



AND

Conception Bay Journal.

HEARTS RESOLVED AND HANDS PREPARED, THE BLESSINGS THEY ENJOY TO GUARD.—SMOLLET.

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THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Chronological list of the great battles in which this illustrious warrior commanded, and some other important events of his life:—

- 1769. May 1. Born at Dangan Castle, county of Meath.
- 1787. March. Entered the army as Ensign.
- 1794. Served in Holland under the Earl of Moira and the Duke of York.
- 1797. Feb. Arrived in Bengal.
- 1803. Sept. 23. Battle of Assye.
- 1803. Nov. 29. Battle of Argaum.
- 1805. Arrived in England from India.
- 1806. Married the Hon. Catherine Pakenham.
- 1807. Appointed Secretary for Ireland.
- 1807. Commanded under Lord Cathcart in the expedition to Copenhagen.
- 1808. July. Sailed for Portugal.
- 1808. August 17. Battle of Kolica.
- 1808. August 21. Battle of Vimieira.
- 1808. Sept. Returned to England after the Convention of Cintra.
- 1809. April. Returned to Portugal.
- 1809. May 12. Passage of the Douro at Oporto.
- 1809. July 27, 28. Talavera.
- 1810. Sept. 27. Busaco.
- 1810. Oct. Retreat to Torres Vedras.
- 1811. Advance from Torres Vedras.
- 1811. May 4. Fuentes d'Onoro.
- 1812. Jan. 19. Ciudad Rodrigo taken by storm.
- 1812. April 6. Badajos taken by storm.
- 1812. July 22. Salamanca.
- 1812. Oct. Retreat from Burgos.
- 1813. June 21. Vittoria.
- 1813. July 26, 27, 28, 30. Battles of the Pyrenees.
- 1813. Nov. 10. Passage of the Nivelle.
- 1813. Dec. 11, 12, 13. Battles on the Nive.
- 1814. Feb. 27. Orthez.
- 1814. April 10. Toulouse.
- 1814. Aug. Went Ambassador to Paris.
- 1815. Feb. To Vienna.
- 1815. June 18. Waterloo.
- 1822. To the Congress at Verona.
- 1826. To St. Petersburg on a special embassy.
- 1827. April Resigned office on Mr. Canning being made Prime Minister.
- 1828. Jan. Prime Minister.
- 1828. Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
- 1829. Catholic Emancipation.
- 1830. Resigned office.
- 1834. Elected Chancellor of Oxford.
- 1834-5. In office from November to April.

—United Service Journal.

Love of Children.—Tell me not

of the trim, precisely arranged homes where there are no children: "where," as the good German has it, "the fly-flaps always hang straight on the wall;" tell me not of the never-disturbed nights and days, of the tranquil, unanxious hearts, where children are not; I care not for these things. God sends children for another purpose than merely to keep the race, to enlarge our hearts, to make us unselfish, and full of kindly sympathies and affections; to give our souls higher aims and to call out all our faculties to extended enterprise and exertions; to bring round our fireside bright faces and happy smiles, and loving tender hearts. My soul blesses the Great Father every day that he has gladdened the earth with little children!—*Mary Howitt.*

Advice to those Dissenting to the Application of the River Weaver Funds. The following remark taken from Mr. Collins's "Statistics of Church Accommodation," will prove interesting at the present time, the subject of church extension having been brought prominently forward. "This is an age of economy, and if the state can secure the peace and order of society more cheaply by extending the means of religious instruction to the people, than by extending the police and other criminal establishments of the country, would it not be a wise economy in the state to adopt the one in preference to the other? The truth is, the question will cost us much whether we will or not. If we do not build them Churches we must build the Gaols and Bridewells." Have any accurate calculations been yet made to show that the amount of crime differs in towns or parishes of equal population, according to the greater or less amount of church accommodation provided for the inhabitants? Within 30 years, from 1800 to 1831, about £4,000,000 were spent upon gaols and lunatic asylums. Again in the last 10 years we are told that the sums collected as poor rates fell little short of £50,000,000 or £60,000,000 sterling. Who shall say how far this expenditure would have been diminished by an outlay of 1-20th part of these funds in support of the Church of England parochial system of multiplying schools, churches, and clergy?

TRIAL OF EDWARD OXFORD FOR SHOOTING AT THE QUEEN.

This being the day fixed for the

trial of Edward Oxford, for traitorously and maliciously shooting at her Majesty the Queen on the 10th of last month, the Central Criminal Court and all the avenues leading to it were much crowded from an early hour by persons desirous of hearing the trial of this extraordinary delinquent.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Sir F. Pollock, Mr. Adolphus, Mr. Hudson Gurney, and Mr. Wightman, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Sydney Taylor and Mr. Bodkin for the prisoner.

At a quarter before ten o'clock the prisoner was brought into the dock. He appeared much as on the last occasion, very healthy looking, and quite careless and indifferent. If he met the eye of any person near him, he began to smile, as if he thought there was something amusing in his position and that it was a very fine thing to be "the observed of all admirers."

The Judges, Lord Denman, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Patteson, entered the Court at ten o'clock precisely, accompanied by the Recorder and Mr. Sergeant Arabin.

The Clerk of the Arraigs having read over the indictment.

The prisoner in a firm tone of voice pleaded "Not Guilty" to the indictment.

The prisoner having been told that if he objected to any of the jury, he must challenge them as they were sworn.

The jury were sworn, the prisoner having made no challenge.

The Attorney-General then rose, and addressing the jury, said they had now to discharge a most solemn and important duty. They were now entered into a most solemn and important investigation. They would do their duty between the crown and the prisoner. The prisoner stood charged with the offence of treason in its most aggravated form, namely, on the life of the sovereign herself. The learned gentleman then proceeded at great length to prove his case, and to state that, in his opinion there was no direct proof of any insanity or violent excitement of any description about the conduct of the prisoner. At the close of the learned counsel's speech, he proceeded to the examination of witnesses; but their evidence it is unnecessary to repeat here, as it exactly tallies with the depositions which were published immediately after the horrible event.

Mr. S. Taylor then rose for the defence, and very ably demonstrated, both by the personal acts of the prisoner, and by the undoubted insanity which existed in the family, and which prevailed to the extent of actual "raving," in the

father, that the prisoner when he committed the act, was unconscious of what he did, or, in other words, positively insane. He then proceeded to call witnesses to prove insanity, and at nine o'clock the court adjourned until Friday, when the examination of witnesses was resumed, among whom were Doctor Connelly, Physician of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, Dr. Chell, and Mr. J. T. Clarke, Surgeon, whose belief was that the prisoner was of unsound mind.

The Solicitor-General having replied, and Lord Denman having summed up, the jury retired, and were absent about an hour, when they entered the Court, finding a verdict that the prisoner was GUILTY, being at the time insane.

Baron Alderson, That is, you say that he is not guilty, on account of his being insane at the time the offence was committed?

Foreman that is what we mean, my Lord.

The Attorney-General then moved the Court to order that Edward Oxford should be put in some place of safe custody until her Majesty's pleasure was known respecting him.

Lord Denman, The order will be made as a matter of course.

The prisoner was then removed from the bar, and the Court adjourned.

OUTRAGE ON BRITISH SUBJECTS BY THE AUTHORITIES OF GUADALOUPE.

The Antigua papers contain an account of an outrage upon British subjects by the authorities of Guadeloupe, which occurred on the 22nd of April, compiled from depositions made before the magistrates of Antigua by one of the sufferers, Mr. Martin, a planter resident in the island. The schooner Surprise, on its way from Dominica to this island, and nine miles from the land of Guadeloupe, was brought to in broad daylight by a French *guarda costa*, and the vessel's papers rudely demanded of the captain, who showed them to the officer. The vessel was then ordered to proceed to another and larger *guarda costa* which was at anchor high up the coast. The commander of the latter ordered Captain Pickering, of the Surprise, and the passengers, to come on board, saying, "I make you prisoners, and will take the risk." A midshipman and five men took possession of the schooner, and were told to take her round to Baseeterre. The *guarda costa* proceeded there also, and the passengers were landed without a change