



Newfoundland.

No. 155.

THURSDAY, July 8, 1830.

Sixpence.

Notices.

ALL Persons having demands upon the Estate of the Right Rev. Doctor THOMAS SCALAN, of the County Wexford, in Ireland, but late Roman Catholic Bishop, of St. John's, Newfoundland, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within six months from the date hereof; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to
THOS. H. BROOKING,
Sole Executor.
 St. John's, June 10, 1830.

**DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE
 To and from Harbour-Grace**

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Packet-boat *Express*, having undergone a thorough and complete repair, has just commenced her usual trips between Harbour-Grace and Portugal Cove, leaving the former place every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove the succeeding days at noon, Sundays excepted, and weather permitting.

Cabin Passengers 10s.
 Steerage ditto 5s.
 Single Letters 6d.
 Double ditto 1s.

Parcels (not containing Letters) in proportion to their weight.

The Public are also respectfully notified that no accounts can be kept for Passages or Postages; nor will the Proprietors be accountable for any Specie or other Monies which may be put on board.

Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers will be regularly transmitted.

AGENTS: HENRY WINTON, St. John's.
 ROBERT OKE, Harbour-Grace.
 April 22.

DART PACKET BOAT.

JAMES DOYLE begs to inform the Public generally, that he has recommenced plying between Carbonear and Portugal Cove, leaving the former place on Monday and Thursday, and St. John's on Tuesday evening and Saturday morning, in each week, (weather permitting).

Terms of Conveyance:—Ladies and Gentlemen, 10s. each; Servants and Children, 5s.; Letters, 1s.; and Parcels in proportion, which DOYLE will deliver in person.

Letters left at the Newfoundland Office will be carefully forwarded.
 April 29.

**DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE
 TO AND FROM**

Port-de-Grace, Brigus, and Bay Roberts.

THE Arrow Packet Boat THOMAS BUTLER, Master, will ply between PORT-DE-GRAVE and PORTUGAL COVE, weekly, throughout this season.

She will be at Cabits at 8 o'clock every WEDNESDAY morning, to receive on board Passengers, Letters and Parcels from Brigus. She will then call at Port-de-Grace, and there wait half an hour to receive Passengers, &c. from that place and Bay Roberts, and from thence proceed to Portugal Cove direct.

The Letter Carrier will deliver the Letters and Parcels in St. John's, immediately on his arrival there, and call on the following morning (Thursday) at 7 o'clock precisely, at the Office of the Public Ledger, for Letters and Parcels directed to the aforesaid places.

The Arrow will leave Portugal Cove (on her return) at 11 o'clock every THURSDAY morning weather permitting. She will land Passengers, Letters, and Parcels for Port-de-Grace and Bay Roberts at Port-de-Grace, and then proceed immediately to Cabits.

TERMS OF CONVEYANCE:—
 Ladies and Gentlemen 10s.
 Servants and Children 5s.
 Single Letters 6d.
 Double ditto and Parcels in proportion.

BLANK Custom-house Reports, Ships' Articles, Bills of Lading, Indentures, Shipping Papers, and a variety of other Blanks for Sale at the Office of this paper.

On Sale.

BY
Rendell & Mortimer,

IMPORTED THIS SPRING,

HAMBURG Pork, Butter, Lancashire and Westphalia Hams, Devonshire Ale and Cider, Irish Porter, in tierces and half-tierces, Port Wine, in barrels of three dozen each, Cognac Brandy, Sicilian and Fayal Wine, New Hemp Cordage, of all sizes, Oakum, Pitch, and Stockholm Tar, Varnish, Paints, Linseed Oil, and Spirits Turpentine, Cod and Caplin Seines, of various dimensions, Mackerel and Herring Nets, No. and Flat Canvass, Lines and Twines, of different sorts, Earthenware in crates, Soap, Candles, Nails, Hide and Butt Leather, Calf Skins, Bazils, Crops, and Kid Leather, Several Casks well-assorted Shoes, Hake, Bank, Large and Middle-quarter, and Squid Hooks, Flushings, Blanketings, Swanskins, Serges, Broad and Narrow Cloths, Carpeting, Blankets, and Cotton Goods, Tin Wares, Window Glass, Anchors and Grapples, And a variety of other articles.

Also,

Lisbon and Liverpool SALT.

June 3.

BY
Brown, Hoyles & Co.

SALT, Butter, Cognac Brandy in pipes and hogsheads, Sherry Wine in pipes and hogsheads, Sicilian and Figueira Red Wine in ditto, Prime old London Particular Madeira in hogsheads and quarter-casks, Figueira White Wine in pipes, Sautering in hogsheads, Number and flat Canvass, Duck and Shirting, Assorted Cordage (new and twice laid), Cod and Caplin Seines (second hand), Coal Bags (ditto), Salmon, Mackerel, and Herring Nets, Lines, Twines, Hooks, &c. Serges, Duffles, Fearnought, and Flushings, Paints, Spirits Turpentine, Nails, Vinegar in hogsheads, Stationary, Slops, viz.—Jackets, Trowsers, Shirts, Cotton and Baize, and a variety of Shop Goods, Lead in bars, Stockholm Tar, Tobacco, Warren's Blacking (assorted-sized jars in casks), Parlour Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Winches, Palls, &c. Cambouses and Cabin Stoves, Wine Bottles in crates or by the gross.

ALSO, THE

Brigantine EMILY,

Burthen per Register 100 tons; completely fitted for the ice this spring. A liberal credit will be given on approved security.

Lots of GROUND on Building Leases.
 Apply as above.

JUST IMPORTED,

Per Frances Mary from Waterford, and Junius from Liverpool,

AND FOR SALE BY

Doyle and Lawler,

PRIME Mess PORK, in barrels and half-bls., made up for family use, English HAMS, of most delicious flavour, Cured by Hamilton, Rawlinson & Co. May 27.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, MAY 10.

Mr. Portman stated, that it had been his intention to bring forward a motion for the reduction of a very extensive class of salaries, to the amount of one-tenth; but he should defer doing so until next session, when he might be enabled to possess himself of more information on the subject. He trusted, however, that the economical reforms of ministers themselves would render such a step unnecessary.—Sir J. Graham observed, that the motion which he intended to make shortly had for its object the production of returns that would put the House in possession of the precise amount of all the salaries now received by the principal servants of the Crown. It was not worthy of the Hon. Member for Dorset or himself to stoop at comparatively ignoble quarry, while the great birds of prey were permitted to soar in the higher regions of the political atmosphere unmolested.—(Hear, hear.)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that, with respect to his own share of the salary so unaccountably described by the Hon. Baronet, he could only say, that the recompense he received for his services had been already enjoyed by all his predecessors in office, and it was not to be endured that he should, therefore, be stigmatized, in a society of gentlemen, by the appellation of "a great bird of prey." (Hear, hear.) He could assure the House that Government was desirous of rendering every information that could be reasonably required. (Hear.) Sir J. Graham acknowledged that a metaphor was sometimes a dangerous form of speech. It was certainly far from his wish to say any thing personally offensive to the Right Hon. Gentleman, who could not fairly be described as "a great bird of prey;" or, if he was one of the species alluded to, it must be admitted that he soared without a stain upon his plumage. (Hear, and laughter.) At the same time, while he made this concession, he did not mean to depart from the spirit of his original proposition. It was ungenerous to cut down the perquisites of poor clerks, when they permitted the salaries of those who possessed rank and fortune, extrinsic of their office, to remain undiminished. (Hear.) The House did not adjourn till half-past two.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, a great part of the miscellaneous estimates were agreed to.—Sir J. Graham rose pursuant to notice of motion, to move for an account of all salaries, profits, pay, fees, and emoluments, whether civil or military, from the 5th of January, 1829, to the 5th January, 1830, held and enjoyed by each of the members of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, specifying with each name the total amount received by each individual, and distinguishing the various services from which the same is derived. There were, as well as he could ascertain, 109 Privy Councillors, exclusive of the members of the Royal Family. Of these, there were 113 in receipt of public monies, annually amounting in their aggregate to £50,164l., (loud cries of "hear,") and the average amount to each individual being about 5,783l.—(Hear!) Of this large round sum of £50,164l., £6,103l. were for actual service, and about 121,650l. for pensions. Thirty of these members so receiving the public money were pluralists, or persons who held more than one office, some in sinecure, some in actual service, military or civil, and others retired allowances of different kinds. The amount held by these 30 pluralists was in the aggregate 221,133l. annually. (hear,) or 7,371l. for each individual; there were 29 members of council who received, in full pay or pensions for diplomatic services, in the gross annual amount 126,173l., or an individual average of 4,347l. The account then stood thus:—There were 69 Privy Councillors, members, or ministers, of that and the other House, receiving public money, of whom 47 were Peers, who received 378,840l. a-year, or 8,069l. each, and 22 were members of the House of Commons, receiving 90,840l., or 4,130l. a-year each. There were 29 other individuals likewise receiving pensions and allowances, who were not now members of Parliament, but who had been when these emoluments and offices had been obtained by them. If this statement were wrong, let ministers, by agreeing to his motion, furnish him with a correct one. But, assuming it to be correct, he argued, that the House could not, in justice and fairness, reduce the incomes of the lower class of public officers, whilst it allowed the higher to wallow in riches extracted from the na-

tional purse.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the motion, on the ground of its being invidious to call for an account of the incomes of a class of persons who received no emoluments whatever as that class. The Right Hon. Gentleman moved an amendment for a return of the emoluments of all persons in the receipt of public money. On a division the original motion was negatived by 231 to 147; majority 84.

ANECDOTES OF BONAPARTE.—Bonaparte had many singular habits and tastes. Whenever he experienced any vexation, or when any unpleasant thought occupied his mind, he would hum something which was far from resembling a tune, for his voice was very unmusical. He would, at the same time, seat himself before the writing-table, and swing back in his chair so far that I have often been fearful of his falling. He would then vent his ill-humour on the right arm of his chair, mutilating it with his penknife, which he seemed to keep for no other purpose. I always took care to keep good pens ready for him; for, as it was my business to decipher his writing, I had a strong interest in doing what I could to make it legible. The ringing of bells always produced in Bonaparte pleasurable sensations, which I never could account for. When we were at Malmaison, and walking in the alley leading to the plain of Ruel, how many times has the bell of the village church interrupted our most serious conversations! He would stop, lest the noise of our footsteps should drown any portion of the delightful sound. He was almost angry with me because I did not experience the impressions he did. So powerful was the effect produced upon him by the sound of these bells that his voice would falter as he said, "Ah! that reminds me of the first years I spent at Brienne! I was then happy." When the bells ceased, he would resume the course of his speculations, carry himself into futurity, place a crown on his head, and dethrone Kings. Bonaparte was insensible to the charms of poetic harmony. He had not even sufficient ear to feel the rhythm of poetry, and he never could recite a verse without violating the metre; yet the grand ideas of poetry charmed him. He absolutely worshipped Corneille; and one day, after having witnessed a performance of *Cinna*, he said to me, "If a man like Corneille were living in my time, I would make him my Prime Minister. It is not his poetry that I most admire; it is his powerful understanding, his vast knowledge of the human heart, and his profound policy." At St. Helena he said, that he would have made Corneille a Prince; but at the time he spoke to me of Corneille, he had no thought of making either Princes or Kings. Gallantry to women was by no means a trait in Bonaparte's character. He seldom said any thing agreeable to females, and he frequently addressed to them the rudest and most extraordinary remarks. To one he would say, "Heavens, how red your elbows are!"—to another, "What an ugly head-dress you have got." At another time he would say, "Your dress is none of the cleanest. Do you never change your gown? I have seen you in that twenty times." He showed no mercy to any who displeased him on these points. He often gave Josephine directions about her toilette; and the exquisite taste for which she was distinguished might have helped to make him fastidious about the costume of other ladies. At first he looked to elegance above all things; at a later period he admired luxury and splendour; but he always required modesty. He frequently expressed his disapproval of the low-necked dresses which were so much in fashion at the beginning of the consulate. Bonaparte did not love cards, and this was very fortunate for those who were invited to his parties; for when he was seated at a card-table, as he sometimes thought himself obliged to be, nothing could exceed the dulness of the drawing-room, either at the Luxembourg or the Tuilleries. When, on the contrary, he walked about among the company, all were pleased, for he usually spoke to every body, though he preferred the conversation of men of science, especially those who had been with him in Egypt, as, for example, Monge and Berthollet. He also liked to talk with Claptal and Lacépède, and with Lemercier, the author of *Agamemnon*.—*Bourienne's Memoirs.*

Great News for Quarrelling Husbands and Wives.—The present session of Parliament has had no less than six applications for divorce, on the ground of adultery, namely—Lord Ellenborough's, Major Hamerton's, Mr. Shakerley's, Mr. D'Oyley's, Mr. Wallis's, and Mr. Musket's—and in all

these the prayer either has been, or will be, granted. This is not all; the Bishop of London presented a petition in the House of Lords on Tuesday, for the annulment of a marriage between a gentleman of the name of Buxton, and an heiress named Hickson; the young lady's friends denying the validity of the contract, and affirming the husband to be a profligate person. How far Parliament can interfere on a general charge of profligacy, without distinct proof of incontinence, remains to be seen; but the decision, however it may be, will, we should say, materially affect the principle of legislation in regard to the question of divorce; and, from what fell from Lord Eldon, it is not improbable that the law relating to marriage will undergo serious investigation. At present, it seems that the gordian knot is not so close but it may be very easily untied by a little legal ingenuity. The omission of seven days' notice of marriage by banns to the officiating minister of Hymen is sufficient to cancel the contract. So soon as it is known that this is the law, we may expect that not a few will forego the delights of Hymen's silken bands, and declare for single blessedness.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Earl Stanhope presented the petition of the ship-owners of London, complaining of the distress under which they laboured. The Noble Lord maintained, that, if Parliament did not depart from the principles which modern philosophers had so unhappily instilled into it, the whole groundwork of the British navy would in time be destroyed; indeed, this was admitted by Mr. Ricardo as a consequence of his measures, for he freely declared, that he would buy wherever he could get the article, be it freight or produce, cheapest. At all events, he hoped that inquiry would not be denied to these petitioners; they would at least have the satisfaction of knowing what were the ultimate views of the Government, and with them what would be the fate of their trade, which was the nursery of the maritime strength of Great Britain.—The Duke of Wellington said, that he felt as acutely as any noble lord for the distress of any class of the community; and he proceeded to prove, from official details, that his noble friend was in error respecting his view of the present condition of the shipping interest of Great Britain, and that it had increased since the operation of the new measures to which he had ascribed an injurious operation. He was at a loss to see what good could result from the proposed inquiry; for it could only bring out the same details which he had already given from official records, the general tendency and result of which could not, he thought, be mistaken, and they were as he had already mentioned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 3.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MARRIAGES.

Mr. O'CONNELL had now to move for leave to bring in a bill to render valid, in certain cases, the marriages of Roman Catholics in England by a Catholic clergyman, and to abolish in Ireland certain penalties imposed on Catholic priests for celebrating marriages between Catholics and Protestants. The hon. member observed, that marriages solemnized between Roman Catholic parties by Roman Catholic priests were perfectly valid in Ireland. There were three distinct modes of marriage in Ireland—that celebrated according to the forms of the Protestant establishment; that by Protestant Dissenters; and that by Roman Catholic priests. The latter was the only form of marriage to which he should allude. His object was to do away with the penalties to which Roman Catholic priests were liable for marrying persons, either of whom were not of the Roman Catholic religion. The Roman Catholic priests were the only persons subject to these penalties. He would not go through all the statutes relating to these penalties, but content himself by observing that one of them made it felony for a Catholic priest to marry Protestants. The penalty still existed; for, though the 33 Geo. III., c. 21, enacted a penalty of 500*l.* for the same offence, from which it would seem that the penalty of felony was intended to be thereby repealed, yet it had been solemnly ruled that both penalties were in existence. It would be seen, therefore, that by law they could hang a Popish priest, and fine him 500*l.* afterwards.—(Hear, and laugh-ter.) What he proposed to do was, to take away the penalty of death altogether, to lower the pecuniary penalty to a small amount, and to allow the infliction of such penalty only in cases where the priest could have actual knowledge of the religion of the parties. At present the Catholic clergy were obliged to go back twelve months, in order to find out what the reputed religion of the parties had been during that period. This was asking too much. He wished to confine the penalties to cases in which the *malus animus* on the part of the priest was manifest, by allowing them to be inflicted only where the priest must have had distinct knowledge of the reputed religion of the parties. Let, therefore, the religion professed by the parties at the time of their marriage be taken as their reputed religion. Under the present system, Catholic priests were very often deceived by designing persons. He knew a Catholic priest who was compelled to fly the country for three years, under such circumstances. The parties had pretended they were Catholics, and got themselves married by this gentleman, for the purpose of afterwards prosecuting him for the offence. (Cries of "Oh oh," and "Hear, hear.") This was a fact. The priest was obliged to fly from his parish, and the parties actually lived for two years afterwards on the money they obtained for this artifice. The hon. member also expressed a wish to alter the law relating to marriage of poor Catholics in England, but that he un-

derstood there were some difficulties in the way which could not at present be got over. The hon. member concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law respecting marriages celebrated by Catholic priests in Ireland.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, reserving himself till he saw the details of the hon. and learned member's bill, would only at present say, that he thought the object of the hon. member not only not objectionable, but very desirable, so far as it regarded Ireland. To the extension of the bill to this country, however, he was decidedly opposed; for if the Catholics were to be placed on such a footing here, so also must the Protestant Dissenters, and for such a measure he thought the house was not prepared. His impression was, that the relief act of 1793 did away with the other penalties; but, as a contrary opinion appeared to prevail in Ireland, no doubt it was high time to place the matter beyond dispute.

Lord F. L. GOWER saw no objection to the proposal of the hon. and learned member with respect to the Catholics of Ireland, but would reserve himself till he saw the measure itself.

Sir J. BRIDGES would not oppose the motion for leave to bring in the bill, but he should certainly oppose the measure at every stage after it was brought in.

Mr. NORTH thought that no man, to whatever political party he might belong, could fairly oppose such a measure as that now brought forward—a measure of justice, and one urgently called for by the necessity of the case. He agreed in the principle laid down by the hon. member for Clare, that the religion professed by the parties at the moment of the marriage ought to be taken as a test of the guilt or innocence of the clergyman.

Mr. CROKER was in hopes that ere long something would be done to make the marriage law similar throughout the three kingdoms. It was very anomalous that the marriage law, which was the very foundation of society, on which depended the rights and fortunes of all classes of citizens living under the same general law, subject to the same system of government—it was a monstrous anomaly that this law, the foundation of the whole of society, should not be the same for every part of the kingdom and every description of persons. At present, however, this law was so extravagant and so extraordinary, that there was now a case of marriage pending, as the learned gentleman opposite knew, which, after the highest court of Scotland had declared the couple to be legally married, and their children legitimate, was about, he believed, to be set aside by a still higher authority here, and the children were to be declared illegitimate. He did not mean to enter into the question as to Ireland, but he did hope that his Majesty's ministers, or some gentleman of talents and weight in the house, would bring the state of the marriage law under discussion, and would enable the people to know, at all times and places, whether they were legally married or not, and whether their offspring were legitimate or illegitimate.

After a few words from Mr. TRANT, which were of audible in the gallery, leave was given to bring a bill—to be brought in by Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Jephson.

PROSPECTS OF SOCIETY.

(From the Edinburgh Review.)

If we were to prophesy that in the year 1930, a population of fifty millions, better fed, clad, and lodged than the English of our time, will cover these islands—that Sussex and Huntingdonshire will be wealthier than the wealthiest parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire, now are—that cultivation, rich as that of a flower-garden, will be carried up to the very tops of Ben Nevis and Helvellyn—that machines, constructed on principles yet undiscovered, will be in every house—that there will be no highways but railroads, no travelling but by steam—that our debt, vast as it seems to us, will appear to our great-grandchildren a trifling incumbrance, which might easily be paid off in a year or two—many people would think us insane. We prophesy nothing; but this we say, if any person told the Parliament met in perplexity and terror after the crash of 1720, that in 1830 the wealth of England would surpass all their wildest dreams—that the annual revenue would equal the principle of that debt which they considered as an intolerable burden—that for one man of 10,000*l.* then living, there would be five men of 50,000*l.*—that London would become as large and twice as populous, and that nevertheless the mortality would have diminished to one half of what it then was—that the post office would bring more into the Exchequer than the excise and customs had brought in together under Charles II.—that stage-coaches would run from London to York in twenty-four hours—that men would sail without wind, and would be beginning to ride without horses—our ancestors would have given as much credit to the prediction as they gave to Gulliver's Travels. Yet the prediction would have been true; and they would have perceived that it was not altogether absurd, if they had considered that the country was then raising every year a sum which would have purchased the fee-simple of the revenue of the Plantagenets—ten times what in the time of Oliver Cromwell had been thought intolerably oppressive. To almost all men the state of things under which they have been used to live seems to be the necessary state of things. We have heard it is said, that five per cent. is the natural interest of money, that twelve is the natural number of a jury, that forty shillings is the natural qualification of a country voter. Hence it is, that though, in every age, every body knows that up to his own time progressive improvement has been taking place, no body seems to reckon on any improvement during the next generation. We cannot absolutely prove that those are in error who tell us that society has reached a turning point—that we have

seen our best days. But so said they who came before us, and with just as much apparent reason. "A million a year will beggar us," said the patriot of 1640; "two millions will grind the country to powder," was the cry in 1660. "Six millions a year and a debt of fifty millions!" exclaimed Swift—"the high allies have been the ruin of us." "A hundred and forty millions of debt!" said Junius—"well may we say that we owe Lord Chatham more than we shall ever pay, if we owe him such a load as this."—"Two hundred and forty millions of debt!" cried all the statesmen of 1783 in chorus—"what abilities, or what economy on the part of ministers, can save a country so burdened?" We know that if, since 1783, no fresh debt had been incurred, the increased resources of the country would have enabled us to defray that burden, at which Pitt, Fox, and Burke stood aghast—to defray it over and over again, and that with much lighter taxation than what we have actually borne. On what principle is it, that when we see nothing but improvement behind us, we are to expect nothing but deterioration before us?

We learn from a private but authentic source, that a meeting of Irish members, now in London, took place on Tuesday, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. The members who attended amounted to forty-six. After a deliberation of more than two hours, they agreed to oppose Mr. Goulburn's project for ensuring to run a preference in the home market. They also agreed to oppose, most energetically, the proposed assimilation of stamp duties.—They differed, and came to no determination as to tobacco. Sir Henry Parnell, Lord Oxmantown, and others doubted, or rather more than doubted, (strange delusion!) the propriety of protecting Irish tobacco. On this subject, therefore, the meeting came to no decision. Sir John Newport was in the chair, and he is to report the resolutions of the meeting to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. They are first to be signed by as many Irish members as possible. It has been ascertained that they are not to have the signatures of Mr. Barclay, or Sir J. Bridges. As Englishmen, it seems, they do not feel bound to interest themselves about the concerns of Ireland, though they affect to be representatives of portions of the Irish people.—*Dublin Register, May 15.*

Married, on Wednesday the 12th instant, at the lady's residence, 12, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, O'Gorman Mahon, of Clare, to Christina Maria, eldest daughter, and one of the co-heiresses of the late Michael O'Brien, Esq., of Fitzwilliam-square. Immediately after the ceremony, the happy pair set off for England. It is understood that the lady has bestowed, with her hand, a dower of 50,000*l.* on the young candidate for Clare.—*Liverpool Mercury, May 21.*

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) July 8, 1830.

By the Brig *Mary*, yesterday evening in 30 days from Greenock, we received London dates to the 2d June. Their most important contents are those relative to the King's health, of which we give the latest extracts:—

"Windsor Castle, May 30, 1830.

"The King has passed a bad night. His Majesty's breathing was much embarrassed.
(Signed) "H. HALFORD.
"M. J. TIERNEY."

We subjoin also, as usual, the Windsor Correspondence of the *Intelligence*, which gives so unfavourable an account that we should not be surprised although this evening's Mail brought the news of his Majesty's decease. His Majesty's sentiments concerning Prince Leopold's resignation of the Greek Throne, are very interesting:—

Windsor, Sunday Afternoon.—I am sorry to state that his Majesty's symptoms have not improved since yesterday. The little sleep that he had during last night was restless, and he was much troubled with embarrassment of breathing. The King, on being made acquainted with the conduct of Prince Leopold, stated, that he was hurt, but not at all surprised; his Royal Highness was, he said, a cool, calculating man, and consulted his interest. He only feared that Greece would suffer from such vacillation.—5 o'clock:—We regret to state that we have received private accounts, since the above went to press, which inform us that his Majesty has suffered this morning great pain, and that his Majesty's indisposition has reached a very alarming height."

The following is the Bulletin issued on Monday:—
"Windsor, Castle, May 31.—The King has passed a good night, and his Majesty's respiration is rather less embarrassed."

The following is the Bulletin issued on Tuesday:—
"Windsor Castle, June 1.—The King has passed a quiet night. In other respects his Majesty continues the same."

The following is the bulletin issued on Wednesday:—
"Windsor Castle, June 2.—The King slept well last night. His Majesty continues to be embarrassed in his respiration occasionally."

London, Wednesday Evening, June 2.

On the great topic of his Majesty's health, I have nothing good to communicate. The bulletin of today says—"His Majesty continues to be embarrassed in his respiration occasionally;" and I believe the opinion generally is, that he is worse, which

may be expected, than the medical advisers represent. A recovery is now expected by no one, and the subject, you will observe, is every where discussed with reference to the last event.

The Members of the Commercial Society entertained their President, THOMAS H. BROOKING, Esq., at an excellent dinner, on Thursday last, in the Commercial Room, pursuant to the announcement which had been previously made.

Upon the removal of the cloth and the disposal of the bumpers which usually have priority upon public occasions, "The health of T. H. BROOKING, Esq." was announced from the Chair.

Mr. BROOKING then rose and said—The emotion which he felt by their kindness on the present occasion, would almost prevent him giving effect to those expressions of thankfulness which he owed to all around him. He would crave their indulgence for a short period, while he made some few observations, which should be as concise as the occasion would permit. He stated that the Society was instituted in 1823, chiefly through the exertions of a few individuals, who felt a deep, and took a lively, interest in the welfare and prosperity of the trade and fisheries of the island. He had great satisfaction in remembering he was associated with those who formed the ground-work of the Society. Among the number were several of his sincere friends—one of them a most useful member, now, alas! no more—he meant the late Mr. Cross, whose memory would long be cherished amongst us. The rules of the Society were well calculated to direct its members in furtherance of the main object of the Society, namely, the protection and promotion of the commercial interests of this town especially, and the island generally. The utility of the institution, he believed, was admitted on all sides. The Chamber of Commerce was recognized by all authorities at home and abroad, and it was well known our local government considered it as the proper channel through which all communications on commercial matters should pass to His Majesty's Government. The importance and strength of our institution was increasing annually; and he felt great pleasure in announcing to the present company the addition of three new members within the present week. He felt a great degree of pride in observing that since the institution was formed he had been honoured with the Chair five times, during which he had been happily associated with gentlemen who cordially lent him their aid, and gave him support on most occasions; indeed, he might safely add, that nearly all those measures which had been adopted, were generally carried by the unanimous voice of the Chamber. He took this opportunity to make his sincere acknowledgments to those gentlemen, and thanked them for the facility which they had invariably afforded him in the performance of his presidential duties. He observed it to be his intention shortly to depart for England, where he might remain some months. The President's Chair would, therefore, in accordance with one of the standing rules of the Society, be filled by another. He felt confident their choice would fall upon a gentleman whose zealous abilities would confer benefit upon the Society. He said that he should be most happy while in Britain to attend to any business which the Society may have on that side; and he pledged his continued exertions to promote its best interests at all times. He would take this opportunity to impress upon the Society the propriety of confining all their proceedings to subjects purely commercial, in order that jealousies may be prevented from arising in other quarters, which might prove prejudicial to the interest of their Society. He took occasion to compare the result of the Seal-fishery of 1829 with that of the present year, and congratulated the Society upon the unprecedented success which had attended the exertions of our hardy and enterprising fishermen this season. In 1829, about 300 sail of vessels, manned with about 5000 fishermen, were employed in the Seal-fishery, and they produced what was considered a tolerable result. The number of seals taken by them amounted to about 280,000, which was estimated to be worth something more than 100,000*l.* This year about the same number of vessels, but with some little increase in the tonnage, and carrying 400 or 500 men more, have been occupied in this fishery; they have taken about 554,000 seals, which may be fairly valued at a sum exceeding 210,000*l.* and when it is considered this has been drawn from the ocean at a season when no other profitable employment could be found for our fishermen, this branch of our fisheries is of vast importance, and is entitled to all the encouragement and support which can be given to it. Besides advantages immediately derivable by those persons actually employed in catching the seals, this branch of the fishery gives to thousands of artisans and labourers employment in the course of every year; and, could we trace it through all its ramifications, the benefits are almost incalculable. He observed that the French Government were endeavouring still to sustain the cod-fishery on the coasts of this island (to which they were unwisely permitted to resort by treaty) by immense bounties; but he had reason to believe their fishery of this season would not be so extensive as last year, in consequence of part of their fishermen (who are all enrolled as seamen in the French Navy) having been drawn into the armament which France was sending against Algiers. He had hoped, ere this time, to see some salutary alterations and amendments in the laws, which at present govern the commercial system, and regulate the fisheries of the island; but, it seems, those in authority have not yet found themselves equal to pass a decided opinion upon them, so that a report may be made to His Majesty's Government. He trusted, however, some material and beneficial change would be effected in the next Session of Parliament. It was matter of regret with him to observe the Cod-fishery along our shores was not pro-

missing at present; but he sincerely hoped, that before he embarked, better reports would reach this from the out-ports. He noticed with sympathy and regret the absence of some of the members, occasioned by severe domestic affliction; others, he observed, how had intended to be present, were now crossing the ocean; and there were one or two, he understood, who declined attending that day. He could assure the Society that he entertained no other feelings than those of regard and respect for every member; and if these latter gentlemen, whom he should have been glad to see present, were kept away by other feelings towards him, he was quite unconscious of the cause. He had, on all occasions, performed the duties which had been assigned to him with cheerfulness, and to the best of his ability. That he had given satisfaction, this day afforded ample proof, and he pledged himself to a continuation of those exertions, which had gained for him the confidence and support of the Society. He felt deeply indebted to them for the distinguished compliment which the Society had conferred upon him. He could not sufficiently thank them for this mark of their favour and friendship; but he hoped his future exertions would, in some measure, repay their kindness. He would no longer detain them, but before he sat down, he begged to propose—

"Prosperity to the Commercial Society—health and happiness to all its Members."

After the health of Mr. ROBINSON had been given—

Mr. BROOKING observed, he should take care to acquaint his worthy senior and partner in trade of the compliment which the Society had paid to him. Mr. B. assured the Society that Mr. R. continued the same strenuous advocate for Newfoundland as he had ever been; and that the Society might rely upon his exertions at all times;—but, he added, the Society must see the necessity of assisting Mr. R., occasionally, with such hints and useful information as may appear necessary, in order that he may be enabled to approach the subject with greater confidence, whenever the affairs of the Island may come under discussion in the Imperial Parliament.

Upon the health of Mrs. THOMAS H. BROOKING and family being drunk,

Mr. T. H. BROOKING again rose, and expressed, in the warmest manner, his sincere acknowledgments for the kindness they had manifested in drinking to the health of his beloved wife and family. He regretted exceedingly the want of proper seminaries here, which made it necessary for him to submit to immense sacrifices for the education of his children. With the exception of one month, he had been separated from his family nearly four years; this was too great a sacrifice, if possibly to be avoided. He was, however, about to proceed to England to rejoin them, and would convey, with feelings of pride and delight, this proof of the regard and friendship which they had evinced towards those he held most dear.

Mr. BROOKING severally proposed the health of the worthy Chairman, Mr. HOYLES, Mr. THOMAS, Vice-President, and the Stewards, in the course of the evening.

He complimented the Stewards upon their good judgment and excellent taste, in providing the sumptuous repast of which all had partaken with so much satisfaction.—Ledger, July 6.

We understand that the Hon. Chief Justice TUCKER was to sail from Greenock, for this port, in about a week after the *Mary*.

Died, in February last, at the Island of Ascension, Lieut. CARRINGTON, R. M., of Topsham,—brother of the Rev. F. H. Carrington of this town.

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

JUNE 30.—Brig Admiral Lake, Cooper, Hamburg; 528 bags bread, 130 barrels flour, 30 half-barrels flour, 20 bbl. oatmeal, 5 barrels peas, 97 casks butter, 15 barrels and 20 half-barrels pork, 11 dozen pair boots and shoes, 10 M. bricks, 82 cheeses, 15 barrels barley, 16 hams, 4 hiddes
JULY 2.—Schooner Eliza Ann, Kenedy, Liverpool, N. S.; 27 M. feet board and plank.
Schooner Maria, Giroir, Bay Verte; 28 M. pine board, 15 M. shingles, 3 M. billets.
Brig Newcastle, Clay, Newcastle; 260 chaldrons coal.
5.—Brig Pegasus, Talbot, Grenada; 50 puns. rum, 71 puns. molasses, 5 bbl. coffee, 2 hhd. sugar.
6.—Brig Norval, Pantou, Hiboa; 1251 bags bread, 10 bbl. flour.
Schooner Rainbow, Coffin, P. E. Island; 50 M. feet board.
CLEARED.
JULY 3.—Brig Invulnerable, Phelan, Waterford; 63 tons, 253 galls seal oil, 101 ox hides, 3500 ash billet, 128 kees, &c.
Brig Piscator, Taylor, Greenock; 25850 galls. seal oil, 343 skins.
Brig Ami, Miller, Quebec; ballast.
Brig Herald, Tatem, Demerara; 1822 qts. fish.
6.—Brig Jubilee, Walters, Miramichi; ballast.
Schooner Jerne, M'Donald, P. E. Island; 1 hhd. containing 74 gallons seal oil, 30 salted skins, 1 bolt cast, 2 bags nails, 2 kegs manufactured tobacco.
Schooner Henrietta, Stewart, P. E. Island; 80 hhd. salt, 1 hhd. port wine.
7.—Brig Junius, Turnbull, Liverpool; 28509 galls. seal oil, dregs and blubber, 4575 seal skins, &c.

HARBOUR-GRACE.—ENTERED.

JUNE 26.—Schooner Morning Star, Hadden, Halifax; 171 bbl. wheat flour, 25 bbl. rye flour, 25 bbl. corn meal, 107 bushels Indian corn, 21 puncheons molasses, 10 barrels tar, 14 tubs butter, 20 M. shingles, 12 barrels sugar.

CARBONEAR.—ENTERED.

JUNE 30.—Brig Harton, Short, Liverpool; 4400 bushels salt, 10 tons coal.
CLEARED.
JULY 1.—Brig John & Isaac, Martin, Lisbon; 3200 qts. fish.

Sale by Auction.

A FINE
MARE,
For Sale.

On SATURDAY next,
At 12 o'clock,

BY
James Clift,

A Very handsome MARE, only four years old, perfectly free from fault, or vice, and gentle both in Harness and Saddle.
July 8.

Notices.

PUBLIC DINNER

TO
Thomas H. Brooking, Esq.

DINNER ON THE TABLE at Six o'clock this Evening, at the Old Crown & Anchor Tavern.
July 8.

WHEREAS, on Friday, the 25th of June, between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, some evil-disposed person entered the Commercial Room, in this town, and took therefrom a Letter, directed to "J. B. BLAND, Esq."—And whereas, similar offences have, from time to time, been committed by persons entering and taking away the Newspapers and other Periodicals from the said Room, the Subscribers, at a general meeting held this day, have unanimously resolved to offer

A REWARD OF £10,

Which will accordingly be paid by the Subscribers, to any person who will give such information as will lead to a discovery of the offender.

W. B. ROW,
T. BENNETT, } Managers.
R. JOB,

Commercial Room, 3d July, 1830.

A YOUNG MAN of respectability, competent to the charge of a SET OF BOOKS, will meet with liberal encouragement on application to the Subscriber.
BENJAMIN I. WILLIAMS.
July 8.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the Brigantine *Leah*, under my Command.
HENRY COLE.
July 1.

Miss MAHONY,
Dress Maker & Milliner,
RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM LONDON,

TAKES this mode of informing her friends and the public, that she intends to commence business in the above lines, and from the intimate knowledge she possesses of the English and French mode of Fashionable Dress Making, has every hope of being able to give perfect satisfaction to such Ladies as may be induced to favour her with their commands. Application to be made at the house of Mr. MATTHEW FLANNERY, opposite the premises of Messrs. HUNTERS & Co.
July 1.

HENRY PARSONS,
Cabinet-Maker and Upholsterer,

TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the public, generally, for the liberal support and encouragement he has met with since his commencement in business; and also to inform them that he has REMOVED into his new Shop, on Church-hill, in the rear of the premises occupied by Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, punctuality in the execution of his work, and a strong desire to please, to receive a share of public patronage.
H. P. has just received a very good assortment of MAHOGANY, to which he solicits public attention. Orders from the Out-ports will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
July 1.

EDWARD COOK,
FASHIONABLE TAYLOR, &c.,
From New-York,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John's, and the Out-ports, that he has taken part of the house of Mr. JOHN FRY, in Water-street, opposite the Stores of Messrs. HUNTERS & Co., where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and hopes to secure a share of public patronage, by a punctual attendance to business, with as moderate charges as the trade will admit of.
E. C. flatters himself, from the long experience he has had in his business, in most of the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland, and subsequently in the United States of America, that he will give perfect satisfaction to those who may favour him with their commands.
July 24.

Notice.

Private Tuition.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to inform those who may wish to be INSTRUCTED in ENGLISH GRAMMAR, the Use of the GLOBES, or the MATHEMATICS, that he will attend them from 7 to 9 o'clock, on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, each week, during the summer months.
June 24.
HENRY SIMMS.

For LIVERPOOL.

To Sail in about ten days,

The Schooner
HUSKISSON,

PATRICK COSGROVE, Master;
She has room for about 20 tons of FREIGHT.—
Apply to
HENDERSON, BLAND & Co.
June 24.

To be Let.

AN excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, near the Ordnance Yard, with a Coach-house and other Out-houses attached, and a very productive Garden in the rear. It is well supplied with hard and soft water, and calculated in every respect for the reception of a genteel family.—For viewing the same, and for further particulars, apply to
July 1.
JAMES BRINE.

For such number of years as may be agreed on; and immediate possession given.

A Commodious STORE, 28 feet long by 10 feet wide, with the use of a WHARF, adjoining the Premises of Messrs. John Duncomb & Co.
Apply to
WILLIAM HOGAN.
May 6.

On Sale.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

The
Brig CONCORD,
Of Waterford,

Now lying at the Upper Wharf of Messrs. JAMES STEWART & Co.—The mode of payment will be made easy to a good purchaser.—Apply to
June 10.
HUNTERS & Co.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A very desirable Farm,
SITUATED AT RIVER-HEAD,
And immediately adjoining the Hon. Judge DES BARRES',
CONTAINING, by Grant, thirteen Acres, with the House, Cattle, Crop, and Farming Utensils, &c.—The Farm is in a high state of cultivation, and well worth the attention of purchasers.—Application to be made to the Subscriber on the premises.
July 1.
MICHAEL LAWLOR.

NOW LANDING

From the Schooner *Success*, from P. E. Island,
AND FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
ON MODERATE TERMS,
600 BUSHELS Excellent Potatoes,
100 Ditto ditto Oats,
A few M. feet Seasoned Pine Board.

ALSO,

Per Brigs *Pilot* and *Mary* from Liverpool,
10 Crates well-assorted Earthenware,
15 Cwt. prime double Gloucester Cheese,
50 Boxes Soap—64 lbs. in each box,
20 Ditto Pipes—4 gross each,
20 Ditto Dipped Candles—8's, 10's, 12's,
50 Dozen bottled Porter,
Cognac Brandy and Hollands Geneva, in lots to suit purchasers.
JOHN HOWLEY.
July 8.

James Stewart & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,
30 Tierces

STRONG BEER,

Received per Brig *Mary & Betty*, from Ross.
July 8.

Now Selling,

AT THE WHARF OF
HUNTERS & CO.

100 Barrels excellent
POTATOES.

July 1.

On Sale.

BY
Patrick Morris,
1200 Hogsheds Liverpool
SALT,
On board the brig *Richardson*.

July 1.

The Subscriber
HAS JUST RECEIVED.

In addition to other late importations,
Per Brig *Grand Turk*, Schooners *Jane & Sarah*,
and *Warwick* and Sloop *Devonshire* from Demerara, Trinidad, St. Vincent, and Bermuda,
AND FOR SALE,
ON MODERATE TERMS,
229 PUN. MOLASSES,
92 Ditto RUM,
16 Hogsheds } SUGARS.
80 Barrels }
BENJAMIN I. WILLIAMS.
May 27.

Now Landing

ON THE WHARF OF THE SUBSCRIBER,
From the Brig *Experiment*, from St. Vincent and Bermuda,

100 Puncheons fine-flavoured RUM,
20 Puncheons Ditto MOLASSES,
12 Hogsheds good quality SUGAR.
Which will be Sold at reasonable prices in barter, and on a credit for Cullage Fish.
BENJAMIN I WILLIAMS.
June 17.

BY

Benjamin I. Williams,
Received per Brigs *Agenoria*, *Herald* and *Experiment* from St. Vincent, Demerara and Bermuda,

234 PUNCHEONS RUM,
32 Hogsheds, } 175 Puncheons MOLASSES,
30 Tierces, } SUGARS.
13 Barrels. }
June 17.

SEED POTATOES.

Now Landing,

AND FOR SALE
AT THE WHARF OF
William & Henry Thomas,
150 Barrels
POTATOES.
June 17.

BY

John B. Tremlett,
100 BARRELS superfine States' Flour,
400 Barrels 1st middlings ditto,
200 Barrels Bread,
50 Tubs Butter,
400 Bushels Indian Corn,
15 M. Cedar Shingles.
Which will be Sold low for Cash,
June 24.—4†

NOW LANDING

From the Schooners *Felix* and *Marie Catherine* from Quebec,
AND FOR SALE BY
Robinson & Brooking,
900 Barrels prime PORK,
178 Bags good BISCUIT,
3,120 Pieces STAVES.
June 3.

William Hart Gaden
HAS RECEIVED,
HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF

Manufactured Goods,
WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
On moderate terms to wholesale purchasers.
May 27.

BY

Henderson, Bland & Co.

SUPERFINE, fine, and middlings Flour,
Indian Meal,
Caroline Rice in tierces,
25 Puncheons Rum in bond,
Negrohead Tobacco in kegs and half-kegs,
Soap, Candles,
Salmon Nets, 50 fathoms long, 42 meshes deep, 6 1/2 inch mesh,
Cordage, Hausline, Marline, Hambro' Line,
Oakum, Flat and No. Canvas,
Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Ochré, Blue Paint,
Sheathing Paper, Lead,
An Iron Octagon Grating, for a Ship's Skylight,
A Ship's Long Boat and Four-oared Gig,
290 Very choice Yorkshire Hams,
150 Dozen Men's, Women's, and Children's Strong Shoes, of Scotch manufacture, which will be sold low to wholesale purchasers.



Poets' Corner.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Thou art no lingerer in monarch's hall;
A joy thou art, and a wealth to all—
A bearer of hope unto land and sea—
Sunbeam! what gift has the world like thee?

Thou art walking the billows, and ocean smiles—
Thou hast touch'd with glory his thousand isles!
Thou has lit up the ships and the feathery foam,
And gladden'd the sailor, like words from home.

To the solemn depths of the forest shades,
Thou art streaming on through their green arcades,
And the quivering leaves that have caught thy glow,
Like fire-flies glance to the pool below.

I look'd on the mountains—a vapour lay,
Folding their heights in its dark array;
Thou brokest forth—and the mist became
A crown and a mantle of living flame.

I look'd on the peasant's lowly cot—
Something of sadness had wrapt the spot;
But a gleam of thee on its casement fell,
And it laugh'd into beauty at that bright spell.

To the earth's wild places a guest thou art,
Flushing the waste like the rose's heart;
And thou scornest not, from thy pomp, to shed
A tender light on the ruin's head.

Thou tak'st through the dim church-aisle thy way,
And its pillars from twilight flash forth to day,
And its high, pale tombs, with her trophies old,
Are bathed in a flood of a burning gold.

And thou tarrest not from the humblest grave,
Where a flower to the sighing winds may wave;
Thou scatter'st its gloom like the dream of rest,
Thou sleepest in love on its grassy breast.

Sunbeam of summer! oh! what is like thee?
Hope of the wilderness, joy of the sea!
—One thing is like thee, to mortals given,
The Faith, touching all things with hues of Heaven.

THE CONFESSION.

(By JOHN GALT, Esq.)

My furlough had nearly expired; and, as I was to leave the village the next morning to join my regiment, then on the point of being shipped off at Portsmouth, for India, several of my old companions spent the evening with me, in the Marquis of Granby.—They were joyous, hearty lads; but mirth bred thirst, and drinking begot contention.

I was myself the soberest of the squad, and did what I could to appease their quarrels. The liquor, however, had more power than my persuasion, and at last it so exasperated some foolish difference about a song, between Dick Winlaw and Jem Bradley, that they fell to fighting, and so the party broke up. Bradley was a handsome, bold, fine fellow, and I had more than once urged him to list in our corps. Soon after quitting the house, he joined me in my way home, and I spoke to him again about enlisting, but his blood was still hot—he would abide no reason—he could only swear of the revenge he would inflict upon Winlaw. This led to some remonstrance on my part, for Bradley was to blame in the dispute, till, from less to more, we both grew fiercer, and he struck me such a blow in the face, that my bayonet leapt into his heart.

My passion was in the same moment quenched. I saw him dead at my feet—I heard footsteps approaching—I fled towards my father's house—the door was left unbolted for me—I crept softly, but in a flutter, to bed—but I could not sleep. I was stunned—a fearful consternation was upon me—a hurry was in my brain—my mind was on fire. I could not believe that I had killed Bradley—I thought it was the night-mare which had so poisoned my sleep. My tongue became as parched as charcoal. Had I been choking with ashes, my throat could not have been filled with more horrible thirst. I breathed as if I were suffocating with the dry dust into which the dead are changed.

After a time that fit of burning agony went off—tears came into my eyes—my nature was softened. I thought of Bradley when we were boys, and of the summer days we had spent together. I never owed him a grudge—his blow was occasioned by the liquor—a freer heart than his, mercy never opened; and I wept like a maiden.

The day at last began to dawn. I had thrown myself on the bed without undressing, and I started up involuntarily, and mov'd hastily—I should rather say instinctively—towards the door. My father heard the stir, and inquired wherefore I was departing so early. I begged him not to be disturbed. My voice was troubled, and he spoke to me kindly and encouragingly, exhorting me to eschew riotous companions. I could make no reply—indeed I heard no more—there was a blank between his blessing and the time when I found myself crossing the Common, near the place of execution.

But through all that horror and frenzy, I felt not that I had committed a crime—the deed was the doing of a flash. I was conscious I could never in cold blood have harmed a hair of Bradley's head. I considered myself unfortunate, but not guilty; and this fond persuasion so pacified my alarms, that, by the time I reached Portsmouth, I almost thought as lightly of what I had done, as of the fate of the gallant French dragoon whom I sabred at Salamanca.

But ever and anon, during the course of our long voyage to India, sadder afterthoughts often came upon me. In those trances, I saw, as it were, ou

pleasant village green, all sparkling again with school-boys at their pastimes; then I fancied them gathering into groups, and telling the story of the murder; again, moving away towards the church-yard, to look at the grave of poor Bradley. Still, however, I was loth to believe myself a criminal; and so, from day to day, the time passed on, without any outward change revealing what was passing within, to the observance or suspicions of my comrades. When then the regiment was sent against the Burmese, the bravery of the war, and the hardships of the adventures, so won me from reflection, that I began almost to forget the accident of that fatal night.

One day, however, while I was waiting in an outer room of the Colonel's quarters, I chanced to take up a London-newspaper, and the first thing in it which caught my eye was an account of the trial and execution of Dick Winlaw, for the murder of Bradley.—The dreadful story scorched my eyes. I read it as if every word had been fire—it was a wild and wonderful account of all. The farewell party at the Granby was described by the witnesses. I was spoken of by them with kindness and commendation; the quarrel between Bradley and Winlaw was described as in a picture; and my attempt to restrain them was pointed out by the Judge, in his charge to the jury, as a beautiful example of loving old companionship.—Winlaw had been found near the body, and the presumptions of guilt were so strong and manifold, that the jury, without retiring, found him guilty. He was executed on the Common, and his body hung in chains. Then it was, that I first felt I was indeed a murderer—then it was that the molten sulphur of remorse was poured into my bosom, rushing, spreading, burning, and devouring; but it changed not the bronze to which hardship had marked my cheek, nor the steel to which danger had tempered my nerves.

I obeyed the Colonel's orders as unmoved as if nothing had happened. I did my duty with habitual precision;—my hand was steady, my limbs were firm; but my tongue was incapable of uttering a word. My comrades as they came towards me, suddenly halted, and turned aside,—strangers looked at me, as if I bore the impression of some fearful thing. I was removed as it were, out of myself—I was in another state of being—I was in hell.

Next morning we had a skirmish, in which I received this wound in the knee; and soon afterwards, with other invalids I was ordered home. We were landed at Portsmouth, and I proceeded to my native village. But in this I had no will nor choice: a chain was around me, which I could not resist, drawing me on. Often did I pause and turn, wishing to change my route; but fate held me fast, and I was enchanted by the spell of many an old and dear recollection, to revisit those things which had lost all their innocence and holiness to me.

The day had been sultry, the sun set with a drowsy eye, and the evening air was moist, warm, and oppressive. It weighed heavily alike on my mind and body. I was crippled by my wound—the journey was longer than my strength could sustain much further, still I resolved to persevere, for I longed to be again in my father's house; and I fancied were I once there, that the burning in my bosom would abate.

During my absence in India, the new road across the Common had been opened. By the time I reached it, the night was closed in—a dull, starless, breezeless, dumb, sluggish, and unwholesome night, and those things which still retained in their blackness, deeper than the darkness, seemed, as I slowly passed by, to be endowed with a mysterious intelligence, with which my spirit would have held communion but for dread.

While I was frozen with the influence of this dreadful phantazy, I saw a pale, glimmering, ineffable light rising before me. It was neither lamp, fire, nor candle, and though like, it was yet not flame. I took it at first for the lustre of a reflection from some unseen light, and I walked towards it, in the hope of finding a cottage or an alehouse, where I might obtain some refreshment and a little rest. I advanced.—Its form enlarged, but its beams became no brighter; and the horror, which had for a moment left me when it was discovered, returned with overwhelming power. I rushed forward, but soon halted, for I saw that it hung in chains, and as I approached that it began to assume a ghastly and spectral form! I discerned the lineaments of the head and the hideous outlines of a shapeless anatomy. I stood riveted to the spot; for I thought I saw behind it a dark and vast thing, in whose hand it was held forth. In that moment, a voice said—"It is Winlaw, the murderer; his bones often, in the moist summer nights, shine out in this way; it is thought to be an acknowledgment of his guilt, for he died protesting his innocence." The person who addressed me was your honour's gamekeeper, and the story I have told is the cause of my having desired him to bring me here.

LAST MOMENTS OF WALLACE.

"On reaching the spot where the solemn farce was to be performed, he was placed on the south bench of Westminster-hall; and, in consequence of an absurd report which had been circulated in England, of his having said that he deserved to wear a crown in that place, a crown of laurel was put upon his head. The noble appearance of the man, joined to his calm and unflinching demeanour, entirely disarmed this silly attempt at ridicule of its intended effect. The following atrocious sentence was pronounced:—

"For treason, he was to be first dragged to the place of execution. For murder and robbery, he was then to be hung a certain time by the neck; and, because he had burned abbeys and religious houses, he was to be taken down alive from the gibbet, his entrails torn out, and burnt before him, his body to be quartered, and the parts afterwards to be disposed of as the clemency of Majesty might suggest.

"When the necessary preparations were made for carrying this sentence into execution, the late cham-

panion of Scottish independence was brought forth from the place where he had been kept in confinement, heavily ironed and chained to a bench of oak. He was then placed on a hurdle, and surrounded by a strong guard of soldiers, ignominiously dragged to the Elms, in Smithfield. That self-possession and undaunted demeanour which he evinced during the trial, appeared equally conspicuous on the scaffold. Looking round with undisturbed composure on the assembled multitude, he addressed himself to a person near him, and asked for a priest to whom he might make confession. This request, on being made known to Edward, he is said to have sternly refused; and the rancorous old man forbade any clergyman to retard the execution for such a purpose. On hearing this undignified command of his sovereign, Winchelsea, Archbishop of Canterbury, the same individual who so faithfully discharged his duty at Carlaverock, stepped boldly forward, and after earnestly remonstrating with Edward, declared his determination to officiate himself. When the ceremony usual on such occasions was finished, Wallace rose from his knees, and the Archbishop having taken leave of him, instantly departed for Westminster, thus declining to witness the sequel of an act so revolting to humanity, and which he, no doubt, considered as fixing a deep stain on the character of his country.

"During the pause which preceded the unhallowed operations, Wallace turned to Lord Clifford, and requested that a Psalter, which had been taken from his person, might be returned. His desire being complied with, he asked a priest to hold it open before him. This book had been his constant companion from his early years, and was perhaps the gift of his mother or his uncle, the parson of Dunipace.

"After hanging for a certain time, the sufferer was taken down, while yet in an evident state of sensibility. He was then disembowelled; and the heart, wrung from its place, was committed to the flames in his presence. During this dreadful process, his eyes still continued to linger on the Psalter, till overpowered by his sufferings, he expired among their hands with all that passive heroism which may be supposed to belong to so elevated a character. The body was afterwards dismembered; the head fixed on London-bridge, the right arm on the bridge of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the left at Berwick, the right leg at Perth, and the left at Aberdeen."

A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

"We had another character among us of a very different stamp. This was an illiterate *harum-scarum* private—a slovenly little vagabond, not able to write his own name, who fell heir to a property of 3,000*l.* a year!! This was a greater blow to the regiment than Waterloo had been. Teddy O'Brien with 3,000*l.* a year at his disposal! The equilibrium was for ever destroyed, unless he could be disposed of. But Mr. O'Brien was too valuable a card to be thrown away so easily.

"His agent came over from Ireland to obtain his *mark* to some deeds—among others, as we understood, to settlements on behalf of his sisters. Still there remained this enormous income at his disposal. It was a regimental puzzle what to do with our *squire*. The captain of his troop (a land owner himself in Ireland) would have borrowed the money, but he found the amount so large that he could not think of it; so the agent, by this gentleman's advice, invested the proceeds in the funds, as fast as they became tangible; and it was decided (as Teddy O'Brien would not be turned out of the regiment) that while he remained in it, he should receive no more than 300*l.* per annum, payable at the rate of 30*l.* per month.

"Soldiers in general, who have but a shilling per diem, nominal pay, can hardly make the two ends of the month meet. When the 25th comes round, the imprudent are in debt; and the better conducted, after paying for intermediate supplies, can have but a few shillings to receive. Therefore, such a man, if he had in a troop, was sure to have all and each of their suffrages. Affection, both of men and women, has its price; and he who has most money, provided he applies it with even a decimal of dexterity, will procure most regard.

"O'Brien was of course a greater man in the ranks than he would have been, had he purchased the troop right out, or even commanded the regiment. When thirty pound day arrived, he was miserable till his docket were entirely incinerated—for money to him was no better than phosphorus. He generally had little difficulty in getting leave to repair to the next town, till the explosion should be over."

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—At the late Lancaster Assizes, Paul Rigby, Jas. Grimes, and Mary Grimes, were convicted for a highway robbery, on the 23d February last, upon a person named Robert Stanley. So strong were the appearances against them on their trial, that Mr. Justice Park, when they protested their innocence, implored them not to suppose such an assertion would be of any avail, for that, if they were innocent, there was no reliance to be placed upon human testimony. The facts of the case, as stated, were thus:—The prosecutor represented himself as a joiner, residing in Oswestry, but on his way to the north to fetch his mother-in-law to take care of his family, having recently lost his wife. When within three parts of a mile of Lancaster, he was met first by the woman, who asked him for some halfpence, but passed on upon his refusal. She was closely followed by two men, the first of whom knocked him down. A scuffle ensued, which ended in his being left in a state of insensibility. About eight o'clock he was discovered lying on the ground, with his hands fastened to the gate by wire, a quantity of which was also twisted close about his neck. After great care he came to himself, and stated, that his money, his watch, and two small bundles of wearing apparel, had been taken from him. The night was so dark that he could

not identify the persons who attacked him: he could only say, that they were like the prisoners at the bar. The two men received sentence of death, and the woman that of transportation. The particulars of this case, being reported in the newspapers, happened to meet the eye of several of the principal inhabitants of Oswestry, who had never heard of such a person as the prosecutor living there; and, as they had known a recent case of imposture bearing a close resemblance to it, in their own neighbourhood, a powerful suspicion arose, that the prosecutor might be the same person, and the prisoners the victims of his perjury. Information was promptly communicated to Mr. Justice Park, that no such person as Robert Stanley, joiner, had ever lived in Oswestry. A respite to the 24th of next month was immediately granted by that learned and humane Judge. In the meantime, proper inquiries were set on foot, and, from all that has yet transpired, the narrative of which, though curious, is too long for insertion in to-day's paper, there appears to be little doubt of the prisoners being the victims of the most diabolical perjury. The object of the perjured villain was, of course, to excite commiseration in his behalf, and to obtain a subscription to make good his supposed loss. He left Lancaster shortly after the trial, and every exertion is now making to discover his retreat.—*Liverpool Albion*, May 17.

COMMON SWEARING.—I will barely touch on the profligate habit of common swearing, now resorted to—I might almost say exclusively, in the very lowest plebeian speech. The march of intellect, if it has done nothing else during the last thirty years, has at least unmanacled the better bred from this pernicious habit, which is now confined to the dregs of the people, as an appropriate, distinctive, and characteristic mark of vulgarity. Low as is this vice, however, it is endemic. Scarcely will you find, I will not say a county, but a hamlet, in which there is not a class with whom this disgusting abuse of language is rife and popular. The habit is radiated; and it is known to demoralize and degrade the people wherever, and to whatever extent, it prevails. Nor is this contemptible habit confined to the earth on which we tread. It has long ago launched forth upon the ocean, and flourishes with the most offensive luxuriance on that element where storms and tempests rage, where death with sudden terrors reigns, and where habitual seriousness would be much more appropriate. Even there, however, of late years, it has somewhat abated: it has lost ground *ast*, and is now seldom found beyond the *foremast*. Yet it will not be out of place, if I here call to mind the anecdote of the captain and his chaplain, to demonstrate the force, as well as the occasional corrigibility of habit. The ship had scarcely left its anchor, when the chaplain began to observe and to lament the incessant "*d—my eyes*," which flew from the captain's lips. This continued day after day, without abatement;—increasing, as the wind increased, but never entirely subsiding, even when zephyrs sighed, and the placid face of ocean smiled. The chaplain remonstrated with delicacy;—in vain! He preached;—in vain! He lectured;—in vain! His might as well have read a homily to the winds. So, giving up reason and argument, he had recourse to stratagem: for it is notorious, that, though habit will frequently resist the most unanswerable ratiocination, it can with difficulty bear up against ridicule. One morning, as they were perambulating the quarter-deck, "*Bread and cheese my eyes!* good morning, Sir," said the chaplain, with a face as grave and as serious as the face of Momus vituperating the retiring goddess of beauty on account of her slippers! At this strange and unexpected salutation, the captain smiled, not doubting in sooth, but that the Levite was "*reering about*," and that the transit from "*bread and cheese my eyes*," to his more sailorly phrase would be the work only of a day; but, before the smile had left his cheek, "*Bread and cheese my eyes*," repeated the parson, "how slow he go!" and every half minute he interlarded his conversation with a fresh and emphatical "*Bread and cheese my eyes!*" until the captain, quite disgusted, walked away, under the full impression that the good man was a fool! He, therefore, took an early opportunity, in presence of the purser, of expatiating with him on the *FOLLY* of *bread and cheese his eyes* every minute—the priest pleaded guilty, keenly turning the tables upon the officers, who, in his mode of swearing, so completely united *FOLLY* and *PROFLIGACY* together! This was *argumentum ad hominem*; the captain felt the full force of it, and, hard as he confessed the task was, he absolutely gave up the habit which had uncensuringly vibrated on his tongue, at sea and on shore, in foul weather and in fair weather, for at least twenty years.—*Athenæum*.

A singular circumstance occurred at the drawing for the conscripts, of the class of 1819, at Benson. The name of John Francis Coy being called, a young woman presented herself, and declared that no one but herself was inscribed by these names upon the register of the Parish of Beure, and that in making the entries of her birth and baptism, the masculine had been substituted for the feminine gender. "Never mind," said the President, "you must take your chance—the council of revision will correct the mistake if there be one. It is for them to judge of the capacities of young soldiers." The girl then put her hand in the urn, and drew number twenty-five, which made her liable to serve. Her companions immediately surrounded the new conscript, decorated her with a hat adorned with flowers and ribbons, and paraded her in triumph through the town.