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*At an Election of Members of Parliament, the Oath to be taken by the Electors is as follows:*

I, A. B. do swear I have not received, or had myself, or any other person whatsoever in trust for me, or for my use or benefit, directly or indirectly, any sum or sums of money, office, place, or employment, gift or reward, or any promise or security for any money, office, employment, or gift, in order to give my vote at this election; and that I have not been polled at this election. So help me God.

*Explanation.*

A *direct* receiving, &c. is, when a person gives or promises you money, employment, or reward; and asks you at the same time, in plain words, to give your vote for this or that gentleman.

An *indirect* receiving, is when a person gives you money, or any thing else; and though he do not expressly tell you what it is for, yet you have reason to believe that his intention is thereby to influence or engage you to give your vote conformably to his wishes.

"So help me God," signifies, Let God Almighty bless or curse me, save or destroy me, according as what I swear be true or false.

*Queries.*

proposed to all those who are chargeable with bribing the voters at elections.

1. If you teach a person to think lightly of an oath on one occasion, can you expect him to regard it as sacred on any other occasion?

2. If a person forswear himself to serve your purpose, is it to be supposed that he will make any scruple of doing the same, when it is to serve his own?

3. What man's property or life can be safe amongst persons who have been taught by their superiors to perjure themselves?

4. Who is the most infamous character—a poor man who accepts a bribe and perjures himself; or a rich man who gives it, and thereby tempts him to do so?

5. Can that man be a good member of society who encourages perjury, or has he a claim to be believed upon his own oath, in any case whatsoever?

6. Is not an oath the most sacred pledge which can be given by one man to another; and if its obligation be destroyed, is not the security of the civilized world at an end?

7. Has not perjury been classed amongst the most heinous crimes in all ages, not only by believers in divine revelation, but also by pagan idolaters and heathen philosophers?

8. Is it possible to mention any

crime which is more likely to bring the curse of Almighty God upon the individual who is chargeable with it, since he hath declared that "his curse shall enter into the house of him that sweareth falsely by his name, and that it shall remain in the midst of his house and consume it?" Zech. v. 4.

GRASP OF THE HUMAN MIND.

Our earth is, as we know, of the form of a spheroid, a little flattened towards the poles. Its radius is about 1500 leagues. The highest mountains do not rise more than two leagues above the level of the sea, and there are but few tracts naturally situated below that level, and the greatest depths that can be reached by digging in quarries, and more especially, in the mines, is 1800 feet. The inequalities of the soil, then, are very trifling, when compared to the whole mass of the terrestrial spheroid; & if the depths of the pits dug from the surface strike us with awe—if the elevation of the mountains we perceive to be lost in the clouds, confound us with astonishment, it is only because we judge of them in comparison with the extreme smallness of the objects which surround them. The earth the superficies of which seems so unequal and rugged, would offer to the eye of an individual, capable of embracing the outline at a glance, only the smooth appearance of one of our artificial globes, at the instant it comes from the hands of the workman who has polished it. Let us suppose the terrestrial spheroid to be represented by a ball three inches in diameter. If we wish upon this ball, to figure, in relief, the inequalities which are seen upon the face of the earth, the slightest protuberances, almost invisible to the eye, assisted by a microscope, would represent the highest mountains; the slightest scratch would appear deeper, in relation to its diameter, than are the greatest artificial cavities, in proportion to that of the earth; and the vapours which a single breath would cause to be condensed would be perhaps too thick to represent the atmosphere, even to the heights at which the clouds are formed. For us, imperceptible atoms who vegetate in this slight stratum of humid air, there is no expression to describe our littleness, and the weakness of our means, when we employ them to act upon the globe. Nevertheless this puny atom has measured the earth; he has calculated the distance which separates it from that orb whose brilliance his feeble gaze cannot sustain; he has measured the sun, a million times greater than the earth; he has recognised those myriads of stars

which sparkle in the firmament, like so many suns spread through the immensity of the universe, around which revolve their respective systems of opaque globes, all of whose movements they regulate.—Capable, in the dimutiveness of raising his ideas to an expanse without bounds, the earth is no more to his enlarged conception than a grain of sand lost in the infinity of space. Is there not, in this, matter for much reflection on the superiority of the human mind, which enables it to comprehend objects of such magnitude, though nature seems to have condemned it to vegetate within so narrow a circle?—Bertrand.

*Republicanism.*—"Make way, gentlemen," once cried a Massachusetts representative to the populace, who were crowding him out of his place in the procession on an election day, "make way, we are the representatives of the people."—"Make way yourself," replied a sturdy member of the throng, "we are the people themselves."

A PIRATE.—The brig Margaret arrived at New Orleans on the 8th inst. The following is an extract from her log-book:—"Brig Margaret reports that on the 2nd inst, the Island of Cuba in sight was chased all day by a piratical schooner, apparently a Spanish vessel, with a crew of 70 or 80 men—toward night the schooner neared the brig, and ordered her come-to; the order not being obeyed, the pivot long gun of the pirate was pointed and matches lit to fire into the Margaret. In consequence of such preparations the brig hove-to. A boat was lowered from the schooner, and several men armed with muskets, pistols cutlasses, &c., put off to board the brig, a heavy sea running and the wind blowing fresh, when about midway between the schooner and brig, the boat sunk.—The Margaret immediately made sail and stood off before the wind; after some delay the pirate again gave chase. After running some time saw a brig on the wind showing a light, and lost sight of the pirate for the night. Next morning saw the schooner at anchor off the Tortugas Bank; she a third time made chase for the Margaret until night, when the Margaret put out lights, hauled close to the wind for hours, and then stood on her course. In the morning saw nothing of the pirate."

Extract of a letter from a British Officer, dated Barcelona, Oct. 31, 1837:—"The Talavera, 74, and Clio, sailed yesterday for Rosas, Figuera, &c. to afford assistance to those places. Tristany having made his appearance in the neighbourhood. On the 9th of October, Baron de Meer, with the British brigade (late Dodgin's) was marching upon Berge, when he was suddenly recalled by dispatches from Barcelona, where a convulsion was expected; he immediately faced about, and after two days forced marches arrived just in time, to prevent a scene of anarchy and confusion. So unexpected was the arrival of the troops, that the Oporto Grenadiers, with their flag band, had entered the gates before their approach was even suspected.—Prompt measures were taken, 100 of the chief conspirators apprehended and sent to Africa, the "Constitutional Gazette" suppressed, and 10,000 National Guards disbanded."

Mr. Robert Wilson, of the Compass Inn Spaldwich, has in his possession a cow, whose milk, or rather cream, has during the summer months, produced good butter without any churning, or

going through any other process than simply putting the cream together.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

THE TRAGEDY IN ARKANSAS.—We published on Monday a short paragraph, stating that a Mr. Anthony, a member of the Arkansas Legislature, had been killed in a rencontre with Col. Wilson, the speaker of the lower House. It appears from the particulars since received that this murderous outrage was actually committed on the floor of the House, while in session—the Speaker, in consequence of some offensive remark directed against him by the unfortunate member, having come down from his seat armed with a Bowie knife! The member, it is stated, was also armed with the same kind of a weapon, but the rencontre lasted only for a moment, the latter having been left dead on the floor, and the speaker having had one hand nearly cut off and the other severely injured. Wilson was forthwith arrested by the civil authorities, and his name stricken from the roll of the House by nearly an unanimous vote.—*Baltimore American.*

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The trial of John Wilson, late speaker of the Arkansas House of Representatives, for the murder of Major J. J. Anthony, a member of that House, was commenced at Little Rock on the 13th, before Justices Brown, Fuller, and Hawkins, and continued till the 16th. Messrs. Fuller and Hawkins decided it to be a triable case. Mr. Brown dissenting. The amount of bail required was 10,000 dollars.

Accounts from Swenciany (in the government of Wilna) relate the following lamentable occurrence which took place there last week:—In a Catholic church near the town, the fete of a saint was kept, with which a general absolution is connected. According to established custom the country people in large troops from far and near, brought their offerings (chiefly consisting of agricultural produce) to the church. A countrywoman, who had only some bundles of flax to offer at the altar, came too near a burning taper, so that the flax caught fire, and in a few minutes the whole building, which, like most of the churches of that country, was of timber, was in a blaze; the people with whom it was crowded were the less able to effect their escape into the open air through the only door, because, on the first alarm, the persons who were outside, in their anxiety to afford assistance, had to force their way into the church. In this manner above a hundred persons were trampled to death, suffocated, or burnt, and a much greater number more or less severely injured.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A man Fairbanks, one of the Conservative valentines, was murdered on Thursday morning, near Holybrook, Sligo, within twenty yards of his own house, on his way to Sligo with oats. He was found dead on the road, mutilated, with a rope round his neck. The unfortunate man had been active in his exertions for Col. Percival and Mr. Cooper at the last election, and was put as steward over a property in place of a person named Higgings.—*Dublin Mail.*

MATRIMONY.—A Harrow Hoax.—A person having advertised for a wife, the young springs of Harrow school determined on having a "lark" with the party who thus endeavoured to "get spliced," and they accordingly sent a letter to him as coming from a "lady," would do herself the pleasure of meeting him at Harrow station by the ten o'clock train, he immediately wended his way to the church-yard, where he anxiously looked around for a few moments, till he espied a closely-veiled personage whom he walked up to, and after a deal of bowing and scraping, conducted to the King's