself, I will endeavour to prevent others from being wronged; or, if I cannot keep out of gaol myself, I will try to keep others from being thrust in.

If I mistake the case, there are those whose duty and interest it is *publicly* to correct me, as I now proceed to detail particulars, which I declare to be literally as follows.

Several urgent causes of difference having arisen between one Robert Coleman and myself, suits were mutually instituted in the Court of King's Bench, when it was strongly recommended by the Judge, (Powell) that our disputes should be settled by arbitration; which being acceded to, they were accordingly settled by the award of C. A. Hagerman and Donald Bethune, Esqrs., dated the 29th Nov., 1825.

The award set forth, that on or before the 1st December, 1826, I should pay to Coleman 312l. 10s. 0d. and that Coleman, upon my demand, any time previous to the said 1st December, should execute a deed to me, of certain lands in Waterloo, and lodge it at Mr. Strange's office, to be there delivered to me, on the payment of 110l. 4s. 11d., part of the above-named sum of 312l. 10s. 0d. But if I failed to apply for the said deed before the 1st December, then, as a penalty on my failure, the lands were to remain with Coleman at the price of 200l., when a balance of 112l. 10s. 0d. would naturally accrue to him. But, observe, Coleman was not to keep the lands for 200l., whether I failed or no. Yet so is now the fact; and I am to be put in prison to boot. I know not what were Coleman's thoughts upon this decision; I only know, that I was resolved to abide by it to the letter, and that I took every necessary step to fulfil it. Having sold a bill of Exchange, partly for the identical purpose, on the 24th of November, I apprised Coleman, by letter delivered into his own hands, that I was prepared to pay him the awarded sum of 110l. 4s. 11d., and notified him to meet me the next day at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Strange's office, to deliver me the deed, and take the money. I attended at Mr. Strange's office three times, with two witnesses, but neither Mr. Coleman nor the deed made their appearance; nor did Mr. Coleman subsequently take the least notice of my letter, till the month of March, following, when he furnished me an account of the amount of the award, *honestly* charging himself 200l. for the Waterloo lands, and demanding from me the balance of 112l. 10s. 0d.

It is necessary here to state, that the lands cost me 300l., that I had actually sold them for 300l., and that I have 300l. to pay in money, in consequence of my not being able to complete the sale; that Coleman was aware of these circumstances; that he has repeatedly said he knew they were worth 300l., and that he intended to give me credit for them in account for 300l.; that the reason he assigned for not attending at the appointed time to deliver the deed, was, that he was afraid to open my letter, for fear it should contain "scurrilous language;" and, finally, that previously even to the arbitration, he had en-

cumbered the said lands by judgments entered up in the Court of King's Bench, in favour of John Watkins for 150l., and of John Strange for upwards of 1100l.; so that had he been ever so inclined, it was utterly impossible for him to give me an unincumbered title, as the award specified he should. This latter is unquestionably the true reason of his non-attendance. As for his fears lest the letter should contain "scurrilous language," it is too childish to be believed. Now if he had but said detonating powder! Such are the simple facts submitted to the Judges of the King's Bench, by the affidavits of four credible persons.

Now, let me present you with an extract from my Counsel's letter, dated York, 7th May, 1827. "After an argument of two hours and a half, I am sorry to add, the Court made the rule for an attachment *absolute*, on the sole ground that your letter, the copy of which was annexed, was not a sufficient demand of a deed. In the opinion of the Court, it should either have been made openly in presence of witnesses, or by a written, open, unsealed writing, delivered to him by some third person. None of the affidavits stated whether the letter was sealed or not, but as it was called a letter, the Court *inferred* that it was sealed, and as such, was in their opinion, not a sufficient demand. The rule was made absolute, but, as the Chief Justice said, with very great reluctance on the part of the Court."

Many of your readers may not understand what is meant by the rule for an attachment being made absolute, so, for the good of all, I will explain. Coleman applied for a rule, as it is called, for me to show cause why I should not be attached—which means seized, and thrust into gaol—for contempt of Court, (for contempt of Court mind ye) for not having paid him 112l. 10s. 0d., after he had refused to give me a deed of the land, which he was ordered to give by the award, and which it is shown he had premeditatedly disqualified himself from giving. The rule is granted as a matter of course, and is neither more nor less than an order for me to give a reason why I should not be sent to gaol; and the rule being made absolute, means, that I must positively go to gaol, for not paying Coleman 112l. 10s. 0d.—which is, facetiously enough, called a contempt of Court.

You see the reasons that were urged by my Counsel why I should not be sent to gaol—and you see the reasons why the Judges say I ought to be sent to gaol. Here is a point to dwell upon; a point of indescribable importance to the safety of us all. Mark! the Judges do not pretend to say that it is *Law*, that I should go to gaol for not paying Coleman the 112l. 10s. 0d., when he would not, or could not, give me the deed, which the arbitrators bound him to give; but that it is the *opinion* of the Court, that my letter was not a sufficient demand; because, say they, it should have been a written, open, unsealed writing, delivered to Coleman by some third person. That it was a *written* writing, there was certainly no affidavit. It might, therefore, be "*inferred*" that it was not a *written* writing; neither was there that it was open, or shut, or sealed, or unsealed;—therefore might it also be "*inferred*" (though, perhaps, with very great reluctance) that it was not open, nor shut, nor sealed. But there was an affidavit that it was delivered into Coleman's own hands by a third person, who had a copy of it, that he might certify to its identity and delivery—which, without any *inference* at all, is a decided proof of a demand; and the award (which was before the Judges) says not in what particular form the demand should be made, but simply the words "Robert Coleman shall, upon demand being made of him by the said Thomas Dalton." Not a word about "sufficient" demand; "demand" was deemed by the arbitrators *SUFFICIENT*. Had it not been so deemed, they would unquestionably have pointed out the *form* of the demand.

Judges being always of necessity very learned men, it is not surprising they should have a peculiar knack at drawing conclusions from nothing. Thus, as there was no evidence that my letter was sealed, or open, or unsealed, as it was called a letter, the Court *inferred* that it was sealed. Now, who but a Judge, in such a total absence of information, could be learned enough, or just enough, to infer any such thing? Whether the letter were open or no, I know not, nor do I care; the justice of my case rests not upon such equivocation. I say, that I made the *DEMAND*, and was ready to pay the money, according to the precise letter of the award. Let any lawyer in either Province, or in the British dominions, stand forth and conscientiously say, and show law for it, that I did not,

Because there was *no evidence* whether my letter was open, or shut, but only evidence that it was called, by its proper name, a letter, it was *inferred* by the Judges that it was sealed, and so the rule was made absolute. That is, remember, that I should be put in gaol, and kept there till I paid Coleman 112l. 10s. 0d., with costs; but, as the Chief Justice said, with "*very great reluctance on the part of the Court*."

Why did the Court feel such "*very great reluctance*?" Why, because the Court knew, as every man of common sense knows too, that I was committed to gaol upon the mere *inference*, *WITHOUT PREMISES*, of my having committed a crime, which so far from having committed, in fact there was before the *inferring* Judges indisputable evidence that I had not committed it, even in *thought*. **CONTEMPT OF COURT!!!** Good God! for a man to be sentenced to gaol for contempt of Court, who has with alacrity performed, in the strictest sense, every obligation imposed on him by the award of his arbitrators, at the complaint of another, who never intended, and who does not pretend to have used the slightest endeavour to accomplish any part of the duty imposed on him by the same award, if must be acknowledged, is an astounding circumstance!

In which ever way this matter is viewed, it must appear to all an extraordinary case. I defy any one to show its parallel, and I sincerely hope it will remain unique, that our Courts of Justice may be verily secure from utter contempt.

Coleman and myself are recommended by one Chief Justice to refer our disputes from the Law to Arbitration, or, in other words, to *EQUITY*. Upon such recommendation the matter is settled, and an award given. I comply with it, with the utmost punctuality and exactness. Coleman attempts not, and, to do him justice, does not pretend that he ever did attempt, or wish, to comply with it in any respect, wherein it was obligatory upon himself; but pursuing his manifestly original design of retaining my lands in spite of me, at his own price, like the thief who saved his bacon by raising the hue and cry of "stop thief," complains to another Chief Justice, that I have contemned his Court; who, upon hearing my decided proofs of the respectful attention I had paid to the award of the arbitrators, and my zealous endeavours to fulfil it, at once suspends the question of my innocence or guilt on the sapient question of *WAFER*, (although the award is perfectly silent on this subject of wafer and wax) and without the slightest shadow of evidence, whether it was *wafer* or *no wafer*, intuitively divines that it must certainly have been *WAFER*, (never, perhaps, having heard of an open letter, so I must give him one of recommendation to the King) and because he *infers* that it certainly was wafer, he infers again that I was guilty of a contempt of Court, and consequently consigns me to a dungeon. See how one inference breeds another, like one fool making many. To be sure, he says, it is with "*very great reluctance on the part of the Court*," which is certainly a fine healing plaster for my broken head. The old saying, "I am hanged and you are sorry," I think rather descriptive of my present relation with the Chief Justice.

If the putting of a wafer, or the not putting of a wafer; or the inferring by a Judge, on no circumstance that there was a wafer, when there was not; or that there was not, when there was; were a crime in the eye of the Law subjecting the offender, (I do not mean the Judge) or the *offended* against, to the punishment of incarceration, the thing in itself would be so manifestly absurd, unjust, and bloody-minded, that I should think the Judge who might feel himself compelled to pass the sentence, utterly inhuman, if he did not express "*VERY GREAT RELUCTANCE*;" but as no one of these, nor all collectively, happen to be considered a crime in Law, there is nothing in the Law, either absurd, unjust, or cruel, consequently the Judge who, with alacrity, passes sentence of imprisonment on one who, by his own (the Judge's) *inference*, has wafered a letter, must be immortal—but, like a modestly retired female who is unconscious of her beauty, unconscious of his immortality, if on such a glorious occasion he express "*RELUCTANCE*."

Let me see! Was it not Nero, who, on being required to sign a death warrant, while in the act of glutting his savage propensity, hypocritically exclaimed, "Oh! that I had never learned to write."

You will readily perceive, that were I, like the learned Judge, to arrogate an unqualified licence to deal in *inference*, I might quickly plunge myself into such a *preminure*, as Mr. Canning was threatened with, should he have the temerity to answer a polite,

open sealed, written writing from His Holiness the Pope.—Because, having a few mathematical perceptions, and consequently not being quite fool enough to make deductions, and draw conclusions from nothing at all, my INFERENCE might sometimes assume somewhat the semblance of DEMONSTRATIONS, which let me tell you, are highly dangerous things to meddle with in these sad times, and especially under a Colonial Government, where *Scandalum Magnatum*, like the confusing balls of a Cochon-Chinese Juggler, can be rattled about a person's ears, till all his senses are in utter miz-maze.

However great may be my "RELUCTANCE," like Galileo, I must still say, that till I am convinced that I am suffering the penalty of the LAW, that I have not been consigned to a dungeon at the caprice of a COURT, I shall and must think myself the victim of open and undisguised oppression, to which any man may be the victim to-morrow. My case is the case of every man; it deeply affects the honour and intelligence of our highest Court of Law, consequently the public weal demands that the honest and gifted aspirants (of which there is a crowd) to the highest seat, in that highest Court, should step forth and vindicate its purity and its fame. Till this be done, let not our understandings be insulted by empty braggadocio about our CIVIL RIGHTS, nor our ears dinned with the sycophantish clatter of ignorant boobies, about our GLORIOUS CONSTITUTION; for, I say, that while by the mere dictum of a Judge appointed during pleasure, without crime against Law or Equity, upon the silliest and most contemptible of allegations, our persons can be seized and incarcerated in a loathsome gaol;—prate of the Constitution as you may, our condition is not to be envied by the veriest African slave that ever exposed his naked back to the murderous stripes of a pitiless, tyrannical, and blood-thirsty master.

But hark! I hear the Sheriff's fearful knock;  
The clanking of the Gaoler's chains!  
My sympathising goose-quill feels the shock,  
And shrinks from telling of my woes and pains.  
If escapes me but a single groan;  
But one protracted hollow moan;  
Believe me, for I truly say,  
'Tis that my faithful pen has swooned away.

THOMAS DALTON,  
Kingston, 24th June, 1827.

(From the London Observer, June 24.)

DISASTERS OF THE GREEKS BEFORE ATHENS.

The Rotterdam Courant of the 19th instant, contains the following letter from Salamis, communicated by the Austrian Observer, that gives a circumstantial account of the operations at Athens, which terminated so unfortunately for the Greeks:—

"After several conferences between the Commanders of the Greeks and Lord Cochrane, which took place on the second and third of May, it was resolved to make a general attack to deliver the Acropolis. Preparations were made to embark in the Piræus 3,500 men, who, unperceived by the Turks, were to land at Cape Colias, to advance across the plain directly towards the Museum at the south end of the city, and to assist the garrison of the citadel, who would see the approach of their countrymen, and to supply them at least with provisions, ammunition, and fresh troops; while it was hoped also to remove the aged, the sick, and the women, out of the place; and in the meantime the corps of Karaïskaki, which remained on the west side of the city, and the north of the Piræus, was to attack on that side the fortified position of the Turks in the wood of Olives, to fix the attention of the enemy on that point, and thus to facilitate the advance of the column by which the real attack was to be made.

"An unexpected event seems to have greatly contributed to the failure of the plan, the success of which chiefly depended on the simultaneous operation of all the troops employed in it. General Karaïskaki, who had acquired great reputation among the Greeks, especially by his late successes against Omer Pacha in Livadia, at Rachova, Distomo, &c., was mortally wounded by a musket ball on the 4th May, in a trifling skirmish of outposts on the west side of the wood of Olives, and in which the Greeks had only 50 or 60 killed and wounded. This so discouraged the troops under him, that they abandoned the three entrenchments which were the nearest to the enemy in the wood, and lost all inclination to support their countrymen, who were to land at Cape Colias by the promised diversion in the enemy's right flank.

"In the night of the 5th of May, the troops that were to make the attack on the east side, amounting to 3,200 men, were embarked on board twelve Greek vessels for Cape Colias.

"Three hours before sun-rise the vessels sailed, and at four in the morning the landing was effected at Cape Colias. Makrijami, with the Athenians, formed the van; then came the Suliots; then the Tactiens, with two pieces of cannon. John Notara with his band, and Kadeigi with the Cretans; Vassó and Pagnotti Notara remained behind, protected by some entrenchments thrown up in the tracts near the coast; and a small corps occupied the half ruined fort near the cape, and two old redoubts on the beach, where Lord Cochrane and General Church, and his staff were. The ships lay at anchor along the coast.

"As day had broke during the advance of the Greeks, they were soon perceived by the Turks, who immediately strengthened their positions, and sent against the Greeks 800 cavalry, which was the most dangerous circumstance that could happen to them on the plain. The plan of surprise being thus disconcerted, the Greeks halted on the plain directly opposite the Museum; threw up, with all speed, some entrenchments, in which they placed the two cannon of their regular troops; but the Turkish cavalry did not leave them time to take up a position,

and divided themselves into two columns—one of which surrounded their right wing, in order to cut off their communications with the entrenchments on the coast, and the three towers at Cape Colias; while the other, supported by 800 regular infantry, who had arrived at the Seraskier's camp a short time before, impetuously attacked the entrenchments in the plain, so that the Greeks, being obliged to give way to the Turkish cavalry, abandoned them after a short resistance. When these Greeks, in their flight, came to the entrenchments on the coast, they found them already forsaken. Meantime, the other column of cavalry, which had turned the right wing of the Greeks, came up and completed their defeat. Only a few Greeks succeeded in reaching the landing place at the Three Towers—a part fled into the mountains, and the remainder, to the number of 2,000, were cut to pieces or taken prisoners. General Church and Lord Cochrane, who were at the Three Towers, hastened to the ships, Lord Cochrane throwing himself into the sea to swim to one of the vessels.

"The battle began at 8 o'clock, and all was over at 10. The worst for the cause of the Greeks was the discouragement of the troops; most of them left the camp, and fled to Eleusis, Megara, and Salamis. The 1000 Hydriots, whom Lord Cochrane brought from Attica, have returned to the island."

THE ACROPOLIS.

The following answer, by the garrison of the Acropolis, to the Seraskier's terms of capitulation, is worthy, from the noble heroism it displays, of the best periods of Grecian history, and deserves to be preserved, as exhibiting an instance of devotion to the cause of liberty not surpassed, perhaps, in any age or country. It is addressed to the French officer through whom the proposals were made to the garrison:—

"We thank you for the trouble which you have taken on our account. The capitulation proposed by the Seraskier, and offered to us through you, speaks of subjects of the Porte. There are none here. We are Greeks, resolved to live free, or die. If the Seraskier desires to have our arms, he has only to come and take them by force.—We have the honour to salute you. [Here follow eight signatures.]

"The Acropolis of Athens, 12th May, 1827."

Corfu, May 20.—The expedition of Ibrahim Pacha into the interior of Peloponnesus appears destined to exterminate every living being who still remains there. It is a species of chase, in which he surrounds every village, one after the other. He then introduces a number of Arabian horsemen to fulfil the functions of greyhounds, in order that no one may escape from his sanguinary hands. This is a new way of making war, the invention of which belongs to the Arab Chief. The report of these atrocities having been spread into all the western part of Peloponnesus, the old men, women, and children, who had retired to the summits of the mountains, descended, by hundreds, to the shores of the Morea, to implore the protection of the sailors who frequent the coast of this once flourishing country.

(From the Liverpool Mercury, June 29.)

LORD PLUNKETT.—This distinguished nobleman took his seat as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas yesterday. The Court, long before his Lordship arrived, was crowded to excess, and throughout the day continued to be the resort of the profession and the public, who thronged to render homage to the high character and splendid talents of the illustrious Chief Justice. On entering the Court, his Lordship bowed most courteously to the gentlemen of the bar, and after he was seated, called on them by name, according to seniority, to move. We were happy to see that he was in excellent health and spirits. We never saw him look better. The other three judges, Moore, Johnson, and Torrens, sat with his Lordship.—Dublin Freeman's Journal, June 19.

BRITISH CATHOLIC MEETING.—A meeting of the Midland Catholic Association was held on Thursday se'night, at Birmingham. Edward Blount, Esq., presided; and the meeting was attended by the Rev. Mr. McDonnell, Francis Canning, Esq., of Foxcote, &c. In the speeches delivered on the occasion a confident anticipation was expressed of speedy success derived from the recent ministerial changes.

A resolution has passed the House of Commons laying a duty of 12s. per cwt. on all foreign salted beef and salted pork, imported into British Colonies in America (except Newfoundland) from Great Britain, where the same had been warehoused for exportation; and the like duty of 12s. per cwt. on such beef and pork imported from Newfoundland into our American Colonies. At present foreign beef and pork are allowed into Jamaica, &c. for re-exportation only.

MARRIAGE OF MRS. COUTTS.—Many a hope of proud, aspiring, and avaricious hearts is in the dust. Mrs. Coutts is Duchess of St. Alban's. About half-past 2 o'clock on Saturday se'night, the Duke of St. Alban's, accompanied by his sister, Lady Beauclerc, and his uncle, the Rev. Lord P. Beauclerc, arrived at the residence of Mrs. Coutts, in Stratton-street, Piccadilly. Shortly afterwards, the ceremony of marriage between his Grace and Mrs. Coutts was performed by Lord P. Beauclerc. There were present at the ceremony, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, the Countess of Guildford, the Earl of Besborough, the Earl and Countess of Harrowby, and other Members of the respective families. The bride looked well, gay, and happy, and her now waning charms were set off with all the effect that expensive ornaments can impart. There are some circumstances connected with this marriage which are worth a commentary. The Duke of St. Alban's is descended from a fortunate actress—Nell Gwynn; his union with an actress is, therefore, not extraordinary. What a life of splendid vicissitude has the modern Duchess of St. Alban's to look back

on! She first made her appearance at Drury-lane, in January, 1795. She was, we believe, the daughter of a Postmaster in Cheltenham. Fortunate in catching the eye and winning the affections of the late Mr. Coutts, when at the age of 75, she obtained on his death, by a single *trait de plume*, a fortune beyond what Atticus ever boasted—beyond what Clive or Rumbold had gathered from the fortune of half a life in India.—In virtue of a royal grant to his ancestor from that Monarch, the Dukes of St. Alban's possess two privileges exclusively exercised by them, and by the legitimate descendants of the Royal Family—viz. that of entering the Court-yard of St. James's palace, in a carriage, without permission, and that of driving a carriage in the Ring, in Hyde Park.

We understand the late Mrs. Coutts has secured 20,000l. a-year on the Duke of St. Alban's, and any further expectations in the event of her death are rendered contingent on his good behaviour. This grant is for his Grace's life only. We have not heard what provision is settled on the issue of the marriage.

The Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's are spending the honeymoon at Hollybush-lodge, near Highgate. The Duchess gave a splendid entertainment to all the clerks of Messrs. Coutts and Co. at Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday evening. Venison, turtle, burgundy, champagne, hock, claret, and Madeira, were served in abundance.—Times.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (WEDNESDAY) August 15, 1827.

By the Brig Prince Leopold, in 36 days from Liverpool, we have received English papers to the 6th July, from which we have made several interesting extracts.

With regret we notice the inauspicious commencement of Lord COCHRANE'S active career in the service of oppressed Greece.—A most bloody engagement took place under the walls of Athens, upon the 6th May, between the Greek army (under General CHURCH, supported by Lord COCHRANE,) and the Turkish army, led by REDSCHID PACHA, in which the Greeks were defeated, with the loss of 1,000 men and six general officers; amongst whom was the brave General KARAIKAKI, who commanded one of the divisions. The Greeks fought with courage and intrepidity, worthy of the glorious cause in which they are engaged; but their efforts were of no avail against the overpowering force of the Turkish cavalry, who soon threw them into disorder, in which the greater part were cut to pieces. Lord COCHRANE was in imminent danger, and effected his escape by throwing himself into the sea, and swimming to the ships. We are, however, glad to observe, that the ardour of the Commanders is not at all damped by this disaster; it has rather served to stimulate them to fresh exertions. A few days after the battle, Gen. CHURCH had collected 4000 men and entrenched himself in the Piræus, besides despatching 5000 men to intercept supplies of provisions for the Turks.—On the 23d May, Lord COCHRANE was ready to sail from Poros, with the Hellas frigate and other vessels. His steam-boat had taken five Turkish vessels laden with provisions, and sunk one corvette.

The French papers report, that the Acropolis, which was besieged by REDSCHID PACHA, had capitulated on the 2d June, and that the lives of the besieged had been spared.—This account, however, wants confirmation—and we have yet a hope, that the Powers of Europe, who have so long beheld this exterminating struggle with unaccountable indifference, will come forward, before it is too late, to prevent those sanguinary hordes of barbarians from thus revelling in Christian blood, or polluting the classic soil and temples of Attica, with the unhallowed banner of the Prophet. We place great dependence, too, upon the chivalrous COCHRANE! he is as well qualified as any man to effect the deliverance of this once-famed land of science and of song, from the haughty despotism of the Crescent.

The Letter from THOMAS DALTON, Esq., to the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald, was handed to us by a friend for insertion in the present number. We cheerfully yielded to his desire, after having perused it, from a two-fold consideration, namely, the high respect we entertain for the talents and integrity of the author, as a *ci-devant* fellow-townman, (in which sentiment we are convinced many of our readers will heartily concur); and, also, to contrast the felicitous administration of the Laws of this Island, at the present day, with that to which the Inhabitants of some of the neighbouring Colonies are occasionally subject. The facts, so spiritedly and ably portrayed in the letter referred to, we hope justify this allusion—and will, we have no doubt, call forth the sympathy of the sufferer's friends here.

Parliament was prorogued, by commission, on the 2d July to the 21st August. The Royal Speech contains nothing remarkable. The debates in both Houses are for the most part devoid of interest.

Shipping Intelligence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.

August 6.—Schooner Three Sisters, Todridge, Quebec; 59 bls. pork, 131 bls. flour, 1,200 bushels oats, 71 shooks, 50 kegs gunpowder.  
Schooner Elizabeth, Forest, Cape Breton; 30 head oxen, 4 horses, 34 sheep, 8 tubs butter.  
Schooner Lark, Barker, Liverpool (N.S.); 22,000 feet board and plank.  
Brig Rambler, Clat, Lunenburg; 48 M. lumber.  
11.—Schooner New Jane, Williams, Plymouth; 50 boxes raisins, 62 boxes soap, 240 bags bread, 5 casks butter.  
Brig Sylph, Underhill, Figueira; 410 hds. salt.  
Brig Prince Leopold, Wilson, Liverpool; 20 bls. pitch and tar, 16 chnds. coal, 30 barrels pork, 40 firkins butter, 100 boxes soap, 205 bags bread, 193 bls. flour, 15 bls. oatmeal, 25 bags E. I. sugar, 50 bags rice, and 20 bags pepper, 34 casks beer in bottles, and sundry merchandise.

CLEARED.

August 7.—Schooner Mary, Mermaid, Arichat; ballast.  
Schooner Margaret, Power, Sydney; 4 bls. flour.  
Brig Elizabeth, Cuming, Oporto; 1,800 qtls. fish.  
8.—Brig Prospect, Stone, Oporto; 1,798 gallons oil, 1,200 qtls. fish.  
Schooner Nymph, Champion, Viana; 1,750 qtls. fish.  
Brig Aurora, Clampt, London; 107 tons oil, 16,300 seal skins and sundries.  
Brig Hazard, Churchward, Oporto; 2064 qtls. fish.  
Schooner Nancy, Hurreau, Arichat; ballast.  
Schooner Esperance, Boudrot, Arichat; 1 panecheon rum, 1 hhd. molasses, 100 hds. salt.  
Schooner Mayflower, Langmead, Oporto; 1800 qtls. fish, 7 casks cod oil.  
Brig Brothers, Tinken, St. Andrews; ballast.  
Schooner Commodore, Bond, Viana; 1,450 qtls. fish, 19 casks oil.  
Schooner Ellen, Peppervall, Viana; 1,500 qtls. fish, 53 casks oil.  
Schooner Mary, Dalton, Cork; 1,240 qtls. fish, 38 plank.  
Brig Unity, Winsor, Oporto; 1,600 qtls. fish.  
10.—Schooner Elizabeth, Forest, Cape Breton; ballast.  
Schooner Lively, Richards, Cape Lyctia; ballast.  
Schooner Jane & Sarah, White, Barbados; 1,246 qtls. fish, 33 bls. mackerel.  
14.—Schooner Success, Deagle, P. E. Island; 2 pun. molasses and sundry merchandise.  
Schooner Mary, Wills, Oporto; 1,500 qtls. fish.

On Sunday the Brig Rose Macroom, Thomas, six weeks from Ross, bound to Quebec, with 90 passengers, put in here, short of provisions.

Arrived yesterday evening, Brig Christopher, from Hamburg and Torquay, in 34 days from latter place.—Passenger, WM. VALLANCE, Esq.

Brig Invulnerable, Whelan, hence at London (25th June) in 19 days.

Brig Selina, Oldrey, hence at Dartmouth (30th June) in 20 days.—Passengers, T. U. BROOKING, Esq., and children—also, Mr. WILSON.

Sale at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

On the Premises of the Subscriber,

50 DOZEN St. Peter's Lines, 40 Dozen Short Shore Lines, 15 Dozen Sed Ditto, 4 Ditto Bank Ditto, 50lbs. Roping Twine, 200lbs. Sail Twine, 2 Dozen Herring Ditto, 20 Dozen Cotton Shirts, 8 Ditto Scotch Caps, 2 Pieces Plaid, 6 Mattresses and Pillows, 20 Pieces Linen, 2 Dozen Elegant Shawls, 5 Ditto Dresses, 30 Pair Children's Shoes, 30 Dozen Halfpint Tumblers, 50 Boxes Perfumery, 50 Whole, Half, and Quarter Boxes Muscatel Raisins, 3 Dozen Cordials, 6 Bottles Refined Honey, 1 Set Elegant China, 2 Pair Urns, 1 Elegant Plated Liquor Stand (Cut-glass Bottles), 1 Gardenville, 1 Liquor Case (Gilt Bottles), 1 Hand Organ, 10 Dozen Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, 2 Quadrants, 6 Telescopes, 12 Charts for North America, 6 Ensigns and Jacks, 1 Percussion Gun, 1 Blunderbuss.

Also,

27 Bushels assorted Rye, Cocksfoot and Foxtail Grass Seeds, 114lbs. assorted Catstail, Trefoil, Rib, and Cow Grass, 54lbs. Red and White Clover, 35 Bushels Best Yellow Poland Oats.

JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer.

August 15, 1827.

On Sale.

ROBINSON & BROOKING OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Brig Prince Leopold, just arrived from Liverpool—Consisting of

250 BAGS Superfine Dantzic Bread, 193 Barrels Philadelphia Flour, 15 Barrels Oatmeal, 40 Firkins Cork Pickled Butter, 30 Barrels Prime Irish Pork, 2 Pipes fine pale Geneva, 1 Pipe Cognac Brandy, 100 Boxes Soap, 2 Hhds. Virginia Tobacco, 15 Casks London Bottled Porter, 15 Ditto Fine Ditto Ale, 25 Bags East India Sugar, 50 Ditto Ditto Rice, 10 Ditto Coffee, 20 Ditto Pepper, 5 Cases fine East India Pearl Sago, 15 Barrels Stockholm Tar, 10 Tubs Pitch, 20 Tons best Orrell Coal.

August 15, 1827.

Notices.

High Sheriff's Office, St. John's, 14th August, 1827.

THE COMMITTEE named by the Town Meeting of the 28th June last, having requested me to Convene the Inhabitants on Friday next, to receive a Report from the Committee, and for other purposes—

I DO, THEREFORE, in conformity with such Requisition, notify the Inhabitants of this Town, to attend at the Court-House, on FRIDAY next, the 17th instant, at ONE o'clock.

D. BUCHAN, High Sheriff.

REQUIRED for the Service of the Royal Engineer Department, five hundred and eighty feet of

Flat IRON,

(Running measure,)—five-eighths of an Inch thick, and from three to four Inches wide.

Such Persons as may be willing to furnish the above, will be pleased to send in Sealed Tenders to the Subscriber, on or before **Saturday next**, the 18th instant, at noon—stating Price in Sterling money, and in words at length.

Payment for the same to be made in *British Sterling*, or *Dollars* at 4s. and 4d. each, on Certificate of the delivery and approval thereof by the Royal Engineer Officer.

GEO. MANVELL, A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, St. John's, 14th August, 1827.

ON SUNDAY next, a CHARITY SERMON will be Preached in the Roman Catholic Chapel, in aid of the funds of the diseased Poor of this Town.

August 15, 1827.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY, will be held at the Orphan Asylum School Room, on SUNDAY next, the 19th instant, immediately after Divine Service.—A full attendance of the Members is particularly requested.

By order, JAMES KAVANAGH, Secretary.

August 15, 1827.

SUCH Persons as may be willing to Contract to undertake the following works—Viz.

To Complete the Repairs necessary to be done to the COMMISSARIAT WHARF:

To Execute certain Works and Repairs required to be done to the ORDNANCE WHARF,

Particulars of which may be seen, and every other information obtained, at the Office of Engineers—are requested to send in Sealed Tenders, in triplicate, to this Office, addressed to the Subscriber, separately, for each work, and marked on the envelope, "Tender for Repairs to the Government Wharves," on or before **Wednesday** the 29th instant, at noon—stating Sums in *Sterling* money, and in words at length.

Payment will be made in *British Silver*, or in *Dollars* at 4s. and 4d. each, on the completion of the Works, and Certificate of approval of the Royal Engineer Officer.

GEO. MANVELL, A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, St. John's, 14th August, 1827.

ALL Persons having legal demands upon the Estate of EDMOND MURPHY, late of Harbour Grace, Planter, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

her MARY MURPHY, Adm'rix.

Harbour Grace, 13th August, 1827.

HENRY SHEA,

Auctioneer,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he continues to receive on his Wharf and Premises every species of GOODS, for *mediate* and *immediate* Sale, on Commission; and will attend at any other Establishment or House in town, for the purpose of Selling Property of every description, by *Public Sale*.—In both cases, Shea flatters himself it is unnecessary to add, that his best exertions shall be in full exercise to procure his friends the best possible prices.

St. John's, 15th August, 1827.

THE Subscriber will not be accountable for any DEBTS contracted by any Person without his Order.

PATRICK KELLY.

August 15, 1827.

For Charter.

The very fine, British-built

Schooner NEW JANE,

JAMES WILLIAMS, Master;

Burthen per Register 86 tons; on her first voyage, is Copper fastened, and sails fast; will carry about 17 or 1800 qtls. Fish in bulk.

For particulars apply to RENDELL & MORTIMER.

August 15, 1827.

The fine, British-built

SNOW PILLHEAD,

JOHN S. CLAPP, Master;

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

RENDELL & MORTIMER.

Who offer for Sale,

600 Hogsheads Salt,

Imported in the said Vessel from Liverpool.

August 15, 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.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 5th year of His Majesty's Reign, intitled "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—

Viz. 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.

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.



Doors' Corner.

THE WITCH'S SABBATH.

A fragment.

"Ay, write their names on my darkest page,"  
Said Bigotry, opening wide her book—  
That book, in whose leaves, now black with age,  
None but the worm and C—pl—y look.

"Write, write them down"—as witches, of yore,  
The name of each imp of darkness knew,  
"And nightly call'd their bead-roll o'er,  
"I'll know the names of my servants, too!"

She spoke—and behold, a scribe was near,  
Who, straightway taking a pen of flame  
From behind his ancient, wax-like ear,  
Wrote down, as she bid, each minion's name.

And never, oh! never—not even then,  
In her youthful days of murderous tricks—  
Was Bigotry half so pleas'd, as when  
She counted Two Hundred and Seventy-six!

With joy, I wist, each name she kiss'd,  
Though, even in joy, a sigh heav'd she,  
When, out of that list, one name she miss'd,  
Her own dear Wilks, of Sudbury.

"Tis well, 'tis well—so far our spell  
"Is a match for ev'n my darkest days;  
"Now, draw we a circle round, and tell  
"What Sprite, of them all, I first shall raise."

The circle is drawn—she squats within,  
And "arise (she cries) some Imp of flame,  
"Who will do my bidding, through thick and thin,"—  
She spoke but the word, and D— came!

His torch was ready—his eyes were wild—  
Away to his northern hills he flew,  
And 'twas rare to see how the beldam smil'd,  
As she track'd his flight by the glare he threw;

As she saw, by her gift of second sight,  
The mingling flash of the pike and sword,  
And the burning cottage's crimson light,  
On the baneful Orange banner pour'd!

But see—what spell doth she now prepare?  
What strange zigzaggeries round her draw,  
As she mutters, backward, many a prayer—  
"Tis to call to her aid some imp of law;

Some dusky Gnome, who shivers at light;—  
Who, bred in the dark, his life hath pass'd  
In playing, for hire, with Wrong and Right,  
Till he knows not one from t'other, at last;

Who kept by his masters, under cork,  
Like bottled-up imps, is but brought out,  
To help in any unholy work.  
The wise State-conjurors are about;

Who, ready at hand for dingy deeds,  
Not only is bottled, convenient Sprite,  
But labell'd and priced, and only needs  
A Seal on his cork, to fix him quite.

"Up! (said the hag, with visage stern)  
"My master Imp, who art learn'd in all  
"The wise and good would most learn,"  
She said—and C—y came at her call;

Came (while the beldam cried "all hail!")  
In a shape she loves the best of any,  
A Rat—who wasn't "without a tale,"  
As he told, of a cock and a bull,† full many.

And much he squeak'd of Queens and Kings,  
Of James the First, and James the latter,  
And "Bloody Queen Mary," and lots of things,  
Which, he own'd, had nothing to do with the matter.

Thus, one by one, did the Witch call up  
The legion of imps that fill'd that roll;  
And to each she pledg'd her venomous cup,  
While each one pledg'd to her his soul.

Till, hark! in the midst of all her rites,  
While (counting Two Hundred and Seventy-seven,  
The hag included) this band of Sprites  
Were playing their tricks before high heaven,

There came a loud crash! . . . . . S.

\* "And like a rat without a tail."—*Macbeth*.  
† "The Bull part of the story belongs more properly to Mr. P—l."

FRANCE.

We have already noticed, in several former publications, the attempts that have lately been made to assassinate—if we may use the expression—public liberty in France; and we then stated it to be our conviction, that the bad policy of Government would, in all probability, lead to consequences in that country little short of a second revolution. So far as the results of that policy have yet been developed, our conviction has been borne out by circumstances; and the future, also, if events in this case, as in all others, have a prospective tendency, wears a complexion still more anti-despotic than even the past or the present. The disbanding of the National Guards has been deeply and universally resented throughout France, and the expression of this resentment has not been limited to the mere popular community in Paris and the Departments, but has been violently indulged in by several members of the Legislature itself. As a

specimen of the feeling which has been excited on this occasion, we copy the following portion of a debate which occurred in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 7th current, regarding the Financial Law for 1828. M. Lafitte, one of the Deputies, in opposing the supplies, thus alluded to the disbanding of the National Guards:—

Is the state of Europe encouraging? The ambition of Russia is in the presence of the ancient pride of the Porte; the tardy humanity of Princes, by interfering in favour of Greece, is about to complicate still farther the state of the East. Certain fierce passions are fermenting here and in Spain, and would fain be let loose against England. What have we to re-assure us against such gloomy prospects? Is it the firmness of the Ministry? It is not by outraging armed citizens.

Several voices—Accuse the Ministers, then.  
M. Lafitte—If I had the honour, at this moment, of being Deputy for Paris, I should not hesitate to sign the accusation of the Ministers.—(Prolonged agitation; several voices: "Accuse! accuse!")—  
M. Lafitte (with warmth): Let any four of you carry the act of accusation to that Tribune, and I will sign it the first.

Messieurs B. Constant, D. Condere, De Thiard, Dupont, Labbery, De Pompiere, and others—I will sign it.

M. Mechin—And I also, for the Ministers have committed an act of treachery.

Voices to the right—You insult the Royal Majesty.

M. Mechin—The King must be told the truth.  
M. Lafitte (after some moments of agitation)—It is not by outraging armed citizens, who were embodied for the maintenance of order—who inspired hostile armies themselves with respect—that firmness is shown. Will the Ministry as easily resist the spirit of faction as it resists the dislike of the citizens?

The Minister of Finance—As to the threat, which the last speaker has thought it necessary to throw out in conclusion—(Movement of attention.) As to that threat of requiring our accusation on account of the ordinance of the 29th of April, which was inserted in the *Moniteur*, I will tell him, that I should have feared an accusation, if I had not advised such a measure. (Movement in contrary feelings. The President rings his bell.)

M. Peton (at the foot of the tribune)—In striking the National Guard, the Minister has struck all France to the heart.

M. de Moustiers and other voices—Order, order.

M. de Ville—I should, I repeat, fear this accusation if I had not advised the measure I have adopted. I should never fear an accusation for a measure demanded by the interests of the country, which ought not to fall into revolution by the debility of the Counsellors of the Crown.—(Cheers in one part of the assembly, and murmurs in another.) I should have thought myself wanting in my duty to the Monarch, to whom I am devoted, if I had not insisted that the King should sign that ordinance. In that point, I flatter myself, that I have merited not an accusation, but praises. (Fresh agitation, cheers, and murmurs.)

M. Peton (returning to his place)—France will judge you.—(Noise, and cries of Order.)

The services of the French National Guard have been eminent; it has more than once saved Paris; and in 1815, on the 26th March, it saved the Royal Family from massacre. As a military corps the National Guard of course cannot rank high; but being composed of master tradesmen of Paris, its influence in the preservation of social order has been often happily exemplified.

When the famous Father O'Leary was coming from St. Omer, he stopped a few days in the town of Boulogne-sur-Mer. Here he heard of a great curiosity, which all the people were running to see,—a curious bear that some fishermen had taken at sea out of a wreck; it had sense and attempted to understand a sort of lingo which they called *patois*, but which nobody understood. O'Leary gave his six sous to see the wonder, which was shewn at the port by candle-light, and was a very odd kind of animal no doubt. The bear had been taught a hundred tricks, all to be performed at the keeper's word of command. It was late in the evening when O'Leary saw him, and the bear seemed sulky; the keeper, however, with a short pike fixed at the end a pole, made him move about briskly. He marked on sand what o'clock it was with his paw, and distinguished the men and women in a very comical way; in fact, our priest was quite diverted. The beast at length grew tired; the keeper hit him with a pole; he stirred a little, but continued quite sullen; his master coaxed him—no! he would not work! At length the brute of a keeper gave him two or three sharp pricks with the goad, when he roared out most tremendously, and rising on his hind legs, swore at his tormentor in very good native Irish. O'Leary waited no longer, but went immediately to the Mayor, whom he informed that the blackguards of fishermen had sewed up a poor Irishman in a bear-skin, and were shewing him for six sous! The civic dignitary, who had himself seen the bear, would not believe our friend. At last, O'Leary prevailed on him to accompany him to the room. On their arrival, the bear was still upon duty, and O'Leary, stepping up to him, says, "Gand e tha hawan, Pat?" (How do you do, Pat?)—"S'anger a manugouth." (Pretty well, thank'ee) says the bear. The people were surprised to hear how plainly he spoke; but the Mayor directly ordered him to be ripped up, and, after some opposition, and a good deal of difficulty, Pat stepped forth out of the bear-skin, wherein he had been fourteen or fifteen days most cleverly stitched. The women made off—the men stood astonished—and the Mayor ordered the keepers to be put in gaol, unless they satisfied him; but

that was presently done. The bear afterwards told O'Leary that he was very well fed, and did not care much about the clothing, only they worked him too hard. The fishermen had found him at sea on a hen coop, which had saved him from going to the bottom with a ship, wherein he had a little venture of dried cod, from Dungarvan, and which was bound from Waterford to Bilbao. He could not speak a word of any language but Irish, and had never been at sea before. The fishermen had brought him in, fed him well, and endeavoured to repay themselves by shewing him as a curiosity.

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 Hogsheds }  
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 Hogsheds, Tierces, and Barrels,  
Raisins in whole, half, and quarter Boxes,  
Teas—Hyson, Souchong, Twankey, Congo, and Bona,  
Loaf Sugar,  
London and Liverpool Soap and Candles,  
China Crapes, Bandannoes, Nankoen,  
Lincs and Twines of every description,  
Rod, Bolt, and Bar Iron,  
Anchors of various sizes,  
A large assortment of Superfine and Coarse Cloths,  
Slops, and of most Articles essential for the Fishery.

Also

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

July 25, 1827.

Notices.

James Wood,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has commenced Business in the above line, in the House formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN LANGDON, opposite the Premises of Messrs. RENDELL & MORTIMER;—and hopes, by strict attention, care, and punctuality, to merit a share of their support and patronage.

July 25, 1827.

Desirable conveyance to and from Harbour Grace.



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

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

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

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

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

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 FOLEX, Merchant, Harbour-Grace.—ONE GUINEA per annum.