



# Newfoundland.

No. 84.

THURSDAY, February 26, 1829.

Sixpence.

Printed and Published every THURSDAY, by the Proprietor, JOHN SHEA, at his Office opposite the CUSTOM-HOUSE, Water-Street, where Advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received and carefully attended to. Orders will also be transmitted by Mr. THOMAS FOLEY, Merchant, Harbour-Grace.—ONE GUINEA per annum.

Notices.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS willing to contract for the Building a COTTAGE in the Garden adjoining the Attorney-General's in Gorer-street, are requested to call at the House of the Subscriber, where a Plan, and Specification of the work to be done, may be seen.

NEWMAN W. HOYLES.

January 29.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of PATRICK MYHAN, late of this Town, deceased, are requested to send in the particulars thereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay over the same to

MARY MYHAN, Administratrix.

January 22.

LOTTERY.

Oehlschlager & Co.

BEING to inform the Public, that the following Articles will be disposed of, by Lottery, in Shares, at 20s. each.—The articles are of the best manufacture.

No.	Description	£	s.	d.
1	1 Elegant six Octave Grand Action Pianoforte	50	0	0
2	1 Ditto ditto	40	0	0
3	1 Ditto Mahogany Chest Drawers, with 6 drawers	12	0	0
4	1 Ditto ditto Secretary	9	0	0
5	1 Ditto ditto Chest Drawers	9	0	0
6	1 Ditto ditto ditto	8	0	0
7	1 Ditto ditto Sopha Table	7	5	0
8	1 Ditto Oval Looking Glass (gilt frame)	7	0	0
9	1 Ditto ditto (mahogany frame)	5	10	0
10	1 Ditto Ebony Flute, with 8 silver keys	5	5	0
11	1 Ditto ditto Cupboard	5	0	0
12	1 Ditto ditto	3	10	0
13	1 Ditto ditto	3	10	0
14	1 Ditto Wash-hand Stand	3	10	0
15	1 Ditto Looking Glass (mahogany frame)	3	10	0
16	1 Ditto Card Table	3	0	0
17	1 Ditto Footstool	1	5	0
18	1 Ditto ditto	1	0	0
19	1 Ditto ditto	1	0	0
20	1 Ditto Tea Canister	1	0	0
21	1 Ditto ditto	6	15	0

180 Tickets, at 20s. each ..... 180 0 0

The Drawing of our Lottery, which was intended to take place on the 15th instant, will, in consequence of some unforeseen occurrence, be postponed for some time. Notice will be given when the Drawing will take place.

OEHLSCHLAGER & Co.

December 18.

THE Express Packet is now laid up for the winter season, and a suitable boat provided, with an experienced crew, to run between Harbour-Grace and Portugal Cove, as often as favourable opportunities offer.—Fares until 1st May:—

Housekeepers and Planters	10s.
Servants and Children	5s.
Single letters, and packages in proportion	1s.

Should the communication by water be interrupted at any time during the winter, a Letter-carrier will proceed weekly, weather permitting, from Harbour-Grace to St. John's, by land.

N.B.—The Public will please take notice, that no accounts will be kept for postages or passages.

T. RIDLEY, Agent, Harbour-Grace.  
JAMES CLIFT, Agent, St. John's.

January 8.

SEALERS' AGREEMENTS

For Sale at this Office.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

(TUESDAY.)

(From the Greenock Advertiser, December 30.)

Stephen Coppinger, Esq. in the Chair.

Dr. M'Dermott, as Secretary, read the account of proceedings at Halifax, inclosing 100l. The report was marked with the unanimous approbation of the meeting.

AMERICA—EMANCIPATION—DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Mr. O'Connell, who had entered but a few minutes previous to reading the last address, moved that they should in all instances be referred to the Committee, for the purpose of a suitable reply being sent to them. Nothing, continued the honourable gentleman, can be more pleasing than to see this manifestation of American sympathy—(hear, and cheers.) We have already received addresses from Carolina, Savannah, and Charleston, and contributions from Halifax, Boston, New York, Norfolk and Philadelphia—(hear, hear, and cheers.) It is cheering to perceive that the Catholics have excited a sensation beyond the Western Ocean, and that the merits of our question are becoming universally known. Our fathers have suffered, and we, too, are accustomed to it. We are subjugated—our minds are used to narrow and confined views, and a limited prospect can satisfy our imaginations. It is not us, but the

our excite fears in those who withhold from Ireland her rights. Daily and hourly are there pouring into the Association the contributions even of children, and Juvenile Clubs are extending over every part of the country. The young blood of Ireland is, indeed, burning, and it must either illuminate its destiny, or it must be extinguished for ever—(hear, and cheers.) But I look to happier days—I expect much better for my country—(hear.) The first Minister of the Crown has at length avowed his sentiments, and they cannot but be regarded favourable to Catholic Emancipation—(loud and continued cheers.) He is pledged to this course by a letter which I shall now read to you.—It is a letter addressed by his Grace to Dr. Curtis, and I call upon you to mark the first sentence—see how the Prime Minister writes to the Catholic Primate of Ireland. Mr. O'Connell then read the first passage:—"London, Dec. 11, 1828. My dear Sir, I have received your letter of the 4th instant, and I assure you that you do me justice in believing that I am sincerely anxious to witness the settlement of the Roman Catholic question"—(loud cheers.) What a pill that is for the Brunswick kennels!—(laughter.) What a complete dose for the Bloodhounds!—(laughter.) There is the recorded opinion and the conviction of the Duke of Wellington; and in delivering this opinion it should not be forgotten how very like it is to that which was given expression to by Mr. Dawson on a former occasion. Such was not the sentiment of Mr. Peel, but of the Duke of Wellington, and it may happen that the Peels should be thrown overboard, and their places filled by men anxious to do justice to Ireland—(hear, and cheers.) But I confess that I see no prospect of such a settlement. Party has been mixed up with the consideration of the question to such a degree, and such violence pervades every discussion of it, that it is impossible to expect to prevail upon men to consider it dispassionately." We shall see that presently. But the Duke of Wellington then observes—"If we could bury it in oblivion for a short time, and employ that time diligently in the consideration of its difficulties, (for they are very great,) I should not despair of finding a satisfactory remedy." Now (continued Mr. O'Connell) I cannot possibly conceive how he can, by burying a question in oblivion, discuss it, so as to ascertain its difficulties.—(Hear, and laughter.) I am afraid that the proposition must involve such an absurdity as would be attributed to the Duke's own country—(laughter.) But here is the Premier Minister first conceding the essential necessity of the success of the measure, and then deploring party spirit as the obstacle to that success. Never were there men who would more joyfully and willingly fling from them every species of party than the Catholics, if they could but be assured that justice would be done to them. Any one speaking upon this subject, has nothing more to do than refer to the conduct of the entire body, nobles, democracy, agitators and all, during the King's visit. The moment we are assured of justice, that moment we shall mix with the great body of society, and bury in oblivion every

thing but our feelings of gratitude to those who had struggled with us in our difficulties—(hear, and cheers.) We should forget our injuries: we should forgive the insults and offences offered us, and remember nothing but what gratitude prompted us to recollect.—(cheers.) We would combine heartily with every class of the King's subjects, and our gratitude shall, indeed, be thankfully recorded to the British Minister, who accomplishes our emancipation. "If the Duke of Wellington will perform this service," as a public journalist said some time since, "he will become as great a favourite with the Catholic Association as any member of it." When he does this, he certainly will; but not a moment sooner.—(Hear.) I break no confidence in reading this letter; in the affairs of the Catholics I have no secret—(hear, and cheers.) The contents have been known to many for several days. The autograph of this letter is in Dublin. What I have read of it is but a copy; but this is of so much importance that I move its insertion on the minutes—(hear and cheers.)

THE RENT.—Mr. O'Connell wished to call the attention of the meeting to a subject of a personal nature. He had before stated he had discovered with surprise, that the Catholic rent had been lodged to his credit in the Hibernian Bank. He would mention a few facts explanatory of this transaction. When the New Association had been formed, the Hibernian Bank had refused to open an account with it, and upon what principle he could not conjecture. The only thing that could then be done was to lodge the money to the credit of the Treasurers of the old Catholic Association, Mr. Mahon, Mr. M'Loughlin, and Mr. Lynch. The plan, however, was abandoned, as those gentlemen refused to let it stand in their name. Under those circumstances, it was proposed by the Committee that the rent should be lodged in his name under the head of No. 3, and that Mr. Dwyer should draw checks for it, as it might be wanted. All this had totally escaped his memory, and from the period of his giving the letter which sanctioned this regulation, up to the hour that the matter had been spoken of, he had never spoke once on the matter. He had seen some observations on this subject, in that part of the morning press, half Orange and half Catholic, which seized on every occasion to misrepresent them. He had read the paltry impudence of *The Morning Post* on the subject. Such paltry animadversions would vex any one but himself. Mr. O'Connell concluded by moving, that it be referred to the Committee to enquire into, and report on the receipts and disbursements of the Association, and upon the present state of their funds. Mr. Staunton seconded the resolution.

Mr. O'Connell said, that the real business of the meeting ought to commence. He had already given nine notices of motions which he meant to submit to the Association, and he should begin with the first. It was a motion calling upon a certain number of gentlemen to accompany him to London, *whenever* he should proceed to that metropolis to take his seat in the Imperial Parliament. He would distinctly pledge himself to his country to be there on the 3d of February. On the 4th he should be engaged in making the necessary preparations, and on the 5th he should take his place in the House of Commons—(loud cheering.)—He hoped to be in the House before the address in answer to the King's speech would be read from the Speaker's chair. He learned that there was a public declaration from a person in power, that the Catholic question was now to be made a ministerial one; but he would say, that nothing but force, or an illegal vote, should deprive him of a seat to which he had been elected by the unthought suffrages of the finest and bravest people in the universe—(loud cheers.) The qualification oath, as to landed property, he would take no other. His attempt to sit in the Imperial Parliament might make him liable to a prosecution for a misdemeanour; but perhaps, before they could determine on the place in which they should lay the *venue*, he might bring the question before the House of Lords, and try whether they had any right to indict him for a misdemeanour. He was legally and constitutionally entitled to go before the House of Commons and assert the rights of the people—(cries of hear.) It might be alleged that he was a man of great personal vanity, but he would say that a man of less personal vanity did not exist. He would suffer himself to be torn in pieces rather than submit to any humiliation which might degrade him in the opinion of his country. An illegal vote might deprive him of his right, or a second Cromwell might order him and the Speaker also to depart from the House of Commons; but

he would assert that, if such a proceeding was taken, they had no precedents to hear them out but those of Oliver Cromwell and John Wilkes—(cheers) Three provincial meetings and one aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland had agreed that so many gentlemen from each town should accompany him to London whenever he went to take his place in Parliament; and he called upon his countrymen to know would they give him the support they had promised. If the other Irish representatives were to rally round him the first day of the session, and should concur with him in bringing in a bill to abolish those abominable oaths, which were taken by Protestant members of Parliament with reluctance and regret, they would do a service for their country greater than had ever been achieved since the period of the abominable union. If the Parliament refused his right they should repeal the union. He would go to Parliament as the advocate of universal, civil, and religious liberty—as the advocate of radical and constitutional reform, and as the advocate of a radical and comprehensive reform to that code of laws which made so many men not know the east from the west, nor the black from the white in the statute-book—(laughter.)

Mr. O'Gorman Mahon rose to second the motion proposed by his friend, the Member for Clare.

The meeting then adjourned until next Thursday.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The first division of the Portuguese troops was to have embarked on Saturday last, under the command of General Saldanha, who arrived here on Thursday last, but owing to the vessels not being ready, the embarkation did not take place, and we are now inclined to think it will not be so soon as was expected; and that when it does take place it will be under more auspicious circumstances than were some time ago anticipated.—*Plymouth Journal*.

The private advices from Oporto, to the 15th inst., allude to the embarrassment felt by the British residents at not being able to induce any Portuguese of respectability to accept the office of Conservative Judge. Two individuals had already refused. No fresh arrests had been made; but the English merchants were by no means without alarm at the prospect before them.

The letters by the French mail bring a report upon which we do not feel disposed to place much reliance, that notwithstanding all that has been said upon the subject, Lord Hayesbury has failed in his mission to Odessa, and that he is upon the point of returning to London.

A French paper again states, that it has been resolved in a Council of Ministers to fit out an expedition against Algiers. The force destined by the Government for this purpose, is said to consist of about 50,000 men—a number too large by half, unless the French entertain some ulterior projects of ambition.

The Emperor of Russia has been pleased to address a most gracious rescript to Sir J. Wylie, who is at the head of the Medical department of the Army, expressing his thanks for Sir James's judicious measures, and for his personal exertions on the field of battle during the late campaigns.

General San Martin lately left this country for Buenos Ayres, as his friends allege, for the purpose of looking after his property; but many persons are of opinion that he has hopes of being elected President of the provinces of La Plata. He left his daughter at Brussels.

W. Vyse, convicted of being concerned in the robbing the Warwick Bank of a considerable quantity of notes, has been sentenced at the Old Bailey Sessions to transportation for life.

So warm, and consequently so unseasonable a Christmas as the present, has not been experienced for many years. The thermometer out of doors has not been below 50 for some time.

METHODISTS.—The ensuing year, 1829, will form the grand centenary of Methodism—in 1729, this powerful, influential, pious, and loyal sect, first commenced at Oxford, under the Rev. J. Wesley.—*Berkshire Chronicle*.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN CANNING, R. N.—Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, the remains of the Right Hon. Captain Canning, R. N., eldest son of the late Premier, which had been brought to England from Madeira, where he, unfortunately, lost his life in the manner which we have before stated, were

conveyed from Harcourt-house in a hearse drawn by four horses, followed by four mourning coaches with four horses each, to Westminster Abbey. The corpse was received at the western entrance to the Cloisters, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster (Dr. Ireland), who commenced the burial service while the coffin was carried to, and lowered down into, the grave prepared for the deceased, at the partition gate, which intersects the southern cloister, at the south-east corner. Among the mourners we noticed some officers of the navy, the deceased's brother first following as chief mourner.—Owing to the earliness of the interment hour, the usual hour being twelve o'clock, there were very few strangers present.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) February 26, 1829.

We understand that the Brig *Worcester* is about to commence loading for London, and will probably sail about the 10th March.

The Merchants have subscribed and presented to John Galishew, pilot, the sum of ten pounds, in consideration of his general activity and enterprise; but more particularly, in consequence of the risk which he encountered in boarding the brig *Horatio*, during a gale of wind, off Cape Spear, on the 22d December last, when he lost his boat.

[For the Newfoundlander.]

VALEDICTORY STANZAS TO \*\*\*

Farewell! thou dear false-hearted maid,  
I send thy faithless ring of gold;  
Return my vows so truly said,  
And take thy own as falsely told.  
That ring which once this finger graced  
And clasp'd around for many a year,  
Hath left a mark where it was placed,  
As true as tho' it still were there.  
So, round thy lover's aching heart  
Thy form so long hath closely twin'd,  
That time can scarce remove the smart  
Which faithless love has left behind.  
Take, too, this miniature of thine,  
Thy beauty's self is there portray'd;  
I thought thee true, and deem'd thee mine,  
But hope is fled, and love betray'd.  
Adieu to thee, thou ice-girt isle!  
Where icy hearts are wont to dwell;  
I'll seek some genial distant soil,  
And bid thy woods and nymphs farewell!  
My bark her ocean path shall track,  
My sighs I'll drown in storm and wind,  
And tho' my pennon may look back,  
I'll never cast a thought behind.

J.

\* Great allowances must be made for a poor wretch writhing under the agony of disappointed love; despair has evidently taken possession of him, and therefore he assumes the motto of "sour grapes."—ED. NEWFOUNDLANDER.

Shipping Intelligence.  
CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John's.

ENTERED.  
FEBRUARY 21.—Brig *Worcester*, Thornton, Lisbon; 250 bbls. salt, and 13 boxes oranges.

BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY.

St. John's, February 17, 1829.

The Twenty-third Anniversary Meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society took place, this day, at the Orphan Asylum School, and was very numerously attended. The Vice President, Aaron Hogsett, Esq. took the chair, and opened the proceedings in the usual form; after which the Secretary called over the list of Members, when the sum of 32l. 10s. was collected. It was then proposed, and after some discussion, unanimously agreed to, that the sum of 60l. be placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee of Charity, to be distributed to distressed objects in the following manner, namely:—to the amount of 40l. in provisions, and the remaining 20l. in the usual weekly allowances. The following gentlemen were then proposed as Members, by Stephen Lawler, Esq. and admitted unanimously:—

Mr. CLEMENT BENNING, of *Burin*.  
Mr. THOMAS HARRINGTON, of *Oderin*.

The following resolutions were then severally proposed, seconded, and unanimously passed:—

*Resolved*,—That the best thanks of the Society are eminently due, and hereby given, to his Excellency Sir Thomas John Cochrane, our Patron, for his continued support and approbation of this Institution.

*Resolved*,—That the following distinguished characters deservedly merit the thanks and gratitude of this Society, for the approbation they have invariably bestowed upon its measures, and for the following sums in aid of its funds, and those of the Orphan Asylum School:—

To the Hon. Chief Judge Tucker, for his annual subscription	£ s. d.
To the Hon. Judge Brenton, for his annual subscription	5 5 0
Ditto for the Orphan Asylum School	2 0 0
	3 0 0

To the Hon. Judge Des Barres, for his donation	3 0 0
To the Hon. Judge Paterson, for his annual subscription to the Orphan Asylum School	2 0 0
To the Hon. A. H. Brooking, for his annual subscription	2 0 0
To James Simms, Esq., Attorney-General, for his annual subscription	2 0 0
Ditto to the Orphan Asylum School	2 0 0
To Marmaduke Hart, Esq., London, for his annual subscription	5 0 0
To G. R. Robinson, Esq., M. P., for his annual subscription	5 0 0
To James Stuart, Esq., Greenock, for his annual subscription	2 0 0
To Thomas Holdsworth Brooking, Esq., for his donation	2 10 0
Ditto to the Orphan Asylum School	2 10 0
To William Carson, Esq., M. D., for his annual subscription to the O. A. S.	2 0 0
To a Friend to the Institution, for his liberal annual subscription to the Orphan School	10 0 0

*Resolved*,—That the Right Rev. Dr. Scallan's unceasing exertions and zeal to promote the interests of this Society, together with his liberal annual subscription of twenty pounds to the Orphan Asylum School, justly call forth our warmest approbation, and entitle him to our lasting regard.

*Resolved*,—That the Rev. Mr. Carrington, whose labours in the cause of charity we have frequently witnessed, is deservedly worthy of the esteem of this Society.

*Resolved*,—That every Member of this Society gratefully appreciates the active interest which the Rev. Mr. Fleming has always taken in its welfare.

*Resolved*,—That we view and duly estimate Lieut. Colonel Haly, as the only present resident member of that estimable and never-to-be-forgotten select-body of worthy Irishmen, who planned, founded, and framed our Institution, its rules and regulations, although opposed by many obstacles appertaining to the time of its foundation; and that we derive much satisfaction in thus acknowledging Colonel Haly's continued, undeviating attachment to the first principles and truest interests of the Society.

The Vice President then read an apology from Mr. Patrick Kough, Chairman and Treasurer of the Orphan Asylum School, who was prevented, by severe indisposition, from attending the Meeting; and suggested that, in the absence of that gentleman, the Society should appoint another day to meet, and receive his report of the School. He was, however, happy to have it in his power to inform the Society that the School was in a prosperous condition.

The election of Officers for the ensuing year next took place, when the following Gentlemen were chosen:—

PATRICK MORRIS, Esq.	Re-elected President.
STEPHEN LAWLER, Esq.	Elected Vice President.
DR. KIELLEY	ditto 1st Assistant.
MR. T. BECK	Re-elected 2d ditto.
— T. HOGAN	ditto Treasurer.
— J. SHEA	ditto Secretary.
— P. POWER	ditto Chairman of the Committee of Charity.
— J. HOWLEY	Elected Chairman of the Committee of Review and Correspondence.
— P. KOUGH	Re-elected Chairman & Treasurer Orphan Asylum School.
— JAMES KENT	Elected Secretary to the same.

AARON HOGSETT,  
Vice-President,  
JOHN SHEA, Secretary.

Mr. Hogsett having left the Chair, Mr. Lawler was called thereto, and the following resolutions unanimously passed:—

*Resolved*,—That the warmest thanks of the Society are eminently due, and are hereby given, to Aaron Hogsett, Esq., our worthy Vice-President, for the lively interest he has always taken in the concerns of the Institution, and particularly for the marked zeal he has, upon all occasions, manifested for its welfare and prosperity, during the regretted absence of our estimable President.

*Resolved*,—That a subscription be immediately set on foot, for the purpose of raising a sum sufficient to purchase a piece of Plate, to be presented to A. Hogsett, Esq. as a lasting testimonial of his services in the Society, and a remembrance of the esteem his brother members entertain for him.

STEPHEN LAWLER, Chairman.  
JOHN SHEA, Secretary.

COURT-HOUSE, St. John's,  
February 21st, 1829.

A Very respectable and crowded Meeting of the Inhabitants took place, at the Court-House, this day, pursuant to public advertisement, to receive the Report of the Committee which had been appointed at a preliminary meeting in December last, to draw up rules and regulations for the "Association of Newfoundland Fishermen and Shoremen;" and for the purpose of enrolling those who might be desirous of becoming Members of the Association; also to elect Officers for the management of the Institution for the ensuing year.—Thomas Holdsworth Brooking, Esq., having been called to the Chair, amidst the acclamations of the Meeting, addressed the assembly nearly as follows:—

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-TOWNSMEN!

I congratulate you most heartily upon the present occasion. The numerous and respectable attendance at this meeting affords ample proof of the notice which those objects we have in view have excited; and in the promotion of which, I am persuaded that we all take a deep and lively interest. We are as-

sembled here this day to cement those materials which a few praiseworthy individuals among you have provided, for the erection of an institution which, in my opinion, holds forth a prospect of immense advantages to our Fishermen and Shoremen, by affording them an opportunity to raise numbers from a state of dependence to comparative independence; and, what is of far greater importance, it promises to work a great improvement in the moral character of the people of our Island. I cannot better develop to you the nature and objects of the Association of Newfoundland Fishermen and Shoremen, than by reading to the meeting the introduction or prospectus which has recently been proposed by the Committee, and submitted, through the medium of the press, for public consideration. However, before I proceed farther, I think it proper to announce to the meeting, that many of my friends who fill high stations in the Island, among whom I may enumerate the Hon. Judge Brenton, the Right Rev. Dr. Scallan, the Hon. the Collector of the Customs, and Mr. Attorney-General Simms, have promised to favour the Association with their patronage and support; and I am sanguine enough to expect that it will receive the cordial support of all classes in this community.

The Chairman then read the prospectus—(which appeared last week:)—after which he observed, that he should be happy if those Gentlemen who had any thing to propose, would come forward and proceed with the business of the day.

Mr. William Thomas then rose, and said—

MR. CHAIRMAN.—A previous meeting having been held on the 6th December last, at which a Committee was nominated to prepare rules and regulations for this Institution, I have the pleasure to offer to the consideration of the present meeting the rules which the Committee have prepared; and I beg leave to propose that they be now adopted as the rules and regulations under which this valuable Institution shall be governed—an Institution which will enable its members, by annually depositing a small portion of their earnings, to provide against the attacks of disease and the approach of age; and which, if well managed, cannot fail to prove to the hardy Fisherman and industrious Shoreman a solace in sickness and a relief in want.

MR. BLACK seconded the motion.

The Rules were then first read over generally, after which they were discussed seriatim, and, with some very trifling alterations, approved and adopted.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

Association of Newfoundland Fishermen and Shoremen.

First.—MANAGEMENT.

This Institution shall be under the management of six teen Directors, including a Patron, two Vice Patrons, a President, two Vice Presidents, five Trustees, and a Treasurer, who shall be Directors by virtue of their respective offices; all which directors and officers shall be severally chosen out of the male honorary members.

Second.—HONORARY MEMBERS.

The honorary members of this Institution shall consist of all persons subscribing annually, either by donation or otherwise, to the amount of thirty shillings; and they shall be entitled to become Trustees, Directors, or Managers of the funds, but never can derive any benefit, directly or indirectly, from those funds.

Any person making a donation of 10l., shall be considered an honorary member for life.

Third.—ORDINARY MEMBERS.

The ordinary members of this Institution shall consist of Fishermen, Shoremen, and other persons concerned in the fisheries, who, at the time of admission, shall have severally attained the age of ten years, and shall not have completed the age of fifty years. The ordinary members shall be denominated the "Members;" and in all rules, regulations, and proceedings, the term "Member" shall be considered as exclusively appropriated to the ordinary members; who, as such, shall be entitled to all the benefits arising from the contributions and funds vested in the Trustees;—but no ordinary member shall, at the same time, enjoy the powers and privileges of an honorary member, and the benefits of an ordinary member.

Fourth.—SUBSCRIPTION FOR MEMBERS.

Ordinary members shall pay an entrance-fee of five shillings, and a subscription of ten shillings, per annum; the latter payable in two separate payments: one half on or before the 20th May, and the other half on or before the 20th November, in each year.

Fifth.—INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.

The funds of this Institution shall be invested in the name of the Trustees, in the public funds of the United Kingdom, or in such substantial securities as the Directors for the time being may approve.

Sixth.—DRAWING OUT OF FUNDED PROPERTY.

Whenever any sum is to be drawn by the Trustees of this Institution out of the public funds, or other securities, the draft or order for such purpose, shall be signed by not less than three Trustees.

Seventh.—ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The anniversary meeting of the Association shall be held on the third Monday in January, at noon,

in every year, when the accounts shall be audited by persons appointed for that purpose; and at this Meeting all Officers shall be chosen for the ensuing year.

Eighth.—MEETING OF DIRECTORS.

The directors shall meet on the third Monday in April, July, and October, at noon; and on application in writing to the Secretary, by two or more of the Directors, he shall call Special Meetings at such other times as may be required, stating the object of such meeting.

Ninth.—MEETING OF TRUSTEES.

The Trustees shall assemble on the third Monday in every month, at noon.—Any three Trustees so assembled, shall constitute a Quorum, and shall be authorized to do and execute the several duties and functions delegated to such Trustees by the rules of this Institution.

Tenth.—SUPPLEMENTAL TRUSTEES.

In case such vacancies shall occur as to reduce the number of Trustees below the number of three, it shall be lawful for the directors to nominate one other person, duly qualified, as before mentioned, to be the third Trustee.

Eleventh.—REGULATION OF MEETINGS.

In all meetings the power and authorities vested generally in the Directors and Trustees, shall and may be had, made, done, and exercised by the major part of the Directors or Trustees, who shall be present at such respective meetings such number not being less than five. Before the commencement of any other business, a Chairman shall be elected; all questions shall be determined by vote; the majority shall bind the minority; and if the votes on both sides, including the Chairman's vote, are equal, the Chairman shall give the casting or decisive vote. The Directors or Trustees may adjourn themselves to meet at such time or times, place or places, as the major part of them present at any meeting shall appoint;—but no proceedings shall be valid or have force, unless entered, together with the names of the Directors or Trustees present, in a book, to be kept for that purpose, and signed by the Chairman of the meeting.—In case five Directors or Trustees shall not attend, the Secretary shall have power to adjourn the meeting to some convenient day; which adjournment, being entered in the book of proceedings, shall be deemed a full and sufficient continuance of such meeting.

Twelfth.—AUDITORS.

Three auditors, not being Trustees, shall be elected out of the Directors. It shall be their duty to examine, from time to time, all the accounts of the Institution, and to deliver at the general annual meeting of the honorary members, to be held as aforesaid, a report containing a statement of the accounts, with their observations thereon; which report, when approved by such meeting, shall be entered on the records of the Institution.

Thirteenth.—COMMITTEE OF RELIEF.

A Committee of twenty-one shall be chosen from among the ordinary members, to form a Committee of Relief, whose duty it shall be to direct and superintend such relief as may be deemed requisite to be administered by this Society to the sick and indigent. This Committee shall be authorized to investigate and ascertain the state of the funds and the management of the Institution; and every member of the Committee of Relief may submit, for the consideration of the Directors and Trustees, at any time assembled, such observations or suggestions as he may deem calculated to promote the welfare of the Institution.

Fourteenth.—VISITERS.

Seven visitors shall be chosen annually out of the Committee of Relief, and appointed to visit, from time to time, all sick or infirm members of the Society, and to certify their condition weekly to the Committee of Relief.

Fifteenth.—PHYSICIANS OR SURGEONS.

One Medical Gentleman, or more, if necessary, shall be nominated to attend the Visiting Committee, when found requisite, who shall be allowed such moderate compensation as may be agreed on, and determined by the Committee of Relief.

Sixteenth.—RELIEF.

The relief granted to an individual shall not, in any case, exceed nine shillings per week, and may be reduced at the discretion of the Committee.

Seventeenth.—ARREARS AND FORFEITURES.

Any member being in arrears of his subscription for twelve months, shall be fined two shillings and sixpence; and on paying up his arrears and fine, shall be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of the Institution;—but if such arrears be left unpaid for the space of eighteen months, such person shall no longer be considered as a Member of this Society.

Eighteenth.—FUNERAL EXPENSES.

On the death of a member, or member's wife, the sum of five pounds shall be allowed, from the funds of the Society, for defraying the funeral expenses.

Nineteenth.—DISSOLUTION OF THIS SOCIETY.

This Society shall not be dissolved as long as fifty members conform to its Rules and Regulations. Should the Society be reduced below fifty members, and the remaining members, or a majority of them

wish for a dissolution of the Society, the then remaining funds of the Institution shall be divided in the following manner—viz, one half equally among the members, and the other half appropriated to charitable purposes.

**Twentieth.—IRRELEVANT DISCUSSIONS.**

No political subject shall be introduced, nor shall any matter be discussed, except such as may be immediately connected with the objects of this Institution.

**Twenty-first.—ORDER AT SPECIAL OR GENERAL MEETINGS.**

Any member incurring the censure of the Chair, at special or general meetings, shall be dealt with according to the decision of the Chairman, and the Directors and Trustees present.

**Twenty-second.—TREASURER.**

The Treasurer shall be responsible for such sums of money as may, from time to time, be paid into his hands by the Secretary, or by any other person, on account of this Institution; and for the investment or application of the same, under the authority of the Directors or Trustees, in such manner as they shall deem fit and proper, unless he be relieved from such responsibility by a general meeting of the Society. He shall balance his cash account monthly, and supply the Secretary with a duplicate thereof; and shall, if required, attend every general meeting.

**Twenty-third.—SECRETARY.**

The Secretary shall give his attendance at all meetings of the Institution, and record correctly the minutes of their proceedings, which he shall transcribe into a book to be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman, as the proceedings of the meeting. He shall receive proposals for admission, and demands for allowances, of every description, granted by the rules; and shall keep the accounts, documents, and papers of the Institution, in such form and manner, and for such uses and purposes, as the Directors may appoint. He shall receive all subscriptions from the members, and shall immediately pay over such sums as he may receive to the Treasurer. The Secretary shall receive a salary of — per annum, and shall give satisfactory security to the Trustees for the due performance of the duties of his office.

**Twenty-fourth.—DISQUALIFICATIONS.**

No member shall be entitled to any allowance in sickness from this Institution, until he shall have been a member for one year; nor until he shall have discharged all arrears and fines due by him to the Institution; neither shall any allowance be granted to any member on account of any sickness which shall have ceased before the time at which the allowance demanded shall have become payable; nor during any disease or infirmity with which he may have been afflicted at the time of his admission, or which may have been contracted by profligacy, quarrelling, or drunkenness; nor during confinement in any prison under any criminal conviction; neither shall any reversionary payment, on death, be due to any member who shall die during the year next following the day of his enrolment.

**Twenty-fifth.—ALTERATION OF THE RULES.**

No alteration shall be made in the fundamental rules of this Institution, unless such alteration be first recommended by the Directors, and afterwards approved at the anniversary meeting of the Society.

**Twenty-sixth.—PUBLICATION OF THE RULES.**

The rules and regulations of this Institution shall be published, at the general expense of the Institution, for the use of the members.

The following Resolutions were then unanimously passed:—

Proposed by Mr. DENIS NOWLAN, and seconded by Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN—

Resolved, That a Committee of the following Gentlemen, viz. Mr. Thos. H. Brooking, Mr. Wm. Thomas, and Mr. Black, be chosen to wait upon His Excellency the Governor, to request his Excellency will become Patron of this Association.

Proposed by Mr. THOMAS ALLEN, and seconded by Mr. DENIS NOWLAN—

Resolved, That the Honourable Chief Judge Tucker, and the Right Reverend Dr. Scallan, be requested to accept the office of Vice-Patrons of this Association.

Proposed by Mr. MICHAEL DUNN, and seconded by Mr. STEPHEN RYAN—

Resolved, That the Honourable Judge Brenton be solicited to become President of the Association.

Proposed by Mr. THOMAS MEALEY, and seconded by Mr. WILLIAM SHEA—

Resolved, That the following Gentlemen be requested to become Directors of this Association for the ensuing twelve months—viz.

- Mr. T. H. BROOKING,
- Mr. W. THOMAS,
- Mr. BLACK,
- Mr. M'BRIDE,
- Mr. BISSET,
- Dr. WALSH,
- Mr. COCK,
- Mr. LAWLER,
- Mr. HOYLES,
- Mr. JAMES KENT,
- Mr. HENRY THOMAS,
- Mr. HAWSON.

Proposed by Mr. JOHN FURLONG, and seconded by Mr. PATRICK BRENOCK—

Resolved, That Mr. Thomas and Mr. Black be requested to accept the office of Vice-Presidents for the next year.

Proposed by Mr. DENIS NOWLAN, and seconded by Mr. STEPHEN RYAN—

Resolved, That the Gentlemen under-named will

be pleased to act as Trustees to the Association for the ensuing year—viz.

- Mr. M'BRIDE,
- Mr. HAWSON,
- Mr. HENRY THOMAS,
- Mr. N. W. HOYLES,
- Mr. BISSET.

Proposed by Mr. THOMAS ALLEN, and seconded by Mr. MICHAEL DUNN—

Resolved, That our worthy Chairman, Mr. Thomas H. Brooking, be requested to become Treasurer of the Association for the next year.

Proposed by A. HOGSETT, Esq., and seconded by WILLIAM THOMAS, Esq.—

Resolved, That Mr. John Shea be requested to accept the office of Secretary of this Association for the ensuing year.

Proposed by Wm. THOMAS, Esq., and seconded by Dr. WALSH—

Resolved, That the Directors be authorized to fix the salary of the Secretary for this year only—and that a permanent sum be established at the first Anniversary Meeting of this Association.

Mr. N. W. Hoyles here rose and said, he regretted most sincerely that it was out of his power to attend at the preliminary meeting, held in December last, to render such assistance as lay in his power towards the formation of the Association of Newfoundland Fishermen and Shoremen; the talent and ability, however, which had been exhibited by the praiseworthy individuals who had undertaken the task of framing the excellent Rules and Regulations which they had just heard read, sufficiently proved how unnecessary such aid would have been. He could not help offering his sincere congratulations to the meeting, upon the lively interest which appeared to pervade all classes, for the well-being and prosperity of this Association;—this day, he was sure, would be considered a most important one in the annals of Newfoundland, for the present Institution was, in his opinion, calculated to confer more lasting benefits on the Island, generally, than any that had ever before been thought of. He assured the meeting that he would be always ready and willing to give his aid and assistance whenever it should be required; and concluded a most energetic address by proposing the following resolution:—

Proposed by NEWMAN W. HOYLES, Esq., and seconded by BENJAMIN BOWRING, Esq.—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to David Buchan, Esq., High-Sheriff, for his assistance in granting the use of the Court-House on the present occasion.

Proposed by JOHN BLACK, Esq., and seconded by HENRY THOMAS, Esq.—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to David Buchan, Esq., High-Sheriff, for his assistance in granting the use of the Court-House on the present occasion.

THOMAS HOLDSWORTH BROOKING,  
Chairman.

Before leaving the Chair, Mr. BROOKING observed that he had commenced that day by offering his congratulations upon the occasion of their assembly. He would now congratulate the meeting upon the happy manner in which the business had been performed, and which afforded him infinite satisfaction. He thanked the meeting for the marked attention which had been paid to the proceedings, and complimented those who occupied the larger portion of the house, upon their exemplary conduct that day. He thought with his friend Mr. Hoyles, who had just addressed the meeting, that the establishment of the "Association of Newfoundland Fishermen and Shoremen" would form an important era in the history of our Island.—This Institution would be the means of identifying the interest of the Merchant so closely with that of the Planter and Fisherman, that the best results might be expected.—He observed, that the manner in which the vote of thanks that had been proposed by Mr. Hoyles, and seconded by Mr. Bowring, was carried, would amply repay him, and his worthy colleagues who formed the Committee, for any services which they had rendered.

Mr. Brooking having left the chair, and N. W. Hoyles Esq., being called thereto, the following Resolution was proposed by Dr. KILLEY, seconded by NICHOLAS GILL, Esq., and passed by acclamation—

Resolved, That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to Thomas Holdsworth Brooking, Esq. for his able, impartial, and gentleman-like conduct in the Chair.

NEWMAN W. HOYLES.

The subscription-lists were then laid on the table, when the sum of 617. 2s. was set down by honorary members, and about fifty ordinary members enrolled themselves, whose entrance fees and donations amounted to 141. 5s. It was then suggested and agreed to, that attendance should be given, at the Court-House, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in the ensuing week, from eleven until one o'clock each day, for the purpose of admitting members and receiving subscriptions.

February 20.

In compliance with one of the above resolutions, the deputation waited on His Excellency the Governor, on Tuesday last, when His Excellency was pleased to accept the office of Patron of the "Association of Newfoundland Fishermen and Shoremen"; and not only approved, but applauded the Rules and Regulations which had been sent to His Excellency for his perusal; farther promising, in the most gracious manner, to give the Association all the countenance and support in his power.

The Right Rev. Dr. Scallan, and the Hon. Judge Brenton, have also accepted the offices of Vice Patron and President of the Association; and expressed themselves in similar flattering terms of its rules and regulations.

Immediately after the meeting on Saturday, the greater portion of the assembly, in order to testify their sense of the very active and lively interest which their excellent Chairman, Thomas H. Brooking, Esq., had taken in forwarding and promoting the noble work, since it was first set on foot, determined upon chairing him home. Having received some intimation that such was the intention, he endeavoured to make his escape through the Sheriff's house;—the multitude, however, had taken the precaution of placing guards upon all the doors leading from the Court-house; and, after a close siege for some time, a party was at length delegated to enter the house

and seize upon him, *volens, volens*; this was accordingly done in a masterly manner, and the worthy Gentleman being led forth by the storming force, was placed in the Chair, and conveyed to his own residence amid loud cheering and waving of handkerchiefs from both sides, as the procession passed through Water-street. When Mr. Brooking arrived at his house, he addressed the multitude from his gallery, and expressed his thanks for the unexpected honour which had been paid him. He hoped that whenever the good of the country required his services, he would be found at his post.

**INTESTATE ESTATES.**

The following Balances remaining in the hands of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, on Account of the Estates of Intestates,

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

To all Persons who may consider themselves interested therein, to come forward and prove their right to participate in the same, on or before the 31st day of December, 1829; when (if not before) distribution will be made to such Parties as shall then appear to be entitled thereto, under the Rules prescribed by the Statute of Distributions.

NAMES OF PERSONS DECEASED.	LATE RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION, &c.	WHEN DECEASED.	AMOUNT FOR DISTRIBUTION.
Daniel Higgins	Bay de Verds—Planter.	February 1826.	£ 39 16 0
Thomas Rourke	Caplin Bay—Fisherman.	20th Nov. 1825.	3 17 0
Thomas Denief	St. John's—Fisherman.	July 1828.	4 9 0
Thomas Costello	St. John's—Fisherman.	4th February 1828.	1 14 8
William Nevin	Labrador—served Thomas Connell.	22d August 1828.	7 10 11
James Bannon	St. John's—Labourer.	1822.	8 12 10
William Mahony	St. John's—Fisherman.	1827.	13 11 7
Maurice Dooling	St. John's—Fisherman.	October 1827.	2 13 0
Charles Sutton	Conception Bay.	—	2 18 1
Terence Ring	Conception Bay.	—	24 2 1
Joseph Bolster	Conception Bay.	—	8 16 10
William Lannigan	Harbour-Grace—Fisherman.	—	88 7 2
Pierre Dryuet, alias Dragon	This Person is stated to have been a Native of St. Maloe.	—	49 10 0
Robert Nicholson	Harbour-Grace—Carpenter.	—	5 14 1
Robert Grippy	Conception Bay.	—	7 0 10
John Crode	Conception Bay.	—	5 13 8
John Harris	Conception Bay.	—	1 18 2
			£ 276 5 11

By order of the Court,

**JAMES BLAIKIE,**

Acting Chief Clerk and Registrar Supreme Court.

St. John's, Newfoundland, 20th February, 1829.

**Notices.**

**THEATRICAL NOTICE.**

A Meeting of the Committee of Management, and the Amateurs, will take place in the Green-Room, THIS DAY (Thursday), at One o'clock, for the purpose of concerting the most beneficial means of appropriating a portion of the realized funds to the object of the institution—CHARITY; when all concerned are requested to attend.

JAMES CLIFT,  
Treasurer.

Amateur Theatre,  
St. John's, February 26, 1829.

**WANTED.**

A WET NURSE, and a HOUSE MAID.—Apply at the Newfoundland Office.  
February 19.

**Education.**

**HENRY SIMMS,**

Present Master of the Orphan Asylum School, BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, that he intends Opening an English, Mercantile, and Mathematical SCHOOL, early in May next. He flatters himself that, from his practical knowledge of conducting Schools, as well as from the system of instruction he will introduce, advantages will be afforded to his pupils equal, if not superior, to any that can be obtained in this Island; and particularly calculated to facilitate their progress in knowledge and science.

The School will be situated in an airy and central part of the town.  
February 12.

**CARD.**

THE Subscriber, grateful for the patronage he has received since his commencement in St. John's, begs to inform his friends and the public, that, from the late improvement his School Room has undergone, the unremitting attention on his own part, and the mode of instruction he has adopted, he will be enabled to afford unquestionable advantages to Pupils committed to his care, and satisfaction to Parents probably not yet experienced on similar occasions; and as he has limited himself to a certain number, early application is recommended.

**TERMS AS UNDER:—**

- 1st Class of Children . . . . . 2 Guineas, per year,
- 2d Class, Reading and Writing . . . . . 24 ditto, per ditto,
- 3d Class, English Grammar & Ciphering, 3 ditto, per ditto,
- English Grammar, separately . . . . . 33 ditto, per ditto,
- And so on in proportion as the Pupils advance.

E. J. GLESON.

N. B.—At the suggestion of some of the respectable inhabitants of this town, he expects to be enabled to establish a Classical School early in May; which he will also limit to a certain number.

**On Sale.**

Just received, per CALEDONIA, from Greenock, AND FOR SALE,

**Rennie, Stuart & Co.**

100 Barrels prime Irish PORK.  
A few firkins 1st quality Irish BUTTER  
60 Tons COAL, which will be sold low from alongside.  
February 19.

**HUNTERS & Co.**

SUPERFINE and middlings Flour,  
Oatmeal, in barrels,  
Indian Corn, in ditto,  
Pearl Barley, in kegs,  
New-York Pork, in barrels,  
Hamburg Bread, in bags,  
Quebec ditto, in bulk,  
First quality Irish Butter,  
Ditto ditto Hamburg ditto,  
Teneriffe Wine, in pipes,  
Bronte Madeira ditto, in hogsheds,  
A few dozen superior St. Perry Wine, equal to Champagne,  
Ditto ditto Chert Wine,  
Hawsers from 4 to 6-inch,  
Powder and Shot,  
Flat Canvass,  
No. ditto, from No. 1 to 7,  
Negrohead Tobacco, in kegs,  
Superior Souchong Tea.

**NEW PORK AND BEEF.**

**Wm. & Henry Thomas**

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Brig *Horatio*, from Halifax,  
231 Barrels New-York prime Pork,  
15 Ditto ditto Beef;

Which they offer for Sale, at reduced prices, for cash, N. B.—The whole of these Provisions are but a few weeks put up, and can be highly recommended.

**PATRICK MORRIS**

OFFERS FOR SALE,

30 Cases Printed

**COTTONS,**

Each containing 50 pieces;

WHICH WILL BE SOLD,

On very low terms to wholesale purchasers.

REMARKS ON THE LATE DREADFUL MURDERS AT EDINBURGH.

(From the Edinburgh Courant.)

The two houses which were inhabited by this gang were well chosen for the purposes to which they were intended. Burke's dwelling, in which he has only resided since about the month of June last, is at the end of a long passage, and is separated from every other house except one. After going through a close from the street, there is a descent by a stair to the passage, at the end of which is to be found this habitation of wickedness. It consists of one apartment, an oblong square, at the end of which is a miserable bed, under which is still to be seen the straw in which his murdered victims were concealed. The house of Hare is in a still more retired situation. The passage to it is by a dark and dirty close, in which there are no inhabitants except in the flat above. It has two dark and dismal apartments, which look upon a dead wall. Both houses are on the ground floor.

The first murder which was charged against Burke, although it is surmised that several had been committed before that time, is that of the girl Paterson, who was about 18 or 20 years of age. It appears that this girl, with one of her associates, Janet Brown, had been lodged in the Canongate Police on Tuesday night, the 8th April. They were kept till 6 o'clock next morning, when they went to the house of one Swanston to procure spirits. Here they were met by Burke, who asked them to drink. He afterwards prevailed on them to go with him to breakfast, and gave them two bottles of spirits to carry along with them. They accompanied him to Constantine Burke's house, in the Canongate. This man was a scavenger, and went out at his usual hour to his work. After they had been in the house for some time, Burke and his wife began to quarrel and to fight, which seems to have been the usual preliminary to mischief. In the midst of this uproar, Hare who had been sent for, and who was a principal agent in this scene of villainy, entered, and in the mean time Janet Brown, agitated seemingly, and alarmed by the appearance of violence, wished to leave the house, and to take her companion along with her. By this time it was about 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and Paterson was asleep in one of the beds, totally unconscious of her approaching fate. The other girl went out, and was absent about twenty minutes. When she returned she asked for Paterson, and was told that she had left the house. She came back in the afternoon in search of her, and received the same answer. By this time she was murdered. Burke had availed himself of the short interval of twenty minutes, during which her companion, Janet Brown, was absent, to execute his horrid purpose when she was asleep, by stopping her breath; and that very afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, her body was taken to the dissecting room, and disposed of for 8/. The appearance of this body, which was quite fresh, which had not even begun to grow stiff, of which the face was settled and pleasant, without any expression of pain, awakened suspicions; and Burke was hardly questioned as to where he procured it. He easily framed some plausible excuse that he had purchased it from the house where she died; which silenced all further suspicion.

The circumstances attending the murder of James Wilson, better known under the name of "Daft Jamie," were even, if possible, more revolting than those of the women Campbell, or Paterson. The appearance of this creature marked at once the imbecility of his mind, and was such that he was universally regarded with a feeling of tenderness and sympathy. It is probable that he had been for some time watched by this gang of murderers, and marked out as one that might be easily taken off without exciting suspicion. Accident unfortunately threw him in their way. He was met by Burke at 9 o'clock one morning in the beginning of October last, wandering about in his usual manner in the Grassmarket. He instantly accosted him in his fawning manner, and inquired of him whether he was in search of any one; he told him he was seeking his mother, to whom, as he was a creature of kindly dispositions, he was warmly attached. The wretch at once saw that he had him within his grasp, and instantly commenced his schemes for drawing him away to some convenient place where he might be murdered.

This gang of murderers found it necessary at times to deceive the anatomists into a belief that the subjects sold had come from a distance. We have been informed that an elderly woman belonging to the Grassmarket, who gained a livelihood by washing, and who was employed for that purpose by Burke, was murdered by him about 14 days previous to the death of Mrs. Campbell, and that the body was packed up to represent a bale of goods coming from the country. Also that in the course of the autumn a poor Irish mendicant and her son, a lad of 14 or 15 years of age, and of weak intellect, were murdered. The female was bereaved of life by Burke when lying asleep on the straw in the corner so often described; she was stripped and put into a herring barrel among brine; while Hare strangled the lad over his knees, by the fire-side, and thrust the corpse into the cask above his mother.

(From the Edinburgh Evening Courant.)

The unparalleled sensation which has been every where excited among all classes, by this extraordinary case, far exceeds what we have ever witnessed on any former occasion. The story, when it was first rumoured, created the deepest agitation. But it was treated by many as an idle tale, framed to feed the vulgar appetite for the marvellous, and too horrible to be believed. Nor need we wonder that the most credulous should have been startled by the recital of such atrocious cruelty, which far surpasses

any thing that is usually found in the records of crime. The offence of murder, dreadful as it is, is unhappily too familiar in our criminal proceedings; but such an artfully contrived and deliberate scheme, such a systematic traffic in blood, was certainly never before heard of in this country. It is a new passage in our domestic history; it is entirely out of the ordinary range of iniquity; and stands by itself, a solitary monument of villainy, such as would almost seem to mark an extinction in the heart of all those social sympathies which bind man to his fellow-men, and even of that light of conscience which awes the most hardened, by the fear of final retribution. In works of fiction, no doubt, where the writer, to produce effect, borrows the aid of his imagination, we have accounts of such deeds, perpetrated, perhaps, in the secret chambers of some secluded castle, or in the deep recesses of some lone and sequestered haunt. But the striking and awful peculiarity of the present case is, that we have laid open, not in the high-wrought scenes of romance, but in the sober records of judicial inquiry, a den of murderers in the very bosom of civilized society, in the heart of our populous city, amidst the haunts of business and the bustle of ordinary life, who have been, if we may so speak, living on their fellow-creatures as their natural prey. Words would fail to convey an idea of the sensation that was excited in the Court as in the progress of the trial the horrid details of this conspiracy were gradually unfolded; the craft by which the unhappy woman was lured to her destruction; the artful preparations for the bloody tragedy; and the cool decision and ferocity, with which, when the fitting time was come, the murderer sprung upon his victim and extinguished life in a few moments. At every new view of this unhappy story, it assumes a deeper dye. What a fearful character of villainy!—From first to last we see the same master-spirit of iniquity at work to contrive and to execute. We see no doubt, no wavering, no compunctious visitings of the conscience, nor any soft relenting; but a stern deliberation of purpose, that is truly diabolical; and it is fearful to reflect, that a person capable of such crimes should have been so long haunting our streets, mixing in society, and coolly selecting subjects for his sanguinary trade.

Among the other peculiarities of the present case, we may remark, that such acts of savage atrocity are rather out of their place in so civilized a community as that in which we live. They are not in unison with the moral tone of society. Crimes of violence are the natural product of barbarism.—They grow up to frightful maturity in that congenial soil; and all savage communities are accordingly distinguished by cruelty, and the most profligate indifference to human life. As mankind improve, and as knowledge is diffused, those crimes disappear, and are succeeded by others sufficiently odious, no doubt, but still of a less atrocious nature. The same process by which we cultivate the intellectual faculties, would seem also to open the heart to more humane sentiments, and to more kindly feelings. But, however we may improve society and diffuse instruction, there is still a vast expanse of ignorance, poverty, and vice, which we may lessen by active efforts, but which we cannot altogether remove; and it is in the moral desert, if we may so speak, where nothing that is humane, enlightened, or moral, ever springs up to refresh the eye, that crimes are produced.—Under the influence of ignorance, all the best affections of the human heart wither and die; and it is chiefly from those who are within its sphere, that the ranks of crime are recruited; and that, occasionally, such wretches arise as Burke or Hare, or their female associates, who distance all competitors in iniquity, and shock the feelings of their age by their enormous crimes. It will generally be found that those criminals are not only wicked and immoral, but that they are uneducated and grossly ignorant; living, no doubt, in a civilized community, and with certain habits of civilization that they cannot avoid, but still in respect to mental cultivation, scarcely if at all raised above the level of savages. Hence the vast importance to society of spreading knowledge, of bringing all ranks under some process of mental tuition, and of establishing schools where instruction and morality, for they go together, are retained at a cheap rate. It is only in this way that we can ensure the decrease of crimes; and more especially of such atrocious crimes as have been recently perpetrated.

In the course of the trial some allusion was made to the interests of science, to which, in the impressive address of Lord Meadowbank, previous to passing sentence, there is a conclusive reply, and we would only remark, that the more this subject is agitated, the greater will be the prejudice excited; nor can any law be made that would be of the least service. The subject involving, as it does, so many critical considerations, is far too delicate to be touched by act of Parliament, besides that the popular ferment, that would thereby be raised, would multiply the present difficulties ten-fold. We cannot possibly comprehend how Parliament could interfere in the matter, or how any act could be framed to make that legal, which is at present illegal. Science, in short, may be injured, but it cannot possibly be benefited by any public agitation of the subject.

DARBY O'REILLY.

(From Croker's Legend of the Lakes.)

In the good old times there existed in Ireland a race of mortals, who, under the denomination of "poor scholars," used to travel from parish to parish, and county to county, in order to increase their stock of knowledge. These poor scholars were for the most part men of from twenty to five-and-twenty years of age; and as they were also agreeable, social fellows, who, during their peregrinations, had acquired a fund of anecdote, could tell a good story,

and never refused to lend a helping hand in any business that was going forward, they were received with a *cuad mille fantha* at every farmer's house throughout the country, where they were welcome to stay as long as they pleased.

It happened one evening in the month of July, that one of these peripatetics, a stout, platter-faced mortal, by name Darby O'Reilly (the very same it was who invented the famous stone soup), made his appearance at the house of the widow Fleming, who dwelt not far from the old church of Kilmunin.—Now, the widow Fleming, who since her husband's death had taken the entire management of a large farm upon herself, was very glad to see Darby O'Reilly for a variety of reasons. In the first place, it was the hay harvest, and Darby would lend a helping hand, and keep the men in good humour at their work with his merry stories; then he could teach the children great A B C of an evening; and then she was a lone woman, and Darby was a pleasant companion, and an old acquaintance moreover.—Whether this last idea was of deeper root than the others, is not for me to say; but certain it is, that Darby received, on the present occasion, more than a common welcome from the widow Fleming.

After having partaken of the good cheer which the widow set before him in the greatest profusion, and having renewed his acquaintance with the inmates of the house, even to Darby the dog was called after him, and the cat, he proposed to step down to the parish jig-house, just to shuffle the brogue with his old sweethearts, hear the news, and see how the neighbours were getting on, for it was near a twelve-month since he had been in that part of the country. Now, whether it was the mention of sweethearts that disagreed with the widow, or whatever else might have been the cause, it is certain that she was much against Darby's going to the jig-house; but seeing that she could not with any decency or effect gain-say his intentions, she was obliged to assent, at the same time, however, warning him to be back early, and not to keep up the house. Away he went to the jig-house, where he found himself quite at home, and as welcome as the flowers of May. Fine fun he had of it, for the pipes played merrily up, while he footed it bravely with the prettiest girls and best *moncen* jiggers in all the barony. To speak the truth, he wasn't a bad hand at a jig himself, for there were few could equal him in the "heel and toe" step; and then he put such life and spirit into his motions, that he made the house ring again with his grinding and the merry snap of his fingers.

But your dancing is droughty work,—at least Darby O'Reilly was of that opinion; although there was no fear of his dying for the want of a drop to drink, as he had news for the old, and stories for the young, till at last it was Darby here, and Darby there, and who but Darby? The soul of merriment, and the prince of good fellows, every one striving who should be the first to treat him, Darby soon became as comfortable as any gentleman could wish to be. But while Darby was drinking, and dancing, and making merry, he never remembered it was time to go home, or bestowed a single thought upon the widow Fleming's good advice, which was very ungrateful of him, considering the civil way she had behaved to him, and that she was even then herself sitting up waiting his return.

The longest day will have an end, and the greatest merriment must at length give way to repose, as Darby found to his sorrow, when the party broke up, and he had to stagger away as well as he could. He was so much "in the wind" that he didn't well know where he was going; and as bad luck would have it, he went every way but the right: for instead of keeping the straight road, by way of making a short cut, he turned off through the fields; and after wandering about for as good as an hour, where should he find himself but in the old fort at Clauenteens. A bad place it is to get into at the dead hour of the night, when the good people are going their rounds and making merry, as Darby soon found; for though it was easy enough to get into the fort, he couldn't get out again for the life of him; it even appeared to himself as if the fort had increased its dimensions to a boundless extent. He wandered up and down, and round about, for a long time, without being ever able to get out, and was obliged at last to content himself where he was, so down he sat on a stone. "There's small fun sitting on a cold stone in the moonshine," muttered Darby; "and sure it's a pitiful case to be bewitched by the fairies—the good people I mean—and stuck fast in the middle of an *ould* fort; but there's no help for it, so what can't be cured must be endured." No sooner had he come to this very wise conclusion, than he heard a most tremendous hammering under the very stone he was sitting on. "O Darby!" cried he, "what'll become of you now?" Plucking up his courage, he boldly took a peep beneath the stone, when what should he see but a cluricaune sitting under a projecting ledge of what had been his seat, and hammering us hard as he could at the heel of an *ould* shoe.

Although Darby was very much afraid of the fairies, he wasn't a bit in dread of the cluricaune; for they say if you catch a cluricaune, and keep him fast, he'll shew you where his purse is hid, and make a rich man of you. But it wasn't thinking of purses Darby was, for he'd rather be out of the fort than to get all the purses in the world. So when he saw the cluricaune, it came into his head that may be he'd lend him a helping hand, for they say the little fellow is fond of a drop himself. "Success to you, my be, you are a good hand at a shoe, any how," said Darby, addressing himself to the cluricaune. "Ah! Darby, my jolly buck, is that you?" said the cluricaune, getting up from his work, and looking him full in the face. "The very same, at your honour's service," answered Darby. "What brought you here?" said the cluricaune, "I'm

\* A hundred thousand welcomes.

thinking you've got yourself into a bit of a scrape." "Fakes then, your honour, I'm thinking the very same," said Darby, "if your honour doesn't lend me a helping hand." So he told him how he stopped at the widow Fleming's, how he went to the jig-house, and being a little overtaken in liquor, how he wandered through the fields until he found himself in the old fort, and wasn't able to make his way out again. "You're in a bad case, Darby," said the cluricaune; "for the good people will be here directly, and if they find you before them, Darby, they'll play the puck with you." "Oh, murder!" cried Darby, "I'll throw my life upon the heel of your shoe!" "Well," said the cluricaune, "you're a rollocking lad as ever tipped a can, and it's a pity any barn should ever come of taking a drop of good drink. So give me your hand, and I'll save you. And as you never did any hurt to me or mine, I'll do more than that for you, Darby. Here, take this charm, and you are made for ever, my man." "And what's the nature of it?" said Darby, at the same time putting it into his right hand breeches-pocket, and buttoning it up tight. "I'll tell you that," said the cluricaune; "if you only pin it to the petticoat of the first woman in the land, she'll follow you the wide world over; and that's no bad thing for a poor scholar." So saying, the cluricaune took him out of the fort, put him on the straight road, and wishing him success with the charm, burst into a fit of laughter, and disappeared.

"Good riddance of you, any how—but 'tis an ugly laugh you have with you," said Darby, as he made the best of his way to the widow Fleming's, who was in no great humour; and no wonder to be kept up so late by such a drunken *bletherum* as Darby. Now, when he saw the widow in a bit of a fret, "Ho! by my soul," said he, "I've the cure in my breeches-pocket." So with that, he puts with the charm, and pinned it slyly to the widow's gown. "I've charmed her now," says Darby, "if there's any truth in that little chap of a cluricaune." And certainly there was soon a wonderful change in the widow, who, from being as glum as a misty morning, became as soft as butter. So very careful was she of Darby, that, late as it was, she made down a good fire, lest he should be cold after the night, brought him a supper of the best the house could afford, and had as much *coorum* about him as if he was lord of the land.

Darby grinned with delight at the success of his charm; but he was soon made to grin at the wrong side of his mouth; for the widow, in the midst of her love, chanced to discover the charm that was pinned to the tail of her gown. "What's this you've pinned to my gown, you rogue you?" said she, at the same time flinging it into the fire. "Botheration," roared Darby, "I'm pinned!" The charm took instant effect, der he should roar, for the charm took instant effect, and the fire jumped *holus bolus* after Darby, who made for the door, and away he went as fast as his legs could carry him. But if he did, the fire came after him, roaring and blazing as if there were a thousand tar-barrels in the middle of it.

Away he ran for the bare life, across the country, over hedge and ditch, for as good as two miles; neither stopping nor staying till he came to a deep well on a high farm, between Tullig and Glenn a Heelah, when who should meet him but his old friend the cluricaune. "Arrah, Darby!" says the little fellow, "you seem to be in a wonderful hurry; where are you going so fast, man, that you wouldn't stop to *space* to an old acquaintance?" "Bad luck to you, you deceitful hop of my thumb," said Darby; "for sure it's all along of you and your charm that I'm in the neat way I am this blessed night." "And that's my thanks for saving you from the good people," says the cluricaune; "very well, Mister Darby, there's the fire at your heels, and who's to save you now?" "O! thunder alive! sure you wouldn't be after *sarving* Darby that way." "Well," said the cluricaune, "I'll take compassion on you this once; so here's my advice—leap into the well, and you'll be safe." "Is it into the well you *mae*," says Darby; "why then do you take me for a fool entirely?" "O! you're a very wise man to be sure, seeing you're a scholar, Darby; so you may take your own way if you like, and welcome. Good night to you, Darby O'Reilly," said the spiteful little fellow, slapping his cocked hat on his head, and walked off with a most malicious grin. "Good night to you, Darby O'Reilly." "Murder! murder!" shouted Darby, for by this time the fire had come so near that it began to scorch him; when seeing there was no alternative, and thinking it better to be drowned than burned, souse he went into the well, and souse went the fire after him. Immediately the water bubbled, sparkled, growled, and rose above the verge of the well, filling with the velocity of lightning all the adjacent hollow ground, until it formed one of those little sparkling lakes which are so numerous in this hilly country. Darby was borne with the speed of a whirlwind on the top of a curling billow, and cast senseless on the shore.

The first thing he saw on awaking from his trance, was the sun shining over him; the first voice he heard was that of the widow Fleming, who had travelled far and near in search of him; and the first word Darby uttered, upon thoroughly recovering himself, was, "Bad luck to the good people, for sure 'tis they that have been playing tricks upon me all the night." Then he up and told the widow Fleming and the neighbours the whole history of his night's adventure. "It's drunk you were, Darby, and you know it," said the widow; "you're a bad boy, Darby." But whatever was the cause, whether Darby got the charm from the cluricaune or not, it is certain that the widow Fleming not long after became Mrs. O'Reilly, and that Loch Bran, or the Lake of the Burning Cole, is to be seen to this day.