

John Shea Proprietor
Newfoundlander

THE



Newfoundlander

No. 495.

THURSDAY January 19, 1837.

Sixpence.

Conception-Bay Packets



NORA CREINA

PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR AND PORTUGAL COVE.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitted up her Cabin in superior style, with four sleeping berths, &c.

The *Nora Creina* will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet-man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, in order that the boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

Ordinary Fares, 7s. 6d.; Servants and Children 5s. each. Single Letters 6d. double ditto 1s. and Parcels in proportion to their weight. April 21.

The Saint Patrick.

EDMUND PHELAN begs most respectfully to acquaint the public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which at a considerable expense he has fitted out, to ply between Carbonear and Portugal Cove, as PACKET-BOAT: having two Cabins, (part of the after one adapted for rest.) The Fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen, with sleeping berths; which will, he trusts, give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community, and he assures them that it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The *St. Patrick* will leave Carbonear for the Cove, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning, and at the Cove at 12 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS.

After Cabin Passengers,	7s. 6d.
Fore ditto ditto	5s.
Letters, single	6d.
Double, ditto	1s.

Parcels in proportion to their size or weight. The owner will not be accountable for any specie.

N. B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c., at Mr. Patrick Kildy's Newfoundland Tavern, and at Mr. John Crute's. April 28.

ST. JOHN'S & HARBOUR GRACE PACKET.

THE fine fast-sailing Cutter, the EXPRESS, leaves Harbor Grace, precisely at nine o'clock, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning for Portugal Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—This Vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable cabin for Passengers; all Packages and Letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for Packages or Postages, nor will the proprietors be responsible for any specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary Fares, 7s. 6d., servants and Children 5s. each, single Letters 6d. double ditto 1s., and parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG, Agents,
St. John's.
ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent,
Harbor Grace.

Notices

Notice to Mariners. LIGHT HOUSE on Cape Spear, NEWFOUNDLAND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT a Light will be exhibited in the Light-house which has been erected on *Cape Spear*, on the evening of THURSDAY the 1st of September next, and thenceforth continued every night from sun-set to sun-rise, for the benefit of Navigation.

The character of this Light—which will burn at an elevation of 275 feet above the level of the sea—will be that of a POWERFUL REVOLVING LIGHT, showing a brilliant flash at regulated intervals of ONE MINUTE.

The STATIONARY LIGHT on Fort Amherst, at the entrance of this Harbor, will be continued as heretofore.

THOMAS BENNETT
HENRY P. THOMAS
JAMES M'BRIDE
B. BONIFANT
JOHN SINCLAIR
Commissioners

St. John's, Newfoundland, August 25, 1836.

SPLENDID NEW PACKET-BOAT



Between Brigus and Portugal Cove.

THE Brigus Packet Company beg to apprise the public that their Packet Boat *ARIEL*, of 30 tons, has now commenced plying between Brigus and Portugal Cove. She will leave Brigus on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, & Friday at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove on the intermediate days, at 12 o'clock.—This Vessel is built in a superior manner and offers the most desirable accommodations for Passengers—having a separate Cabin for Ladies.

Terms—Cabin Passengers, (after)	7s. 6d.
Fore Cabin,	5s. 0d.
Single letters	7d.
And Packages in proportion.	

PERCHARD & BOAG, Agents, St. John's.
WILLIAM GILL, Agent, Brigus.

T. & J. Brocklebank OFFER FOR SALE 60 TONS COAL,

Just received per Brig *Andes*, from Liverpool.

Which will be sold cheap if taken from the Vessel immediately.
November 10.

Just Received,

Per Angler, from LONDON
AND FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,

10 Hogsheads
BRANDY,

(which can be recommended)

1 Pipe, 8 Hhds., and 4 Qr.—casks Good
Quality Cape Madeira

WINE,

Also,

15 Bls. Hamburg PORK branded
Ehlers, Feuerherd & Co.
September 29. JAMES CULLIN

(From the Liverpool Chronicle, Dec. 17.)

THE CORN TRADE.—The price of wheat has varied little; and we suspect that it is not so scarce as has been represented. From inquiries we have recently made, we learn that there are heavy stocks of good old wheat in the hands of rich West-of-England farmers—men who could afford to hold it, and refused to sell at 40s. a quarter or less. There is a disposition among this class to hold back, in the expectation that next year the price will be much higher: an opinion which derives strength from the fact, that through a very large extent of the country the seed has not been got well into the ground. The holders also assume that the high price of wheat will cause an increased breadth of land to be devoted to the growth of wheat next year, which will create an unusual demand for seed. In the mean while, the knowledge of a considerable quantity of wheat being held back, tends to keep down prices, even in a market scantily supplied.—*Spectator*.

PLANS OF THE TORIES.—The Tories seem to be preparing for a vigorous assault upon those "sour grapes," the Metropolitan constituencies, which they have till now affected to disdain. The principle of their plan we understand to be this: expecting division among Reformers in consequence of the Toryism of the Whigs, they will set up Tory candidates, and take the chance of what may be done by intimidation, bribery, vote-splitting, the no-Popery cry, and the application of all their means to the support of but one candidate in each place. None but choice specimens of the Tory party will be brought forward; men of great worth in private life—such as Sir George Murray, who is to fight the Tory battle in Westminster, and Maurice Fitzgerald, the Knight of Kerry, who has announced himself, and been heartily adopted by the Tories of Lambeth, as a candidate for that borough. Sir Robert Peel is talked of for Marylebone, or perhaps Middlesex.—*Ibid*.

A RAT WITHOUT A TAIL.—Lord Stanley, it appears from statements published during the week, is very busy in Lancashire, endeavouring to set himself right with his constituents, of whom no small portion are Catholics. At the last election, Lord Stanley crept into the House of Commons under the false colours of neutrality, which he was soon forced to pull down. It was not foreseen how bitter a bigot, religious and political, he would become; but now that he has been stripped of his flimsy veil of Whiggism, it is incumbent on the liberal electors of North Lancashire not to allow him, at any rate to walk over the course. Setting aside politics, and with the view merely of getting the Parliamentary business of the county well done, it would be advisable to remove Lord Stanley; for the very fact that he has undertaken the management of any bill, is sufficient to raise an opposition to it, and give it the stamp of unpopularity. In every view, therefore, he is an undesirable representative; and quite out of place as member for a county which contains perhaps half a million of Catholics, in whose body are included many persons like Mr. Townley, of large property.—*Ibid*.

SURMISES AND CONCLUSIONS.—If we may judge from circumstances, it appears pretty plain that it is the intention of the British Government to keep permanent possession of St. Sebastian in the event of the Legion being withdrawn from it, or otherwise disposed of; or if not, there is every reason to suppose that we are not very far from some foreign political movement, that in its results may lead to another Peninsular war, as within the last fortnight, no less than five vessels have been dispatched to St. Sebastian, freighted with ordnance stores of every description, ammunition, blankets, medical stores, &c., namely—the *Rhadamanthus* and *Lightning* steamers, the *Diligence* transport of 400 tons, the *Devon* lighter, and the *General Evans* cutter; and there is now the *Blazer* steamer at Woolwich, it is said, only waiting for orders to take on board more military stores and proceed to the same destination. These conclusions receive additional confirmation from the fact of there being at this moment in Spain, of the British forces, a com-

pany of artillery under Major Colquhoun and three subalterns, a detachment of Sappers and Miners, and nearly 1000 Marines, under the command of Major Owen.—*United Service Gazette*.

Government has abandoned the further patronage and prosecution of the Euphrates expedition which has been broken up, the steamer being transferred to the East India Company. Colonel Chesney and his party return to England.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—In the United States the rate of increase is such as to double the population in twenty-two and a half years. In Russia the period of doubling is 42; in England 52; in Sweden about 100; and in France 125 years. In statistical relations Sweden appears much less advanced towards maturity than Norway. In the former country the births are 1 in 28, in the latter 1 in 34. In Sweden the marriages which take place annually are 1 in 112, in Norway they are 1 in 130. The rate of mortality in Sweden is 1 in 34, in Norway 48. Thus the average age of the population of Norway, where there are fewer births and greater longevity, exceeds that of the population of Sweden. It is remarkable, that England is superior to France in the maturity of its population, although it has a greater proportion of marriages and births; but still the juvenile and adolescent bear a less numerical ratio to the mature population, because the average longevity is greater—the mortality in this country, owing to the prevailing habits of cleanliness and the good police of the cities, being only 1 in 58, while in France it is rather more than 1 in 40. Ireland is, perhaps, of all countries in Europe, that of which the population is politico-economically the worst constituted with respect to age, or in which the number of children is always greatest in proportion to that of the efficient members of the community.—*Athenaeum*.

Lord William Bentinck has been compelled, in consequence of the delicate state of his health, to decline the honour of a public dinner proposed to be given to him and his colleague by the Liberal constituency of Glasgow. Mr. Oswald will, therefore, be the only guest. The 5th of January is named as the probable time.

BOULOGNE, DEC. 10.—This afternoon, for the first time during several days past, we have had two packets from London, and one left the port this morning for Dover, although it was still blowing almost a hurricane. Yesterday another vessel went ashore near Boulogne, and most of the crew were drowned. The coast is strewn with wrecks, and the loss of life is very great. A great part of the country between Boulogne and Paris is under water; near Montreuil, for miles, the country has the appearance of a vast lake. The injury to property from the inundation is greater than was ever experienced in any former wet season. The roads are so bad that it is difficult to get along, and the mails are, consequently, many hours in arrears. This afternoon the estafette was overturned near Montreuil, near a precipice, but the courier and postilion escaped without injury.

HERRING FISHERY.—The result of the herring fishery in Scotland for the summer of 1836 is now nearly ascertained, and we regret to state it has been much under an average one. It is one-third less than that of the last year.

THE VESSELS IN THE ICE.—We learn that a memorial has been forwarded this day to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, signed by several inhabitants of the town, requesting them to lose no time in dispatching two vessels to the North Seas, with stores, provisions, and clothes, so that they may be in readiness to relieve the distressed seamen on their escape from their horrible imprisonment. It states the names of the six vessels, viz., the *Swan* of Hull, the *Dee* of Aberdeen, the *Grenville* Bay of Newcastle, the *Norfolk* of Berwick, and the *Thomas* and *Advice* of Dundee, and that their crews must amount to at least 300. The memorial further suggests the propriety of re-establishing the hospital at Stromness, which rendered so much service last year to the crews of those vessels which had been detained so long.—*Hull Saturday Journal*.

IMPORTANT TITHE CASE.

IRISH WRITS OF REBELLION—REV. B. GREEN, VS. HOGAN.

The Barons of the Exchequer have not as yet given any decision upon the great point involved in Mr. O'Connell's motion. They on Wednesday threw out a suggestion, as our readers are aware, to discharge Hogan without payment of costs, provided the "rebel" entered an appearance. Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Dickson, the counsel for Hogan, took a day to consider, and on Thursday morning, as will be seen by our report in another part of this day's paper, Mr. O'Connell assented to the preliminary condition suggested by the judges.

This is a particular decision—it affects only the particular case. Hogan's release does not at all open their prison doors to the hundreds of other wretched peasants who have been as illegally arrested by the rebellion ruffians as Hogan was. Mr. O'Connell's real motion is still *sub judice*. The decision on that broad motion we shall look forward to with anxiety. The Barons must rule with Mr. O'Connell or against him. If they rule with him, then all the anterior proceedings under the "rebellion" system will of necessity be declared informal and illegal. Should the Barons rule against the motion, then will they decide that wrong is right, that injustice is justice, that law is a farce, and that the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Dublin, and not the King, Lords, and Commons of the United Kingdom, are the sovereign legislature of the British empire.

Such is the precise predicament in which the Barons have placed themselves by giving vitality to an obsolete practice, dug up for the purpose of enforcing an odious law and aiding a vicious faction. The absolute issue and execution of a writ of rebellion was a thing unknown, unthought of, in Ireland until the Barons of the Exchequer and the Law Association found it a convenient instrument for the collection of tithes. Usage was completely opposed to this new practice which the Tory Barons set on foot. They cannot, therefore, fly to usage for succour in their present difficulty. It may not have been the modern custom to issue the writs *alias* and *pluries*. We know these writs have not been usually issued. But neither has it been the modern practice to issue the writ of rebellion. When it was customary to issue the latter writ, it was the custom, also, to issue, as a necessary preliminary, the writs *alias* and *pluries*. Such had been the ancient practice. That practice was, however, suffered to grow into desuetude, and has not been at all heard of until its exhumation, in part, by the Judges of the Irish Exchequer. By discharging Hogan, who had been arrested under a writ of rebellion, the Barons have clearly admitted the principle of Mr. O'Connell's motion—that a writ of rebellion could not have been legally issued and executed without the previous issue of the writs *alias* and *pluries*. Else, why discharge the "rebel" from the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea? If Hogan had been legally arrested, the Judges could not have discharged him upon Mr. O'Connell's motion, without at the same instant declaring their readiness to discharge, upon the same terms, all those other "rebels" who have been arrested as Hogan was. Hogan's case is the case precisely of hundreds of other tithe sufferers. If he was entitled to his discharge, without payment of costs, and upon merely entering an appearance, the other "rebels" are evidently equally entitled to instant release, upon the same terms. So with respect to sequestrations. If it were necessary that the decree of sequestration should be preceded by the issue of the other formal writs, it follows that all the decrees of sequestration that have been issued—and judging from Mr. Otway Cave's cases, mentioned in the letter from our Dublin Correspondent, the number must be considerable—are invalid, the necessary preliminary notices and writs not having been issued in a single case!

Now, Hogan having been discharged is clear evidence, to our mind at least, that the Barons felt he had been illegally arrested. We cannot, then, think so unfavourably of their Lordships as that they will deliberately adhere to a proceeding which they have unguardedly taken up, and which they now feel to be illegal. What we said on a former occasion we here repeat:—Judges are not to look to consequences. It is their duty to administer the law fairly, and not to make or pervert it. They are not to be guided in the discharge of their solemn duty by the view of possible or probable results. If the Law Association, composed of such disinterested supporters of tithes as Messrs. Saurin, Shaw, Lefroy, Blackburne, Jackson, and rebellion Smith, should be exposed, by a general reversal of decrees of sequestration and general *supersedeas* of writs of rebellion, to actions for barratry and maintenance, and if the sequestrating parsons should be exposed to actions for trespass, and if it should turn out that Mr. Philip Ryan & Co., the rebellion ruffians, have been all manslaughter and murderers, as we hinted in one of our notices of the Dunkerrin affair, these possible consequences must not interfere with the due administration of the law. Such consequences may be very unpleasant, extremely inconvenient, but the Judges of the Exchequer have nothing to do with them.

We admit the predicament in which their Lordships are placed, or rather have placed themselves, is embarrassing and unenviable. Whatever way they decide, mischief must be the result. But what mischief can be likened to the mischief that must follow a dogged and pertinacious adherence of the Judges of the land to a clearly and an avowedly irregular and illegal proceeding?

COURT OF CHANCERY, Nov. 25.

COMMITTAL OF MR. LECHMERE CHARLTON, M. P. FOR CONTEMPT.

In the Court of Chancery, on Monday week, the Lord Chancellor, in the cause the Ludlow Charity, said that he wished to advert to a circumstance which he believed was unparalleled. It was the fact of a letter having been sent to one of the masters (Brougham) of the most calumnious kind, couched in expressions that no gentleman could possibly allow, and ending with threats. The letter was written by a barrister, but not a barrister practising in that court and there could be no doubt the object of the writer was to intimidate the master, and if to induce him to alter his decision. His Lordship added, that he had directed copies of the letter to be sent to all the parties, in order that they might consider what proceedings ought to be instituted, but if nothing were done, he should know how to exercise his authority. The further consideration of the matter was then deferred until Tuesday last.—On that day the Lord Chancellor said, "In the case of the Ludlow Charity, I have received answers from the parties to whom I directed copies of the threatening letter to Master Brougham to be sent, informing me that it is not their intention to move against the writer of the letter. It, therefore, remains for me to do my duty. The course I intend to adopt is, to bring the offending party before me for contempt; but, as he is not now present I shall abstain from entering into any detail of the case, or alluding to the contents of the letter sent to the master. I may, however, observe, that yesterday I received a letter from the same individual, couched in terms that greatly aggravate the original offence. The course, therefore, that I have made up my mind to pursue is, to follow the example of Lord Hardwicke—and a better authority there cannot be—and call the party before the court to answer for his contempt. This course was also pursued some years since by one of the learned judges of the Exchequer, who received a threatening letter from a party in a cause before the learned judge." His Lordship concluded by saying, that the signatures to the letters having been verified by affidavit, he should direct an order nisi to issue, calling upon Mr. Charlton to show cause why he should not be committed to the Fleet for contempt of that court; and he also ordered that Mr. Charlton should attend personally in court on that day week. The case appears to excite great interest.

At the sitting of the Court a great crowd of barristers and other gentlemen attended to hear the result of the proceedings in which Mr. Lechmere Charlton, the Member for Ludlow, was concerned. It was said in the Hall that the Hon. Gentleman had gone to France to avoid the consequences of the rule for his committal to the Fleet Prison being made absolute.

Shortly after ten o'clock the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the bench, and the matter having been three times called on by the Registrar, without any appearance on behalf of Mr. Charlton, his Lordship proceeded to observe—"This is the day on which, by an order of this Court, Mr. Lechmere Charlton was to have shown cause why he should not stand committed to the Fleet Prison for contempt, and the case having been three times called on, and no one on his behalf having appeared, it becomes my duty to deal with it as the matter requires. There being no appearance, the rule nisi would, as a matter of course, be made absolute; but this is a case of great importance, involving the pure administration of justice, and I think it right to state the grounds on which I propose to act, and to detail the circumstances which have taken place. Upon the usual reference to the Master to appoint trustees in the matter of the Ludlow Charity, regarding which three petitions were presented to this Court, one of them by Mr. Lechmere Charlton, the parties went before the Master, and after Mr. Lechmere Charlton had been, as appears from his own letter, fully heard as Counsel for the petitioners, of whom he was one, the matter underwent a full discussion, and on the 10th of September Master Brougham, was under the necessity of leaving town. After he had left town, it appears that Mr. Lechmere Charlton obtained from the Master's clerk a memorandum of what had taken place; upon which he wrote a letter to Master Brougham condemning that learned gentleman's conduct in most reprehensible terms, and threatening him with a view to intimidate and improperly influence his conduct in the case. His Lordship proceeded to observe that the Master having notified this "state of circumstances" to him (the Lord Chancellor), he felt bound to notice them; whereupon he received a letter from Mr. Charlton justifying his letter to Master Brougham, reiterating serious charges against that gentleman, but denying that he had threatened him, and openly braving the authority of the Court. The letters having been read, his Lordship proceeded to say—"The first order which I made on this letter was a rule nisi, calling upon Mr. Lechmere Charlton to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt; and that rule, as in ordinary cases, required personal service. I have affidavits to show that it was delivered, as usual, to the Messenger of the Court, who received it on Wednesday evening the 16th instant. But the officer's affidavit states that the deponent made every endeavour to see Mr. Charlton, but without effect. Upon this I made the order substituting service at Feodal's Hotel, at Mr. Baine's Chambers, and at Mr. Charlton's residence in Ludlow, and the time for showing cause was then enlarged to this day. I have now affidavits of these several services having

been performed, and having read these letters every gentleman must know that they are grave and aggravated contempts of this Court. In the first instance the letter to Master Brougham, is a serious attempt to interfere with the due administration of justice, and that is increased by the letter to myself, for it shows that Mr. Charlton's attention having been called to the unjustifiable nature of his conduct in writing the first letter, he maturely and deliberately adheres to what he had done, and repeats all that he had said; and not only this but he uses language towards myself of which it is my duty to take notice. Every letter or communication which is calculated in the slightest degree to interfere with the exercise of the judicial functions, whether by threats, intimidation, or efforts at corruption, must be regarded as a gross contempt of the Court whose officer is sought to be coerced, and it is the duty of those who are placed in authority to interfere and prevent a repetition of such conduct. The letter to myself tells me that there is a line beyond which I dare not exercise my authority in this particular instance. I pay little attention to other observations, but I read it to show that Mr. Charlton seems disposed to persevere in the course which he originally followed." His Lordship proceeded to refer to cases as precedents for the line of conduct he was about to adopt, and concluded by saying that under all the circumstances of the case he should not feel warranted in deviating from the precedent before him, which he had quoted, and as Mr. Lechmere Charlton told him there was something in his authority which he dare not exercise, he would observe that there was a part of his duty which he dare not neglect, and he would therefore say, let the rule for Mr. Charlton's committal to the Fleet be made absolute.—Mr. Romilly subsequently asked leave for the proceedings before the Master to go forward, as this matter had now been disposed of.—The Lord Chancellor said that he had made no order to the contrary.

WILL OF THE LATE MR. DAY.—Probate has not been granted of the will of the late Charles Day, Esq., the wealthy blacking manufacturer, of Holborn. The will, which is of a very singular description, makes the following provisions for members of his family. He gives all his estates and funds to trustees therein named, on trust, to pay to Mrs. Day, his widow, 2000*l.* a year, during her life, and in addition to which she is to have the use of the mansion at Edgeware; to Mrs. Clagget, his daughter, he gives 3000*l.* a year during her life, and 1000*l.* on the birth of each child; to the two children of his favourite sister he gives 10,000*l.* each; to several poor relations he charges his estate with annuities of 40*l.* a year during their lives, and an annuity to the same amount to his body servants; to each of his nephews and nieces he bequeaths 1000*l.*, and he directs 100,000*l.* to be devoted to the establishment of an asylum for the indigent blind. After selling the business of the blacking manufactory, which he calculates will produce 60,000*l.* at nearly five years' purchase, he directs that the whole of his residuary estate should accumulate for 21 years, being invested to the best advantage from year to year; at the end of which time the whole amount to be divided amongst the surviving legatees in sums proportionate to the amount of their legacies. The property is not including the estate at Catterham, near Croyden, in Surrey, which is said to amount to 450,000*l.* sterling.

TITHES IN IRELAND.—The resolutions which were proposed by Mr. J. Sharman Crawford, on the subject of tithes, and which were referred to a standing committee on the motion of Mr. O'Connell, have, after mature deliberation, and subject to some few alterations not affecting their principle, been sanctioned by that committee, and have since been approved by the association, who have decided not to accept of any compromise. The following are the resolutions:—

1. That it is incompatible with the principles of religious liberty, that any man should be compelled to pay for the ordinances of a church with which he is not joined in communion.
2. That as, under the present appropriation of the tithe composition, a tribute is levied from the whole nation for the uses of the church of one-tenth portion of the community, the people of Ireland are, therefore justified in demanding the total extinction of an assessment so applied.
3. That, in our opinion, no settlement of the Tithe question can give satisfaction to the people of Ireland, which is not founded on the foregoing principles.
4. That we call upon the people of Ireland not to desist from all legal and constitutional means of redress, till they have obtained full and complete relief from an impost equally oppressing and degrading.
5. That, in carrying out the foregoing resolutions into practical effect, the Representatives of Irish people should always keep in mind the adopting such prudent and wise course as shall enable them to realize for the Irish nation the greatest possible quantity of good, and as shall enable them to support and sustain in office, without any violation of principle, the first and only truly and unequivocally honest Government that has ever been known in Ireland.
6. That the General Association of Ireland deem it its duty once again to repeat its gratitude to, and unbounded confidence in, the just, firm, impartial, and patriotic Government of his Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, who has proved himself to be the real friend to the Throne, by securing the affectionate loyalty of the Irish nation."

AFFECTING INCIDENT AT SEA.—In the last voyage of his Majesty's ship *Firedy* to Malta, an occurrence transpired which is almost a subject for romance. There were on board, besides a great number of others, Captain Graham, of the army, with his lady and three lovely children, proceeding to join his regiment in Malta. One fine day the nurse took the youngest child in her arms, went on deck, and seating herself against the gangway, was looking out on the water. Whilst in this position the vessel suddenly lurched, the bolt which fastened the gangway slipped from its place, and the nurse was, with her innocent charge, in a moment struggling with the waves. The passengers and seamen were at this crisis below deck, dining—the watch on board heard the shrieks of the gasping nurse and child, and in an instant sprung to the life-buoy at the stern; but, unfortunately, the cordage was so entangled that he could not cast it into the sea. The man at the wheel had, by this time, left his station, and ordered the vessel to be stopped, and was loudly shouting "passengers overboard!" A simultaneous rush to the stairs now took place amongst the passengers below, and in a short space the decks were covered. Amongst them were the unfortunate parents of the drowning infant. One wild shriek burst from the lips of the agonised mother—a convulsive tremor overpowered her feelings, and she was taken below, raving fearfully at her loss. The stunned father gazed on his young offspring floating away in the firm grasp of its nurse, and could do nothing of avail for its recovery. While this affecting scene was going on, attempts were being made to get out a boat—but here again some ropes were so connected with it, that a long time elapsed before the intended help could be rendered available. At length the boat was shoved off, and away the anxious crew hastened to rescue the nurse and child, who, by this time, were about half a mile distant from the steamer. The clothes of the nurse had buoyed her up, and, though nearly insensible, she still retained her death-like grasp on the almost expiring child; but just as they had come within hail, the poor woman's senses had entirely forsaken her, and she loosened her hold of the child, who now floated away a long distance apart. The boat's crew by this time came up with the floating body of the nurse, whose perception returned, and her first exclamation was—"For God's sake save the child—don't mind me." A few minutes afterwards both nurse and child, so mercifully rescued, were received on board the steamer; and when they were again safe, the whole on board gave three hearty cheers of grateful thanks for their almost miraculous preservation. Medical aid was promptly administered, and the delighted parents seemed once more to be happy. But, alas! the following day the child died.

The Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) January 19, 1837.

The intelligence has very unexpectedly burst upon the public, that, owing to an informality in the writs under which the late Elections were conducted, all the Returns are declared invalid. The *Royal Gazette* of Tuesday last, contains a Proclamation from His Excellency the Governor, to the effect "that in consequence of the issuing of the Writs (or instruments purporting to be such) for the late Election of Members of the General Assembly without the Great Seal of the Island, they are invalid; and that the Elections made in pursuance of the same are null and void."—and further "that Writs will be issued, with all convenient speed, for the due election of Members for the General Assembly."—The news has, as might be anticipated, excited very opposite sensations in the two great parties into which the community was divided during the late contest. We are not without strong hopes, however, that the result will be productive of some beneficial results. The public mind will have had time to calm down before another election can take place; and, grown wise from the experience of the past, will, probably, then be convinced, that no object having the good of the community in view, can ever be attained by violence or intimidation, or, more particularly, by a recurrence of those tumultuous and alarming scenes, which we trust will never again disgrace any part of our shores. A Circular, of which the following is a copy, was addressed to the several Members returned under the late writs:—

Secretary's Office, }
16th January, 1837. }

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you that an objection having been raised to the validity of the writs lately issued for the election of members for the House of Assembly, under one of which you have been returned for the district of His Excellency lost not a moment in making this circumstance known to His Majesty's Government, and he has been informed, in reply, by the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, that "the objection does not appear susceptible of any valid answer in point of law," and that consequently fresh writs must be issued.

The Governor desires me to express his regret at the inconvenience to which you may have been exposed, in consequence of this informality.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient
Humble servant,
JAMES CROWDY.

Died, on Sunday evening last, after a short illness, Mr. Robert Barber, a native of Galloway, Scotland, aged 54 years, 33 of which he had spent in this country, and the last few as book-keeper in the house of Messrs. T. & J. Brocklebank. Mr. Barber had long established for himself a high character for steadiness, integrity, and propriety of conduct, and his decease is much regretted by all who knew him;—it is melancholy to add that he has left a wife and seven children in circumstances of great destitution. His funeral took place yesterday, from the residence of Wm. Hart Gaden, Esq., respectfully attended.

About two months ago, on his passage hence to Boston (having fallen off the yard while engaged in reefing) in the Brigantine Eliza, Capt. Hally, Mr. CORNELIUS MULLINS, son of Mr. William Mullins, an old and respectable Planter of this Town, aged 25 years.—He was an active, industrious young man, and bore an excellent character, and his untimely fate is lamented by all who knew him.

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

VESSELS (ENTERED.)
January 12.—Schooner Royal William, Sinclair, Demerara 50 puns molasses, 7 puns rum.
16.—Schooner Betsy, Stephens, Cape Breton; 27 M. feet lumber, 12 M. shingles, 450 bushels oats, and sundries.
Brig Cove, Crotty, Liverpool; 40 tons coal, 299 lbs flour; 80 bags bread, 100 firkins butter, 102 boxes candles, and sundries.
18.—Schooner Lady Young, Bolan, Halifax; ballast.

VESSELS (LOADING.)
January 12.—Apollo, Rendell, West-Indies.
Euphemia, M'Gaw, Demerara.
17.—Sophia, Humphries, West-Indies.

VESSELS (CLEARED.)
January 12.—Brig Devon, Smith, Oporto; 1900 qtls fish.
14.—Brig Gipsy, Sinclair, Lisbon; 3000 qtls fish.
17.—Brig Carteretta, Warren, Oporto; 3000 qtls fish.
Brig Borealis, Bernie, Oporto; 3600 qtls fish.
Barque Irt, Ludlow, Pernambuco; 3000 qtls fish.
Brigantine Vestal, Cloun, Demerara; 1700 qtls fish.
18.—Brig Hebe, Sinclair, Greenock; 17000 galls oil. 400 qtls cod fish.

The brig *William & Mary*, (owned by Messrs. R. F. Trimmingham & Co.) bound from Barbadoes to this port, with West India produce, was lost on the 9th instant, at about 18 miles east of Cape Chapeau Rouge.—Crew saved, but with loss of every article of clothing. The Captain, Tynes, had not taken an observation for five days previous to making land, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, and when the vessel was lost it was extremely foggy, a heavy sea running, and no wind.

The Brigantine *Sophia*, M'Lure, Master, (belonging to Mr. M'Callum of this town,) from Demerara to this port, was driven on shore, about the 20th December, a few miles to the westward of Placentia. The Master, Crew, and part of the cargo (Rum and Molasses,) were saved—but we regret to learn, that four men belonging to Placentia, were drowned in assisting to land some of the cargo.

Sale by Auction.
Sheriff's Sale
IN THE SUPREME COURT.

CAUSES } ROBERT SCAIFE vs. JOSEPH RYAN; and ROBERT SCAIFE vs. JOSEPH RYAN and CATHERINE MORRIS.

THE following Vessels, under attachment in the above causes, will be Sold, by consent of Parties,
At the Commercial Room,
IN THIS TOWN,
On TUESDAY next,

The 24th Instant, at 12 o'clock,
VIZ.
The Brig
CALYPSO,
Burthen per register 118 tons, with all her materials,
AND,
The Brigantine
St. PATRICK,
Burthen per register 96 tons, with all her materials.
Both these Vessels were built in this Island, under particular inspection, of the very best materials—are full timbered, Sheathed, and well suited for the general purposes of the Trade.
B. G. GARRETT,
High Sheriff.
Inventories of materials will be shown at the time of Sale, and the Terms made very accommodating to Purchasers.
St. John's January 19, 1837.

To be Let.
THE Subscriber offers to let, from the 1st day of April next, that very eligibly situated Stone House, now occupied by him, adjoining the Premises of Messrs. B. BOWRING & SON, with or without Stores in the rear.
JOHN HOWLEY.
January 19.

Notices.

Mechanics' Ball.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John's are most respectfully informed that a PUBLIC BALL will be held at the MECHANICS' HALL, on the Evening of TUESDAY, the 31st instant. TICKETS—Ladies at 5s., Gentlemen's 7s. 6d., may be had of the Officers of the Mechanics' Society, who will officiate as Stewards on the occasion. January 19, 1837.

COMMISSARIAT,
Newfoundland, 10th January, 1837.

CONTRACT FOR BAKING BREAD.

PERSONS willing to contract for BAKING BREAD, for the Troops and others in St. John's, from the 1st April, 1837, to the 31st March 1838, agreeably to certain conditions which may be seen at this Office, are informed that Tenders will be received on TUESDAY, the 31st January, 1837, until One o'clock, P. M.

The Tenders to express the number of Pounds of Bread which will be given for every 100 lbs. of Flour supplied by the Commissariat Department, and to be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the parties tendering in the sum of 60l. sterling, for the due and faithful fulfilment of the contract.

J. LAIDLEY,
A. C. G.

COMMISSARIAT,
10th January, 1837.

Tenders for CARTAGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders in Duplicate will be received at this Office on TUESDAY, the 31st January, until One o'clock, P. M., from persons willing to enter into a Contract for supplying the Public Departments with such Transport as may be required from time to time, between the 1st April, 1837, and the 31st March, 1838, agreeably to certain conditions which may be seen daily at the Commissariat Office, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

The Tenders must express the price in Sterling for a whole day, or half a day for each, Horse, Harness and Driver, Box Cart or Truck, with one Horse, Harness and Driver, Box Cart or Truck, with two Horses, Harness and Driver.

The Tenders must be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible Persons (such as may be approved of by the Assistant Commissary General,) engaging to become bound with the party tendering, in the penal sum of 100l. sterling, for the faithful performance of the contract.

Payment will be made at this office, quarterly, in British Silver, or in Dollars at 4s. 4d., at the option of the Senior Commissariat Officer.

J. LAIDLEY,
A. C. G.

Kelly-Grews Packet.

JAMES HODGE
Of Kelly-Grews,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the Public, that he has a most safe and commodious Four-sail BOAT, capable of conveying a number of Passengers, and which he intends running the winter, as long as the weather will permit, between Kelly-Grews, Briggs, and Port-de-Grave.—The owner of the Packet will call every TUESDAY morning at Mr. J. CAUTE's and Mr. P. KELTY's for Letters, Packages &c., and then proceed across the Bay, as soon as wind and weather will allow; and in case of their being no possibility of proceeding by water, the Letters will be forwarded by land by a careful person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

JAMES HODGE begs to state, also, he has a HORSE and SLEIGH, which he will have every Tuesday in St. John's, if the weather and path will permit, for the purpose of conveying Passengers to Kelly-Grews; He has also, a CATAMARAN for carrying Luggage &c., from St. John's to Kelly-Grews, and from Kelly-Grews to St. John's,—he will carry a Saddle with him every trip, in case the path should not be answerable for the Sleigh to return; He has also, good and comfortable Lodgings, and every necessary that may be wanted, and on the most reasonable terms.

Terms of Passage &c.

One person, or three, 15s. passages across the Bay; above that number 5s. each. Passage in the Sleigh 7s. 6d. each, from St. John's to Kelly-Grews and the same from Kelly-Grews to St. John's; Saddle Horse 10s., Luggage carried on the most reasonable terms.
January 19.

On Sale

BY
JOHN RYAN,

LOAF SUGAR, Currants,
S. B. and Mould Shot, Gunpowder,
Cognac Brandy in bhd.,
Gin in cases,
Stockholm and Coal Tar, Pitch,
Cordage, Oakum and Spun yarn,
Starch and Blue,
Hyson and Gunpowder Teas in small packages,
Boot Legs, Upper and Sole Leather,
Iron (assorted), Nails (assorted), Iron Hoops,
Pipes in boxes,
London Mould Candles,
Barclay and Perkins's Porter,
Sherry Wine in Qr.-casks,
Lime in casks,
Together with a general assortment of SLOP GOODS, suitable for the Seal Fishery.
January 19.

POTATOES, &c.

Per Kingaloch, 12 days from Cork,
NOW LANDING

AT THE STORE OF
L. O'BRIEN,

The Cargo of the above Vessel—

CONSISTING OF
1200 Barrels Prime POTATOES
150 Bushels Poland or Seed OATS
60 Firkins BUTTER } both of the best
40 Bls. & Half Bls. PORK } quality, and ordered particularly for family use.
St. John's, January 12, 1837.

HUNTERS & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE

200 Barrels Irish Pork
20 Ditto Pigs' Heads
150 Firkins good Butter
50 Puncheons Rum
50 Ditto Molasses
500 Hogheads Coal
60 Tons Lime Stone;

January 12.

BY

CODNER & JENNINGS,

450 Bls. excellent Devonshire Potatoes,
at 9s. per barrel,
2 Tons English Hay,
(JUST ARRIVED.)

Bremen BREAD.

At 14s. ½ Cwt.

A large assortment of Cordage.
A lot of Canvass
Leatherwares and Leather, in variety.
Oakum, Pitch Tar, Paint, &c. &c. &c.
January 12.

Baine, Johnston & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the ELIZA, from Boston,

300 Barrels new BEEF
16 Puncheons choice MOLASSES
8 M. W. O. Hoghead STAVES
20 Dozen Carpet BROOMS
600 Barrels INDIAN CORN
IRISH BUTTER, in Store, ex Clydesdale.
January 12.

T. & J. Brocklebank

OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Barque IRT, from Copenhagen,
VIZ.—

1000 Barrels Superfine Flour
750 Bags fine White Biscuit
250 Ditto Superfine Ditto
200 Barrels prime Mess Pork
150 Firkins 1st Quality Butter
10,000 Bricks.

December 29.

Mr. GOSSE,

Miniature Portrait Painter.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen, and public generally of St. John's, and its neighbourhood, that he will take Likenesses on Ivory, of various sizes, at from 2 to 5 Guineas each,—warranted correct, and superior finish.
On Ivory cards at 15s. each.
Color'd profiles on ditto 7s. 6d.

Residence at MRS. BELCHER'S.
January 5.

On Sale.

New Provisions, &c.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
IS NOW LANDING

The Cargo of the COLUMBIAN PACKET, from
Hamburgh,

WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE
At reduced Prices—Viz:

200 BARRELS Prime Mess Pork
200 Firkins new Butter (Holstein) for family use
300 Barrels Superfine Flour
50 Do. Extra do. for Pastry
100 Do. fresh Oatmeal
175 Bags superfine Cabin Biscuit
75 Do. fine do. do.
1000 Do. Good Common do.
50 Coils assorted Cordage
600 Pair Yarn Hose
50 Pair Deck Boots
A few Kegs Tongues, Pickled Rounds Beef and Smoked ditto.

Also,

Per BLANDFORD and CHERUB, from
London,

3 Pipes and 20 bhd. Cognac Brandy, (Martell's brand) warranted of the very best quality.
40 Hds. Bordeaux ditto, (Dumon Frere's brand)
20 Do. Pale Skiedam Geneva
400 Boxes best London Tallow Candles, Mould's and Dip's
20 Do. Imperial Wax do.
50 Do. Hard Yellow Soap

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

London Butt Leather, Calf Skins, Kips, Basils and Boot Legs (block'd)
1000 Doz. Paste and Liquid Blacking
40 Casks gold-colored Sherry Wine, 3 doz. each
6 Qr.-casks and 20 cases prime old Port
100 Dozen London Brown Stout
100 Do. Pale Burton Ale, &c. &c.

N. B.—Connoisseurs can be accommodated with a few gallons of Genuine COGNAC and HOLLANDS—perfect Cordials.

December 28.

For Freight or Charter.

The fine A. I. British built, Coppered Schooner



Colombian Packet,

176 Tons per Register.

Apply as above.

The Subscribers

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

From Placentia Bay,

And which they offer for Sale at their Wharf,

A FEW BARRELS VERY PRIME

Fall HERRINGS.

HUNTERS & Co.

December 29.

TEAS!

WILLIAM STEWART & CO.

Have just Received,

Per NIMROD,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

25 Half-chests Twankey Tea
10 Boxes fine ditto (13lbs each)
10 Ditto Green ditto (13lbs each)
15 Ditto Hyson ditto (13lbs each)
5 Half-chests Young Hyson
15 Chests Sonchong
8 Half ditto
15 Boxes family ditto (14lbs each)
30 Chests Congo
40 Half ditto
50 Ditts Bohea.

Being on Consignment, and will be sold cheap for Cash.
Also,
A few Casks LOAF SUGAR.

November 24.

Molasses and Sugar.

NOW LANDING,

Ex Schooner ALBION, from Boston,

34 Hogheads } SUGAR
11 Tierces }
40 Hogheads Sugar-House MOLASSES
21 Casks } Trinidad ditto
25 Barrels }
500 CABBAGES.

Also,

Part of the Cargo of Brig ATTENTION—Viz:

200 Barrels excellent BEEF
40 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO
A quantity of FURNITURE.

For SALE by
BULLEV, JOB & Co.

November 17.



Doris Corner

A CHAMBER SCENE.

(From the New Monthly Magazine.)

She rose from her untroubled sleep,
And put aside her soft brown hair,
And in a tone as low and deep
As Love's first whisper, breathed a prayer:
Her snow-white hands together press'd—
Her blue eye sheltered in its lid—
The folded linen on her breast,
Just swelling with the charms it hid;
And from her long and flowing dress,
Escaped a bare and slender foot,
Whose fall upon the earth did press,
Like a new snow-flake, white and mute;
And there, from slumber soft and warm,
Like a young spirit fresh from heaven,
She bow'd her slight and graceful form,
And humbly prayed to be forgiven.

Oh God! if souls unsoil'd as these
Need daily mercy from thy throne—
If she upon her bended knees,
Our loveliest and our purest one—
She, with a face so clear and bright,
We deem her some stray child of light;
If she, with those soft eyes in tears,
Day after day, in her first years,
Must kneel and pray for grace from Thee,
What far, far deeper need have we?
How hardly, if she win not heaven,
Will our wild errors be forgiv'n!

COME HOME.

Come home,
Would I could send my spirit o'er the deep,
Would I could wing it like a bird to thee,
To commune with thy thoughts, to fill thy sleep
With these unwearied words of melody,
Brother, come home.

Come home,
Come to the hearts that love thee, to the eyes
That beam in brightness but to gladden thine,
Come, where fond thoughts, like holiest incense rise,
Where cherish'd memory rears her altars shrine,
Brother, come home.

Come home,
Come to the hearth-stone of thy earlier days,
Come to the ark, like the o'er-wearied dove,
Come with the sunlight of thy heart's warm rays,
Come to the fireside circle of thy love,
Brother, come home.

Come home,
It is not home without thee, the lone seat
Is still unclaimed where thou wert wont to be,
In every echo of returning feet,
In rain we list for what should herald thee,
Brother, come home.

Come home,
We've nursed for thee the sunny buds of spring,
Watched every germ a full blown flower rear,
Faw o'er their bloom the chilly winter bring
Its icy garlands, and thou art not here,
Brother, come home.

Come home,
Would I could send my spirit o'er the deep,
Would I could wing it like a bird to thee—
To commune with thy thoughts, to fill thy sleep
With these unwearied words of melody,
Brother, come home.

HYMN TO THE SUN.

Behold the world's great wonder,
The sovereign star, arise,
Mid ocean's sweet, low thunder,
Earth's silence, and the skies!

The sea's rough slope ascending,
He steps in all his beams!
Each wave beneath him bending,
His throne of glory seems!

Of red clouds, round and o'er him,
His canopy is roll'd!
The broad ocean burns before him,
A field of the cloth of gold!

Now strike his proud pavilion,
He mounts the blue sublime,
And showers, in many a million,
Blessings from clime to clime!

THE GREEK WIFE.

By Miss Louisa H. Shebidan.

In the summer of 1832, an English party, consisting of a lady, her son and daughter, prevailed on me

to accompany them on a voyage to the Mediterranean, professedly to explore the beauties of its shores but in reality to try the effect of sea-air for the invalid Clara, the youthful idol of our circle, whose gently expressed wish for my society had all the power of a command; and, after a prosperous voyage along the coast of Italy, their commodious yacht brought us among those themes of ancient and modern song, the Greek Isles.

The novel scenery, with the luxuriant vegetation of its exquisite climate, enchanted our invalid; and Ypsara appearing to elicit her strongest preference, we decided on reposing there after our voyage, and took a temporary residence near Ajio Sotira; from hence we daily made excursions to places inaccessible for a carriage, Clara being frequently induced, by her picturesque enthusiasm, to overtask her failing strength.

Having often heard of the remarkable view from Mount Mavrovouni, she was tempted, one cool grey morning, to visit it early with Frederick and myself; here we remained sketching from different points, unmindful of the increasing sultry glory of a southern midday sun, until turning to address Clara, I perceived she had fainted over her spirited sketch.

In great alarm, Frederick bore her towards a sequestered villa, we had previously remarked, while I almost flew up the path before him, to solicit assistance, until a sudden turn brought me beneath a verandah, and in presence of a young Greek lady.

Never shall I forget the noble vision of loveliness which met my gaze, as I breathlessly explained, and apologized for, my intrusion. In all the majestic freshness of early woman, she was seated watching the slumber of a cherub boy, whose rounded cheek was pillowed by her arm; her costume, of the richest materials collected with the skill of a painter, consisted of a *Foustanello* of the lightest green satin, under an open *Guna* robe of violet velvet, starred and embroidered in gold, and displaying her swan-like neck and bust covered by a pearl net work; the small *Fessi*-cap of crimson velvet, encircled with gold zechins, was lightly placed on her profuse silken black hair; and as she listened, my request was already answered from the depths of her soft lustrous eyes, ere her reply, in the purest Italian, could find utterance.

Clara was soon established on the gorgeously-arrayed couch, and recalled by the gentle cares so gracefully bestowed by the fair Greek, whose infant charge, now awoke and gaily lisping, had nestled into my arms, and was archly misleading my efforts to pronounce his name, *Polizoides*, correctly.

His joyous exclamation first made us aware of the arrival of a Greek officer, of slight, elegant, and very youthful appearance, so strikingly like our lovely entertainer, that I asked, with almost certainty, "Il vostro Fratello, Signora?"

A blush of pleasure accompanied her smiling reply: "No; il mio Marito, *Lochagos*, *Mavromikalis*."

The boy was instantly in his father's arms, who welcomed us with a graceful and high-bred cordiality; and we prolonged our stay while he discoursed on the stirring themes of national interest, with all the impetuous energy natural to his youth, his country, and profession of arms; the fond eyes of Anastasoula, no longer languid, echoing his rapid eloquence with their kindling flash, indicating the possession of woman's most beautiful, and most fatal gift; intense feeling.

So charmed were we with these youthful lovers (who, we found, were also orphan cousins,) that their animated wish for increasing our intimacy was met with equal fervour. We found both were highly gifted, and exceedingly well informed; and, from that time, scarcely a day passed without a note or a visit between us.

About six weeks after this occurrence, Frederick Vernon came in hastily one morning, looking agitated and deadly pale. Clara, with an invalid's quick perception, eagerly demanded the cause.

"The whole town is ringing with a spirited but most hapless act of *Mavromikalis*," he replied; "he was ordered by *Ektatos* † *Kolimpulos* to march with his regiment against Ajio Stefano, which happens to be his native village, inhabited by his relations and family retainers; he calmly requested a change of duty, for some other not requiring a personal conflict against the actual ties of nature; but he was coarsely ordered to march instantly, or surrender his sword as a traitor to his party."

Highly excited by this unexpected alternative, he hesitated, and remained silent; when, a *farsiga* officer, advancing, laid his hand on the sword, saying superciliously "Lochagos, you must renounce that of which you make no use."

Mavromikalis fell him to the earth, drew the sword, and saying "it should never be stained by himself, or disgraced by another!" he snatched the blade, and threw it at the feet of the commanding officer.

"Knowing his impetuous character," said Clara, "I can scarcely blame him; but what will be the result?"

"Alas! there is no uncertainty, dearest. Guilty of having rebelled against others, and of striking his superior officer, he is now a prisoner in the Fort, and, by the Greek military code the sentence of Death is inevitable!"

On recovering from the first shock of the overwhelming intelligence, I proceeded to the Villa; here a hurried and defaced note from Anastasoula, awaited me, stating, "she had gone to seek the aid of a

* *Lochagos*, Captain. † *Ektatos*, Governor.

distant friend; alone and disguised, lest she might be intercepted."

Sadly I returned home, and found Frederick Vernon had sought admission to the prisoner in the Fort; but this the foreign sentinel had refused, coarsely saying, "It would be time enough to see him three days hence, when led forth for execution."

As a last resource we framed a petition to the stern *Ektatos*, signed by the English and leading Greeks, but he replied that the state of regimental insubordination was such, that he had been waiting to make a striking example of a man of rank and influence, like *Mavromikalis*; and therefore all interference was in vain.

The awful ceremonial of death was arranged in all its melancholy solemnity: the soldiers, looking pale from their distressing duty, stood silent as the grave. A movement arose among the crowding spectators, and the prisoner was led forth, no longer in that uniform which had proved so fatal, but habited in the flowing Tunic and Vest of his native place; this, however, did not conceal the hasty ravages of sorrow on his young frame, hitherto firm though slight, but now devoid of elasticity, as he mournfully stepped towards the doomed square.

For the first time he raised his head, and looking towards Heaven, was soon lost in mental prayer. Then murmurs of admiration at his extreme beauty, came from the crowd; and, while their anxiety was at its most painful height, a peasant girl pressed in front of the line, setting down a lovely boy, who joyously bounded towards the condemned, exclaiming, "Mamma! my own Mamma again!"

That sound caused an electric change in the bearing of the prisoner, whose abstracted thoughts were recalled to earth by nature's soft bonds; the long, long embrace, the hysterical maternal cry of "my Boy! my Boy!" proved to the spectators that the unerring perception of affection had exceeded theirs, and taught the infant boy to discover, in the disguised prisoner, his own loved mother, whose life he had thus preserved.

Having failed in all her appeals for pardon, Anastasoula had effected her entrance into the Fort, disguised so that even the prisoner did not recognise her; and, professing to be an agent of his wife a, had prevailed on him to escape, and conceal himself on board Vernon's yacht, where, she added, his family would join him.

He effected all she had well arranged by faithful agents; but he little thought that his heart's treasure was to be the price of his deliverance. He had even experienced a half-reproachful regret that Anastasoula had not risked a personal interview to cheer him for his perilous undertaking; so seldom does man divine the devotion of woman, or guess the ecstasy arising from her self-sacrifices for an idolized object, intense in proportion to the extent of what she has relinquished. For the woman who adores, there is but one hopeless suffering—the desolating conviction of having lost the heart which has cast its spells over her first affections.

Ektatos *Kolimpulos*, on learning the exchange, and concluding the rebel was beyond his reach, withdrew from the manifestations of popular feeling; and the heroic Anastasoula was borne nearly lifeless to our house. Her alabaster skin had been stained to the deep tint of her husband's; and the resemblance made complete by the sacrifice of her luxuriant tress, so that nothing but childhood's instinct could have discovered her.

We soon after received a private intimation, from the cautious *Ektatos*, that he had commuted the sentence of death, for instant banishment from Ypsara; and, having no ties there, we hastily broke up our establishment, carrying away our Greek friends, whom we left to retirement and affection at Tenedos.

Our English party were at Corfu in 1833, when the Governor gave an entertainment to the young Otto, on his route to take possession of his new kingdom.

I had the honor of waltzing with this good-natured, plain, flat-featured, Moorish-looking Prince, whom I found, like myself much fonder of dancing than politics; and who, whatever sort of king he may be, is one of the best waltzing-partners in Europe—which is much more agreeable.

I took an opportunity to relate the foregoing trait of his new nation; and as I felt that no waltz-loving prince could refuse a petition while dancing to "The Notre-dame," I made mine in such effective terms, that I had the pleasure, soon afterwards, of adding a bright ornament to his court, in the fascinating Anastasoula, the devoted young Greek Wife.

ORIGIN OF MANCHESTER.—The manufacturing metropolis of the north was originally a dense forest the domain of birds and beasts. Gradually, Celtic emigrants from the continent spread northward, and covering districts now familiarly known to us, reached at length the banks of the river Medlock, and planted a station there about the time (*parvois componere magna*) of Darius' great expedition to Greece and the establishment of the Consulate at Rome. These early occupants of the forest were in course of time supplanted by or mingled with the Brigantes of York and Durham, who felt or fancied a necessity to discharge their overgrown population, and sent them to seek their fortune among the wilds of Lancashire and Westmoreland. The unwelcome trader of our day will have difficulty in picturing to himself these early tenants of the "country of waters," who led a roaming life among the densely wooded plains of Lancashire; sparing all control, and despising every exercise save that of the chase or the battle-field. The threatenings of unquiet neighbours

rendered necessary the adoption of some means of defence, and thence arose those numerous places of refuge of which the encampment in Castle Field was one. This station, constructed of stone taken from a large quarry at Collyhurst, was styled (according to Whitaker—but each author has his favourite title,) *Mancenion*, or the Place of Tents. It was erected in the midst of extensive woods, some twelve acres of which were cleared for the purpose, and was bounded and secured to the south by the Medlock, to the west by a precipitous bank, and to the east and north by a deep fosse, cut through the rock at a great expenditure of labour. Though formed by rude and unscientific workmen, the encampment was well calculated for the object for which it was chiefly designed,—namely, as a place to which cattle might be driven in times of danger, and whither the young, the infirm, or the aged might also resort for safety. A hollow way conducted from the fort to a ford of the river.—*Wheeler's History of Manchester.*

THREE OF THE SPANISH GENERALS.—In person, *Rodil* is a good-looking, compact little General, sprightly, active and smooth-spoken, with rather handsome military looking features, somewhat weather-beaten, and about 50 years of age. He is inclined to be corpulent; but in Navarre was accounted by his own staff the most indefatigable, restless officer in Spain. If he slept at all, he slept in his boots. *Flinter*, the unfortunate Brigadier, our countryman, who, betrayed and sold by *Rodil*, is now dragged a prisoner by the sanguinary rabble of *Gomez*, was the chief of the staff of his vanguard, and used to say, that though he had called *Rodil* at all hours of the night in all weathers, in the worst of countries, and after the most fatiguing marches, he never found *Rodil* undressed and never in bed.—General *Alaix* was, I believe a sergeant. He is popular in his division, chiefly because he is the dirtiest man in his army, disdains water and washing, entertains an enormous black beard, and never quits a shako such as six feet grenadiers wear. He is terrible to look at, and the strongest man in the Queen's army. What he has been about since *Vitorobledo*, is perfectly incomprehensible; and unless one adopts the easy interpretation of traitor, it is difficult to divine what his conduct means. Can he and *Rodil* have been in some diabolical combination, or has *Rodil* paralyzed him by secret orders?—*Narvaez* is a fine military looking man, stout, jovial in appearance, active and alert, with as good spirits as talent, ambition, the consciousness of possessing plenty of resources, and an enormous appetite, can make a man of forty. His bravery is undisputed; fighting is his element, and he has not been raised and fostered in the army by such men as *Cordova* and *Seoane*, because he was valiant only, but he has a general's head, and reminds me strongly of one of our young generals of Wellington's army, a *Picton* or a *Calvert*. Of him I have hopes in common with all Spain. If he overtake *Gomez*, *Gomez* is ruined and all his rabble; but I fear *Gomez* is well aware of this, and, as the fight will be a race, no one knows who will win; for *Gomez* had a tremendous start.—*Morning Chronicle.*

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The tory leader has acted wisely in refusing the proffered courtesy of a dinner at Edinburgh. The aim of the party no doubt was, to make a display which would rival the Grey festival; but they forgot the difference of their position. It would have been easy for them to build a pavilion, and to bring together from all Scotland two or even three thousand individuals to dine in it; but it would still have been the mere holiday of a faction. The Grey festival was the outpouring, not of a party's, but a nation's gratitude to its benefactor. It spoke the sense and feelings of the whole people in more express terms than any other act of homage to an individual in the records of this country. Deputations were there from every large town in Scotland, composed of magistrates chosen by the people. The inhabitants of Edinburgh turned out as one man to welcome the founder of their liberties; and his progress through the city, attended by hundreds of banners, and amidst the joyful shouts of a hundred thousand voices, well merited the title of a triumphal procession. These accompaniments which constituted the grandeur of the scene, would have been entirely wanting to Sir Robert and his partisans. The people would have treated them with a provoking indifference. Compared with the Grey festival, the baronet's dinner would have been a poor, shunk, and shrivelled concern, a mere vulgar, tory feed—a humiliating display of the unpopularity of the man, his cause, and his party.—*Scotsman.*

A FAMILY LIKENESS.—A private in the dragoons, when quartered in Hamilton, swaggering along the street one day, eloquent by the lubricating influence of the oil of barley-corn, and who thought his tongue as well furnished as the blade at his side, made up to an infirm old woman, who was picking her steps and winding towards home. Accosting her, "Well, mother, how are you?" "Weel enough, gin I kent wha was speerin' for me?" "Not know me?" "No, really, I dinna ken ye, maybe, gin ye had on ither claes I would guess." "Why, I am the devil's sister's son." "Heck, man, but you're far liker your uncle than your mither!"—*Laird of Logan.*

Printed and Published every Thursday by the Proprietor JOHN SHEA, at his Office, near the EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, Duckworth Street, where advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received and carefully attended to.—Orders will also be transmitted by Mr. Thomas Foley Merchant, Harbor Grace—One Guinea per annum.