SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1851.

# THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 13. "Nec Metu, Nec Fœnula, sed utroque." Number 28.

## Weekly Almanack.

| February. | | R. | Sun. | Moon's | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Saturday, | 7 2 | 5 27 | rises. | H 20 |
| 16 | Sunday | 7 1 | 5 29 | 6 21 | morn |
| 17 | Monday, | 6 59 | 5 30 | 7 38 | 0 2 |
| 18 | Tuesday, | 6 58 | 5 31 | 8 54 | 0 41 |
| 19 | Wednesday, | 6 56 | 5 33 | 10 7 | 1 21 |
| 20 | Thursday, | 6 55 | 5 34 | 11 18 | 2 0 |
| 21 | Friday, | 6 53 | 5 35 | morn | 2 46 |

Full Moon 15th, 10h. 49m. even.

**Mutual Insurance Company.**

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for insurance against FIRE, upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.

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The principles on which this Company is founded were adopted after mature consideration; and to be Assured it offers the combined advantages of the most successful establishments of its kind that have been formed of late years—moderate rates of premium and a large proportion of profits. The soundness of its principles, and the extensive influence exercised by the Directors have placed the Company on a sure basis; and the accumulations have been so considerable as materially to benefit the Policy holders.

*Tables are prepared, enabling persons to insure, either participating in profits, or at the least possible cost.* By the former method they realise all the objects of Life Assurance, and benefit by their own longevity, without the speculative risk of Mutual Assurance Societies.

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AT the FIRST division of Profits for the five years ending 31st December, 1841, the Reversionary Bonus averaged 31 PER CENT. *on the Premium paid during the preceding five years.* The Premium averaged nearly equivalent reduction of Premium averaged nearly 27 PER CENT. *on the Annual Premiums payable during the succeeding Five Years.*

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St. John, N. B. 1849. *Agents for New Brunswick.*

**HUGH RENNICK,**
**BOOT and SHOE MAKER,**

HOULD inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Store to No. 24, North side of King Street, five doors above Germain Street, where he keeps constantly on hand BOOTS and SHOES of his own manufacture made of the best Leather that the market can produce, which he will sell very cheap for cash.

N. B. 24, you will please to inquire,
Nothing elsewhere you may have to pay higher.
All orders in the shoes line will be promptly attended.

St. John, May 10, 1850.

Sheet Iron, Boiler Plate, and TIN PLATES.

Ex brig *Clara* from Liverpool—now landing
118 BUNDLES Sheet IRON, No. 20 to 24, 200 sheets Boiler Plates, ass'd sizes; 55 Boxes Charcoal Tin Plates, ic. ix. nc.

THOS. P. RAYMOND,
October 10. Nelson street

FREEMASONS.—A neat assortment of Lamb Skin Aprons for sale at 4 King street
October 23 J. CROUCH.

## Provincial Legislature.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, February 6, 1851.

MR. RITCHIE rose amid profound silence to propose the amendment. He could not concur in the motion that the address be put and be adopted. There was another and a preliminary question first to be decided. The country had pronounced the Government to be unworthy of power. The Speech may be a very good one and promise very excellent things, but it was for the House to say whether they had confidence in the Government, that they would perform what they so freely promised. The party who acted with him, were of opinion that this was the most important question, and had chosen him to propose a resolution which would bring it to an issue. He felt that this was about to be one of the most important Sessions of this House, whether for weal or for woe, that had ever been held. And the eyes of the people were on this House, watching vigilantly, anxiously, for the action of the House, on certain questions. He did not think it proper to proceed to the consideration of the Speech, or of any of the important matters contained in it, until his question should first be determined—Do they possess the confidence of the House.—He would therefore propose this resolution.

Resolved—That this House does not deem it proper to proceed at present to the consideration of His Excellency's Speech; the present constitutional advisers of His Excellency, not possessing the confidence of this House, or of the people.

He desired to approach the discussion of this subject calmly and dispassionately, without acrimonious language, and on purely constitutional principles, for though politically he was not by any means personally antagonistic, to the members of the Government.

When first he had the honor of obtaining a seat in that House, he found a fragment of a Government existing then, under the leadership of an honourable friend, who is still a member of the Government, and to whom although politically opposed, he is personally a friend. This gentleman, had declared that it was utterly impossible, that the Government of this Province could be conducted on the principles which the liberal party then desired to see introduced, and that no Attorney General could hold the office in the Province, if he were to be responsible for his conduct to his constituency. At the Elections in St. John, he had pronounced Responsible Government to be Responsible *Humbug*, and asserted that such a form of Government was wholly unfit for this Province. And in they persist, until the despatch of the Colonial Secretary, forcing this change upon them came out: Then his hon. friend, the leader of the Government and his colleagues, pretended to become suddenly converted. A short time after, two late members of the Executive, one of them elevated they need not say when, and another who had lately resigned, who were then leaders of the opposition, went into the Government. He had been at the time opposed to this *coalition.*—He felt that when two parties so diametrically opposed in principle, were brought together, and one party pulled one away, and the other the contrary, as they must, that as a natural consequence they would be brought to a stand-still, and could not advance. He asserted that no matter what professions of liberality they may use, no matter how heartily and earnestly they may pretend, to approve of Responsible Government, these no long opposed to progress, could not, if they would work heartily and earnestly; for just in proportion, as they was successful, did they prove all their former principles to be false and unsound. Besides he thought the men who had borne the heat and the brunt of the day, when the storms lowered and the clouds grew thick, should now, when the clouds had passed away and the sun shown brilliantly forth, enjoy the fruits of their past labors, and that they should not participate on the enjoyment, who had used every means to thwart and obstruct them.—But how did he, having such opinions of that *coalition*, act! He said that though he was certain that no good could come of it—though the old obstructives, he knew, remained the same, he was willing to give them a trial. They said it was the best things could be done—that they would no longer be a do-nothing Government, and he was willing to give it a trial.

In the following year 1849, the Governor's speech at the opening of the House dealt in generalities; few measures were referred to in a special manner. There were, however, some; one was that of Common Schools, speaking of which the Governor said, "You appreciate the importance and value of Common School education." Education was the great primary means of elevating the people. They may legislate as they please; but unless the people were educated there legislation was, in a great measure thrown away.—Ignorance is the parent of prejudice—prejudice of bigotry—bigotry of intolerance, and all those social and domestic dissensions from which they had already suffered so severely. But in this speech there was not one word of the reduction of salaries. On this point the Government observed a total and obstinate silence; and for this silence would he hold them accountable. There was in fact nothing in the speech. He pressed Mr. Wilmot hard as to what they would do for the Schools, Agriculture, Municipal Corporations and more particularly concerning the reduction of salaries and the Railroad from Saint John to Shediac. He looked anxiously for the beneficial results of the new system, of this fusion of parties. He asked where were all those promised benefits, and echo answered where!! However, towards the end of the session, the Government, finding that some members were determined themselves to introduce a bill for the reduction of salaries, did propose a measure, but such an one, retrospective, partial and piecemeal, not beginning at the beginning, and promising to be of use only to their children. He told the Attorney General that such a measure would never satisfy the people, who wanted one of which they would themselves derive the benefit; and he proposed as an amendment that the reduction should be immediate.—Then a fresh objection was started that a bill was unconstitutional, and that an address was the proper means. He told some hon. member who had voted for the address, and who some time after asked him what had become of the address, that this was only a blind, that there would be no address, and so it proved.

There was one exception to this almost total absence of all mention of governmental plans. There *did* occur a conversation on Railways originated by them; but where were government when the question came up. Why, hon. Mr. Rankin, who was believed to be so powerful in a certain quarter that he should be secured at any price, opposed the measure, and still continued a member of the Government. And Mr. Fisher, too, pronounced Railways to be vagaries, humbugs, and declared they caused suffering and misery, and quoted Moore and Byron; and he too, still remained a member of the Government.

Last Session people said, well, the Speech does at length promise something; now at last was something to be done. He asked the Attorney General whether any thing would be done respecting the subjects mentioned in the Speech, and the answer was very concise, "mention being made necessarily implied the introduction of measures." Was there then any factious opposition to the Government—He would pass from point to point and see where they had fulfilled their pledges. Mention was made of Johnson's Report, and 12,000 copies were paid for, yet he knew parties to be unable to procure a copy. Agriculture was of the most vital interest to the country—the primary source of all wealth. He suggested that agricultural instruction should be furnished. Were any pledges given ever fulfilled? Was any measure introduced? Mines and minerals were to be particularly attended to. Here, also, the pledge was unfulfilled. On the 8th April, without explanation or detail, a notice of motion was put on the supply book for a grant to be placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor, to enable him to cause enquiry to be made into the position of the lower strata of coal fields. The grant so asked was very properly refused.

There was a great deal said about Railways, and at length the Government introduced their little bantling—their pet—a guarantee—the interest on a line from the Head of the Bay to the Harbour of Shediac. He pressed them to take up some more comprehensive plan, but they would not do. Mr. Rankin again opposed even this measure. What a happy position does he hold in this Government—does just as he pleases, and never gets ever such a ministry before; he is the very idol in their imperia, and keep him they must, put him they daren't!"

Next came the Fisheries—the great question of the Fisheries, only second in importance to Agriculture. They were mentioned in the Speech, and there was an end of it. In no Country were the facilities greater. The Government had sent out their universal Commissioner, and had received his Report, and had all the information he could gather; and he would now ask the Secretary, in the name of the Fishermen, what measure had been introduced to advance their interests.

But there was one great measure to which everything else gave way; that glorious measure Consolidation—cutting out one section of one Act, and adding it to one of another. This was the great and glorious measure to which the Government were devoted, for which they neglected everything else—Consolidation—and the effect of all this was that the Queen's Printer earned a large sum, and the lawyers had less law with less trouble finding the Acts The only principle of vitality they contained was the Elective principle in the Parish Act, proposed by Mr. Jordan in Committee, and adopted by the House.

The question of Retrenchment was again forced on the Government, and observe how they acted. A high legal functionary came before the House to complain of the injury about to be done him. And his friend produced in writing his disapprobation of what he called a dishonest act; and he still remains a member of the Government, one of whose acts he so characterised. Such a proceeding could not be dilluted after the world. The Bill, forced on by the introduction of Mr Wark's Bill, was introduced at the end of the Session, and passed, and he was congratulating himself of having had share in passing one good measure, when next day the house was prorogued, and so the Bill never became law.

After such acts of the Government, their broken promises and words, honeyed to the ear but bitter to the heart, could they longer allow the Government to tantalize the people with promises of such measures as those spoken of in the present speech? He thought they must be satisfied that the administration, proved to be so utterly regardless of their first duties, should be tolerated no longer.

One measure the House deserved credit for, that for making the Legislative Council elective. The present Attorney General voted against the principle.

He would defy them to point to any of their promises fulfilled. Was it strange that the public should withdraw their confidence from these men, and insist that those in whom they had confidence should be advisers of the Lieutenant Governor

The Governor in his speech at the close of the Session hoped the people would properly appreciate their services. Ay, truly, never were services more fully and properly appreciated. And observe the consequences. Cloud rose upon cloud, murmurs upon murmurs, the indignation of the people long pent up had now an opportunity to vent itself, and the fact of being a member, but more especially an old member, was as having a ticket marked rogue upon a man's back. As the elections approach there are more expressions of discontent. The writs are issued, and here is the Metropolitan City, the honorable, distinguished for his political acumen, hurled from his seat; a member of the Government whose talents and abilities would, under other circumstances, have placed him at the head of the poll, polled not one half the entire number, and is he occupied his seat to-day, would be the representative of the minority

And the great controller of the Government, who had managed the political machine with such unrivalled skill ever since he had first got his fingers on the strings, he in his own country, where he had been born and reared, where he knew every body, shook hands with every body over and over, enquired after the health of their families and could tell the number of their children. Where he had ever been regarded as unassailable, even there did he suffer an ignominious defeat. Defeated there, he fled not to a people whom he knew but to a far land among strange people, who had never before exercised the franchise separately and on their own account; whose language he did not understand; whose names he did not know, or if he did, he could not pronounce. And they elected him! King's County rejected three supporters of the Government. Onward and still onward went the course of events. Westmoreland heard of it, and if Jove spoke true, Felix trembled.

MR. HANINGTON—Oh, no; he did'nt.

MR. RITCHIE—Well; Weldon was also rejected for the same cause, and a young man chosen in his stead; and in Restigouche, a young man was elected without aid of purse or ledger, by the purity and force of his principles alone.

He did not arraign the present Attorney General with the misdeeds with which he charged them—he had nothing to do with them; nay, he held in his hand proof that Mr. Street condemned their misconduct as severely as he could.—In his address to the electors of Northumberland last fall, he says he will not support the Government, because "he thinks them politically dishonest." Here was the glorious privilege of the Press. Dishonest was a harsh expression; but if they were so then, could they be trusted now? Because of so much promis d and so little done—of their many pledges given and broken; because they have done nothing to promote the interests of the people and the prosperity of the country, and are unfit and disqualified for the Government of the country, did he call on the House to support the amendment.

One word more and he had done. What had they done to secure the interests of the people of this country? Lord John Russell, in a Despatch, told them that all local matters would be left entirely to themselves, and yet the appointment of the two Legislative Councillors was first made known in the London Daily News. They were indeed a Government of mystery and intrigue. Within a few days a member of the opposition was elevated to the same position by an extraordinary kind of transmogrification; and then there was Mr. Fisher's retirement on account of the appointment of the Judge. These matters perhaps formed the subject of a flowery minute in Council, which was transmitted to Earl Grey to be stowed away in one of his pigeon holes.

He had, he believed, said enough to convince them that this Government was unworthy of their confidence. It was not a new—it was an old Government, very old, and tattered, with a strangely coloured patch put on—a very small piece in addition.

Mr. NEEDHAM seconded the amendment.

The Hon. J. R. PARTELOW said it could not be expected that they would go into their defence at that advanced hour. The attack had been wholly unexpected. It was unusual to offer such a resolution on the first day of the Session. He thought they would wait for some days, until the Attorney General would be able to take his seat. He now asked for an adjournment.

Mr. RITCHIE had no objection.

The Debate was accordingly adjourned to Friday, 10 o'clock. (Mr. Ritchie's Speech occupied one hour and forty minutes, and produced a powerful effect.)—*Freeman.*

Mr. Barbarie asked what would be done respecting Reporters; he proposed paying them. Dr. Thompson, Gilbert and Taylor, spoke against.

The Speaker decided that the question could not then be entertained. Mr. Partelow thought it might. Mr. Ritchie could not consent to such delay on the adjourned debate. Mr. Partelow wished if any other gentleman had any charge against the Government, he would make it, that he might answer all together.—Mr. Barbarie then opened the debate on the Government side; he expected more to be said; objected to the introduction of Mr. Ritchie's resolution as premature—it would obstruct the business which the country expected to be done; he thought they should wait until the Attorney General could defend himself, and had already read all those charges in the Morning News. The Government could do nothing when the House refused means. Men of business, not talkers, should be sent to the House. Members should reflect before they throw the country into confusion. Hatheway followed, briefly and ably, against the Government.

## Saturday's Proceedings by Telegraph.

SATURDAY, 8th February, 1851.

The Debate was resumed at 11 o'clock. Mr. Crane spoke first, he was in favour of the original motion—imputed the sufferings of the Province to Free Trade policy of England, the potatoe rot, &c.—charged Mr. Ritchie, with helping to carry out delusion, touched upon all the charges, and spoke of the character of the members of Government in the highest terms, especially of the ability and services of Mr. Partelow—said his only fault was extravagance, and this was useful, spoke also of his zeal for St. John, notwithstanding the complaints made against him, none had yet been found to fill his place.

Mr. Gilbert was willing to give the Government a fair trial.

Mr. Hayward did not defend the Government, blamed them for many things—gave them credit for maintaining the public credit, paying warrants and instalments of the Provincial debt in a season of great depression.

Mr. Rice supported the Government.

Mr. Johnston asserted that the vacant places had been offered to more than one of the *outs.*

This Mr Partelow denied

Mr. Ritchie affirmed. Mr. Needham said they had been offered to three. Mr. Botsford condemned the Government on the subject of Retrenchment; had made no pledges; was an independent member; he was willing to give the Government a fair trial, and support them in carrying out the measures alluded to in the speech.

Mr. Williston was not sent there to oppose the Government but to watch them, and assist in introducing good measures.

Mr. Harrington said he left the Council because he felt the labour too great—pride prevented him from resigning before the elections; defended the conduct of the Government at great length on all charges; asserted, that Mr. Connell went to the Legislative Council unpledged, and was an act of justice to him.

Mr. Wilmot the late Attorney General disclaimed his date more able and as faithfully as any other man who ever stood on the floor of this House. Called the appointment an outrageous aggression. Spoke for two hours and a quarter.

Mr. Scoullar proposed an adjournment seconded by Mr. Gilbert. Negatived.

Mr. Chapman wished for Responsible Government and supported the amendment.

Mr. Steves thought the men who sat in the last House needed no explanation of the Attorney General's views; he opposed the reduction of salaries and Elective Council.

Mr. Ritchie moved an adjournment, was opposed by many Government members. Adjournment carried.

Mr. Ritchie replies on Monday morning.

It is supposed the Government will have a majority of from three to five.—[Reading Room.

## Miscellany.

### Legal Metamorphoses.

## THE ROBBERS' REVENGE.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A POLICE OFFICER.

(Continued from Chronicle of 24th January.)

Levasseur and his confederates sailed for the penal settlements in the ill-fated convict-ship, the *Amphytrion*, the total wreck of which on the coast of France, and consequent drowning of the crew and prisoners excited so painful a sensation in England. A feeling of regret for the untimely fate of Le Breton, whom I regarded rather as a weak dupe the purposed rascal, passed over my mind as I read the announcement in the newspapers; but newer events had almost jostled the incident connected with his name from my remembrance, with a terrible adventure vividly recalled them and taught me how fierce and unmanable are the instincts of hate and revenge in a certain class of minds.

A robbery of plate had been committed in Portman-square, with an ingenuity and boldness which left no doubt that it had been effected by clever and practiced hands. The detective officers first employed having failed to discover the offenders, the threads of the imperfect and broken clew were placed in my hands, to see if my somewhat renowned dexterity, or luck, as many of my brother officers preferred calling it, would enable me to piece them out to a satisfactory conclusion. By the description obtained of a man who had been seen lurking about the house a few days previous to the burglary, it had been concluded by my predecessors in the investigation that one Martin a fellow with half a dozen *aliasses*, and a well known traveller on the road to the hulks, was concerned in the affair; and by their advice a reward of fifty pounds had been offered for his apprehension and conviction. I prosecuted the inquiry with my usual energy and watchfulness, without alighting upon any new fact or intimation of importance. I could not discover that a single article of the missing property had been either pawned or offered for sale and little doubt remained that the crucible had fatally diminished the chances of detection. The only hope was, that an increased reward might induce one of the gang to betray his confederates; and as the property was of large value, this was done and one hundred guineas was promised for the required information. I had been to the printers to order the placards announcing the increased recompense; and after indulging in a long gossip with the foreman of the establishment, whom I knew well, was passing at about a quarter past ten o'clock through Ryder's-court, Newport-Market, where a tall man met and passed me swiftly holding a handkerchief to his face.—There was nothing remarkable in that, as the weather was bitterly cold and sleety; and I was about to take my steps southerly suddenly behind me. I instinctively turned; and as I did so, I received a violent blow on the left shoulder—intended, I doubted not, for the nape of my neck—from the tall individual who had passed me a minute previously. As he still held the handkerchief to his face, I did not catch even a momentary glance at his features, and he ran off with surprising speed. The blow, sudden, jarring, and inflicted with a sharp instrument—by a strong knife or a dagger—caused a sensation of faintness; and before I recovered from it all chance of successful pursuit was at an end. The wound, which was not at all serious, I had *dressed* at a chemist's shop in the Haymarket; and as proclaiming the attack would do nothing towards detecting the perpetrator of it, I said little about it to any one, and managed to conceal it entirely from my wife, to whom it would have suggested a thousand painful apprehensions whenever I happened to be unexpectedly detained from home. The brief glimpse I had of the balked assassin afforded no reasonable indication of his identity. To be sure he ran at an amazing and unusual pace, but this was a qualification possessed by so many of the light legged, as well as light fingered gentry of my professional acquaintance, that it could not justify even at random suspicion; and I determined to forget the unpleasant incident as soon as possible.

The third evening after this occurrence I was again passing along Leicester-square at a somewhat late hour, but this time with all my eyes about me. Snow, which the wind blew sharply in one's face, was falling fast and cold was intense. Except myself, and a tall, snow-wrapped figure—a woman apparently—not a living being was to be seen. This figure, which was standing still at the further side of the square, appeared to be awaiting me, and as I drew near it, threw back the hood of a cloak, and to my great surprise disclosed the features of a Madam Jaubert. This closed the features of a Madam Jaubert. This lady, some years before, had married an, not very far from the spot where she now stood, a respectable millinery business. She was a widow with one child a daughter of about seven years of age, Marie-Louise, as she was named, was one unfortunate day sent to Coventry-street on an errand with some money in her hand, and never returned. The inquiries set on foot proved utterly without effect; not the slightest intelligence of the fate of the child was obtained—and the grief and distraction of the bereaved mother resulted in temporary insanity. She was confined in a lunatic asylum for seven or eight months, and when pronounced convalescent, found herself homeless, and almost penniless, in the world. This sad story I had heard from one of the keepers of the asylum during her sojourn there. It was a subject she herself never, I was aware, touched upon; and she had no reason to suspect that I was in the slightest degree informed of this melancholy passage in her life. She, why, I knew not, changed her name from that Duplessis to the one she now bore—Jaubert; and for last two or three years had supported a precarious existence by plausible begging letters addressed to persons of credulous benevolence; for which offence she had frequently visited the police courts at the instance of the secretary of the Mendicity Society, and it was there I had consequently made her acquaintance.

'Madam Jaubert!' I exclaimed, with unfeigned surprise, 'why, what on earth can you be waiting here for on such a night as this?'

'To see you!' was her curt reply.

'To see me! Depend upon it, then, you are knocking at the wrong door for not the first time in you life. They very little faith I ever put in professional widows, with twelve small children, all down in the measles, has long since vanished and—'

'Nay,' she interrupted—she spoke English, by the way, like a native—'I'm not such a fool as to be trying the whimpering dodge upon you. It is a matter of business. You want to find Jem Martin?'

'Ay, truly; but what can you know of him?—Surely you are not *so* fallen so low as to be the associate or accomplice of burglars?'

'Neither yet, nor likely to be so,' replied the woman; 'still I could tell you where to place your hands on James Martin, if I were but sure of the reward.'

'There can be no doubt about that,' I answered.

'Then follow me, and before ten minutes are past, you will have secured your man.'

I did so—cautiously, suspiciously; for my adventure three evenings before, had rendered me unusually circumspect and watchful. She led the way to the most crowded quarter of St. Giles's, and when she had reached the entrance of a dark blind alley, called Rine's-court, turned into it, and beckoned me to follow.

'Nay, nay, Madame Jaubert,' I exclaimed, 'that won't do. You mean fairly, I dare say; but I don't enter that respectable alley alone at this time of the night.'

She stopped, silent and embarrassed. Presently she said, with a sneer, 'You are afraid, I suppose?'

'Yes, I am.'

'What is to be done, then?' she added, after a few moments' consideration. 'He is alone, I assure you.'

'That is possible; still I do not enter that *cul-de-sac* to-night, unaccompanied save by you.'

'You suspect me of some evil design, Mr. Waters?' said the woman, with an accent of reproach. 'I thought you might, and yet nothing can be further from the truth. My sole object is to obtain the reward, and escape from this life of misery and degradation to my own country, and, if possible, begin the world respectably again.—Why should you doubt me?'

'How came you acquainted with this robber's haunts?'

'The explanation is easy, but this is not the time for it. Stay—can't you get assistance?'

'Easily—in less than ten minutes; and, if you are here when I return, and your information proves correct, I will ask pardon for my suspicions.'

'Be it so, she said, joyfully; 'and be quick, for this weather is terrible.'

Ten minutes had not passed when I returned with half-a-dozen officers, and found Madame Jaubert still at her post. We followed her up the court, caught Martin sore enough asleep, upon a wretched pallet of straw in one of the alley hovels, and walked him off, terribly scared and surprised, to the nearest station house, where he passed the remainder of the night.

The next day Martin proved an *alias* of the distinctest and most undeniable kind. He had been inmate of the Clerkenwell prison for the last three months, with the exception of just six days previous to our capture of him, and he was, of course, at once discharged. The reward was payable only upon conviction of the offender, and the disappointment of poor Madame Jaubert was extreme. She wept bitterly at the thought that she believed Martin's capture would have secured her—besides sufficient for her travelling expenses and decent outfit, would, she said, purchase a partnership in a small but respectable millinery shop in Paris. 'Well,' I remarked to her, 'there is no reason for despair. You have not only proved your sincerity and good faith, but all you possess a knowledge of how acquired you best know—of the haunts and hiding places of burglars. The reward, as you may have seen by the new placards, has been doubled; and I have a strong opinion, from something that has reached me this morning, that if you could light upon one Armstrong, *alais* Rowden, it would be as certainly yours as if already in your pocket.

'Armstrong—Rowden!' repeated the woman, with anxious simplicity; 'I never heard either of these names. What sort of a person is he?'

I described him minutely; but Madam Jaubert appeared to entertain little or no hope of discovering his whereabout, and ultimately, went away in a very disconsolate mood, after, however, arranging to meet me the next evening.

I met her as agreed. She could obtain, she said, no intelligence of any reliable worth; and she pressed me for further particulars. Was Armstrong a drinking, a gaming, or a play going man? I told her all I knew of his habits, and a gleam of hope glanced across her face as one or two indications were mentioned. I was to see her again on the morrow. I came; she was as far off as ever; and I advised her to waste no further time in the pursuit, but at once endeavour to regain a position of respectability, by the exercise of industry in the trade or business in which she was reputedly well skilled. Madame Jaubert laughed scornfully; and a gleam, it seemed to me, of her never entirely subdued insanity shot out from her deep set, flashing eyes. It was finally settled that I should meet her once more, at the same place, at about eight o'clock the next evening.

I arrived somewhat late at the appointed rendezvous, and found Madame Jaubert in state of manifest excitement and impatience. She had, she was pretty sure, discovered Armstrong, and knew that he was, at that moment, in a house in Greek-street, Soho.

'Greek-street, Soho. Is he alone?'

'Yes; with the exception of a woman who is minding the premises, and of whom he is an acquaintance under another name. You will be able to secure him without the least risk or difficulty, but not an instant must be lost.'

Madame Jaubert perceived my half hesitation. 'Surely,' she exclaimed, 'you are not afraid of one man! It's useless to effect to suspect me after what has occured.'

'True,' I replied. 'Lead on.'

The house at which we stopped in Greek-street appeared to be empty one. From the printed bills in the windows announcing it to be let or sold.—Madame Jaubert knocked in a peculiar manner at the door, which was presently opened by a woman. 'Is Mr. Brown still within?' Madame Jaubert asked, in a low voice.

'Yes; what do you want with him?'

'I have brought a gentleman who will most likely be a purchaser of some of the goods he has to dispose of.'

'Walk in, then, if you please,' was the answer. We did so; and found ourselves, as the door closed, in pitch darkness. 'This way,' said the woman; 'you shall have a light in half a minute.'

'Let me guide you,' said Madame Jaubert, as I groped onward by the wall, and at the same time seizing my right hand. Instantly as she did so, I heard a rustle just behind me—two quick and violent blows descended on the back of my head, there was a flash before my eyes, a suppressed shout of exultation rang in my ears, and I fell insensible to the ground.

(*To be Concluded next week.*)

The oldest newspaper in New York is the "Shipping and Commercial List." It was established in 1796. The oldest penny newspaper in the world is the "New York Sun." It was established in 1833.