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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ABOLITION OF THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

Lord J. Russell moved for leave to bring in several bills to amend the criminal law in furtherance of the recommendation of the commissioners on the criminal laws. The first bill abolished the punishment of death for the crime of forgery. His lordship gave a history of the measures attempted to be carried in Parliament by Sir Samuel Romilly, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, for the above purpose; and referred to documents to prove that the crime of forgery had decreased since the punishment of death had not been carried into execution. In those cases in which the law retained the capital punishment there had been in 1834, 35, and 1836, but one conviction in each year, whilst in those cases of forgery in which the capital punishment was abolished the convictions had been 58, 63, and 54. The solicitor to the Bankers' Association, whose time had been up to 1833 principally taken up by attending to commitments, since that period had found a progressive decrease in the crime. A considerable number of the London bankers were anxious for the abolishing of the punishment of death, and while this law continued a difficulty would be felt in finding juries to convict offenders, which is not the case when their lives are spared. In referring to other crimes in which his lordship proposed a modification of the law, he said that conviction more rarely followed a prosecution for the minor than the capital offence, and illustrated his argument by the criminal returns. The punishment of death, both in England and France, being carried into execution only on a very small number of those on whom sentence is passed, it fails to be an object of terror, or to deter persons from the commission of crime. The offences to which they now proposed to apply the punishment of death were, administering poison—attempting to drown, suffocate, or strangle—cutting, maiming, wounding, or doing actual bodily harm, with a manifest design to commit murder in any of these cases. He also proposed to make the law more definite with respect to the words "wounding," "cutting," &c.—For that reason he had thought it right to introduce the words "doing grievous bodily harm, or by any other means manifesting a design to kill." The second offence for which they proposed to retain the punishment of death was burglary, accompanied by an attempt to murder, or by stabbing, cutting, wounding, beating, striking, or any other personal violence to an inmate. The third, robbery, and attempts to rob, accompanied by cutting, stabbing, wounding, or doing actually bodily harm, with any offensive weapon or instrument; and the fourth, setting fire to any building with intent to murder, or to any dwelling-house actually inhabited, or to any building parcel of such dwelling-house or adjoining thereto. The setting fire to dwelling-houses being still capital, it would not fail to be observed that the punishment of death would be removed for the offence of setting fire to stacks, ricks, and outhouses. Of sixty four persons indicted for setting fire to farm buildings only ten were convicted. The other offences to which he proposed to affix the punishment of death were—setting fire to, casting away, or destroying ships, with intent to murder or endanger life; the exhibiting of false lights and signals to lead away ships in distress. To the second branch of punishment would be inflicted transportation for life—the offence of administering poison; of shooting at or drawing the trigger, or attempting to discharge any kind of loaded fire-arms with intent to commit murder; the entering dwelling-houses and putting the inmates in bodily fear, but without striking or otherwise injuring them, and several other cases of malicious injuries to the person without the intent to murder, but with intent to maim, to injure, or to disable. He proposed that no person should be transported for less than ten years, the next class for fifteen years, and the greatest term for life; and that the degree of punishment to be inflicted on the convict should be defined.

His lordship further proposed to bring in a bill to abolish the punishment of the pillory, and to substitute an imprisonment of five years in the Penitentiary in lieu of transportation in certain cases. He concluded by saying that clemency and mercy so extended ought in his judgment to be now ratified by parliament, and that, by the adoption of the measure he proposed, it should be shown that England was not behind other nations in endeavouring to mitigate the severities of the criminal laws, and at the same time to secure the prevention of crime by the better and more certain methods of punishment.—The noble lord concluded by moving for leave to bring in the bills, and, amidst loud cheers, leave was given to bring in the bills.

PROPER OF PARIS AND LONDON.—I shall probably surprise you with one of my opinions. I think the population of Paris, physically speaking, finer than that of London. Fine men and fine women are by no means as frequent, after allowing for the difference in whole numbers, in the French, as in the English capital; but neither are there as many miserable, pallid, and squalid objects. The French are a smaller race than the English, much smaller than the race of English gentlemen, so many of whom congregate at London; but the population of Paris has a sturdy, healthful look, that I do not think is by any means as general in London. In making this comparison, allowance must be made for the better dress of the English, and for their rags, whose effect is to bleach the skin, and give a colour that has no necessary connection with the springs of life, although the female portion of the population of Paris has probably as much colour as that of London. It might be possibly safer to say that the female population of Paris is finer than that of London, though I think on the whole the males may be included also.—I do not mean by this, that there is relatively as much female beauty in Paris as in London, for in this respect the latter has immeasurably the advantage; but looks apart, that the physique of the French of Paris is superior to that of the English of London. The population of Paris is a favourable specimen of that of the kingdom; while that of London, Westminster excepted is not at all above the level of the entire country, if indeed it be as good.—Cooper's Recollections of Europe.

CONSERVATIVE HALL IN BELFAST.—We learn from the Ulster Times, that it is in contemplation to build, in Belfast, a Conservative hall for the province of Ulster. It is to be applicable to all purposes of a public nature by the Conservatives of Ulster, and standing on its own merits, independent of the Belfast, or any other society, but open on certain terms for their accommodation.—To build it £12,000 must be raised in 600 shares of £20 each. This hall is to be capable of accommodating at dinner from 1500 to 2000 persons, and to be let from time to time, for such temporary public purposes as may render it most productive, without interfering with the primary object for which it is intended. The building will consist of a great hall, committee-room, and a public news-room, and such other additions as the shareholders may think right, in order to render the most beneficial returns. None but persons professing Conservative principles to be shareholders. This is an excellent proposition, and we hope that it may be practically worked out.

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE FOR LIVERPOOL.—There is little doubt that had circumstances permitted Mr. now Viscount CANNING, to come before the electors of Liverpool, as he had promised, he would have been returned to Parliament by them most triumphantly. The very name he bore was a passport to their favour, and his own amiable disposition, sound principles, and pleasing manners, combined to make him a very popular candidate,—an excellent person to relieve Mr. EWART from the onerous duties of public life, for which Nature and Education never intended him.

Since Lord CANNING's accession to the peerage, the Conservatives of Liverpool have

been anxious in their search of a properly qualified candidate in this place. There is no dearth of such gentlemen; and, indeed, one difficulty was, from so many eligible and desirable persons to select, not merely a fit, but the fittest candidate.

That person has at length been found. A requisition is now in course of signature, inviting Mr. CRESSWELL, K. C., to become a candidate for the representation of the borough of Liverpool in Parliament. We understand that Mr. CRESSWELL will accede to the prayer of this requisition, provided that he perceive, from the number of electors' signatures attached to it, a fair prospect of success. If, therefore, as we believe, the Conservatives of Liverpool are anxious to return a man of character, talent, and principle for, and Mr. EWART from, parliament, they will lose no time in signing the requisition, which will tacitly admit that Mr. EWART—the laughing stock of the Commons—is fit to represent them.

Mr. CRESSWELL is well known to the public at large as the leader of the northern bar. Possessed of a deep knowledge of the law,—with a mind thoroughly trained to explain its science and expound its difficulties,—eloquence at once commanding and convincing,—amenity of manners such as eminent lawyers too seldom possess or cultivate,—constitutional principles which have been the honorable rule of his thought and action,—independence of mind, and property placing him above all temptations to which members of parliament are liable,—a more than ordinary acquaintance with the commercial relations of the country,—a complete knowledge of the condition of parties in the state,—and a deep and reverential respect for the Altar and the Throne,—Mr. CRESSWELL is the man, of all others, peculiarly qualified, at the impending crisis, to represent this great town. We cannot doubt that the requisition to him will be numerously signed—it must be so.—Liverpool paper.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

(From the London Standard, May 11.)

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT came forward, and was hailed with loud cheers, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, but the adverse party of course were not idle in raising yells and groans. The hon. Baronet spoke as follows:—

"I never presented myself to the electors of Westminster on any occasion with more satisfaction than that which I now feel in meeting them, when they are called together to decide what are the great constitutional principles to which they will attach themselves in the new circumstances which have recently sprung up around us. It is a matter of satisfaction to me, as it must be to all of you who now hear me, that we live under a form of government which enables us to assemble together on great and important occasions, and to make known and express to each other our mutual opinions. We may be mistaken on many points, perhaps we are as to one another, but we all, as true Englishmen, keep those opinions of our own which we think right for the public good, as we judge of it, and which we, standing as candidates for the suffrages of the electors, are in duty bound unambiguously to declare. It is of little importance what the names of the candidates are, or how long or how short their standing may be in the eye of the public when they offer themselves to your notice; because this, I maintain, is not a question of personal contest between individuals; but the question which you have to decide is this,—are the electors of Westminster the determined friends of the Constitution of England as it is now established or are they in favour of further changes? Will they give their votes to those who advocate those changes? Are they for these further changes which, as I conceive, will tend very much to impair that constitution and some of which as proposed, will, in fact of themselves subvert it? Gentlemen, it cannot be expected of me that I should advert—indeed I should be scarcely worthy of your notice if I did advert—to all the various aspersions which have lately been thrown

upon me, not from any malevolent motive, as I believe, but from the sincere, though I think, conviction, that I have changed my sentiments, opinions, and principles. An hon. gentleman now present, and near me, who has expressed his high opinion of me in former times, and who now also expresses his regard for me, wrote me a letter wishing me to answer a particular question, and to explain my sentiments as to the particular side which I may take on a particular occasion. It is quite impossible for me to give any answer to a question of that description, not under such circumstances, because from its very nature, it involves another question—namely, whether I am willing, in this year, 1837, to propose annual parliaments, universal suffrage, and vote by ballot as I proposed them in 1818. Now, I am not ashamed to say, that I abandoned my plan for that which has since been adopted, because I found that many would agree to that plan whose consent it would be impossible to obtain to that which I proposed. I will not, therefore, bring in or support any new plan of reform, as that which is now adopted met the wishes of the greatest number of reformers, and as there are many reformers who would not have agreed to any other. In the mutual concessions which were then made, there was one exception from the compromise to which all classes of Reformers came—and that was the vote by ballot. I never had any objection to the vote by ballot, though I think the Reform bill which has passed has rendered it now a matter of minor importance. I have been accused of inconsistency, because I am not willing to do it one time what, under different circumstances, I thought expedient at another; but I consider myself precluded, by the passage of the reform bill, from making any alteration in our elective system, save that which I have already excepted.—There was another plan of reform proposed many years ago, which I thought better than that proposed in the late reform bill, and I see no inconsistency in my now being opposed to those theories and propositions which the passing of that bill has rendered unnecessary. First, I always have been a Reformer. I supported Mr. Grey's plan of Reform in 1793, which I think was better than that since adopted; but was I therefore inconsistent because I waved some minor objections and supported the Reform bill? There is no moral turpitude in the inconsistency of opinions at different times, provided that a man always acts up to what he honestly believes to be correct. The moral turpitude is not in the change of opinion, but in the change of opinion arising from corrupt motives. If self-interest can be shown, then it will be a reproach to a man, and it will be more than a suspicious circumstance attaching to his character. I defy any man living to say that any act of mine, in the course of my long public life, has been tinged with any interested feeling of any description. (Cheers.) I have always considered the public good—I have always looked to the wants and wishes of the people of England—to consult them has been my leading and great principle of action. Such shall continue to be my principle of action. Good practical measures the people of England must look to, more particularly the working classes of the people of England, whose condition, if it is possible at all to review, mend, remedy, or alleviate, I shall, I need not say, not be backward—I shall be the first to do all in my power, to promote that most desirable object.—(Cheers.) Gentlemen, that is the noblest principle that can actuate any public man. It ought to be the first view of every government to better the condition of the lower classes of society. It is the most important in my mind—it should be the paramount object which every government should have in view.—(Cheers.) With respect to the new propositions that have been recently broached, I am against them all, because I think them all mischievous and essentially dangerous to the liberties of the people.—(Cheers.) I don't at all approve of the changes or alterations that are making, or proposed to be made, with respect to the Church. I don't believe they will conduce

to the good, the advantage of the people.—The wealth of the Established Church excites the envy of many—shallow principles of false economy perhaps influence others; some on one ground, others on another, may advocate those changes, but I maintain that the property belonging to the people, from which the poorest man in England may derive the advantages of religious instruction (cheers.) and by which the son of a pauper, by getting on some of our noble and benevolent foundations, may receive as good an education as the son of a peer, and ultimately place himself by the side of the nobles of the land. Those changes, in my opinion, would tend to alienate and destroy that property which belongs to the people, and will deduct from their chance of advancement in life those resources which can never again be supplied.—(Cheers.) Gentlemen, there were several other measures alluded to by the gentlemen who seconded me, and to which I should also have wished to refer. There is, for instance, the Poor Law Amendment Act. I opposed the introduction of that measure, and I did it on the ground that I thought it in principle unconstitutional and likely to be an instrument of oppression. I opposed that bill, but at the same time I did not accuse those who introduced and supported it of anything like intended cruelty towards the poor, although I think the regulations of that law are totally incompatible not only with the well-being, but with the good feelings of the poor, which ought to be consulted as well as their happiness itself. I thought that in every parish throughout the Kingdom it was desirable that a great change should take place in the administration of poor-rates, but I did think that no one good object could be effected by the cumbersome and expensive machinery of the Poor Law Amendment Act. (Cheers.) Quite unconstitutional in its original principles, the objects it had in view might have been much better effected in a safe way by constitutional means, and by processes to which the people of this country are accustomed, which are more congenial with their feelings, and consequently more favourable to their happiness.—(Cheers.) I had not the good fortune to hear any of the observations made by those who proposed my hon. opponent, and I am not willing at this time of day, and in the present inclement state of the weather to enter on matters where, indeed, no discussion can take place, and especially as I am not aware that any opinion of mine requires to be reiterated. I have a great deal of matter extracted from speeches made by me, in different newspapers a great many years since, and which proves no more than this—that I was then, as I am now, a firm friend and determined supporter of the English Constitution the whole constitution and nothing but the constitution.—(Loud cheers.) There I take my stand. Call me Conservative if you please; I am not for destroying any part of the constitution of my country. I don't care whether I am called Whig or Tory; I am for the Constitution of England, and I think the most stupid of all expedients is to revive now the old watchwords of Whig and Tory. I am free to confess that the Reform Bill has not so far met the fond anticipations which I had formed respecting it for I really had the simplicity to think, that when that bill had passed, honest and able men, whether nominally distinguished as Whigs or Tories, would have stood upon that as a broad foundation, and applied their talents, abilities, and integrity for the good of the public at large. (Cheers.) I had no idea that narrow bigotry would have been enlisted against me on this occasion, after I had fought as I did, the great battle of Reform. (Cheers.) I am really not aware what I ought further to address myself to but there are three words which have been quoted against me in the Morning Chronicle, as having formed part of a speech delivered by me a considerable time ago, for the purpose of proving that I have abandoned my former principles. Now, I must say, I have not been in the habit of correcting the reports of my speeches, and therefore, after all, you must only take it as the speech of the reporter; and the passage which I am now going to quote has literally no credibility annexed to it at all. The few words which have been attributed to me, and which I am certain are not correct, are these—that I was favourable to a "reform of the House of Lords." Gentlemen, such a thing never was uttered at the time they were supposed to be uttered, and, therefore, I never could have said anything of the kind; but if I had said so, I think them very foolish and absurd words, and I would not give countenance to them now. (Cheers.) The House of Lords has constitutional powers, which are as absolutely necessary, as those of the other branch of the legislature to the support of this great and glorious constitution, consisting of an amalgamation of different powers, balancing, checking, and controlling the exorbitant preponderance of each other end under which we have enjoyed and still maintain, the fullest liberty, the greatest independence of mind, the greatest tolerance in religion, the greatest energy and freedom of exertion and industry, accompanied with more productive reward than ever before existed in any nation on the face of

the earth. I am not willing, therefore, according to the fancies of some theorists, to change the admirable form of government under which we live into a democracy, such as is established in a great part of the American continent (cheers.) I am standing on the ground of the English constitution (renewed cheers,) on which I have always taken my stand. There I will stand, with a mind convinced only by experience and observation. (Continued cheers.) My hon. friend stands here, I should say, a very practical proof of the beneficial results of the constitution of this country. That gentleman is, as I understand, the son of a tradesman, who made a large fortune. Now, there is no other country in the world where tradesmen can make such fortunes, and where the sons of tradesmen can procure such an education as may enable them to stand forward as this young gentleman does—sturdily and properly stand forward, in defence of those fundamental principles which he has been taught to believe, and which no doubt, he does believe to be true. I must say, however, that I do not see how it is possible for the friends of the present administration to support a gentleman who professes such opinions as my opponent holds. What, then, is the result of the state of this country? Such instances as that to which I have referred, are occurring daily within your own observation (hear, hear), and some of the greatest men now living, have been raised to the highest situations from the most humble origins, filling those great offices with honour and credit and honour to themselves. I ask you whether, looking to the state of society, resulting from the forms of government established in every other country but our own, the same splendid success could have crowned their exertions? (Cheers.) The Lord Chancellor Eldon, and his brother Lord Stowell, were examples of this, and some of the most eminent lawyers of our own time, brought up at a grammar school, attending at Oxford on charitable foundations, have ascended through all the foundations of rank in society up to the highest which a subject of the British crown can hope to fill. (Loud and continued cheering.) Is this a state of things, proving as it does the most enlightened civilization to which a country has yet attained, which the people of England, giving ear to crude fallacies, led away by rash and hasty notions, should be willing to change? (Vehement cries of No.) I know that there are some men foolish enough to entertain such a wish; but of those, however, I am not one. (Cheers.) I can only tell them that I will not consent to embark on an ocean of change to which I can see no limit; and that I will never advocate projects which I cannot convince myself will tend to increase the prosperity, the peace, the happiness of my countrymen. (Tremendous cheering, mingled with groans and interruptions from the party of Mr. Leader, pertinaciously continued for many minutes.) I need not exhaust myself, said the hon. baronet, by talking to a multitude, hardly a dozen of whom, I find, are allowed to hear me. (Renewed groans from the radicals.)—I am not for that policy which would subvert the state, and therefore those who on this occasion, poll for me will poll for the maintenance of the constitution of England I have not deserted my post or my principles; I have, to the utmost of my power, done my duty to my country, and it is for you to decide how I am to be rewarded for it. (Loud cheering.) I have already said that to me, as a personal matter, that decision can be nothing; I have no more personal interest in the result of this contest than I had in the result of any other in which I have ever been engaged. On this footing I put the contest; the individual member is nothing at all—it is a battle for the constitution and institutions of England and it is to be seen whether the citizens of Westminster will or will not give the constitution that support which, if any encroachment were, through their neglect, made upon it, I am persuaded they would, after a brief space, discovering their delusion, bitterly regret that they had withheld from it. (Loud and long shouts of applause.)

(From the Conservative.)

The Standard says "the main feature of the House of Lords ought to be its immobility. The very end and object of its existence is, to present something fixed, stable and permanent, as a check on the fluctuating feelings and fancies of the multitude and of the representatives of the multitude, in the House of Lords. So long as it clearly exhibits this quality it is safe and unsuspected; when it relinquishes it, its own character and existence are instantly placed in jeopardy."

Whence came the first thought of pushing aside the House of Lords? From its own weakness and vacillation in 1829 and 1832. In the first of these years it was persuaded, in the second, it was intimidated, into a sudden and total change of course. The natural fruit of these two errors was, that the revolutionary party began to look upon it as a body which could at any time be controlled; and the Conservatives feared that little reliance could be placed upon it.

It was in consequence of these impressions that a certain supposed danger impended over the House of Lords about two or three years since. That danger has passed away, and the hopes of the revolutionary party, and the apprehensions of the Conservatives have simultaneously subsided, on finding that the House of Lords was re-assuming its natural and fitting attitude of calm and dignified determination.

Of course the disappointed party will call this "blind and stupid obstinacy," and other equally agreeable names, exhibiting thereby their own vexation and disappointment. We reply in the words of Sir Robert Peel at Glasgow:—"Would you complain because the breakwater, which at great cost and trouble you have erected to restrain the boisterous ocean, does not float on the surface of those waves which it is intended to control?"

But it will be asked, what right have the Lords to "control" the wishes or movements of the people? Finally, and for a continuance, we may admit that they have none; but to restrain any sudden movement towards a great political change, and send it back, again and again, for the re-consideration, is the very end and use of a House of Lords.

On Thursday, in the House of Commons, Sir H. Hardinge gave a notice which we find recited in the votes as follows:—

"Sir Henry Hardinge—Address to His Majesty, praying his Majesty not to renew the Order in Council, granting permission to His Majesty's subjects to enlist in the service of the Queen of Spain; and to give directions that his Majesty's Marine Forces may in future be employed only in granting such naval co-operation to the Queen of Spain, as his Majesty is bound to furnish by the stipulations of treaty."

"Thursday, April 13." The right hon. and gallant general explained that he would entirely press his motion to a division. This is the wise and manly mode of proceeding. Sir Henry's motion will put fairly in issue the question whether our countrymen are to be invited by the king's servants into a war in which their Sovereign cannot protect them from the fangs of robbers and pirates, when they shall have been defeated, as defeated they are sure to be, in consequence of the supineness and treachery of their allies.

Sir Henry's motion will also put in issue other questions. Are the commissioned soldiers of the King to be employed in slaughtering men with whom our country had at first and pretended to have, no quarrel? Are we, at our expense, to support the police of Spain, and to expose the arms of England to dishonour, by committing our troops to such numbers and situations, as render the highest exercise of valour inadequate to protect them from defeat and disgrace?

On Friday was a fierce attack made upon the King's government by the household force of the King's ministers. The attempt made was to extinguish the office of Commander-in-Chief, because the gallant nobleman, who holds that office, and who, it was admitted by all, administers its duties with unexcelled integrity and talent, is supposed to hold Conservative principles.

This scheme for wresting the sword from the grasp of the monarch has lately become a very favourite one; and whatever Lord Howick, or any other ministerial Lord may say, there is no doubt whatever that it is secretly favoured by the King's ministers.—The same men who could bring down more than three hundred to vote for an O'Connell Norman Schools Bill, or say any other bill for the advancement of Democracy and Popery, were, last night unable, forsooth, to muster more than thirty or forty of their own supporters, for the defence of a vital prerogative of the Crown. Had the Conservative opposition been as remiss in defending the King's prerogative, as his Majesty's paid servants appear to have been, it is not impossible (we have not yet seen the list) that Mr Home might have succeeded in dismissing Lord Hill from the Horse Guards. This is to have the ministry against the government.

Extract of a letter of the 6th inst. from Warsaw:—

"A remarkable event has just occurred in our country. The Emperor Nicholas, not content with establishing a system of noblesse, which excludes the pretensions of those who wish to prove their nobility, has ordered that none shall be recognized as nobles, whose titles have not been of 200 years' standing. Those who cannot furnish this proof are to be regarded as belonging to the class of peasants. The nobles or the palatine of Kalisch, with the exception of a few aristocrats, have loudly declared that they will not submit a single document to the revision of the neraldic Committee.—This democratic spirit has given great offence to the Imperial Government. The surveillance in the Palatine of Kalisch and on the frontiers has been doubled, because it is believed that the inhabitants of Poland are excited against the Government by letters from the emigrants. In spite of these precautions, the authorities of the Czar will not succeed in eradicating the spirit of

democracy, which is too widely spread amongst the Polish nobles, who are always ready to sacrifice every thing for country and liberty. The Emperor has issued an ordinance changing the denomination of the wayvodies of Poland into that of civil government.

Some extraordinary evidence was given it is said, before one of the Parliamentary Committees, as to the means used to obtain the amount of subscriptions required by the Standing Orders of the House of Commons. A Jew, whose name bore a resemblance to a great capitalist, signed his name for £25,000. This individual had neither house nor lodging; he received £4 for signing the deed. Persons were employed to procure signatures who received 5s. for each, giving four to the signer and keeping one for themselves. The names of clerks were put down for 500 shares each. One man's name appears for £32,000, and another for £20,000. A news-agent signed for £10,000, and his son for £3,000, and one of the solicitors for 1,000 shares. One of the secretaries to the Company procured signatures to the extent of £215,000, another to the extent of £86,000, and a third to the amount of £260,000. Several of the directors, whose names stood for 10,000 each, caused the figures to be altered to £20,000, on the day before the deed was sent to be deposited in the proper office.

SHOCKING MURDER AT LIVERICK.—On Monday evening last a dreadful murder was committed at a private house in Haristrongestreet, in this city. Between seven and eight o'clock, some diabolical miscreants contrived to gain admission to the house of Mrs Anne Anderson, and, after having cut her throat and robbed her of a portion of the property she possessed. She was an aged and a lone widow, and though in affluent circumstances, kept but one servant, who was a female and out at the time. The body of Mrs Anderson was discovered in a pantry in the hall, with her feet towards the door, her throat cut from ear to ear, the fingers of her right hand deeply cut, and some black hair firmly grasped in her left hand, indicating a fierce and desperate struggle with her merciless assailants—she was extended on her back—the spectacle was appalling, weltering in blood. On one of the shelves was found a large case knife, with which, no doubt, the homicide was effected, and from which sanguinary instrument, the blood had been wiped off. Near the knife on the same shelf was the impression of something similar to three fingers and a thumb—appearing as if the person who had used the knife had put the bloody hand upon the spot after having laid by the weapon. Drawers had been subsequently rifled, and some money abstracted from the premises.

TESTIMONIAL TO DAVID SALOMONS, Esq., THE LATE SHERIFF, BY THE MOST DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH PERSUASION.

Yesterday a deputation of gentlemen of the Jewish persuasion waited upon Mr. David Salomons to present him with a magnificent Candelabrum, raised by subscriptions amongst the members of that community.

Mr. Isaac Cohen (brother to Mrs. Rothschild) read, in an impressive manner, the following address:—

"Sir,—We are deputed by a considerable number of British Jews to convey to you the expression of their feelings on the great exertions you have made for their advantage.

"They are deeply sensible of the peculiarity of their situation, who, as a comparatively small body, have hitherto been excluded from all posts of honor, solely on account of their religious opinions. The honorable line of conduct you have pursued, the high character you have sustained, the great exertions you have made for the advancement of those rights, both by unwearied zeal and unbounded liberality, have achieved a victory over prejudice and intolerance, and have stamped you a great benefactor to the Jewish community. We therefore have to express to you the lively gratitude of our co-religionists, and to request you will be assured that they are fully mindful of the eminent services you have rendered the cause of civil and religious liberty by the example you have shown, and by the success that has attended your exertions.

"We request that you will accept this Candelabrum as a testimonial of their respect and admiration."

Mr. SALOMONS expressed his high satisfaction in having this splendid testimonial of the approbation of his brethren of the Jewish community. He considered his station in a municipal office of such high distinction, as a march of the liberality of the age, and he was happy at having so passed through his year of office that, while he had been able to retain the confidence and esteem of the members of the religious body to which he belonged, he had, he trusted, secured the respect of his fellow-citizens of all denominations, and had proved that the duties of civil office might be performed by an individual holding peculiar tenets, without sacrificing his own consistency, or im-

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feelings of others with whom in this respect it might be his fortune to differ. The road to civil honours and distinctions, which had been so long closed to members of the Jewish community, was now open, and they would not be backward in reciprocating the good feeling which had led to this happy result.

**EDWARDS AND WOODCOCK**—The Recorder, on passing sentence of transportation for life on Richard Edwards and John Woodcock, who had been convicted of manslaughter on the high seas, told them that they had been convicted of the offence of manslaughter, the circumstances attending which differed very little from the crime of wilful murder. One of them was the master, and the other the mate, of the vessel on board of which a lad, under their command, met his death by their cruel treatment. It appeared from the evidence adduced on the trial, they had both been guilty of a series of barbarous acts towards the unfortunate deceased, until by their cruelty he lost his life. They had frequently thrown him overboard secured by a rope around his body, and dragged him through the sea while the vessel was pursuing her voyage. They beat him almost every day, caused him to be tied to the mast of the ship, with his feet suspended in the air and his head downwards, and practised other acts of such atrocious cruelty upon him, that he died by their hands. The laws of the country were ever willing to respect and uphold that necessary authority and control which were vested in the captain of a vessel and the officers below him. They had a right to punish disobedience of orders or any conduct of a mutinous description; but the law which gave them that right would not permit that those placed under their command should suffer unnecessary and wanton punishment at their hands, or that their lives should be placed in peril by their acts: and he hoped that the sentence which he was about to pronounce would serve as a warning to others in the command of ships at sea.

The Commercial distress of the United States still continues, with but little prospect of any favourable change for some time; letters speak very despondingly.—Since previous advices, forty-six failures had taken place in Boston, three of which were among the oldest and most respectable houses in that city.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1837.

The Honorable the Northern Circuit Court closed its sittings in this town on Saturday last. On the Crown side DENIS MAHAR of Carbonear was tried and convicted upon two indictments, one for an Assault and Battery upon JOHN FORESTAL, and one for Assaulting four Constables in the execution of their duty. Judgment, that DENIS MAHAR for the first named offence shall pay a fine to the King of Ten Pounds Sterling, and for the second offence, to be imprisoned in His Majesty's Gaol at Harbor Grace, for the period of Four Calendar Month to be computed from the first day of his imprisonment for want of bail, then to give sureties to keep the peace, himself in Fifty Pounds and two sureties in Fifty Pounds each.

There were ninety-six causes on the Civil side, all disposed of, and no appeal entered. His Honor Judge LILLY who left this place in the EXPRESS on Monday last, has, we are happy to say, given general satisfaction.

We are requested to state that a Parish Meeting will be held at the School House, To-morrow, at Eleven o'Clock, when the Building Committee will deliver up the New Stone Church to the Parish—the Rents will be fixed and the Pews chosen at the same time.

The weather for the last twenty days has generally been very cold with north-east winds, and on Monday last, we had a considerable fall of Snow, the wind at east, a circumstance almost unprecedented in this country.

We have been kindly favoured with English papers to the 17th of May, from which we have made the following interesting extracts:—

RATHER OMINOUS!!!

We extract the following from the Court Circular:—  
His Majesty, attended by Sir H. Taylor, left town at a quarter past seven in the evening for Windsor. The King gave audience to Earl Grey and the Duke of Richmond, on Wednesday afternoon, at St. James's Palace.

Trifling and unimportant as this announcement may appear, it is of more importance than the public may generally infer, We

know that Earl Grey and the Duke of Richmond were specially sent for, and that immediately after a closet audience of the King by the Premier and the Home Secretary.—We do not pretend to be in the secrets of the Cabinet, but it is possible, and highly probable, that the Sovereign may be of Sir Francis Burdett's opinion, that "we have a weak vacillating administration, while the country and the times demand one firm, capable, business-doing, and decided."

We know that great as was the gratification of many highly influential individuals at the success of the chivalrous baronet, none exceeded the joy of the King at the victory gained by his old friend Sir FRANCIS BURDETT; and judging from the above facts, we are willing for once to believe with the *Chronicle* that the loss of the election "is a blow that will be felt throughout the three Kingdoms." The sooner the better we say.

Since the above was written, there was a meeting at Lord Holland's on Friday, at which all the cabinet were present except the Lord Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who were absent on official business.—*Age.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

Immediately afterwards Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, introduced by Lord Sandon and Sir G. Sinclair, took the oath and his seat for Westminster on his re-election.

The hon. baronet was received with the most enthusiastic cheering, which lasted for several minutes. He appeared to be labouring under severe indisposition, and advanced to the table of the house with much difficulty, walking upon crutches. On being introduced to the Speaker, after taking the oaths and subscribing the parliamentary roll, the hon. member took his seat on the front row of the opposition benches; and the cheering which followed from the opposition members, and which was continued for a considerable time, was of the most deafening character—the shouts of applause being ironically but faintly echoed back from the ministerial benches. The house was unusually full, and the sensation produced by the re-appearance of the hon. baronet was certainly never equalled within the walls of the house since the Duke of Wellington appeared at the bar to receive the thanks of the Commons of England for his services in the field of Waterloo.

PROTESTANT PETITION FROM DUBLIN.

Mr. Hamilton presented a petition agreed to at a meeting of the Protestants of Ireland, at Dublin, on the 24th January last. The petition was one of very great magnitude, and the prayer of it was, that protection should be given to the Established Church of Ireland. It was very numerously signed, and he should call the attention of the house to the allegations it contained on the 23d inst. [The petition was brought up, but it was so weighty that Mr. Hamilton was compelled to resort to the assistance of Sir R. Bateson to get it on the table. The diameter of the roll of signatures is nearly four feet, and the length of which signatures is said to be two miles.]

**SPAIN.**—Our news from Spain to-day is of some importance. On the 3d the Christianos marched out of St. Sebastian and took possession of the heights and village of Loyola after some resistance. On the 6th, the Carlists made an effort to drive back the Christianos, but they were repulsed with considerable loss. The first effort of the Christianos to retrieve their reputation has been completely successful. The news from Catalonia is of a mixed character. Baron de Meer has entered Solsona, but the spirit of revolution seems to make head in the province. The foreign legion, under the orders of General Conrad, has been, as we learn from Bayonne, reduced to 1490 men, incorporated in two battalions. A considerable number of his troops have declined to serve in Spain any longer, and by the 1st of August it is supposed that the legion will be entirely dissolved. The particulars of the capture of Chalva, by General Urza, have been transmitted to Paris by an extraordinary courier. It fell into the hands of the Christianos after an engagement of more than ten hours. The Carlists lost 200 men killed and 600 prisoners. The loss of the Queen's troops was only 22 men. This event took place on the 30th April.—*Courier.*

**SPAIN.**—The latest news from St. Sebastian states that the Anglo-Spanish force had resumed offensive operations. On the 3rd a pontoon bridge, floated by the Urca by a party of British marines, was thrown across that river, over which several Spanish battalions passed, and carried, after a little or no resistance, the village of Loyola and the adjoining heights. Lesso and Renteria had not yet been attacked, although the possession of them was deemed indispensable for the accommodation of the large force already concentrated round the place, particularly as between 6,000 and 7,000 more were to have arrived on the 6th and 7th. General Mirasol, the commander of Bilbao and of the Christiano army in the neighbourhood, reached Portugalette from Santander on the 3rd. Gen. Espartero landed at St. Sebastian on the 9th.

There are no later accounts from Spain than those contained in the French papers. It is supposed that the Queen's forces will consist of about 32,000 men, and the rebels of 25,000. It was well understood

that, upon the arrival of Espartero at St. Sebastian a general engagement would take place.

The expenses consequent upon the Westminster election contest, are said to be very large. The cost to Sir Francis Burdett is spoken of as being about £6000, whilst that to the unsuccessful candidate is fixed by rumour at a much higher sum.

**POOLE ELECTION.**—At a meeting held at the London Tavern, Poole, on Thursday evening, letters were read from Mr Tulk and Mr Byn, the sitting members, declining to come forward again as candidates for that borough.

On Sale

BY THORNE, HOOPER, & CO. BREAD, 1st., 2d. & 3d. Quality. FLOUR, HAMBURGH. PEAS, BUTTER. SALT and COALS. Afloat.

BOREA, SICHONG, HYSON } TEAS, in chests & boxes.

With a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MANUFACTURED SHOP and STORE GOODS.

ON COGNAC

320 Bags fine Bran 60 Do. Pollard 100 Do. Bread 80 Firkins Butter, of superior quality made up for the Bristol Market. Harbor Grace, June 14, 1837.

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co. JUST IMPORTED

By the BRIG Johns, from Hamburg, 700 Bags Bread, No. 1, 2 & 3 250 Barrels Superfine Flour 150 Barrels Prime Pork 200 Firkins Butter 10 Barrels Peas 68 Coils Cordage, Marline & Housing

By the NATIVE, from Liverpool, A LARGE SUPPLY OF MANUFACTURED GOODS, Bar and Bolt Iron Nails, Grappels Tinware &c., Pitch, Tar Paints, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine Soap, Candles, Loaf Sugar Mast Hoops, Oakum And 40 Coils "Harris's" Patent Rope

By the FISHER, from Liverpool, Salt, Coals, Nails, &c. &c. Harbor Grace, May 31, 1837.

Notices

IN THE NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT, Harbour Grace, MAY and JUNE Term, 7th Wm., 4th

IN THE MATTER OF SIMON LEVI LATE OF CARBONEAR IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT MERCHANT INSOLVENT.

WHEREAS the said SIMON LEVI was, on the First Day of JUNE Inst. in due form of Law Declared Insolvent by this said COURT of Our Lord the King: And Whereas ROBERT PACK, Esquire, and WILLIAM W. BEMISTER, Esquire, of Carbonear, Messrs Merchants and Creditors, of the said INSOLVENT, have, by the order of the Court, been chosen and appointed TRUSTEES of the ESTATE of the said INSOLVENT:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the said ROBERT PACK, and WILLIAM W. BEMISTER, as such TRUSTEES, are duly authorized, under such Orders as the said NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT shall from time to time deem proper to make therein, to Discover, Collect, and Realise the DEBTS and EFFECTS of the said INSOLVENT: And all Persons indebted to the said INSOLVENT, or having in their Possession any GOODS or EFFECTS belonging to him, are hereby Required to Pay and Deliver the same forthwith to the said TRUSTEES.

By the Court. JOHN STARK, CHIEF CLERK & REGISTRAR.

WE Herely appoint Mr SIMON LEVI, Agent for the said Estate. ROBERT PACK, } Trustees to the W. W. BEMISTER. } said Estate.

FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

The Fee-Simple of ALL that FARM and PLANTATION situated in MUSQUITTO VALLEY, on the East side of the Road between HARBOR GRACE and CARBONEAR, known by the name of GEDERICH DALE FARM, containing 140 Acres of LAND; together with a COTTAGE, BARN, and other improvements thereon, as they now stand; held under Grant from the Crown; and the purchaser is to be subject to whatsoever Rent, past, present, and future, may be demanded by the Crown.

The said FARM was formally the Property of JOSHUA PARKIN, Esq. It is conveniently situated for carting Manure to Rotten Musquitto Beach.

For further particulars, apply to HENRY CORBIN WATTS, Barrister at Law

Carbonear, January 18, 1837

To be LET or SOLD.

FOUR DWELLING-HOUSES, STORE and WHARF, all in good repair and situated in a central part of the Town, with a space of GROUND to the Westward of the STORE, well situated for a Dwelling-House, or other Buildings, with a large space of back GROUND, for the unexpired term of between Fifty and Sixty years. Balance of Rent £7 10s. a year.

For further particulars, apply to THOMAS MARTIN, Harbour Grace, January 18, 1837

NOTICE

THE following is a List of the LETTERS remaining in the POST OFFICE at St. John's, which will not be forwarded until the 10th INSTANT PAID.

- CARBONEAR. John B. Edwards. John Snook, with Mr. Richard H. Taylor Captain William Hatchings, on board brigantine Elizabeth. Stephen Halvard, on board of schooner Kelly, Carbonear. Peter Furlong. HARBOR GRACE. Rev. Richard D. J. Mr. John M. Carlin. Mr. Thomas Bartlett. Mr. Edward Brown, 1 letter & papers. S. JOHN'S. Postmaster. S. John's, June 14, 1837.

ALL Persons who may have Claims against the Estate of the late JAMES HOWELL, of Carbonear, Pleader, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers for liquidation on or before the 25th Instant. And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are informed to make immediate settlement.

MARY HOWELL, Administratrix. W. W. BEMISTER, Administrator. Carbonear, May 17, 1837.

DESERTED

FROM the service of the Subscriber, on the 15th day of NOVEMBER last,

MICHAEL COADY, an APPRENTICE, (bound by the Supreme Court, about Five feet Seven inches high, black hair, full eyes and a pimply in the face, a Native of St. John's. This is to caution all Persons from harbouring or employing the said DESERTER, as they will be Prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

JAMES COUGHLAN, Bryant's Cove, Feb. 22, 1837.

THE Subscriber would notify the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR and its Vicinity generally, that he has accommodations in his SCHOOL for several additional PUPILS. He also would inform them that he has commenced the erection of a School-Room for the FEMALE part of his young friends, which will be ready for their reception after the Midsummer Vacation; in both which Schools the instruction will comprise all the branches of a useful and respectable Education.

As proof of his capability, all he asks a fair trial. J. B. BETERS.

HAY SEED, and a variety of GARDEN SEEDS. On Sale, by W. W. BEMISTER, Harbor Grace, May 17, 1837.

POETRY

TO SPRING.

BY THE LATE KEFNETH QUINCY.

Where dost thou loiter, Spring,  
While it behoveth  
Thee to cease wandering  
Where'er thou rovest,  
And to my lady bring  
The flowers she loveth.

Come with thy melting skies  
Like her cheek blushing,  
Come with thy dewy eyes  
Where fountains are gushing;  
Come where the wild bee bies,  
When dawn is dushing.

Her where by the brook  
The first blossom keepeth,  
In the sheltered nook,  
The callow bud sleepeth;  
Or with a timid look  
Through its leaves peepeth.

Lead her where on the spray  
Birthly enrolling,  
First birds their rouncelay,  
For my lady sing—  
But keep, where'er she stray,  
The love blossoming.

LOVE.

Say, what shall I liken to love?  
Hast thou look'd on the sky  
When a summer's sun first peep'd above  
The tops of mountains high?  
He scatters light where darkness lay—  
From summit and defile  
The chilling mist rolls fast away,  
And nature wakes to smile;  
So both the heart—when love begins  
To shed his morning ray,  
Sweety he woe, and o'er it wins  
A more than magic way.  
New wishes, feelings, hopes, spring up,  
A charm invests them all—  
The soul partakes of rapture's cup,  
Her dreams the dregs are gall!

Time wanes—that sun has reached his height,  
And earth looks happier still—  
Who sighs to witness pure delight  
Might come and gaze his fill.  
Fut lo! a small, yet growing cloud,  
Its pinions hath unfur'd,  
And spreads until it seems a shroud  
About to hap the world!  
And there the lightning's dizzy dash,  
In its dark bosom nurs'd,  
I appear'd forth—back to that crash  
As if the globe were burst!  
Behold, look round!—what greets their eye  
Where all just now was gay?  
Black heaps of smoking ruins lie—  
The rest hath passed away!

How much may be love's fate. I've known  
At least one instance, where  
Two hearts were twin'd that now are lone  
And sorrow—all they share.

THE BROKEN RING.

"Hout lassie," said the wily Dame Seton to her daughter, "dinna blear your een wi' greeting. What would honest Maister Binks say, if he were to come in the now and see you looking baith dalk and dour? Dight your een, my bairn, and smood back your hair—I see warrant you'll make a bonnier bride than ony o' your sisters." I care na whether I look bonny or no, since Willie winna see me," said Mary, while her eyes filled with tears. "Oh, mother, ye have been over hasty in this matter; I canna help thinking he will come harpe yet, and make me his wife. It's borne in on my mind that Willie is no dead."

"Put awa such thoughts out o' your head lassie," answered her mother; "nobody doubts but yourself that the ship that he sail'd in was whummed ower in the saut sea—what gars you threep be's leaving that gate?"

"Ye ken, mother," answered Mary, "that when Willie geed awa on that wearid' voyage, to make the crown a pound, as the auld sang says, he left a hat o' his best class for me to take care o'; for he said he would keep a' his braws for a day that's no like to come, and that's our bridal; now, ye ken it's said that as long as the moths keep aff folks claes, the oomer o' there is no dead—so I've took o' his bit things the day, and there's no a broken thread among them." "Ye had little to do to be howking among a dead man's claes," said her mother; "it was a bonny like job for a bride."

"But I'm no a bride," answered Mary sobbing. "How can ye hae the heart to speak o't, mother, and the year no out since I broke a ring wi' my ain Willie! Weel hae I keptit my half o' it; and if Willie be in this world, he'll hae the other as surely."

"I trust poor Willie is in a better place," said the mother, trying to sigh; and since it has been ordered sae, ye maun just settle your mind to take honest Maister Binks; he's rich, Mary, my dear bairn, and he'll let ye want for naething." "Riches canna buy true love," said Mary.

"But they can buy things that will last a hantle langer," responded the wily mother; "so Mary, ye maun take him, if you would hae me die in peace. Ye ken I can leave you but little—the house and bit garden-

main gang to your brother, and his wife will make him keep a close hand; she'll soon let you see the cauld shouter. Poor relations are unco little thought o'; so, lassie, as ye would deserve my benison, dinna keep simmering it and wintering it any longer, but take a gude offer when it is made ye."

"I'll no hae him till the year is out," cried Mary; "wha kens but the ship may cast up yet?" "I fancy we'll hae to gie ye your ain gate in this matter," replied the dame, "mair especially as it wants but three weeks to the year, and we'll need that to hae ye cried in the kirk, and to get a' your braws ready."

"Oh, mother, mother, I wish ye would let me die!" was Mary's answer, as she flung herself down on her little bed.

Delighted at having extorted Mary's consent to the marriage, Dame Seton quickly conveyed the happy intelligence to her son-in-law elect, a wealthy burghess of Dunbar; and having invited Annot Cameron, Mary's cousin, to visit them, and assist her in cheering the sorrowful bride, the preparations for the marriage proceeded in due form.

On the day before that appointed for the wedding, as the cousins sat together arranging the simple ornaments of the bridal dress poor Mary's feelings could no longer be restrained, and her tears fell fast. "Dear sake Mary, gie ower greeting," said Annot; "the bonny white satin ribbon is wringing wet." "Sing her a canty sang to keep up her heart," said Dame Seton. "I canna bide a canty sang the day," answered Mary, "for there's ane running in my head that my poor Willie made ae night as we sat beneath the rowan-tree outby there, and when we thought we were to gang hand in hand through this wearid' world;" and she began to sing in a low voice.

At this moment the door of the dwelling opened, and a tall, dark-complexioned woman entered, and saying, "my benison on a' here," she seated herself close to the fire, and lighting her pipe, began to smoke, to the great annoyance of Dame Seton. "Gudewife," said she, gruffly, "ye're spoiling the lassie's gown, raising such a reek; so here's an awmous to ye, and you'll just gang your ways, for we're unco thrang the day."

"Nae doubt," rejoined the spawwife, "a bridal time is a thrang time, but it should be a heartsome ane too."

"And hae ye the ill manners to say it's otherwise?" retorted Dame Seton; "gang awa wi' ye without anither bidding; ye're making the lassie's braws as black as coom." "Will ye hae your fortune spaed, my bonny May?" said the woman, as she seized Mary's hand. "Na, na," answered Mary. "I ken it but ower weel already." "You'll be married soon, my bonny lassie," said the sybil. "Hech, sirs, that's piper's news, I trow," retorted the dame, with great contempt; "can ye no tell us something better worth the hearing?"

"Maybe I can," answered the spawwife; "what would you think if I were to tell you that your daughter keeps the half o' the gold ring she broke wi' the winsome sailor lad near her heart by night and by day?"

"Get out o' my house, ye tinkler!" cried Dame Seton, in wrath; "we want to hear nae such clavers!"

"Ye wanted news," retorted the fortune-teller; "Harkye, my bonny lassie, ye'll be married soon, but no to Jamie Binks—here's an anchor in the palm of your hand, as plain as a pikestaff."

"Awa wi' ye, ye leeing Egyptian that ye are," cried Dame Seton, "or I'll set the dog on ye, and I'll promise ye, he'll no leave ae dud on your back to meid another."

"I wadna redd ye to meddle wi' me, Dame Seton," said the fortune-teller. "And now, having said my say, and wishing ye a blythe bridal, I'll just be stepping awa;" and ere another word was spoken, the gipsy cross the threshold.

"I'll no marry Jamie Binks," cried Mary wringing her hands; "send to him, mother and tell him sae." "The sorry take the lassie," said Dame Seton, "would you make yourself and your friends a world's wonder, and a' for the clavers o' a leeing Egyptian, black be her fa that I should ban."

"Oh, mother, mother," cried Mary, "how can I gie ae man my hand when another has my heart?" "Troth, lassie," replied her mother, "a living joe is better than a dead one ony day; but whether Willie be dead or living, ye shall be Jamie Bink's wife, the morn; sae take nae thought o' that ill-deedy body's words, but gang ben the house and dry your een, and Annot will put the last steek in your bonny white gown."

With a heavy heart Mary saw the day arrive which was to seal her fate; and while Dame Seton is bustling about, getting everything in order for the ceremony, which was to be performed in the house, we shall take the liberty of directing the attention of the reader to the outside passengers of a stage-coach, advancing from the south, and rapidly approaching Dunbar. Close behind the coachman was seated a middle-aged substantial looking farmer, with a round, fat, good-humoured face, and at his side was placed a handsome young sailor, whose frank and jovial manner, and stirring tale of shipwreck and captivity had pleasantly beguiled the way.

"And what's taking you to Dunbar the day, Mr Johnstone?" asked the coachman.

"Just a wedding, John," answered the farmer; "my cousin Jamie Binks is to be married the night."

"He has been a wee ower lang about it," said the coachman.

"I'm thinking," replied the farmer, "its no the poor lassie's fault that the wedding hasna been put off longer; they say that bonny Mary has little gude will to her new joe."

"What Mary is that you are speaking about?" asked the sailor?"

"Oh, just bonny Mary Seton," that's to be married the night," answered the farmer.

"When?" cried the sailor, giving whist. "I doubt," said the farmer, "she'll be but a waefu' bride, for the scugh gangs that she hasna forgot an auld joe; but you see he was away, and no like to come back, and Jamie Binks is weel to pass in the world, and the mother, they say, just made her life bitter till the poor lassie was driven to say she would take him. It's no right in the mother, but folks say she is a dour wife, and had an ee to the siller." "Right!" exclaimed the young sailor; she deserves the cat-o-nine-tails."

"Whisht, whisht, laddie," said the farmer; preserve us! where is he gaun?" he continued, as the youth sprung from the coach and struck across the fields. "He'll be taking the short cut to the town," answered the coachman, giving his horses the whip.

The coach whirled rapidly on, and the farmer was soon set down at Dame Seton's dwelling, where the whole of the bridal party was assembled, waiting the arrival of the minister. "I wish the minister would come," said Dame Seton. "We must open the window," answered Annot, "for Mary is like to swarf awa." This was accordingly done; and as Mary sat close by the window, gasping for breath, an unseen hand threw a small package into her lap. "Dear sirs, Mary," said Dame Seton, "open up the bit parcel, bairn; it will be a present frae your uncle Sandie; it's a quee-like way o' gieing it, but he ne'er does things like onyither body." The bridal guests gathered round Mary as she slowly undid the fold after fold. "Hech!" said Dame Seton, "it maun be something very precious, to be in such sua' bouk."

The words were scarcely uttered, when half of a gold ring lay in Mary's hand. "Where has this come frae?" exclaimed Mary, wringing her hands; "has the dead risen to upbraid me?"

"No, Mary, but the living has come to claim you," cried the young sailor, as he vaulted through the open window, and caught her in his arms. "Oh, Willie, Willie, where hae ye been a' this weary time?" exclaimed Mary, while the tears fell on her pale cheek. "That's a tale for another day," answered the sailor; "I can think of nothing but you, while I had you to my breast, which you will never leave mair."

"There will be twa words to that bargain, my joe," retorted Dame Seton; "let go my bairn, and gang awa wi' ye; she's trysted to be this honest man's wife, and his wife she shall be."

"Na, na, mistress," said the bridegroom, "I hae nae broo o' wedding another man's joe; just Willie Fleming has her heart, he may e'en take her hand for me."

"Gude safe us," cried the farmer, shaking the young sailor by the hand, "little did I ken wha I was speaking to or the top of the coach. I say, gudewife," he continued, "ye maun just let Willie take her; nae good e'er yet came of crossing true love."

"Deed, that's a truth," was answered by many bonny bride's maids, Dame Seton, being deserted by her allies, and finding the stream running so strongly against her, at length gave an unwilling consent to the marriage of the lovers, which was celebrated amidst general rejoicings; and at the request of his bride, Willie, on his wedding day, attired himself in the clothes which the moths had so considerably spared for the happy occasion.

THE RIVAL EPICURES.—Perhaps the following case of gluttony may be rather hard to beat. It occurred a few years back at Boulouge-sur-Mer, and I can vouch for the truth of it. Two gentlemen one a D. D. and the other a half-pay captain in the army both cursed with a palate, and stomachs well calculated to the indulgence of it, chanced to reside in that town at the same time. Their means being rather slender, they were unable to appear often at first-rate tables a' hote, but were in the habit of now and then meeting at a certain restaurateur's where they would sit down *à la carte*, to enjoy themselves. On one luckless day, just as the master of it had placed on their table two smoking hot oyster patties, for which he was famous, down dropped the doctor in epileptic. The usual means of restoration being at hand, Richard was himself again in about quarter of an hour, when, casting his eyes towards the table, he missed his oyster patty. "What's become of my patty?" said he as soon as he was raised. "You have eaten it, sir," belov'd he to the captain: with a look of much anger and mortification he was right; the captain had eaten whilst his friend lay on the ground.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKET

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and *Portugal Cove* on the following days.

FARES.  
Ordinary Passengers ..... 7s. 6d.  
Servants & Children ..... 5s.  
Single Letters ..... 6d.  
Double Do. .... 1s.  
and Packages in proportion

All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE  
PERCHARD & BOAG,  
Agents, ST. JOHN'S,  
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the morning of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

TERMS.  
Ladies & Gentlemen ..... 7s.  
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.  
Single Letters ..... 6d.  
Double do. .... 1s.  
and Packages in proportion.

N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.  
Carbonear, June, 1835.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARONEAR, for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning, and the COVE at 12 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet-Man leaving St. JOHN'S at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS.  
After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.  
Fore ditto, ditto 5s.  
Letters, Single 6d  
Double, Do. 1s.  
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick Kieley's (*Newfoundland Tavern*) and at Mr. John Cruet's.  
Carbonear,  
June 4, 1835.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on East by the House of the late Captain STABB, and on the West by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYOR,  
Widow  
Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1836.

Blanks

Of various kinds for SALE at the Office of this Paper.