

*John Shea, Proprietor,  
 124 South Street  
 St. John's*

THE



# Newfoundland

No. 509.

THURSDAY April 27, 1837.

Sixpence.

**Notices.**

*District of St. John's,  
 Newfoundland.*

**I**, JOHN SHEA, do hereby give Notice, that in pursuance and execution of a certain writ of our Lord the King, to me directed, for the Election of Three Members, to serve in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEWFOUNDLAND for the District of St. JOHN'S, I, the RETURNING OFFICER above-named, shall proceed to the said ELECTION at St. JOHN'S in the said District, at the hour of 10 o'clock of the Forenoon of MONDAY the 8th day of May now next ensuing, and continue the said Election there, until SATURDAY, the 13th day of the same month, inclusive: And the said Election will be further holden within the said District at the Places and on the Days hereunder specified, unless the Members so to be elected, as aforesaid, shall be duly elected and returned in such wise that the same Election shall be determined without taking the Polls at all or any of the said following Places—

At TORBAY on MONDAY, the 15th, and TUESDAY, the 16th days of May, aforesaid.

At PORTUGAL COVE on THURSDAY, the 18th, and FRIDAY, the 19th days of May, aforesaid.

Hours of Polling from 10 until 4 o'clock, each day.

JOHN SHEA,  
*Returning Officer.*

St. John's, April 13th, 1837.

**D**ESERTED from the service of the Subscriber, on Tuesday Morning last, WILLIAM COSTELLO, an apprentice, a native of Petty Harbor, aged about 16 years. Any person found harboring or employing the said Deserter, after this public notice, will be prosecuted according to Law.

RICHARD POWER.

Petty Harbor, 3rd April 1837.

**be Let.**

*For such a term as may be agreed upon, and possession given immediately—*

**T**HOSE extensive and valuable PREMISES situate on the South Side of this Harbour, lately the property of RICHARD WOOD, Esq., of Bermuda. The water-side extends from East to West 250 feet.—The STORE upon the premises admeasures 106 feet long by 35 feet broad—and the DWELLING HOUSE 25 feet long by 18 feet broad—the almost unlimited extent of flake room, and the conveniency of the position, render it a desirable situation for the purposes of the fisheries and general trade of the Island.

Apply to

April 6. Mr. ROBINSON.

**On Sale.**

**Cordage.**

20 Tons Assorted CORDAGE.

*Viz—*

Hawser-Laid from 1 to 6 inch  
 Shroud-Laid from 6 thread Ratline to 6 inch  
 Houseline, Hambroline, Marline, & Spun yarn  
 1 and 1½ inch White Rope  
 9 and 10 inch Bunking Cables

**For Sale by**

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

February 16.

BY

**BLAND & TOBIN,**

100 Barrels prime Irish PORK, per Blandford from Cork.

**And of former Importations.**

40 Puncheons RUM  
 40 Ditto MOLASSES  
 30 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR  
 100 Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER.  
 February 16.

**On Sale**

**TEAS.**

**LATELY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY**

**B. BOWRING & SON,**  
 Hyson, Twankay and Congo TEA,—

ALSO—

150 Boxes Soap, 20 Barrels Currants,  
 Feb. 2.

BY

**JOHN RYAN,**

**L**OAF UGAR, Currants,  
 B. B. and Mould Shot, Gunpowder,  
 Cognac Brandy in hds., 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.

**New Provisions, &c.**

**RICHARD HOWLEY,**

IS NOW LANDING

*The Cargo of the COLUMBIAN PACKET, from  
 Hamburg,*

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 hds. Cognac Brandy, (Martell's  
 brand) warranted of the very best quality  
 40 Hhds. 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.

**Parliamentary Intelligence.**

CHURCH RATES—ENGLAND.

*(From the Cork Southern Reporter, March 14.)*

A debate arose in the House of Lords on Thursday evening, in reference to the Ministerial project for the abolition of Church rates, which will be found reported elsewhere, the tenor and tone of which will excite the most lively interest. Several Petitions against the abolition of Church rates were presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who denounced the measure of Ministers as neither more nor less than a proposal to sequester the property of the Bishops and Dignitaries of the Church, and to place it under the management of a Board of Commissioners invested with full powers of granting leases, of selling leases, and of mortgaging or alienating the property. The effect of this scheme, his Grace stated, would be, to make the Dignitaries of the Church mere annuitants, and to deprive them at once of all the advantages incidental to the possession of land, and render them dependents on a Board of Commissioners great part of whom were members of, or nominated by, the Government. When he looked at the aspect of the times—when he considered the nature of the many changes which had recently taken place, he could not but anticipate a juncture when the aggregate of this property, thus gathered together, would be seized upon at one blow. He had said sufficient to shew the injustice of the scheme that was proposed, its degrading effect on the Dignitaries of the Church, and the danger to which it was attended to the Church itself. A meeting of the Bishops had been held that morning, at which they assembled to the number of fifteen, being nearly all the prelates that were in town, and he had been authorized by them to state their unanimous concurrence in the sentiments he had expressed and their determination to resist the proposed measure by all proper and just means.

Viscount Melbourne intimated that, deeply anxious as he was for the preservation and efficiency of the Church, he lamented to see any of its Dignitaries adopt a course which appeared to him of a character not to conciliate for it that respect, that reverence which he should always wish to see it deserve and command. He would put it to the most Rev. Prelate, whether he could conscientiously deny that there was somewhat of haste and precipitancy in his present proceeding—whether he had not brought forward this subject improperly and invidiously, in order that an effect may be produced there and elsewhere, of a nature to influence the decision which was impending in the other House on this all important question. He considered it a measure of peace and concord; a measure for the relief from an unjust tax of a large portion of His Majesty's subjects; a measure to put an end to a state of things which the Most Rev. Prelate had practically admitted to be unfitting and inconvenient, and which required to be put an end to; for the Most Reverend Prelate himself gave his consent to the introduction of a measure for the purpose of doing away with the present mode of assessing and administering Church rates. Such being the character of the measure, it would have been more decent, more becoming on the part of the Most Rev. Prelate, to have waited until the regular time had arrived for the discussion of the question, and not to have pronounced with precipitate haste so decided a sentence of condemnation of the measure. It had been maturely determined upon as the only means of putting an end to a state of dissension and discord existing throughout the country, and the existence of which, the scandal of which, the inconvenience of which, the Right Rev. Bench themselves would not venture to deny. To restore tranquillity to the country, to remove the causes of discord, of those disturbances and dissensions which had so long agitated this Christian Kingdom, was the first duty of a Christian Legislature, and ought to be the first duty of a Christian Hierarchy. It was with great sorrow, with great concern, he had listened to the speech of the Most Rev. Prelate, and it was necessarily deeply painful to him to find that in the further prosecution of this measure his Colleagues and himself had to look for the decided opposition of the Most Rev. Prelate and his brethren. But however great his regret, he took leave to assure him and them—he took leave

to assure the House and the Country—that the opposition of the Most Rev. and Right Rev. Prelates should in no degree influence him to alter the course which he had marked out for himself on this question. Convinced as he was that it was a measure most important, most beneficial and most essential, no opposition whencesoever it came, should deter him from persevering in it to the last. The concluding sentence of the Noble Viscount's speech was received with great cheering.

The Bishop of London would loudly protest against the virulent attack which the Noble Viscount had ventured to make on him and his brethren. What! was it to be endured that, because he and his Right Rev. Brethren had come forward to state their opposition strongly, though respectfully and mildly, to a scheme of sacrilege and spoliation, they were to be denounced in this vehement, this unparalleled manner, by the Prime Minister of the Crown! Because they came forward not to assert their own rights so much as to defend the threatened spiritual interests of the hundreds of thousands, the millions of the poor, who were now destitute of religious assistance, of pastoral care, was it to be endured that they should be thus attacked—attacked in a manner altogether unprecedented in any former Minister of the Crown. Was this the manner in which they were to be treated, because they stood forward to resist the sacrifice which was now attempted to be made of the Protestant Church? The Right Rev. Prelate, after several other observations, proceeded to state that there were two millions of poor people in England who were without the means of religious instruction, and to what other source could they look for means if the present plan were adopted? The property of the Church might be improved, and they might thus be better able to provide for the religious instruction of the destitute people of this country.

We have thus sketched the leading features of this extraordinary discussion. The vehement tone in which the Bishops have opposed themselves, while the measure for the abolition of church rates is still in its initiary stage in the House of Commons, to the whole project, affords but little chance of its ultimate success. The principle of the Ministerial measure is to provide a fund, by an improved management of Church property, for the purposes to which the Church rates are now applied. The Prelates, on the other hand, seem determined that those rates shall continue to be levied from the people without distinction of sect, and not the least remarkable circumstance which the debate has elicited is the singular fact stated by the Bishop of London, that, with all the means—tithes and other property at the disposal of the Church in England—there should be still two millions of the population destitute of the means of Religious instruction. The debates in both Houses on the future progress of this measure promise to be the most interesting of the Session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 11.

SPAIN.—The House then went into Committee on the Navy Estimates, and Mr. C. Wood made the financial statement in the usual form, and concluded with proposing the first vote of £1,051,916 for wages to seamen and marines.—Lord Mahon then, in pursuance of notice, and on the general call of the House, rose to call attention to the affairs of Spain. His Lordship made a temperate, argumentative, and able speech, in which he justly and forcibly characterized the condition into which the Foreign Minister has plunged us towards Spain, as one of "peace without tranquillity, and war without honour." He remarked that it was the first time in our history when the Foreign Minister had been repeatedly asked, and had never been able to answer the question, whether the country was at war or not.—Mr. C. Fergusson defended the Government, arguing that the cause of Spain was a cause common to that country and to England; the British Government was not to blame in allowing troops to embark, seeing it did not send them to Spain.—Mr. Gally Knight bore testimony to the sound policy which, in his opinion, actuated and guided the Government in regard to Spain; the struggle going on there was between two principles—despotism and freedom; the part, however, taken by the British in that struggle had not tarnished their well-earned fame. He was the more willing to bear this testimony, as he was most commonly ranged against the Government.—Mr. Pector im-

pugned the policy of Ministers.—Lord Francis Egerton followed on the same side, and in the same manner.—Mr. Poulter supported Ministers. The rights of Don Carlos were utterly terminated by the Quadruple Alliance; he was now at the head of a national nuisance in Spain, and the Government of England ought not to rest till it was abated.—Mr. G. Price strongly blamed the measures of Government relative to Spain.—Lord Palmerston supported the policy of Ministers, and drew a rather happy precedent in favour of the Government support of Queen Isabella, from the fact of the Duke of Wellington, when Prime Minister, himself acknowledging Louis Philippe as King of the French, caring not that his title to the throne sprang out of a revolution.—Sir R. Peel blamed Ministers, and argued strongly on the impolitic tendency of the Quadruple Treaty.—Mr. O'Connell defended the policy of the Government.—Lord Sandon opposed it.—The debate then terminated, and the vote in committee was agreed to. The House resumed, disposed of the orders of the day, and Adjourned.

**THE CORN LAWS.**—The feeling of the House of Commons upon the Corn Law question was ascertained on the 16th, when Mr. Clay moved a resolution—"That the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the propriety of permitting Foreign Corn, Grain, Meal and Flour, the growth and manufacture of any Foreign country to be imported into the United Kingdom for consumption, on the payment of fixed duties, instead of duties regulated from time to time according to the average price of British corn."—The Hon. Member declared his object to be the abolition of the Corn Laws, which he considered to be injurious to the country, and therefore recommended the general adoption of the Free Trade System.—None of the Ministers took any part in the discussion; and the motion was but feebly supported by Mr. Hume, Sir William Molesworth, and a few others of the same stamp. The Marquis of Chandos opposed the motion in a very able speech, in which he alluded to the "Anti-Corn-Law Association," which had agents in various parts of the country, and particularly in the manufacturing districts, for the purpose of organising an opposition to the Corn Laws, and getting up petitions. The Noble Lord justly complained that twenty-two members of that House belonged to this Association, and asked if the Landowners had united against the Manufacturing Interest, whether there would not have been a grievous complaint and outcry made about it. He assured the House that "no good would arise, but much and serious evil, from the adoption of the free trade. If they once repealed the Corn Laws of England, they would throw the farmers into the greatest disorder, confusion and alarm, and shake the best interests of the country. If they depended on the Foreigner for a supply of Corn, God help them in the hour of distress!" On a division, only eighty-nine members could be found to vote for the resolution, there being 223 against it, leaving a majority against the motion of 134.

**FRIDAY, MARCH 17.**—Mr. ROEBUCK moved for the production of papers relative to the seizure of the Vixen by the Russians, which was met by a declaration from Lord Palmerston, that, while negotiations were pending, it was not customary to communicate information to the public. Lord Dudley Stuart argued strongly against this doctrine, but the debate ended by the motion being negatived without a division.

**MARCH 20.—CHURCH RATES.**—LORD JOHN RUSSELL stated, that it was not his intention to proceed with the Church Rates Bill till after the Easter recess.

**IRISH MUNICIPAL BILL.**—The House went into Committee and the various clauses were considered, and the Report ordered to be brought up on Wednesday.

**MARCH 21.**—Mr. MACLEAN inquired of Mr. C. Wood, in the absence of Lord Palmerston, if official accounts had been received of the late events in the North of Spain. The Honourable Gentleman replied that Government was totally ignorant and uninformed upon the subject!!

Mr. ROBINSON moved "that the laws which prohibit the manufacture of foreign grain, flour, and meal in bond, for exportation, are injurious to the interests of British Commerce and Navigation." The Hon. Gent. argued, that if the foreign Corn be ground in bond, our merchants might convey supplies to the West Indies and America, without being obliged to go as at present to Hamburg, Dantzic or Copenhagen; this country would gain at least a million a year by it.—Mr. P. THOMPSON resisted, on the ground that it would open the door to fraud. The question was adjourned for three weeks.

**IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT BILL.**—The House went into a Committee on this Bill, when clauses 1 to 11 were agreed to.—Mr. WASON then moved, as an amendment to the 12th clause, the omission of the words "recognizing the privileges proposed to be extended to Members of Parliament."—The ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL strongly urged the retention of the words, but the amendment was carried by a majority of eleven.

ARISTOCRATIC GAMBLERS.

(From the Spectator.)

The people of this country have been so long habituated to regard gambling, in one form or another, as the favourite amusement of persons of rank and fashion, that it is only an extraordinary sensation caused by some flagrant exposure, such as the recent trial of Lord De Ros in the Court of King's Bench, that awakens them to this stigma on the Aristocracy. Game and

gaming are the all-absorbing pursuits of the "higher orders" of society: these share their otherwise undivided attention. The passion for play seems to have been inherited from their Norman ancestors by "the proud Barons of England" with their titles and estates. Gambling, so far from being considered disgraceful, is a necessary accomplishment of a young man in the fashionable circles—it is the first step on entering the world. The introduction of a *parvenu* to titled society commonly takes place in the betting stand at the card table; and the aspirant for the honour of noble acquaintances and the entree among the exclusives has generally reason to remember his novice. With idle people amusement is the business of life—pleasure is their toil; and success or risk beyond others is the distinction which "young men of spirit" eagerly seek after: this is the height of their "low ambition." Some of those who have been plundered retrieve their ruined fortunes by preying upon others in turn; and the reputation of superior skill and good luck is the flimsy veil to arise that are only dishonourable when detected. That success at the gaming table is not considered creditable, we have a remarkable proof in the instance of one in nearly the highest rank of nobility, who, in addition to his hereditary estates, has amassed a princely fortune by gambling, and whose splendid fetes drew together the whole world of fashion and royalty to boot.

As there is a kind of "honour among thieves," so there is among gamblers. A loss at play is called a "debt of honour" *par excellence*; and it would be thought disgraceful to pay a bill for goods which the tradesman had brought to supply his customer, in preference to a claim for a few thousands depending on the turn of a card or the speed of a horse—or of two drops of rain on a window pane. The late Duke of York afforded a signal instance of this high sense of "honour;" for, rather than leave "a debt of honour" unpaid he subjected his creditors to heavy losses and even ruin, and his memory to the reproaches of plebeian folks who could not understand the morality of his conduct. Doubtless it was this noble example that procured for him the statue and lofty pillar which commemorate his virtues. "Betting-men" have a very acute feeling of wounded honour. Lord De Ros insisted upon the vague imputations against him being put in the most distinct shape, and subjected to public proof—not content with declaring that they were "false," and repelling them "with scorn, indignation, and defiance." Indeed, such is the high tone of morality among gamblers, that some of the witnesses in Lord De Ros's action, who detected him in practising unfair tricks, continued to play with him and lost and won by the result of these tricks, rather than impugn his honour. This not only shows extreme delicacy towards him, but a sense of the inestimable value of character. They were reluctant to believe the evidence of their senses: they hoped he would forgo his bad habits; and at last, when they were in a manner compelled to substantiate their suspicions by proof, they proposed a private investigation.

Neither this sensitiveness on the score of character, however, nor the "noble and honourable" persons who compose the elite of fashionable gamblers, will prevent the public from feeling that the exposure on the trial of Lord De Ros exhibits the Aristocracy in a degraded position. The scenes disclosed at the fashionable clubs cannot but lessen the "higher orders" in the estimation of the people. The STANDARD is unable to refrain from expressing "severe mortification," though finding "grounds of congratulation" in the circumstance that "very few indeed of those names whom the public is accustomed to respect appear to be connected with even innocent gambling." No doubt, it is some consolation that so few names appear; especially as the STANDARD truly observes, "their present position is the reverse of enviable;" we suspect, however, it will be thought that but too many such names have "appeared;" and that these bear a very small proportion indeed to the number of those that did not "appear." Another source of consolation to the STANDARD is, "our Universities;" but this is unhappily weakened by the fact that Lord De Ros was educated at Eton and Oxford; and that Lord Wharcliffe, one of the staunch supporters of Church and King, as well as Sir Charles Dalbiac, Major Fancourt, and other officers high in the army, though not like them members of the legislature, are shown to be in the practice of "innocent gambling."—The "paralytic peer may be," as the STANDARD says, "of mind;" but he is also described to be "at the head of the Barons of England," and one "than whom there is not a more accomplished man in Europe." The very extenuation of Lord de Ros's offence which the STANDARD suggests—that it may not have been love of money, but "the pride of art," "the contemptible ambition of being considered the first whist-player in England, that led the unfortunate plaintiff to practise cheating at cards—shows how strong is the infatuation among a class whom more sordid motives would not be supposed to influence; which leads them to associate with gamblers by profession, and to join them at play not merely as a relaxation for an hour or two of an evening, but at "morning whist" which seems the ordinary pastime at the clubs, where high stakes are played for.

That these practices are not discreditable among the aristocratic class is quite evident. Sir Wm. Ingilby appeared to be utterly insensible to anything like shame when he exhibited his knowledge of one of the gambling tricks, and his acquaintance with the Persian 'artist' who was skilled in these mysteries; we dare say that the unwieldy baronet is not so well versed in the principles of "political economy" as in the science of whist—as the Attorney-General remarked, he is evidently no conjuror. Mr. Brook Greville readily admitted that his winnings amounted to £35,000 in the course of 15 years—a sum that made even the lawyers "lick their lips," as Sir John Campbell said—and Capt. Alexander, though shy of acknowledging that he followed play as an occupation, did not scruple to avow "he was £10,000 the better for play." Lord Henry Bentinck too confessed that he "played very deep," with the air of a man that felt it to be no discredit at least.

Lord de Ros's accusers spoke of the "injury that would be inflicted on society by the exposure of a person of his Lordship's rank & station;" and Mr. Thesiger, the defendant's counsel, was apprehensive that "the illustrious body"—meaning our hereditary legislators—would be "wounded through the improper conduct of Lord de Ros." He lamented the occurrence, "at a time when an attack is made upon every thing that is noble and great in the land." Is, then, the credit of "all that is noble and great" based on so slight a foundation that the exposure of a solitary chest

would affect its stability? It seems to be feared that people will suspect the garter itself of encircling many a black leg.

What a spectacle it is to see our legislators preparing themselves for the discharge of their senatorial duties by playing "morning whist!" What a sense must these Representatives of the People have of the value of time; and how well qualified by habit must they be to sympathise with the condition of the taxed and toiling People of England! How nicely can they calculate the degree of pressure of the public burdens on the hard-earned wages of the labourer, and the probable loss to the poor tradesman by debts of honour! How high a standard of morality, in reference to character, must be that of the associates with professed gamblers, men who avowedly live by the trade! What a school wherein to study fitness in the distribution of government patronage and the bestowal of pensions!

The swindler and pickpocket are detected and punished at the Old Bailey by the discovery of their rascal associates; through all grades of crime and vice a man's companions betray his true character. What must be thought of nobles, functionaries, and Members of Parliament, who habitually frequent the gaming table? We can now understand how it is that the numerous "hells" whose flaming doors are ever open to trap the steps of the unwary, are suffered to exist. It would be unjust to close these open dens of infamy, when secret resorts of a similar kind, in a more limited range though on a larger scale, are in the immediate neighbourhood, where practices only less barefaced, but hardly less iniquitous, are carried on. The character of the great Pandemonium in St. James's Street is universally known; but who would suspect that these quiet-looking houses, where elderly gentlemen are seen at the windows reading the newspapers, are the haunts of gamblers? Yet such is the case; and the character of all those clubs will suffer whose regulations do not expressly limit the stakes, and prohibit dice, hazard, and other games of chance. It was a rule to this effect which, it seems, prevented the Reform Club from being honoured by the presence of Capt. Alexander.

We have little hope from legislation in correcting manners or improving private morals; yet we would allow Sir Andrew Agnew to employ himself in devising checks to gaming temptations, instead of trying to deprive the working people of the enjoyment of their day of rest. So long as gambling is countenanced or even tolerated by the "higher classes"—by the middle classes, and all but the most ignorant and vicious of the lower, it is utterly abhorred—so long will the plague spot that shows itself in the blazing blotches around St. James's be the sign of the demoralization of the Aristocracy.

**IRELAND.—THE CIRCUITS.**—The Circuits throughout Ireland have now proceeded so nearly to their termination that a general conclusion, with reference to the diminution of crime and the improved state of the country, may be come to safely and on sufficient grounds. The inference we feel ourselves warranted to draw from the reports of the cases tried on the several Circuits, and the results of the Assizes which have closed—being a great majority of the whole—is, that in the memory of the existing generation no Spring Assizes has presented results more indicative of the improved moral condition of the population at large, and of the decrease of crime which cannot be considered other than truly remarkable and extraordinary.

It is the object of the Tory party to represent the country in a state of disturbance and crime on the increase; but there is a lamentable failure in their facts. The calendars at the different Assizes, and, what is much more satisfactory, the results of the trials showing a small amount of convictions compared with a long list of cases, and many of those cases of a trivial and petty description, are most provokingly at variance with the positions they seek to establish. This being the state of things the calendars themselves are impeached, and held to be no authority. We are told with much gravity that there was a time when the calendars at the several Assizes might be regarded as fair evidence of the increase or diminution of crime, and of the relative degrees of disturbance at different periods. But it is not so now. Such is the jugglery of our Whig rulers that the calendars are not now the slightest authority. In his charge to the Kilkenny Grand Jury Baron Foster told them that he had heard various reports of house-burnings and other offences, of which he could find no trace upon the Calendar. The Learned Baron was not, we presume, aware, that a long string of imaginary outrages is to be found every post in the columns of the Tory Journals. If half the cases veraciously recorded were to be found on the calendars, each Assize would be interminable.

We cannot concur in the proposition that a reference to the Assize Calendars alone will be quite insufficient to prove that crime has been diminished, or peace and good order restored in Ireland by Lord Mulgrave's administration. On the contrary, we think the Calendars and the results of the Assizes, afford strong evidence in support of that opinion. The fact of the decrease of crime and the prevalence of peace and good order, is now either admitted or very feebly contested. The fact admitted, if it be not owing to Lord Mulgrave's administration—to what other cause are we indebted for it? We should like to see this question satisfactorily answered.—*Southern Reporter.*

(From the Morning Chronicle, March 28.)

**THE TEA TRADE, MONDAY.**—The clearance last week were 392,020 lbs. The trade has been informed by a letter from the Treasury, in reply to an application on the part of the holders of Bohea teas to be allowed to amend their entries, that "their lordships see serious objections to the applications before them, that parties should be allowed to amend their entries generally, receiving back the duties already paid. It is evident that they cannot ask that indulgence with a view to entering these teas hereafter for home consumption at the higher duty; the loss of 7d. per pound

would necessarily render such a measure a course impracticable. It can, therefore, only be by export that the holders of the tea in question could derive benefit from the request which they have made, and to this advantage they are entitled by former minutes of this board. But as inconvenience might arise from delay incidental to the usual practice under which repayment of duties on exports are made, my lords are pleased to direct you to issue such orders as may enable the holders of Bohea teas seeking to receive back the duties paid, by exporting Bohea teas, to attain their object with least possible delay; and this my lords think may be done by permitting the repayment of duty when such ships are taken as may insure the *bona fide* export of teas for foreign countries. By this course the repayment of duty may be made without risk to the revenue, and may be provided for with as much expedition as if parties were permitted to amend their entries, thus giving every advantage connected with a compliance with their request."

**AMENDMENT OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.**—The bills which Lord John Russell on Thursday obtained leave to bring into the House of Commons are seven in number, and their objects are as follow:—1. A bill to abolish the punishment of death in cases of forgery. 2. A bill to abolish the punishment of death in certain cases. 3. A bill to amend the laws relating to offences against the person. 4. A bill to amend the laws relative to robbery and stealing from the person. 5. A bill to amend the laws relative to burglary and stealing in a dwelling house. 6. A bill to amend certain acts relating to the crime of piracy. 7. A bill to amend the laws relative to the burning or destroying buildings or ships.

**THE WEATHER.**—It appears from most of the provincial papers received yesterday that the severe weather which has been experienced in the metropolis during the past week has extended throughout the country. At Bristol the thermometer on Thursday night was 13 degrees below freezing, at Keswick the thermometer was 20 degrees below the freezing point, and at several other places nearly as low. There have been heavy falls of snow in different parts of the country, so as to obstruct the progress of the coaches.

The Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) April 27, 1837.

The Election for this District will, as has been publicly announced, commence on the 8th May ensuing, but though the time is fast approaching we have yet seen no Candidate's address for the suffrages of the electors. There appears, however, to be a general apprehension that we shall have no contest here, and that the gentlemen who were returned at the last election will again be chosen without opposition.—We observe that Mr. Pack has published an address to the Electors of Conception Bay in which he observes that he feels it a duty he owes to them at this particular moment to state, that is not his intention to offer himself as a Candidate at the ensuing Election for a seat in the House of Assembly. We know nothing of the proceedings in any of the other districts.

It affords us much pleasure to observe—and we are sure the public participate in the feeling—that His Majesty has been pleased to confer upon MAJOR ROBERT LAW, Commanding the Royal Veteran Companies in this Garrison, the distinction of Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order (K. H.).—The military duties which have devolved upon this gallant Officer since his arrival here, have been discharged in such a very efficient manner as to call forth the unqualified approbation of the Commander-in-Chief; while his intercourse with the Inhabitants of the Town—marked, as it has been, by an anxious desire to promote their charities, and contribute, by every means in his power, to their comforts and amusements—has ensured to him general esteem and respect.

To the Editor of the Newfoundland.

Sir, In consequence of a report being in circulation that the Brig *Madonna* passed a boat, supposed to contain the crew of the ill-fated brig *Swallow*, I beg to call your attention to the following facts, and request you to be kind enough to lay them before the public.

At the time the bodies of the crew of the *Swallow* were discovered on shore (viz. the 4th inst.), the *Madonna* had not approached within 350 miles of the coast, and it was not until the forenoon of the 9th inst., that land (Cape Spear) was made by that vessel, during which morning, in hazy weather, running among scattered ice, I saw at a distance something which I afterwards thought had the appearance of a boat, and which I mentioned to the passengers at breakfast. This, I have no doubt, has given rise to the unfounded report referred to.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
ALEX. D. SMITH,

St. John's, April 27.

Master.

Shipping Intelligence.

Custom-House  
Part of St. John's

VESSELS (ENTERED.)

April 22.—Schooner Collector, Phelan, Boston; 400 coils cordage and sundries.  
Schooner Ben, Forest, Boston; 80 bls. pork, 30 puns. molasses, 50 bls. apples, 190 boxes raisins.  
Schooner Jane & Susan, Lavice, Teignmouth; 55 hhd. and bls. beer, 106 cwt. potatoes.  
Brigantine Palmetto, Spencer, Grenada; 80 puns rum, 36 puns molasses.  
25.—Brig Charles, Hutchings, London; 270 firkins butter, 250 boxes candles, 300 barrels gunpowder, &c.  
Ketch Swallow, Whiteway, Pernambuco; 130 bls. and 250 bags sugar, 20 pipes rum, 70 casks molasses, 300 cocoa nuts, and sundries.

**VESELS (LOADING.)**  
 April 22.—Borealis, Birnie, Demerara.  
 Salima, Hayes, Barbados,  
 President, Odell, Halifax.  
 Margaret, Blackall, Brazils.  
 24.—Caledonia, Greig, Portugal.  
 Euphemia, M'Gaw, Quebec.  
 Mary, Wills, Portugal.  
 Emma, Ireland.  
 George IV., Wakeham, Portugal.

**VESELS (CLEARED.)**  
 April 20.—Barque Falcon, Huie, Pernambuco; 2400  
 qtls. fish.  
 Schooner Daniel, Steer, Oporto; 1800 qtls. fish.  
 Brig Mary Ann, Tucker, Lisbon; 2500 qtls. fish.  
 Schooner Perseverance, Williams, Jamaica; 700 qtls.  
 fish.  
 21.—Brig Carteretta, Warren, Brazils; 2000 qtls. fish.  
 Schooner Thomas Seon, Pitt, St. Christopher's—700  
 qtls. fish.  
 22.—Brig British Tar, Blenkhorn, Quebec; 80 cwt.  
 sugar.  
 Brig Sophia, Humphries, Havana; fish.  
 Brig Terra Nova, Barclay, Lisbon; 3500 qtls. fish.  
 Schooner Vestal, Clunn, Barbados; 1600 qtls. fish.

**Sales by Auction.**

**THIS DAY,**  
 (Thursday) At One o'clock,  
**In the Commercial Room,**  
 100 Firkins BUTTER  
 200 Barrels FLOUR  
 50 Ditto PORK.  
 EWEN STABB.  
 April 27.

**On MONDAY next,**

At 12 o'clock,  
 ON THE PREMISES,  
**MATHEW LEARY'S** interest in the HOUSE  
 he now occupies in Prince's Street, for  
 the unexpired term of Ten Years and Five Months,  
 subject to the yearly rent of £12 currency, and  
 well adapted for carrying on an extensive Bakery.  
 For further particulars apply to **MATHEW  
 LEARY** of—  
**JOHN DILLON,**  
 Auctioneer.  
 April 27.

**On FRIDAY,**

The 5th May, at 12 o'clock,  
 AT THE LATE RESIDENCE OF

**DR. SHEA,**

King's Road,  
**THE REMAINDER OF HIS  
 HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**  
 CONSISTING OF

- Pianoforte and Music Stool
  - 1 Set Mahogany Dining Tables
  - 1 Pair Card Ditto
  - 1 Pembroke Table
  - 1 Sofa, 2 Brussels Carpets & Rugs
  - 1 Floor Cloth, 1 Easy Chair
  - Fender and Fire Irons
  - 1 Mahogany four post Bedstead and Palliass
  - Moreen Hangings
  - 1 Set Window Curtains to match
  - 1 Mahogany Chest Drawers
  - 1 Looking Glass
  - 1 Washhand Stand, 1 Dressing Table
  - Silver Table, Dessert, Tea & Salt Spoons
  - Silver Mustard Pot & Spoon
  - 1 Register Stove, Kitchen Range
  - Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.
- J. CLIFT, Auctioneer.  
 April 27.

**Desirable TAVERN & PROPERTY  
 FOR SALE**

At Portugal Cove,  
**On WEDNESDAY,**  
 The 10th day of May next, At 12 o'clock,  
 WILL BE SOLD,  
 TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,  
**At the Commercial Rooms**  
 AT ST. JOHN'S,

THE fee-simple of that desirable PREMISES  
 at Portugal Cove, the Property of the late  
 Mr. GEORGE GORT, together with about 4 Acres  
 of cleared LAND adjacent.—Further particulars  
 will be made known on application to the subscri-  
 ber.

By order of the Mortgage Trustee,  
**J. BOYD,**  
 Broker.

April 20.

**LAND For Sale.**

**100 ACRES** on the NORTH side of Wind-  
 sor Lake, bounded on the South by  
 the Portugal Cove Road; and,  
 100 Acres on the SOUTH side of Windsor Lake,  
 and bounded on the North by said Lake.  
 For Further Particulars apply at the Office of  
**Messrs. BLAND & TOBIN.**  
 March 16.

**Notices.**

**To be Ruffled for  
 AT  
 Messrs. PERCHARD & BOAG'S**

AS SOON AS THE LIST IS FILLED UP—  
 (55 Tickets at 20s. each.)  
 A Box containing the following Articles of the  
 best quality, Viz.

- 1 Dozen Silver Table Spoons
  - 1 Ditto ditto ditto Forks
  - 1 Ditto ditto Dessert Spoons
  - 1 Ditto ditto ditto Forks
  - 1 Gravy Spoon
  - 1 Dozen balanced, Ivory handled, Dinner Knives  
 and Forks
  - 1 Dozen ditto ditto Dessert ditto ditto
  - 1 Pair Dinner Carvers to match
  - 1 Pair Poultry ditto ditto
- The Box is of oak, with patent lock, and distinct  
 partitions for the different Articles.  
 April 27.

**WANTED,** a VESSEL to take from 40 to  
 80 Tons of Goods to PLACENTIA BAY.—  
 Apply to **W. & H. THOMAS & Co.**  
 April 27.

**COMMISSARIAT,**  
 Newfoundland, 20th April, 1837.  
**TENDERS** in Triplicate will be received by  
 the Deputy-Commissary-General on WED-  
 NESDAY, the 17th May next, until One o'clock,  
 p. m., from Persons willing to enter into a Contract  
 agreeably to certain conditions which may be seen  
 at this Office, for Supplying

**FRESH BEEF,**

for the use of His Majesty's Troops and others in  
 this Island, for 12 months, from the 1st August  
 1837, to the 31st July, 1838, at five days issue per  
 week.  
 The Tenders must specify the price per pound  
 in sterling, in figures and in words at length, and  
 to be accompanied by a letter signed by two res-  
 ponsible persons (such as may be approved of by  
 the Senior Commissariat Officer) engaging to be-  
 come bound with the party tendering in the Penal  
 sum of £800 for the fulfilment of the Contract.  
 Payment will be made at this office monthly in  
 British Silver, or in Dollars at 4s. 4d., with a reser-  
 vation of a power on the part of this department to  
 pay in Bills at 30 days sight at the rate of £100  
 for every £101 10s. sterling due on the Contract.

**Amateur Theatre.**  
 Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Go-  
 vernor)  
 [FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.]  
 (The last for the Season.)

**On TO-MORROW EVENING,**  
 WILL BE PERFORMED,  
 That celebrated and much-admired Melo-drama of  
**Rob Roy,**  
 WITH A VARIETY OF  
**Entertaining Songs.**  
 Tickets to be had at Messrs. Perchard & Boag's  
 Boxes, 3s. Pit, 2s.  
 Doors to be opened at half past six; perform-  
 ance to commence at seven precisely.  
 April 27.

**On Sale  
 By the Subscriber,**

AT HIS  
**Grocery, Wine, & Spirit Stores,**  
 King's Road,  
**20 QR.-CHESTS** Young Hyson, Hyson,  
 Hyson Skin, Twankey, Souchong,  
 Congo, and Bohea

**TEAS,**  
 Irish and Halifax Porter  
 Brandy, Rum, Gin  
 Port, Red, and White Wine  
 Soap, Candles  
 Pork, Butter  
 Oatmeal, Pearl Barley  
 Loaf Sugar, Brown Sugar  
 Coffee, Chocolate  
 Peas, Rice, Spices  
 Honey, Raisins  
 Window Glass, Whiting  
 Glazed Hats  
 Earthenware, Glassware  
 A large assortment of Combs  
 Leaf and Negrohead Tobacco  
 Pipes, Snuff  
 Starch, Blue  
 And a variety of other Articles, all of the best  
 quality and on reasonable terms.  
**WILLIAM BUCKLEY.**  
 April 27.

**On Sale.**

**JUST RECEIVED  
 AND FOR SALE  
 BY  
 JOHN BOLES, JR.**  
 Herring and Cast Nets  
 Lines, Twines, Fish Hooks  
 Swanskins, Blankets, Serges  
 No. and Flat Canvass  
 Gentlemen's Superfine Stuff Hats  
 Red, Yellow, and Brown Ochre  
 Green and Stone colour Paint  
 A few small Packages assorted Shoes  
 Nails, &c. &c.  
 April 27.

**Swallow from BRAZIL.**  
 HER CARGO CONSISTING OF  
 73 Barrels } each about 2 cwt. of White Sugar  
 256 Bags }  
 62 Barrels Brown Ditto  
 25 Pipes Rum  
 78 Casks Molasses  
 Is now landing and for Sale by  
**NEWMAN & Co.**  
 April 27.

**JUST IMPORTED,  
 AND FOR SALE  
 BY**

**Lawrence O'Brien,**  
 250 Barrels prime Hamburg and Irish Pork  
 300 Ditto Superfine and Fine Flour  
 150 Firkins Hamburg and Irish Butter  
 Bread, good common and fine  
 100 Kegs Paint, White, Black and Green  
 8 Hhds. Linseed Oil, boiled and raw  
 100 Bags assorted Nails  
 20 Tons assorted Iron, and Iron Hoops  
 100 Coils Cordage from 1-2 to 6-Inch,  
 Oakum, Spun Yarn, Marline and Hawseline  
 90 Pieces Canvass, best East Coker double thread  
 from No. 1 to 7  
 Bohea and Congou Teas, in Chests  
 Boots and Shoes, in Casks  
 Window Glass in boxes, 7 by 9, 8 by 10,  
 10 by 12, 10 by 14, and 12 by 14  
 Boiling and Bake Pots, from 1-2 to 10 gallons.  
 London Mould and Dipped Candles  
 Ditto Wax Candles, 2s. per pound  
 Earthenware in Crates  
 Coopers Rushes, Chalk  
 A large assortment of Hardware and

**Manufactured Goods;**  
 A few cases Sparkling  
**CHAMPAGNE.**  
 April 20.

Barque Manchester from LIVERPOOL.

**T. & J. Brocklebank,**  
 OFFER FOR SALE  
 The Cargo of the Manchester, for Fish in Sep-  
 tember next, Viz:  
**130 BAGS** Bread  
 500 Barrels Superfine Copenhagen  
 Flour  
 200 Bls. Prime Mess Pork  
 100 Ditto ditto ditto Beef  
 200 Firkins first Quality Butter  
 175 Chests Tea  
 200 Bags Shot  
 80 Quarter Barrels Gunpowder  
 50 Boxes Soap, in Boxes of 2 cwt. each  
 5 Hhds. Brandy  
 50 Boxes Candles  
 21 Barrels Sugar  
 April 6.

**HUNTERS & Co.**

200 Barrels Irish Pork  
 150 Ditto Hamburg ditto  
 100 Ditto superfine Flour  
 100 Firkins Irish Butter  
 150 Ditto Hamburg ditto  
 1000 Barrels best Seed Potatoes (Cork crops)  
 50 Puncheons Rum  
 60 Ditto Molasses  
 100 Kegs Paint—white, black, green, sky blue,  
 yellow, and red.  
 ALSO,  
 20 Hogsheads Sugar  
 100 Barrels ditto  
 10 Pipes  
 10 Hhds. and } Vidonia Wines.  
 20 Qr.-casks }  
 An excellent assortment of  
**Manufactured Goods.**  
 Lately imported from London, the greater part  
 of which are now ready for inspection.  
 ALSO,  
 10 Hhds. Halifax PORTER,  
 25 Dozen London BROWN STOUT, in Cases 2  
 and 3 dozen each—highly recommended.  
 April 13.

**On Sale**

**NOW LANDING.**  
 From the WEST INDIES—  
**Rum, Sugar and Molasses;**  
 And from Hamburg—  
 Flour, Pork, Butter, Beef and Bread.  
**IN STORE—**  
 Carolina RICE, Leaf TOBACCO, States FLOUR,  
 TAR, &c. &c.  
 On Sale for Fish Payment,  
 BY  
**J. DUNSCOMB & Co.**  
 April 20.

**JUST LANDED  
 AND FOR SALE, BY  
 JOHN CUSACK.**  
 106 Chests Congo and Hyson-Skin  
**TEAS,**  
 Per Providentia from London;  
 ALSO,  
 Per Leander, from Cork,  
 50 Firkins prime BUTTER,  
 50 Hides Rounded SOLE LEATHER.  
 Fish taken in payment.  
 April 13.—6

**W. & H. THOMAS & Co.**  
 OFFER FOR SALE,  
 The Cargo of the Brig SOPHIA,  
 CONSISTING OF  
 94 Puncheons best Porto Rico MOLASSES  
 100 Boxes fine SUGAR  
 6 Barrels HONEY.  
 April 13.

**FOR SALE,  
 On moderate terms,  
 BY  
 EWEN STABB,**  
 500 Barrels prime Pork  
 500 Ditto Fine and Superfine Flour  
 50 Ditto Oatmeal  
 500 Firkins Butter  
 10 M. Bricks  
 Calf Skins, Sole Leather, &c. &c.

**For Charter.**  
 The British built, Coppered Brig  
**LIVELY,**  
 147 Tons Register.  
 April 13.

**JUST ARRIVED,**  
 Ex REFORM from London,  
 AND FOR SALE  
 BY  
**J. B. BIDE & TEBB,**  
 250 Packages Bohea TEA  
 70 Ditto Congo ditto  
 12 Ditto Twankey ditto  
 With part of their Spring Stock of  
**FANCY GOODS,**  
 Now ready for inspection.  
 AND OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,  
 15 Casks LOAF SUGAR  
 10 Qr.-Casks PORT WINE, @ 110s.  
 150 Barrels excellent English POTATOES  
 10 Gross WINE BOTTLES  
 LIME in casks of various sizes  
 12 Reams PRINTING NEWS.  
 April 6

**THE SUBSCRIBER  
 HAS RECEIVED,**  
 Per EMMA and PICTOU from Waterford,  
 25 Tons Seed Potatoes, cheap from the vessel  
 171 Tierces }  
 6 Hhds. } Porter and XX Ale  
 40 Half-Tierces }  
 2 Puns. best Cork Whiskey  
 50 Barrels and 50 Half-barrels Mess Pork  
 4 Hhds. Bacon and Hams  
 14 Ditto containing 300 bushels Seed Oats  
 90 Hides Dublin Sole Leather  
 2 Bales Basils & Calf Skins  
 2 Ditto Spun Hemp  
 20 Boxes Tobacco Pipes  
 20 Feather Beds  
 Ex the REFORM from London,  
 24 Dozen Kip & Calf Skins  
 8 Hogsheads Cognac Brandy  
 4 Ditto Geneva  
 2 Ditto Linseed Oil  
 ALSO, ON HAND,  
 20 Chests Hyson Skin & Bohea Teas  
 30 Dozen Shoe Brushes  
 Shore Fish taken in Payment.  
**For Charter,**  
 THE BRIG  
**EMMA,**  
 WM. FLINN, MASTER;  
 109 Tons Register, will stow about 1900 qtls. fish  
 in Bulk.  
**JOHN CUSACK.**  
 April 6.



Poets Corner

THE BLIND MAN'S BRIDE.

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

When first, beloved, in vanished hours,  
The blind man sought thy love to gain,  
They said thy cheek was bright as flowers  
New freshen'd by the Summer's rain;  
They said thy movements, swift, yet soft,  
Were such as make the winged dove  
Seem, as it gently soars aloft,  
The image of repose and love.

They told me, too, an eager crowd  
Of wooers praised thy beauty rare,—  
But, that thy heart was all too proud  
A common love to meet or share.  
Ah! thine was neither pride nor scorn,  
But, in thy coy and virgin breast,  
Dwelt preference, not of passion born,  
The love that hath a holier rest!

Days came and went;—thy step I heard  
Pause frequent, as it passed me by;—  
Days came and went;—thy heart was stirred,  
And answer'd to my stifled sigh!  
And thou didst make an humble choice,  
Content to be the blind man's bride;  
Who loved thee for thy gentle voice,  
And owned no joy on earth beside.

And well by that sweet voice I knew  
(Without the happiness of sight)  
Thy years, as yet, were glad and few,  
Thy smile, most innocently bright:  
I knew how full of love's own grace  
The beauty of thy form must be;  
And fancy idolized the face  
Whose loveliness I might not see!

At length, as years rolled swiftly on,  
They spoke to me of Time's decay—  
Of roses from thy smooth cheek gone,  
And ebon ringlets turned to grey.  
Ah! then I bless'd the sightless eyes  
Which could not feel the deepening shade,  
Nor watch, beneath succeeding skies,  
Thy withering beauty faintly fade.

I saw no paleness on thy cheek,  
No lines upon thy forehead smooth,  
But still the BLIND MAN heard thee speak,  
In accents made to bless and soothe.  
Still he could feel thy guiding hand,  
As through the woodlands wild we ranged,—  
Still in the Summer light could stand,  
And know thy heart and voice unchanged.

Old Time who changes all below,  
To wean men gently for the grave,  
Hath brought us no increase of woe,  
And leaves us all he ever gave:  
For I am still a helpless thing,  
Whose darkened world is cheered by thee—  
And thou art she whose beauty's Spring  
The blind man vainly yearned to see!

To the Editor of the Southern Reporter.

London, 15th March, 1837.

MY DEAR SIR—I am very sorry to perceive that you have, with, I think, something less than your usual acumen, opposed, in your Paper of the 11th, my proposed amendment to the "Irish Poor Law" Bill; which amendment is calculated to exempt the occupiers of all land, except grazing land, from payment of Poor Rate.

I deem this amendment of the utmost importance, and to be founded on a principle of obvious utility. The occupier of tillage, or ornamental land, employs labourers—gives wages—and supports some of the poor in the best way, by stimulating and rewarding their industry.—I would leave him all the money he has at present, to be employed in that way.—Of course, whatever was taken from him in the way of rate, there would be less in his hands to pay wages.

As to ornamental land—take the case of Mr. Smith, of Ballinatra.—I mention him to his honour. When I was last a Youghal, he employed every day a number not less than one hundred labourers. Why should he pay a poor rate out of land which he had and maintained, by payment of wages, so many of the poor who would be destitute and fall on the poor if he did not employ them.

This is a strong case; but it illustrates my argument the more strongly. It applies to every resident landlord occupying, for any purpose but grazing, his land. It applies to every farmer and occupier of tillage land, worth more than five pounds year.

In short it comes to this—that every land-occupier, who occupies land requiring manual labour, and paying wages either to himself, out of his property, or to any other person, out of his capital, shall be liable to poor rate for the same land. You state your objection thus:—

Mr. O'Connell's plan "is open to this serious objection, that the occupiers, having the power of imposing the rate, may, where they are not to be immediately liable, increase the amount to a greater extent than they would be otherwise disposed to do."

Your reasoning would be—as the Americans say—"important if true"; but it is not so. It is a

mere mistake on your part.—"The occupiers" have no power to impose any rate. The rate is not in their power, or under their controul in any way. It is not imposed even by the rate-payers. The rate is to be made and levied by the Board of Guardians—under the controul of the unlimited and absolute powers of the Commissioners, powers arbitrary and summary.

It is true that two thirds of the Board of Guardians are to be elected by the rate payers; but according to my plan the occupiers would not be rate-payers; they, therefore, would not possess the small, and almost evanescent, power over the rate which an elector of two-thirds of a board might possibly have over the decisions of a board, which itself is bound implicitly to obey the mandate of the "one Commissioner," who is to be allocated to Ireland.

I do not blame you in the least for not distinctly knowing the machinery of the bill. It is intricate and obscure—and it cost the able young gentleman, who assists me in my parliamentary business, many hours assiduous labour to arrange its provisions in a clear order.

The Bill is almost entirely taken up with its machinery. I give you this general abstract.

FIRST—It adds one Commissioner to the English Poor Law Commission, and, having given that as an adequate supply for Ireland, it extends the existing Commission all over Ireland. The powers of regulation, controul and dictation of the Commissioners are unlimited and perfectly arbitrary.

SECONDLY—It creates a Board of Guardians for each Union—one-third of Magistrates—the other two-thirds to be elected by the rate-payers. The rich rate-payers have multiplied votes, and will thus be able to swamp the poorer rate-payers, and to appoint an overwhelping majority of each board, especially when it is recollected that the "magistrates" make one-third of this board without any assent of the rate-payers. The powers of the board of guardians are—to make and levy rates—to appoint officers—to give or to refuse relief to the poor claiming relief, at their discretion.—They may reject whom they please, but can give relief ONLY in the work-house.

Such are the efficient materials of the Poor Law Bill.

It is proposed to give relief to a number not exceeding 80,000, in 100 work-houses, 800 to each work-house.

When one looks at Dublin and sees how little is done to diminish pauperism there, although I can shew that at least £108,000 are annually expended for that purpose, will it be doubtful whether much can be done for all Ireland, including Dublin out of a rate which will amount to £400,000 a year.

I confess I shudder at laying on a taxation of £400,000 per annum on so impoverished a country as Ireland—I do not think that those whose humanity prompts them to call out for Poor Laws sufficiently reflect upon the hardship which will be inflicted on those who will have to pay the rate. A Poor Law will not give us additional property—a Poor Law is not a fund to be furnished us by England or any other country. It creates a taxation of ourselves—for benevolent purposes to be sure—at least in intention and design—but still a taxation. The sum Ireland pays to the general revenue is about four millions. The Poor Law will add four hundred thousand pounds—that is exactly another tithe. I claim some pity for all the poorer classes of Rate-payers, and I think it is a fallacious benevolence which overlooks the rate-payers, especially the poorer classes.

The experiment of Poor Laws, however, must be made in Ireland; I have been deserted upon this subject by many whose support enabled me to overcome other difficulties. I, therefore, give my support to the Government plan, endeavouring to improve it as much as possible. I support it, but do not approve of it—I submit to it as a necessity—an inevitable necessity. I have considered the subject in all its bearings—I trust I have honestly and conscientiously considered it. Ireland wants to be relieved from poverty by taking away the causes which have inflicted that poverty on a fertile and most productive country. A Poor Law does not even purport to destroy or affect "the causes" of poverty. It merely asserts that it gives sustenance to the destitute, who at present are sustained in another, it is said in a worse shape—but if the cheerless improvement of a Workhouse be not as bad as the present system, it is hard to find a rival for our present misery.

I repeat, however, my determination to support the present Bill—to improve it if I can—but at all events to support it. But I do not foresee any good it will do, commensurate with the evil it will necessarily produce. It is, however, an untried experiment, and it must be made before we can go farther.

I have the honour to be, very faithfully yours,  
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

TWO SCENES IN THE LIFE OF ANNA BOLEYN.

BY MISS L. J. LONDON.

(From the Cabinet of Art.)

It was a small gothic room, panelled with dark wood, while the heavy curtains of green tapestry swept the ground. Yet it was not gloomy, for feminine taste gave its own lightness to the arrangements of the little chamber. A wood fire burned upon the hearth, and two waxen tapers flung their

light on a mirror, set in richly chased silver. A casket stood open on the table, and the fair occupant of the arm chair beside was employed in turning over its glittering contents. "I have seen them so often that they are not worth looking at. How I should like a massive gold chain, like that the Duchess of Norfolk has just had from Italy!" exclaimed the maid, turning away. "Ah! I may yet have one. If I had staid at court, I feel sure my royal conquest would have been completed; but shut up here, I am losing my chance—some new beauty will soon take my place. *Les absens ont toujours tort.*" While she spoke, her eye fell upon a little ring, quaintly worked in a true-lover's-knot, with the single word "Fidelity" traced in golden characters. The colour came into Anna's face;—that ring had been given to her by Lord Percy, and she started to think how little her heart replied to the vows that had once made it beat with such sweet quickness on the banks of the Seine. Strange how soon her thoughts wandered from the lonely meetings by moonlight, to the gayer scenes where the young English couple were allowed to be most graceful in the saraband. Were I a lover I would not have *la dame de mes pensees* delight in those associations with myself where I contributed to her amusement, or flattered her vanity; I would ask her saddest thoughts—I would have her recall the stars that we had watched, and the flowers that we had gathered. I would fain connect my image with all that makes the poetry of woman's nature. The city and the crowd unidealize love: and love, in the young warm heart of a girl, should be a dream apart from all commoner emotions—as sweet and as ethereal as the blush with which it is born and dies. The lady was fair, of that peculiar and rosy fairness which belongs to auburn hair. The cheek seemed almost transparent; so various was the crimson that ebbed and flowed on its rounded surface. Her figure was closely wrapped in a loose gown, trimmed with fur; but its grace indicated its symmetry. The hood was put aside, and her long hair, without any restraint, fell on her shoulders. It had their sunny shade which changes in every light; by day it was a soft warm chestnut, which at night looked like threads of gold. She raised its rich mass in her slender hands, and began twisting it into fantastic braids. Suddenly she let it fall. "What does it matter how I look? there is no one here to see!" exclaimed she, with a pretty petulance which suited well with her mignon features.—"Do not be so sure of that!" said a voice behind her. She started from her seat, as a cavalier advanced; she at once recognized him, and dropped on her knee to greet her royal visitor.—"Nay," whispered Henry, softly, "it is I who should kneel, to pray pardon for my bold intrusion." "Your Majesty cannot doubt your welcome," replied Anna, blushing with the rich flush of gratified vanity. Ah! even a blush does not always wear its true meaning; the king, of course, gave it the meaning the most pleasant to himself. "A lover always doubts—it is not the king but Henry Tudor, who

"Hopes the grace which yet he fears to win."  
"Ah!" replied she, "fear is no word for your grace to use"—"I never knew it before," replied he. "How grateful, my liege," cried Anna, smiling, "you ought to be to me—think of the value of a new sensation." "I can think of nothing but yourself," was the answer; "but you know not, sweetheart, that it is St. Valentine's day?" Will you be mine, and wear the token that I bring?" Anna made no reply; but her small fingers remained clasped in the king's, who stood watching the downcast face that had never seemed more lovely. "How did your honour come here?" asked Anna, for want of something to say. "There is a subterranean passage into the room below; like a true knight, I passed through darkness to sun myself in my lady's eyes. But, tell me, sweet, will you wear my token, and be my true and faithful Valentine?"—Anna again remained silent—but the silence was sufficient assent, and Henry sealed the promise on her lip. He then produced a red velvet casket; from whence he took a carcanet of precious stones, fastened by rubies, in the shape of a true-lover's knot, which united their ciphers. The maiden's eye flashed with pleasure, as she gazed on the splendid offering; but the genius of flattery, which is the element of a court, did not desert her. "They are magnificent," whispered she; "but I cannot prize them more than I should a simple flower coming from you." "I believe it, my beauty!" exclaimed the king; "wait but a little while, and all England shall attest the love I bear to her who will then be its mistress. I will not go hence without a token in return. Will you give me this little ring?" and he took up the one which Lord Percy had placed on the hand that now lay passive in another's. "The Ring!" exclaimed Anna, vainly struggling with her confusion, "it is not by any means worth your grace's acceptance." Henry's brow darkened, and he examined the ring closely. "Oh! I see," said he, in one of those cold harsh tones he could sometimes assume, "it is a love token;—I should be sorry to interfere with any tender recollections;" and he allowed her hand to drop from his own. Anna saw it was dangerous ground; but she had now recovered her self-possession. "The Ring," said she, "was my mother's—I would not part with it, but to your Grace—my whole heart goes with it;" and taking his hand, she placed the ring upon it. "I take the gift, sweet one!" replied the king, all trace of displeasure utterly passed away; "I shall never look upon it, but to think how truly and tenderly I am beloved. But it is late—good night, my fair Valentine! I shall see you to-morrow." Anna remained for some minutes, standing where he left her, leaning against the oak table.

The wildest dream of her ambition was on the eve of being realized;—her faith was blighted to the King of England—yet it was not of him she thought. A low pleading voice was in her ear, and Lord Percy's dark sad eyes seemed to reproach her falsehood. Mechanically she looked to the place where she had last seen his ring;—it was gone, and in its place lay the glittering carcanet. It was fleckered with drops of blood; as she had leant on the table, its sharp points had cut her arm. Anna was insensible to the pain! she thought only of the omen!

It was again evening;—and Anna was again seated in a lonely chamber—but far different to her former apartment in the turret. A few, a very few years had passed since then—and her face was still lovely and beautiful as ever; but the character of its loveliness was entirely changed. The eyes were restless, and the lashes had the brightness of unshed tears. A hectic colour seemed to burn the cheek on which it rested, and the once full lip was pale and thin. She was leaning back in a cumbrous armchair; and her black dress gave a gloom to her whole appearance, which ill accorded with her slender and airy figure, and a face whose native vivacity neither sorrow nor suffering could quite subdue. It had been but a brief reign for the young and lovely queen, and a short step from the throne to the Tower; for in the Tower was that gloomy chamber where she was keeping her solitary vigil. A few logs burned dimly on the hearth; and the red glare of the smoky lamp which swung above, fell on the dreary looking walls. The panels had no carvings, but those which are the work of listless wretchedness seeking refuge from itself—and seeking in vain;—all the graven records were of the prisoner and the doomed. Some had cut grotesque faces, which seemed to mock the misery they had witnessed—others had contented themselves with initials—while others again had graven short sad sentences, all bearing on the mutability of fortune. The young queen read them not—she was lost in a deep reverie. Her gay and careless girlhood, at the court, passed vividly before her. Again she triumphed in being the chosen of so accomplished a cavalier as Lord Percy. The Seine seemed to spread far away in the silver moonlight, as bright as her then unbroken spirits. "I have paid dearly, Percy," muttered she, "for the vanity that broke faith with love." Never till in that moment of its utter want had Anna Boleyn felt the value of affection. Her fancy conjured up a happy home, where she was cherished—far from the world—but with the dearer world of love within her and around her. She started from her dream, to know that she was a prisoner—tried, condemned,—on whom even now rested the shadow of the scaffold. "It is not possible," exclaimed she, starting from her seat, and wringing her hands in a paroxysm of anguish; "he is fierce—he is cruel—but he cannot see that head go down in blood to the dust, which has so often lain upon his own heart! I bound one round the letter which I sent him this morning." Again she sank into silence—but, this time, her musing took a sadder tone. "I am innocent to him," murmured she, "but not so, my God, before thee. Untrue to Percy—false to my royal mistress—how does the sad patience of Katharine of Arragon upraid me now! Vain, frivolous—I have lived for the pomp and pleasures of this world—and I have now my bitter requital." The evening passed on; but every moment added to the restlessness of the unfortunate captive. Hope deferred is sickness to the heart—and she was now suffering that sickness, at its worst. She had, that day, written to Henry that touching letter which history has preserved, and every moment she expected an answer. The suspense was dreadful. The least noise sent the colour to her temples, which then receding, left her pale as death. At last the governor of the Tower came, as he did every evening; and the sight of a human face, the sound of a human step were positive relief. "Well, Sir John!" exclaimed she, in the strange mood whose hysterical excitement so often takes the semblance of mirth, "the executioner won't have much trouble with my neck,"—and she spanned with her fingers her slender and snowy throat. The governor was silent;—he lacked the heart to tell her that he was the bearer of her death-warrant. At that moment, a packet was given in for the queen. She snatched it eagerly; but her hand trembled so that she could scarcely break the seal. A hope so dreadful, so desperate, that it was almost fear, yet lingered with her. She opened the scroll, and out rolled the ring, with the true lover's-knot, which she had given to her royal suitor. She read the lines, with the calmness of despair—they were as follow:—"Henry Tudor returns to Anna Boleyn the ring which Lord Percy gave her."

"My fate is sealed!" said the queen, with a shudder. It was sealed in deed—for the next morning saw Anna Boleyn beheaded.

JUDICIAL PUN.—It appears from history that the late Lord Norbury was not the only judge who indulged in a joke upon the bench. Lord Chancellor Hutton had been sitting for several days hearing a case which turned over upon the extent of certain property, and the correctness of the boundaries thereof. The counsel on one part said, "My Lord, I assure you, we lie on this side." "And we, my Lord," said the opposing counsel, "most unquestionably lie on this side." The Chancellor, rising, said, "If you lie on both sides, which am I to believe?"