

Greet followed the fugitives to Chester, and next day Mr. Wamsley joined in the pursuit. At Chester it was discovered that they had gone to Manchester, where they were ultimately found in lodgings not far from the Bellevue Gardens.

They suffered themselves to be despoiled of every thing they had, even to the contents of their purses, and were sent away in a cab, the driver of which set them down in Piccadilly. On returning to Leamington, Mr. Wamsley examined some papers at the lodgings at Grove street, and found they were in receipt of an annuity of £20 per annum each, payable by Dr. Haffenden of Ilmwell. The facts of the case having been reported to him, he replied as follows:

"THE BRIDGE, HANWELL. "Sir,—The names of the persons you speak of in your letter are Jane and Mary Trutch, and are perfect strangers to me. They are correct in stating that I am their trustee for an annuity of £20 per annum each, bequeathed to them by their late brother, and secured on an estate in Jamaica, late the property of my son, who died some months ago. As he died intestate, I, as his heir-at-law, have administered to his property, and am, therefore, liable to the payment of the annuity in question.

(Signed.)

T. HAFFENDEN,

A few weeks afterwards it was found that the fugitives had turned up at Reading as the Misses Alexander, and taken apartments at No. 48, London street, at three guineas a week. Having ascertained that a remittance would be sent them on a certain day, Mr. Wamsley and Mrs. Atkins went there, procured the attendance of a local detective, and took up their position near the Post office. They had not waited long before Miss Jeanne came up, dressed in the height of fashion. As she was entering the office, Mr. Wamsley called out, good morning Miss Trutch. She instantly stopped, and looking round exclaimed "Do you know who you are talking to, sir?" Mr. Wamsley—"Yes I do. You have got a different rigging on now from what we had when we turned you up at Manchester." She began to laugh, and said, "You fool, hold your noise; we are being watched. Come home, and I will see what I can do." Mr. Wamsley and Mrs. Atkins then went to her lodgings, where they found the other sister, who was greatly surprised and annoyed at the visit. The lodgings they were occupying were charged at £33s. per week. In the course of the conversation the elder Miss Trutch burst out laughing, and said to Mr. Wamsley, "You thought you did us very cleverly at Manchester but I had got a parcel of your jewelry concealed in a pocket beneath my petticoat. We sold that and took a train back to Birmingham, where I called upon Dr. Newman, at the Oratory, and got him to lend me £5. With that we came to Reading. When the two left Reading they owed to tradesmen there upwards of £600. Neither Mr. Wamsley nor Mrs. Atkins were able to get anything from her but 'promises.'

They next found prosecuting their career of swindling at Bristol, Torquay, and Scarborough. Leaving Bristol they visited Torquay, where, on a charge of false pretences, they were sentenced to eight months with hard labor. Mary died during her incarceration. On leaving the good Jeanne pursued her former course of life with unabated zeal, and visited Leicester, where she passed as the 'Hon. Mrs. T. Cherne,' professed the faith of a Roman Catholic, promised a splendid glass window for the Chapel, and a residence fit for the priest, Winchester, where she chose to be known as 'Miss C. M. Tracey,' Devises, and Chi church, at all of which places she obtained on credit large portions of property. Six weeks ago she visited Malvern, and gave the name of the 'Hon. Miss Trevelyan.' Here she was specially detected, fortunately for some of the tradesmen, and was ejected from her lodgings. She left Malvern the same day.

A Modern Borgia makes a Confession.

Mrs. Lydia Sherman, frequently styled "the Coincident Borgia," who was convicted last Spring in this city of murder in the second degree, for poisoning her husband in June, 1871, in Derby, by the use of arsenic, has at length made a confession of her crime, as well as of the others which she was believed to be guilty of. After her conviction, in April last, at the close of a new trial—which excited the deepest interest in this community, and attracted no little attention from the country at large—her counsel moved for a new trial before the Court of Errors. The accused lay in jail in this city all Summer, waiting for the Court to meet, which did not occur until September, when her counsel withdrew her case, having become convinced that the Court would deny the motion. Since then she has been awaiting the opening of a Criminal Term of the Supreme Court, in which she must receive her sentence, which will be imprisonment for life in the State Prison. Recently she has appeared to have some trouble on her mind, and to act as if she had some secret she desired to impart. Her reserve on the one great matter of interest appeared to be leaving her, and she evinced a disposition to unload her mind of its terrible burden. A few days ago she made a full confession to the jailer. The particulars he refused to impart, and access to the accused is not allowed. From what is learned it appears that she has confessed that she killed Sherman, and that years ago she also poisoned her first husband, Struck, and his children, when living in New Jersey. She denies, however, that she killed her second husband, Dennis Hunt, in whose remains the chemist found arsenic. She is reported to feel much relieved in mind since she confessed her evil deeds, and expresses a desire to read the Bible and converse with religious persons. Her confession was

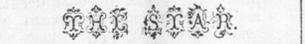
hastened probably by the near approach of the time when she is to be sentenced. This will be done next week, when Judge Foster, of the Supreme Court, will preside with Judge Loomis and passed sentence upon her.

Serious Encounter between Fishermen and Man-of-War Men.

Considerable excitement was created in Berwick on Tweed on Saturday, in consequence of a severe struggle which had taken place at sea between a number of men belonging to one of H.M.'s gunboats, which is lying at the mouth of the Tweed to protect the salmon fisheries, and a number of deep sea fishermen who were engaged at the time in the illegal act of salmon poaching. The locale of the encounter is at a spot about 600 yards seawards off the Greenes Harbour, a small harbor constructed for the special benefit of the deep sea fishes in Berwick. Strong suspicions have long existed that poaching on an extensive scale has been carried on from this harbor by the fishermen, and a number of water-bailiffs were stationed early on Saturday in this vicinity to watch, and if possible to capture the poachers. About half-past six o'clock, from five to six boats put off seawards, and the crews were observed in the act of drawing in some nets. The bailiffs followed in a boat, but, according to their statement, their lives were placed in jeopardy by the fishermen throwing stones at them. It was found necessary to call for assistance from the gunboat, which was more than a mile distant at the mouth of the river, and a boat was immediately manned and proceeded to the spot. The fishermen offered opposition to the gunboat men, and the latter were ordered to fire. Several shots were discharged, and two of the fishermen were wounded. A ball penetrated the neck of a young man named Jas. Jamieson, nearly severing the main artery, and his life is despaired of. Another ball passed through the timbers of one of the fishing boats, and lodged in the ankle of one of the fishermen. After firing, the fishermen succumbed, and the nets were taken. On Saturday evening, the fishermen, of whom there were several hundred, congregated in the vicinity of the gunboat, and serious apprehensions of a riot were entertained. The men on board the gunboat were not allowed to leave their quarters, and police were on strict watch to prevent disturbance.

The Loss of the Germany.

A correspondent of the Figaro furnishes a few details of the loss of the steamer Germany, which occurred a few days ago near the entrance of the Gironde. The beach, he says, writing at Le Tremblay on the 24th inst., was visited yesterday by the entire population. Never has such a disaster been witnessed here. The body of a child four years of age, was washed ashore in the course of the day. On board the Germany there were 93 persons forming the crew, 29 passengers, in all 127 souls, of these 101 have been saved, and the remaining 26 are missing. Amongst the latter are Madame Tally and her four young children, (the father was almost miraculously rescued); M. Lalague, Mr. Four, Miss Bayley (who was on her way to rejoin her fiancé in America, and who was swept from the vessel by a wave); Marie Perrie, aged nine months, whose parents have survived; two Italians, one American, an inhabitant of Jersey (M. Demerie), six men belonging to the crew, two mechanics, and five domestics. The disaster occurred so suddenly that neither the cash box or the ship's papers could be saved. The inhabitants of La Rochelle have vied with one another in zeal and generosity in giving assistance to the shipwrecked.



HARBOR GRACE, FEBRUARY 11, 1872

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

The fourth and last Session of the present General Assembly of Newfoundland was opened on Thursday last. Subjoined is His Excellency the Governor's speech, which we take from the "Newfoundlander" of the 7th inst.:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly:

I have assembled the Legislature at a period of the year when some relaxation in the various occupations of its members will permit them to apply their well-known assiduity to the discharge of momentous duties. I approach with regret the review of the Fisheries of the past year, which, when compared with 1871, do not exhibit favorable results. The Cod Fishery was extremely partial both on this and on the Labrador coasts, while the Seal Fishery was considerably below the average. Some of our steamers made excellent trips, but on the whole the voyage was poor, and I give to say, attended with the loss of several vessels and many valuable lives. I trust, however, that the distress, which usually follows disastrous fisheries in this Colony, will this year be mitigated by the forethought of our people, who, during the past thriving seasons have had time and opportunity to provide for less prosperous years.

Now that ending the comparative failure of the fisheries, our Revenue has more than answered to the expectations which were formed of it during the past session, having reached the large sum of £195,000, and exceeded the receipts of 1871 by £13,000. The state of our Exchequer being such as I have declared, it is not unreasonable to consider the general affairs of the Colony as sound and satisfactory.

The great dissatisfaction given by the Quebec and Gulf Port steamers in the performance of the Intercolonial Communication, the failure on the part of the Company to comply with the terms of their contract with this Government, and the subsequent abrogation of that contract, having demanded the selection of some other service, my Advisers have wisely concluded arrangements for the extension of the Contract, signed in August last, with the Montreal Steamship Company, to a fortnightly Ocean Service for nine months and monthly trips to Halifax during the remainder of the year: we shall therefore possess, in addition to the transit with Halifax as heretofore, the inestimable boon of frequent and rapid communication direct with Great Britain. The course pursued by my Ministers in this instance has solved a question which has been agitated for more than a quarter of a century, placed this Colony practically in its true geographical position with respect to the United Kingdom, and acceded to the wishes expressed in two numerously and influentially signed memorials. The contract about to be inaugurated under the peculiarly favorable circumstances of the payment of a moderate subsidy, universal convenience, and association with a line, the merits of which are too well known to need comment, will, I have no doubt, when in operation, prove as beneficial to the People of Newfoundland as its adoption is creditable to my Ministry.

The Government are assured that in the month of May next they will be enabled to place an efficient steamer on our Southern and Western mail routes, suitable to the rapidly increasing demands of that most important service.

The reduction in the postal charges in respect to this Colony and the United States, Prince Edward Island, Canada and the United Kingdom is a matter of great public benefit, and will, I trust, ultimately result in an increase of correspondence and a proportionate advance in the revenue derivable from the Mail Service.

Among the subjects of importance which will be submitted to you, special attention will be invited to the extension to this Colony of the articles of the Treaty of Washington so far as they are applicable to Newfoundland and early legislation suggested upon this question.

The joint address from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly respecting the appointment of Magistrates upon the "French shore" and praying for the removal of restrictions affecting the territorial rights of the people of this Island, was laid before the Queen and very graciously received by Her Majesty. The questions raised thereon are receiving the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has promised to give this matter his serious attention.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly:

The estimate for the service of the approaching year has in course of preparation, and will be laid before you promptly. I trust you will be pleased to readily grant Her Majesty the requisite supplies for the effective maintenance of the public establishments.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly:

Owing to the extension of our main and local roads, agriculture is rapidly increasing, and it is the determination as well as the duty of the Government to add to this most important branch of industry. Many applications have been made by capitalists from the neighboring Colonies for grants of land for lumbering operations, but the increasing demands of our fishermen for lumber in reference to the Fishery, and the present nature of the Laws regulating the granting of Crown Lands, have obliged the Government not to comply with the requests of any of the petitioners. Speaking on this subject, I must add that my Advisers, in order to prevent the illegal cutting of timber in the vicinity of the Humber River, invited me to issue a stringent Proclamation, forbidding the infraction of the Laws in question.

The number of licenses granting permission to search for minerals issued in 1872 have been far in excess of any former year. I hope the applicants may be successful in their operations.

A condensed report of the proceedings of the Geological Survey since its institution is being framed by Mr. Murray, and a map accompanying it is being engraved in London. The map will doubtless prove useful and interesting.

The requisite machinery in connection with Cape Race Fog whistle having been contracted, and received in St. John's, no time will be lost in erecting the apparatus when the season permits.

The liberal provision recently made by the Government for the erection of Ocean and Harb'or Lights has not been yet fully expended, owing to the difficulty of obtaining skilled mechanical labour for the construction of the necessary buildings. The Puffin Island Lighthouse, Bonavista Bay, has, however, been completed and will come into operation on the 1st March next. The Lighthouse at Rose Blanche, built of stone, and at Belloram, Fortune Bay, and the entrance to Harbor Breton, built of wood, will be completed as soon as practicable.

The special grants of money voted for the several districts have been productive of great benefits to our hardy fishermen and enterprising planters, owing to the construction of breakwaters and landing places, thus increasing the facilities for successfully prosecuting the fisheries with greater security to lives and property.

The remarkable immunity from crime which prevails throughout the Island, is a pleasing endorsement of the conduct of our people. I record with sincere gratification that,

under Providence, the precautionary measures taken by the Government, and the exertions of the health Medical officers, have checked the spread of small-pox.

All despatches received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the past year, documents respecting Steam and Postal services, and such correspondence as should be submitted to you, will be laid on the tables of your Honorable House.

I now commit with confidence the interests of the Colony to your wisdom and solicitude, and pray that the blessing of the Omnipotent may attend you in your councils.

STEPHEN J. HILL,

Council Chamber, 6th February, 1873.

THE APPROACHING SEAL FISHERY.

A FEW more weeks and the wealth and enterprise of the country will be fairly embarked in this hazardous voyage. Whether disastrous consequences or remunerative results shall accrue to those more immediately interested, time alone can reveal. Let us, however, hope that the seal fishery of 1873 will be prolific beyond the most sanguine expectations. It is necessary that it should be so. Wholly dependent as we are upon the fisheries, it cannot be expected that a disastrous and unprofitable voyage would be without the most painful results. Indeed, a succession of failures in these branches of industry would speedily involve us in almost certain ruin. Our men of capital, in prosecuting this fishery hazard the accumulations of years, and it has often been the case that many have met with disappointment, and, as a consequence, great pecuniary embarrassment; while on the other hand, some of our most wealthy merchants have amassed their money by successful seal fisheries.

Notwithstanding the uncertainty attending an undertaking of this description, it is pleasing to note the energetic and extensive preparations already being made by our enterprising merchants with the view of placing at the disposal of those about to be engaged every facility that may be calculated to ensure success. We learn that there is now on the way to this port, one of the finest vessels ever built for the purpose. She is owned by Messrs. Panton & Munn—the most go-ahead firm in the country—and commanded by Capt. Munden, whose celebrity as a seal-killer knows no rival. The same firm also owns another first-class steamship, together with a large number of very superior sailing vessels. Messrs. Kidley & Sons are not far behind their contemporaries in this respect. They too are prepared to send out a splendid fleet, including a magnificent steamship, the present commander of which has yet to learn what it is to be unsuccessful. The old and well-known vessel of Donnelly is also in readiness to despatch a goodly number of substantial vessels to engage in the enterprise.

Of our Carboear and Bituz friends we have no definite knowledge in this respect; but there is reason to believe that the former port will not be far behind last year.

We trust that when the time shall arrive for the departure of our hardy sealers, Providence will favour them with propitious weather, and crown their efforts with unlimited success.

We cannot refrain from remarking at this particular time, a time when the masses of our people are about to engage in the first finance-bringing undertaking of the year—the seal fishery—that it is a fitting time for making resolutions to live economically and temperately.

It is not with a spirit of dictation, but with a true desire to do what little we can to see our fellow-men in a more comfortable state of existence that we speak thus. Experience tells us, that alas! too much of the hard earned gains of the intrepid sons of old Terra Nova is squandered thoughtlessly, the greater part going to enrich the grog-seller, and in too many instances every cent thus thrown away is needed for the sustenance of a family. How is it that those entrusted with the care of a family can be so foolish? Their families neglected, themselves living in a round of dissipation and degradation; despised by all right-thinking individuals.

It is to those who have been a little thoughtless that we would say a kind word. Brave yourselves to the task, and you will once more be happy. No man given to intemperance in any thing can be so. Save your hard gained earnings, spend nothing of them on intoxicating liquors, which only destroy soul and body. Put past for a "rainy day" what little can be spared, and you will wonder how it will increase. Endeavour to make those at home happy, and live so as to merit respect.

This particular time, we reiterate a good one to make up the mind against the prevailing drinking customs; see to it, if you would be happy and independent, denounce for ever the damning influence of alcohol; the day this is done will never cause a regret.

To-MORROW evening we will have a Temperance Soiree. How much we wish such happy gatherings took place oftener! It is indeed a pleasant and profitable way to pass a long winter evening. This affair promises to be quite a treat, the programme is so varied, and evidently those who attend cannot fail to reap much good. Let us trust that many will see represented the error of their way, and reform, thus becoming good and respected members of society.

It is reported today that a fire of a serious nature occurred on board the S. S. "City of Halifax," just arrived at St. John's, and that the damage done will prevent her from being engaged in the seal fishery, for which purpose she was recently purchased.

WHILE sitting at our table last evening, and lamenting the scarcity of local news, we were aroused from our reverie by a fragrant little note being thrust into our hands. It broke the seal and read as follows:—

"DEAR EDITOR,—I am delighted with your paper. The beautiful stories you publish from time to time, and your happy style of announcing passing events, together with a large amount of other useful information, have induced me to become a subscriber to the STAR. I think it far superior to any of our local papers. Enclosed please find \$3—the price of one year's subscription.

Yours truly,

We were perfectly beside ourselves with joy on receiving this token of appreciation; and could not forbear (after casting our eyes around, to see that our better-half was not looking at us) pressing the encouraging little epistle to our lips. We have been induced to lay it before our readers, with the hope that many more will follow our fair patron's example.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[FOR THE HARBOR GRACE STAR.]

Presbyterian Sabbath School festival.

On Friday evening last, the children in connection with the Presbyterian Sabbath School of this town, held their annual festival at the British Hall. About 7 o'clock the doors were opened, and the children came rushing in. They were then conducted to suitable seats by their teachers. In a short time quite an array of smiling faces greeted the beholder. The chief object of interest was a fine specimen of our forest evergreen, from which were suspended apples, fancy packets of sweetmeats, flags, &c. The effect was much heightened by the gay-colored Chinese lanterns which were placed among the branches.

On one side of the room was seated a large number of parents and friends of the children; the other was occupied by more than one hundred and fifty of the children themselves.

The order of proceedings was somewhat as follows:

The Rev. Mr. Ross made a few appropriate remarks to the young folks, who then sang "The Greeting Song." A short prayer was then offered up. John Bonister, Esq., next gave a short address. "The Covenantant's Dream" was then recited with great taste by one of the female scholars; and here I may remark that the admirable manner in which all the recitations were delivered reflects great credit not only on those who took part in them, but also on their talented teacher. "Work for the Night is Coming" was now sung, and the short poem, entitled, "The Sunamite," recited. The marks of the next speaker—the Rev. Mr. Ladner—were well calculated to reach the hearts of all. Seven of the young ladies then recited a few scenes from the life of Mary, Queen of Scots. Another hymn and two more recitations followed. These ended, the lights were put out, and a number of dissolving views kindly lent for the occasion, were shown. This, if I may judge from the exclamations of the youthful art of the audience, was not the least pleasing part of the performance. The gas being relit, the good things provided were distributed—the tree soon looking quite bare.

The doxology and benediction concluded a meeting the most pleasant of the kind which I have ever attended.

VIDI.

[TO THE EDITORS OF THE STAR.]

DEAR SIRS, Your correspondent "Alabaster," seems to be annoyed because the entire police force are not continually on "the beat." The police know their duty, having received instruction from headquarters. Therefore, they would give "Alabaster" to know that the less he meddles with the duty of the force the better. When the services of the police are required, they will be ready to render such. I wonder if "Alabaster" is as white as he would seem to be?

Yours truly

SPECIAL BOBBY.