

*Printed and Published  
by J. M. [unclear]*

THE NEWFOUNDLANDER



# Newfoundlander

No. 526.

THURSDAY, August 24, 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.

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 9 o'clock, in order that the boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

**TERMS.**

Ladies and Gentlemen.....7s. 6d.  
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.  
Single Letters.....0s. 6d.  
Double ditto.....1s. 0d.  
And Packages in proportion.

N. B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all Letters and Packages given him Carbonear, April 20, 1837.

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 that splendid Packet-boat

**ST. PATRICK,**

to ply between *Carbonear and Portugal Cove*, having two cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies) with two sleeping berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of the respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them general satisfaction.

The ST. PATRICK will leave Carbonear for the Cove, on *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday* mornings at 9 o'clock, and the Cove at 12 o'clock, on *Monday, Wednesday and Friday*; the Packet man will leave St. John's at 8 o'clock on these mornings

**TERMS.**

After Cabin Passengers.....7s. 6d.  
Fore Cabin Ditto.....5s. 0d.  
Single Letters.....0s. 6d.  
Double Ditto.....1s. 0d.

Parcels in proportion to their size or weight. The owner will not be accountable for any money put on board.

N. B.—Letters for St. John's, &c. received at Mr. Edmund Phelan's, Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick Kielty's, (*Newfoundland Tavern*), and at Mr. John Crute's, Carbonear, April 20, 1837.

**St. John's and Harbour-Grace  
PACKET.**

THE fine fast-sailing, Cutter, the *Express*, leaves Harbour-Grace, precisely at 9 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 passages 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,  
Harbour-Grace.

May 11.

**On Sale**

**West of England Goods**

**BULLEY, JOB & CO.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per PHENIX from Bridport, SELINA from Torquay, and by previous arrivals—

- 2 Cod Seines 55 by 85
- 2 Ditto ditto 50 by 70
- 1 Caplin ditto 20 by 35
- 2 Ditto ditto 24 by 41
- 2 Ditto ditto 24 by 43
- Long Shore Lines in Bales of 25 dozen each
- Herring, Mackerel, and Cast Nets
- Twines of all kinds

150 Pair Fishing and Deck Boots  
2000 Pair Men's, Women's, & Boys' Shoes, assorted in different sized Packages.

The above will be sold cheap for Fish payment in the Fall.

May 25.

**Cod and Caplin Seines of various sizes**

Canvas, Nets, Bunts  
Lines and Twines of every description  
Payable in Fish, Oil, or Cash.

**ALSO,**

- 2,000 Pair English Shoes
- 2,000 Lbs. Butt, Shoulder, & Bellies English Leather
- Shoe Thread
- Devonshire Cider
- Dorsetshire Beer
- 700 Bottles "SHOUTS" Pickles & Sauces.

DANIEL FOWLER.

May 25.

**BY**

**JAMES FERGUS & CO.**

100 Puns. Choice Retailing MOLASSES  
40 Hogsheads SUGAR

EX LOTTERY from Porto Rico.  
Negrohead TOBACCO, first quality, a very superior article

1 Case Fishing BOOTS  
EX SIR THOMAS DUCKWORTH from Bermuda  
High Proof Demerary RUM  
Fine ditto SUGAR  
Excellent ditto MOLASSES

EX BETHEA from Demerary.

ALSO, IN STORE,  
Prime Mess BEEF, PORK, RICE.

July

**A SECOND HAND  
PIANO FORTE.**

Apply at the *Newfoundlander Office*.  
May 25.

**BRIGUS PACKET.**

The New fast-sailing, Coppered Cutter

**ARIEL**

Is now plying between Brigus and Portugal Cove, leaving Brigus at 9 o'clock on the mornings of *Monday, Wednesday and Friday*, and Portugal Cove at 12 o'clock on the intermediate days.

**FARES,**

- After Cabin Passengers.....7s. 6d.
- Fore Cabin Ditto.....5s. 0d.
- Children over 3 years, half price
- Single Letters.....0s. 7d.
- Double Ditto.....1s. 2d.
- Fish Market Letters.....0s. 3d.
- Packages in proportion.

The Proprietors will not be accountable for money or property put on board.

Letter Box at the Shop of Mr. ALEXANDER M'IVER, Stationer, Water Street, St. John's.  
JOHN LEAMON,  
Agent.

May 18.

**THE DUCHESS CAROLINE OF  
WURTEMBERG.**

[The following interesting story emanates from one of the Imperial Chamberlains, who alleges that he heard it related by Napoleon himself one evening, at Malmaison. The conversation happening to turn on the Princess of Wurtemberg, the Emperor addressed to his Chamberlain the following question:—]

"How old is the present king of Wurtemberg?"

"He is no longer a young man, sire. Frederick William is seventy. He was born in 1734. In 1780 he married Princess Caroline of Brunswick Wolfenbutel; and he became a widower in September 1781."

"Yes, he became a widower," remarked the Emperor.

The tone of voice in which Napoleon uttered these words, rivetted the attention of every one present. A dead pause ensued, and the Emperor himself broke silence by narrating the following story:—

"On the 4th of October, 1781, about eight o'clock in the morning, a man called on Mr. Dietrich, the Pretour of Strasburg. The servant, when he entered to announce the visitor to his master, looked pale and terrified. 'What is the matter, Franz?' inquired the Pretour. 'Sir,' said the servant, trembling—'Why do you not answer?' 'Sir, replied Franz, 'It is the executioner.'—'What can he want? No matter. Show him in and go away.'

"The Executioner of Strasburg was a man infinitely superior to those who in other countries exercise his fearful calling. He was pious and well-informed.—He had studied surgery, and was skilled in curing fractures and setting broken limbs. His gratuitous services in this way had conferred on him a sort of popularity among the poorer classes. They pitied rather than despised him; yet his presence seldom failed to excite an invincible feeling of terror.

When introduced into the presence of the Pretour, an expression of gravity, even greater than usual, was observed in his countenance.

"What have you to say to me?" inquired M. Dietrich.

"I come," replied the Executioner, 'to discharge a duty imposed on me by the imperative mandates of my conscience. I entreat, sir, that you will receive a disclosure which I wish to make to you, and that you will write it down as I deliver it. It is an affair of great importance, and I must state it in detail; for to a due consideration of all the facts I look for my justification.

"It will readily be supposed that these preliminary remarks excited the curiosity of the Pretour. He immediately seated himself at his writing table, and the Executioner thus commenced his extraordinary disclosures:—

"About a week ago, that is to say, on the night of the 26th of last month, I was at home in my retired dwelling, in the suburb of Kiel, on the right bank of the Rhine. It was past midnight. I had gone to bed, and I was suddenly startled by a loud knocking at my door. My old housekeeper being awakened by the noise, hurried down stairs to open the door. She was not alarmed, for I am frequently knocked up at all hours of the night, by poor persons, who come to solicit those acts of service which I am too happy in being able to render to my suffering fellow-creatures. I had also risen, and was proceeding down stairs, when I discovered that the poor old woman was disputing with two men, whose faces were masked, and who were holding a pistol to her throat.

"Murder me," she exclaimed, 'but spare my master.'—'No harm will betide him,' said one of the two men. 'On the contrary, he will be largely rewarded. But he must go with us immediately. His life depends on his compliance.'

"Seeing me descending the staircase, the men rushed upon me, and levelled a pistol at my breast. In the first moment of my alarm, I imagined that they had come to take revenge on me for an execution.

(See last Page.)

\* The functions of a PRETEUR are equivalent to those of Mayor, but he is invested with more extensive authority.

**FAREWELL DINNER TO GENERALEVANS**

*San Sebastian, June 6.*

Yesterday, the officers of the British Legion gave a farewell dinner to General Evans. This banquet was celebrated under a large tent, or awning, placed on the spot just outside the land-gate of the town, where the cannon taken from the enemy on the 5th of May, 1836, are deposited. A guard of honour, of Spanish troops, was stationed outside; and an excellent band played national airs at intervals. The whole arrangements, which were excellent, were made under the superintendence of Colonel Sloane, commandant of the town, Dr. Davis, staff-surgeon of the Legion, and Capt. Burn, paymaster, unattached. These gentlemen were, in fact, the stewards; and the manner in which they performed this friendly duty called forth the praises of the whole of the party.

General Chichester presided as chairman, and was a most worthy and dignified representative of the body of officers who were assembled to pay a last tribute of respect to their General.

After General Evans's health had been drunk with enthusiasm, he rose to return thanks. He spoke at considerable length, alluding to the circumstances under which the Legion had been raised and embarked for this country. He entered into a concise history of its career, its moral sufferings, and its gallant deportment on the numerous occasions in which it had encountered the enemy.

With regard to the acrimonious attacks on their countrymen, who were fighting for the cause of constitutional liberty in Spain, made by the Ultra-Tories in England, the latter had brought themselves into the deserved contempt of all right-minded persons by the calumnies they had propagated; their assertions had been proved to be utterly unfounded and unworthy of notice. The Duke of Wellington (said General Evans), in speaking of the Legion in the House of Lords, had expressed himself with that generosity by which his lofty mind was always guided when speaking of others; nevertheless, he had declared that the British Auxiliary Legion had proved injurious to the Queen of Spain's cause, for that it had not made any progress any way in a military point of view. These remarks were made soon after the 16th March. He regretted that his Grace had not since adverted to what subsequently occurred, when the British Legion did undoubtedly make considerable military progress. He also regretted that, though what that illustrious personage said was justly considered as law in military matters, by some lapse of memory he seemed to have forgotten that a similar charge might be made against himself with regard to two whole years after he commenced operations in the Peninsula. From 1808 to 1810, although the Duke of Wellington had achieved many glorious triumphs, nevertheless he was afterwards obliged to retire to his lines of Torres Vedras, where, in addition to the space occupied by the immense force under his command, his Grace had, perhaps, about as much ground left "as would feed a rabbit." Did the Duke's career of success commence even in 1810? No, it was still marked by vicissitudes. The struggle continued for four years, and it was only in 1813 and 1814 that it was brought to a successful conclusion.

The General said that he should ever watch over the interests of the Legion lately under his command, and those of the new force about to be constituted. Both in and out of Parliament he would be vigilant for their welfare. He expressed himself with the utmost affection with regard to the officers and men; and especially spoke of the junior officers, and of their merits; stating that if in the course of his command he had hastily said anything that might have pained any of them—involuntary on his part—he was sorry for it; and begged of them to be assured of the high regard he entertained for them.

General Chichester spoke several times with great effect. At the close of a speech in which he expressed his own feelings of respect to General Evans, and those of the Legion, he handed to the latter a list of the names of two hundred of the officers who had subscribed to present him with a piece of plate.

Commodore Lord John Hay; Colonel Wyld, his Majesty's Commissioner; Colonel Owen, commanding the Royal Marines; Count Mirasol; Admiral Canas, the Spanish Naval Commander on this coast; General Jaureguy; the French Cou-

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...sul; Senor Collado, the Alcalde of San Sebastian; and Senor Brunels, his Britannic Majesty's Consul, were the distinguished guests invited to meet General Evans.

Lord John Hay spoke in the highest terms of the General, as he has done at all times, and especially at two dinners lately given by General Evans, and on the occasion now spoken of. His Lordship, alluding to the co-operation of the force under his orders, said the British navy would always do its duty through good report and evil report; that his guide in all his proceedings was his instructions from the Admiralty. His Lordship spoke highly of the British Legion and of its officers.

Colonel Wyld spoke in the same spirit of respect for General Evans and for the Legion.

Colonel Owen, commanding the Royal Marines, eulogised the bravery and humanity of the Legion, which were so conspicuous at the late taking of Irun. He said the barbarity of the Carlists towards their companions who had fallen into the hands of the Pretender's troops would have justified any severity; and that it would have been but a just retaliation, after the place had been taken, it had been razed to the ground, and on the ruins a monument had been raised, with the inscription, "Here once stood Irun." Several of our countrymen, prisoners, were shot there by the barbarous Governor Zora.

The French Consul spoke in the highest terms of General Evans, thanking him for the constant kindness he and all his countrymen had received from him during the period he had commanded the army of Cantabria.

The meeting broke up at about ten o'clock in the evening, and I suppose there never was a public dinner after which the guests separated under such friendly and harmonious feelings.

This morning, at eight o'clock, General Evans embarked on board the *James Watt*, for Socoa, on his way to England. The Spanish regiment of *La Princesa*, was sent in from Hernani to form a guard of honour; it marched down to the mole, with its band playing a fine martial air. It there was drawn up. Shortly afterwards General Evans walked down, dressed in plain clothes: he was accompanied by Lord John Hay, Colonel Wyld, Count Mirasol, Admiral Canas, General Fitzgerald, General O'Connell, General Jaureguy, several of the first inhabitants, and the authorities of San Sebastian. The Spanish troops received him with the highest military honours. The Spanish Admiral's barge was in attendance to convey him to the *James Watt*—and, after taking an affectionate leave of all who attended him to the place of embarkation, he went into the Admiral's barge, accompanied by Admiral Canas, Lord John Hay, Count Mirasol, General Jaureguy, and by the officers of the General's own staff. A salute was fired from the Castle and from the walls of the town. As soon as the General got on board, the *James Watt* got under weigh, the distinguished officers just mentioned, returning in the Admiral's barge.

I will only add, that General Evans returns to his country, accompanied by the respect and hearty good wishes of the officers and men who have been under his command, and of the inhabitants of San Sebastian, who sincerely regret his departure. No man ever had a more arduous task to perform than has fallen to the lot of General Evans during the last two years. He has had every difficulty to encounter. His personal high qualities are recorded in the respect, and I may say affection, by which he was greeted on his departure, and by the strong attachment of his personal staff, and of all who had the happiness of being near him.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, JULY 17.

The interest excited by the circumstance of her Majesty coming down in person to prorogue parliament has exceeded any thing of the kind for the last century; and at an early hour all the avenues leading to the galleries and body of the House of Lords were crowded with persons, anxiously awaiting the hour for admission, which was fixed for twelve o'clock. Such was the demand for tickets at the Lord Chamberlain's office, that we understand the wife of a Cabinet Minister was refused, on the ground that tickets had been already issued for all for whom accommodation could be provided.

The Lord Chancellor and Lord Brougham sat this morning at ten o'clock and gave judgment in several cases. At twelve o'clock the judicial business having terminated, the doors were opened for the admission of those having tickets to the Strangers' Gallery, which, with the exception of the reporters' seat in front, was appropriated to the daughters of Peers and other ladies. Before half an hour had elapsed, the gallery was crowded to excess, and its appearance would have gladdened the heart of the hon. and gallant member for Gloucester.

In the body of the house most of the seats were ticketed with the names of Peers who intended to be present, after the manner of the House of Commons when a heavy debate is expected, and in the course of an hour about a hundred had arrived. The ladies were all attired in deep mourning, with plumes of black feathers, and, contrasted with the gorgeous state robes of the Peers, and the brilliant costumes of the foreign ministers and ambassadors, the appearance of the house was very peculiar and striking.

At half-past one there was scarcely a seat unoccupied, and the space railed off behind the Episcopal bench for the accommodation of the foreign ministers being found insufficient for that purpose, several obtained seats in the Peers' gallery, on the

right of the throne. In the left hand gallery we observed Earl Grey, and Earl Durham and his family. Earl Durham subsequently took his seat among the foreign ambassadors.

The throne and foot-stool which appeared to have been newly decorated and re-gilt, were covered with rich crimson velvet, under a canopy of purple velvet. The letters "G. R." behind the throne, remained in the same state as previous to the death of his late Majesty.

At twenty minutes to two the Lord Chancellor in his robes, took his seat on the woolsack. Several of the cabinet ministers and judges had by this time arrived, and the officers of the house were obliged to exert themselves to the utmost to procure seats for the late arrivals, among whom we noticed the Duke of Sussex, who took his seat on the front ministerial benches.

MESSAGE FROM THE COMMONS.

Mr. Pryme, and others from the Commons, appeared at the bar with a message from the House of Commons, requesting that that house would be pleased to furnish them with a copy of the report of the select committee appointed to enquire into the operation of the new system of education in Ireland, with the minutes of evidence and appendix.—Agreed to.

The Duke of Sussex presented a petition from the Society of Friends, which he had withdrawn on a former occasion, for the purpose of having the word "Lords" altered to "Peers of Parliament."—Laid on the table.

Lord Lyndhurst took up his position on the back opposition benches, close to the entrance door, but subsequently he resigned his place to a Peeress, and stood on the floor of the house, right in the way by which her Majesty was to pass to the throne.

At two o'clock the first gun was fired, announcing the departure of her Majesty from the Palace.

The state procession consisted of a carriage, drawn by a set of six greys, conveying gentlemen ushers to the Queen, the Exon of the Yeoman Guard, and the Silver Stick in Waiting—a carriage drawn by six bays, in which were the Equerries and Captain Seymour, Groom of the Robes, and Mr. Graver, Page of Honour. The next carriage left the palace with six bays, but in consequence of one of the leading horses turning restive was driven the greater part of the way with a pair of horses only, containing the Captain of the Yeoman Guard, the Comptroller of the Household, and the Officers of State. The fourth carriage, drawn by six black horses, containing the Marchioness of Landsdowne, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Argyle, Lord Steward and the Gold Stick in Waiting; the Queen's Marshals, the Queen's Footmen in state liveries, two and two, a party of the Yeoman Guard in their state costumes; the State Coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, conveying her Majesty. The Queen was accompanied by the Earl of Albermarle, Master of the Horse, and the Countess of Mulgrave, the Lady in Waiting.

On her Majesty's entering the state coach, the band of the Queen's guard, who were on duty in the courtyard, played "God save the Queen."

The procession was escorted by a party of Life Guards.

The grand chambers were lined, both on her Majesty's arrival and departure, by the Yeomen of the Guard headed by the Master of the Cheque.

Throughout the whole line of the procession the cheering was most enthusiastic, and the concourse of spectators greater than ever remembered.

At twenty minutes past two her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princess Leinengen, entered the house. All the peers and peeresses present rose on her entrance. Her Royal Highness and the Princess took their seats on the woolsack with their backs to the Lord Chancellor, just in front of the throne. Her Royal Highness was engaged in conversation with the Duke of Sussex (who had taken his place on the left of the throne, for the purpose of receiving her Majesty,) for some minutes. At this time there was not a seat vacant in the galleries or body of the house; and the firing of guns, and flourishing of trumpets, announcing the near approach of her Majesty, roused up the excitement to the highest pitch, every eye being strained to catch the first glimpse of their youthful Sovereign.

At twenty minutes to three o'clock precisely her Majesty, preceded by the heralds and the Duchess of Somerset, bearing the crown on a cushion, and attended by all the great officers of state, entered the house, all the peers and peeresses, present who had risen at the flourish of trumpets, remained standing. Her Majesty was attired in a splendid white satin robe, with the Riband of the Garter across her shoulder, and a magnificent tiara of diamonds on her head, and a necklace and stomacher of large and costly brilliants.

Having ascended the throne, the royal mantle of crimson velvet was placed on her Majesty's shoulders by the Lords in waiting. Her Majesty on taking her seat appeared to be deeply moved at the novel and important position in which she was placed—the eyes of the assembled nobility, both male and female of the land, being rivetted on the Royal person, and her emotion was plainly discernible in the rapid heaving of her bosom, and the brilliancy of her diamond stomacher, which sparkled out occasionally from the dark recess in which the throne was placed, like the sun on the swell of the smooth ocean, as the billows rise and fall.

After the lapse of about two minutes (the peers and peeresses having remained all the time standing) Viscount Melbourne, who stood close to the right hand of her Majesty, intimated, we presume,

that it was customary to desire the peers and peeresses to be seated, and her Majesty in rather a low voice, and bowing condescendingly, said, "My Lords be seated."

Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, having been directed to summon the Commons, a great uproar was heard shortly afterwards below the bar; and the Speaker was observed struggling to make his way to the bar, amidst a crowd of members who appeared all equally anxious for precedence, and the most prominent of whom was Mr. Wakley, the hon. member for Finsbury, who had laid hold of the Speaker's robe as the best means of securing a front place. This incident appeared to restore her Majesty's self-possession, and she was observed to smile at the anxiety evinced by her "faithful Commons" to obtain a view of the proceedings.

The Speaker then addressed her Majesty as follows:—

"May it please your Majesty—We, your Majesty's faithful Commons, attend upon this first occasion since your accession to the Throne, to assure your Majesty that we cordially participate in that strong and universal feeling of cordial and affectionate attachment to your Majesty's person, which prevail among a free and loyal people, whose representatives we are; and we trust that that zeal will be strengthened and confirmed by a long course of constitutional, beneficent and wise government. Several measures, and one of them especially of the greatest difficulty and importance, were recommended to our serious and deliberate consideration in the Speech delivered by the Lords Commissioners on the part of his late Majesty on the opening of the present Session.

"But circumstances have rendered it impossible that these measures could be perfected in the course of the present Session, but we cherish the hope that care and labour bestowed on them will not have been in vain, and will lead to their being hereafter matured and carried into effect with the general concurrence of all, and the assured prospect of thus promoting the welfare and happiness of the community at large.

"We have passed an act to establish a more definite rule for the execution of wills, and we confidently anticipate that this measure will be found beneficial, because it tends to promote concord and happiness among a large portion of the community, by giving security and certainty to the transmission of property.

"The mitigation and improvement of the criminal law has engaged our serious consideration, and we have materially diminished the number of cases in which capital punishment is to be inflicted. In framing these measures, we have availed ourselves of the benefit of experience, which has shown that those punishments are alone effectual which carry with them a large portion of public sympathy and approval; and we feel assured that these wise and salutary measures, embodying as they do, important amendments in the criminal law, will be received with general satisfaction. We confidently anticipate that the efforts we have made to mitigate the severity of the law, will this day receive the sanction of your Majesty, and the approval of a liberal and grateful people.

"We have provided for the expenditure of the year with the strictest regard to economy, but with a liberality necessary to ensure the efficiency of the public service.

"We now dutifully offer to your Majesty the bill in aid of appropriating £5,225,000 out of the consolidated fund, and the act to appropriate the supplies in this session of parliament, and we humbly pray of your Majesty to give them your Royal assent."

The Royal assent was then given by the clerks in the usual form, to the following bills:

The consolidated fund bill, with the approbation clause: the central criminal court bill; the burglary bill; the transportation for life bill; the punishment of death abolition bill; the offences against the person bill; the robbery and stealing from the person bill; the East India postages bill; the forgery bill; the piracy bill; the bills of exchange bill; the burning and destroying buildings bill; the letters patent bill; the municipal rates bill; the municipal corporations (England) bill; clerks of the peace bill; the church building commission bill; the trading companies immunities bill; the corporate property protection (Ireland) bill; the grand juries (Ireland) bill; the Blackwall commercial railway bill; the Adams estate bill.

After which her Majesty read the following most gracious

SPEECH:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have been anxious to seize the first opportunity of meeting you, in order that I might repeat in person my cordial thanks for your condolence upon the death of his late Majesty, and for the expressions of attachment and affection with which you congratulated me upon my accession to the throne. I am very desirous of renewing the assurance of my determination to maintain the Protestant Religion as established by law, to secure to all the free exercise of the rights of conscience, to protect the liberties, and to promote the welfare of all classes of the community.

"I rejoice that, in ascending the throne, I find the country in amity with all foreign powers, and while I faithfully perform the engagements of the crown, and carefully watch over the interests of my subjects, it shall be the constant object of my solicitude to maintain the blessings of peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the public service of the year, as

well as for the provision which you have made to meet the payments usually chargeable upon the civil list.

"I will give directions that the public expenditure in all its branches be administered with the strictest economy.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In taking leave of this Parliament, I return you my thanks for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the public business of the country.

"Although your labours have been unexpectedly interrupted by the melancholy event which has taken place, I trust they will have the beneficial effect of advancing the progress of legislation in a new parliament. I perceive with satisfaction that you have brought to maturity some useful measures, amongst which I regard with peculiar interest the amendment of the criminal code; and the reduction of the number of capital punishments. I hail this mitigation of the severity of the law as an auspicious commencement of my reign.

"I ascend the throne with a deep sense of the responsibility which is imposed upon me; but I am supported by the consciousness of my own right intentions, and by my dependence upon the protection of Almighty God. It will be my care to strengthen our institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, by discreet improvement wherever improvement is required, and to do all in my power to compose and allay animosity and discord.

"Acting upon these principles, I shall upon all occasions look with confidence to the wisdom of parliament and the affections of my people, which form the true support of the dignity of the Crown, and ensure the stability of the Constitution."

The Lord Chancellor then declared the Parliament to stand prorogued to Thursday, the 10th of August next, "to be then here holden."

Her Majesty then descended the Throne—her illustrious mother the Duchess of Kent, who had been watching the proceedings throughout with the greatest anxiety and maternal solicitude, following immediately behind. The Queen, on leaving the House of Lords, bowed and smiled most graciously to several Peeresses on either side.

The Queen having re-entered her State Carriage, the procession returned in the same order to the Palace.

The cheering along the entire line was most vehement and deafening; the fineness of the weather—the novelty of the pageant of a Queen going to prorogue Parliament—and the auspicious circumstances under which her youthful Majesty has commenced her reign, attracted an immense concourse of persons to witness the ceremony, which passed off without the slightest accident.

The Newfoundlander

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) August 24, 1837.

The official accounts of the death of His Majesty William IV. were received yesterday, by the *Ruby*, from Liverpool. The firing of minute guns commenced immediately after 12 o'clock, and in the course of the day the Flags at the Forts and at the different Mercantile Establishments were displayed half-mast high.

The Proclamation of Her Majesty Queen ALEXANDRA VICTORIA will take place on the Mall, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

By the arrival of the *Douglstown*, in 25 days from Greenock, and by subsequent arrivals, we are furnished with the information contained in the foregoing columns—to which we refer our readers.

It will be perceived that the Prorogation of Parliament, by the Queen in person, took place on the 17th July, with all the pomp and circumstance by which such ceremonies are usually attended.—A *Gazette Extraordinary* appeared on the 17th ult., dissolving the late Parliament, and summoning another to meet on the 11th September.—No change of Ministry had taken place, nor had anything occurred to warrant a presumption of the probability of such an event; on the contrary, Her Majesty's conduct towards Lord Melbourne and his colleagues is strongly expressive of her confidence in their administration; and should Ministers in the ensuing elections obtain such a majority in the House of Commons as the position they now occupy is so calculated to secure for them, we think it not unreasonable to assume that their continuance in office for a considerable time to come, may fairly be calculated on.

We are indebted to a friend for the following list of Returns extracted from a late London paper which was received yesterday by the *Fox*, 22 days from Newport:—

*City of London*—The old Members—Wood, Grote, Pattison and Crawford.—Radicals; Mr. Palmer, the Conservative Candidate, left in a minority of six.

*Mary-le-Bone*—Lord Teignmouth and Mr. Hall—Conservatives.

**Finbury.**—Wakley and Duncombe, the old Members—**Radicals.**  
**Lambeth.**—Tennyson and Hawes, the old Members—**Radicals.**  
**Tower Hamlets.**—Lushington and Clay, the old Members—**Radicals.**  
**Coventry.**—Williams and Ellis, the old Members—**Radicals.**  
**Grantham.**—Welby and Tollemache—**Conservatives.**  
**Bristol.**—Mr. Miles, *Conservative*; and the Hon. F. Berkely, *Radical.*  
**Lincoln.**—Mr. E. L. Bulwer, *Whig*; and Col. Sibthorpe, *Tory.*  
**Worcester.**—Colonel Davies, *Radical*; and Mr. Baillie, *Tory.*  
**Dartmouth.**—Colonel Seale, the old Member—**Radical.**

**War Office, July 17.**

Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, J. Masters, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Brown, deceased. Serjeant Major W. Kerr, from the Dublin Recruiting District, to be Ensign, vice Masters.

**ARRIVALS.**—In the *Gipsy*, from Liverpool, Hon. Judge Des Barres and Mr. Jackson.

**Died.**—On the 15th June, of apoplexy, Col. Thomas K. Burke, C. B., late of the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, in the 74th year of his age.

At Blandford, Dorset, on the 16th July, in the 25th year of his age, Mr. Charles Cozens, junior—a very promising young man—second son of Mr. C. Cozens, of Brigus.

**Shipping Intelligence.**



**Custom-House**  
Port of St. John's.

**VESELS (ENTERED.)**

August 16.—Mary, M'Neil, Novascotia—28 head cattle, 4 horses, 36 sheep, 75 tubs butter.  
 Charles, Hutchings, Sydney—45 M. staves, &c.  
 Euphemia, Corbin, Copenhagen—1500 bls. flour &c.  
 18.—Douglastown, M'Kenzie, Greenock—30 casks ale, 40 casks gunpowder, 270 coils cordage, and sundry merchandise.  
 Icenl, Steele, Dantzie—250 bls. pork, 1100 bls. flour, 360 bags bread.  
 Devon, Dench, Cork—100 bls. pork, &c.  
 21.—Elizabeth, Siddell, Dantzie—1100 bls. flour, 2150 bags bread, 250 bls. pork.  
 Catherine & Susan, Purdy, Dantzie—1700 bls. pork, 880 bags bread., 10,000 bricks, 180 bls. peas, &c.  
 Adeona, Patten, Bermuda—70 puns. rum and 10 puns. molasses.  
 22.—Britannia, Follett, Figueira—100 tons salt.  
 Hebe, Thompson, Liverpool—130 tons coal, &c.  
 Oberon, Grindall, Liverpool—100 boxes, soap, 100 bls. beef, 200 bls. flour, 120 chests tea, &c.  
 23.—Ruby, Fawant, Liverpool—80 boxes raisins, 14 pipes & 8 hds. wine, 45 tons coal.  
 Fox, Fox, Newport—100 tons coal.  
 Surprise, Harvey, Cadiz, 140 tons salt.  
 Hannory, Martin, Sydney—100 tons coal.  
 Gipsy, Gowans, Liverpool & Greenock—120 boxes candles, 218 bags nails, 180 boxes soap, 70 kegs gunpowder, 35 tons coal, & sundry merchandise.  
 Anastasia, Power, Halifax—50 hds. salt, 25 bls flour, 20 bls. beef & pork, and sundries.

**VESELS (LOADING.)**

August 16.—Adeona, Patten, Bermuda.  
 18.—General Grant, Dunscomb, Berinuda.  
 19.—Water Lily, Winsor, Malta.  
 Christiana, Lawson, Oporto.

**VESELS (CLEARED.)**

August 16.—Phoenix, Mortimer, Oporto—1600 qtls. fish.  
 Alexander, Keating, Novascotia—20 tons salt.  
 17.—Isabella, Fitzgerald, Miramichi—70 bls. flour.  
 Mary Ann, Tucker, Cork—2400 qtls. fish.  
 21.—Mary, M'Neil, Novascotia—21 tons salt.

**Sale by Auction.**

**TO-MORROW,**  
(Friday) At 11 o'Clock,

**WM. FIRTH,**

**TEAS.**  
 5 Qr. Chests fine Congo  
 3 Half Chests Twankey  
 4 Qr.-Chests ditto  
 10 Do. do. Souchong  
 10 Chests fine Bohea  
 15 Kegs Barley  
 11 Kegs Mustard, 5 cases Lemon Syrup  
 10 Sacks Rice, 8 Boxes Chocolate  
 12 Casks London Porter, 3 dozen each.  
 8 Boxes Wax Candles  
 2 Bottles Oil Peppermint  
 100 Boxes Segars.

August 24.

**FOR CHARTER.**

The first-class, British-built  
**Schr. HIRAM,**

Captain GIBSON;  
Will carry 16 @ 1700 Qtls. Fish.  
Apply to

ROBINSON, BROOKING, GARLAND & Co.  
August 24.

**Notices.**

**THE** Annual Meeting of the **COMMERCIAL SOCIETY** was held on Wednesday, the 2nd Instant, at the *Exchange Buildings*, when the following Gentlemen were elected as Members of the Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Robert Job,  
John Sinclair,  
Wm. Thomas,  
J. B. Bulley,  
John Dunscomb,  
John Nichols,  
Ewen Stabb,  
Wm. Richards,  
R. F. Trimmingham,  
W. B. Row,  
Thos. Bennett,  
Benjamin Scott,  
John Jennings.

Of which Robert Job, Esq., was chosen President, W. B. Row, and Thos. Bennett, Esqrs. } Vice Presidents,  
 W. Richards, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary.  
 August 24.

**Pale SEAL OIL.**

**SEALED** Tenders will be received at this Office, until One o'clock, p. m., on **SATURDAY**, the 2d September next, from persons willing to supply 130 Gallons (Imperial measure) of Pale

**SEAL OIL,**

For the use of this Garrison.  
 The Tenders must express the rate currency per gallon; and payment will be made in Dollars.  
 Further particulars will be made known, on application at this Office.

COMMISSARIAT,  
Newfoundland,  
22d August, 1837.

St. John's, Newfoundland, }  
19th July, 1837. }

**Contract for COALS.**

**TENDERS** in triplicate will be received at this Office on the 20th of September, 1837, from persons willing to enter into a Contract agreeable to certain conditions which may be seen at this Office, for supplying the Commissariat Department, at St. John's, Newfoundland, with 570 Chaldrons of Best Sydney **COALS**, from the mines in Cape Breton.

J. LAIDLEY,  
D. C. G.

Commissariat, Newfoundland, }  
24th July, 1837. }

**BANK**

OF  
**British North America**

**FOR SALE**

**BILLS ON LONDON,**

In Sets to suit Purchasers.

OFFICE open from 10 to 3 o'clock.  
**DISCOUNT DAYS**—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAY'S.

A. MILROY,  
Manager

**THOMAS O'BRIEN.**

**THE** nearest of Kin to **THOMAS O'BRIEN**, late of Bay of Bulls, who emigrated some 8 or 9 years ago to the Island of Bermuda, where he became Jailor and has since died, will hear of something to their advantage by applying at our Office and making proof of relationship.

JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

July 13.

**TO BE LET**

And immediate Possession given,

**A** HOUSE situate at the head of the King's Road adjoining the Premises formerly occupied by the late Mr. Robert Brown.

ALSO.

**BUILDING GROUND,**

50 Feet in Front—132 Rear.—Apply to  
**PHILIP DUGGAN.**

August 3.

**TO BE LET.**

**A** N Eligible Waterside **PREMISES** in this town, For information apply at the Newfoundland Office.

July 27.

**HOUSE TO LET.**

**D. S. CARSON** being about to Remove to the residence formerly occupied by him in *Water-Street*, (Messrs. BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.'s Stone Buildings,) will **LET**, for the remainder of his Term, the very eligible **DWELLING-HOUSE** in *Duchworth-Street*, where he now resides.

Further particulars may be known on application to him.  
 August 24.

**On Sale**

**Thos. & John Brocklebank**  
OFFER FOR SALE,  
**THE FOLLOWING GOODS,**

JUST RECEIVED

Per Brig *Oberon*, from **LIVERPOOL** :—  
**SUPERFINE** Copenhagen } Which can be re-  
**FLOUR,** } commended for  
**HAMBURGH BEEF,** } family use;  
**DANTZIE PORK,** superior quality  
**LIVERPOOL SOAP,** in boxes of 2 cwt. each  
**EARTHENWARE** in Crates, well assorted  
**BRAZIL COFFEE.**

**TEAS—**

Bohea, Congou, Twankey and Hyson.  
 Fish in October will be received in payment.  
 August 24.—5v.

**JUST RECEIVED**

Per *ARIEL* from **Hamburgh,**

AND FOR SALE

BY

**Thos. & John Brocklebank**

Superfine **FLOUR**  
 Prime new **BUTTER**  
**OATMEAL**  
**PEAS**  
 Pearl **BARLEY**  
 Westphalia **HAMS**  
**GENEVA**  
**BRICKS.**

August 17.

**AT THE STORES**

OF  
**J. Dunscomb & Co.**

A few doz. real French

**CHAMPAIGN,**

AND

A few dozen very old fine

**MADEIRA.**

August 17.

**Bills on New York**

At Sight,

FOR SALE ON LOW AND ACCOMMODATING TERMS

BY

**W. & H. THOMAS & Co.**

Also—

**BILLS ON HALIFAX.**

August 10.

BY

**Baine, Johnston & Co.**

230 Tons

**SALT.**

Ex ANN JOHNSTON, from Cadiz.

August 10.

**JUST RECEIVED**

FROM LONDON,

AND FOR SALE

BY

**Lawrence O'Brien,**

4 Cases best white Sparkling **CHAMPAIGN**, of 3 dozen each  
 2 Ditto Pink **CHAMPAIGN**, of 3 dozen each  
 2 Ditto fine Sparkling **BURGUNDY**, of 3 dozen each  
 3 Ditto finest Chateau Lafitte **CLARET** (of 1825) 3 dozen each

August 3.

**W. & H. Thomas & Co.**

OFFER FOR SALE

The Cargo of the Schooner **HUGH DENOON** from Halifax.

CONSISTING OF

62 Puns. Barbados and Trinidad **MOLASSES**  
 60 M. **SHINGLES.**  
 N. B.—Fish or Cash taken in payment.

August 10.

**On Sale**

FOR SALE  
A SECOND HAND

**FIRE ENGINE.**

Apply at the Newfoundland Office.  
 August 3.

BY

**NICHOLAS GILL,**

**50 PUNS.** strong proof fine flavoured Demerara RUM  
 20 Puns. Retailing **MOLASSES**  
 25 Hhds. and 00 bls. first quality **SUGAR**  
 And a few Barrels American **TAR.**  
 July 27.

BY

**EWEN STABB,**

500 Bags **BREAD**  
 300 Firkins **BUTTER**  
 300 Barrels **FLOUR**  
 250 **HAMS**  
 Pine and Spruce **LUMBER**  
**LEATHER, CORDAGE**  
**RAISINS, BRANDY**  
**Madeira WINE, BROWN STOUT, &c.**

**COALS,**

Now landing at 7s. 7 Hoghead.  
 July 20.

**High-proof Jamaica RUM.**

**W. & H. THOMAS & Co.**

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig *MERMAID*, from **Jamaica,**

**10 Puns.** best **JAMAICA SPIRITS,**  
**Proof 18 @ 20,**

Which they offer for Sale at Cost and Charges  
 July 13.

**The Subscribers'**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per **AMITY,**

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**DRY GOODS,**

Also, of former Importations,

150 Qr.-Chests Hyson, Souchong, Bohea and Congo

**TEAS.**

**BENJAMIN BOWRING & SON.**

July 6.

**'Nonpareil,' from London**

**RICHARD HOWLEY**

IS NOW LANDING

From the above Vessel.

**15 HDS.** old fine-flavoured **COGNAC**,  
 (MARTELL'S Brand) warranted prime,  
 10 Ditto Pale Skidam **GENEVA**  
 16 Pipes and Qr.-casks Spanish **PORT WINE**  
 10 Bls. **PASTE BLACKING**, in small Pots

ALSO, ON HAND,

Of previous importations,

35 Hhds. Brandy and Geneva, (in Bond)  
 30 Ditto Prime Sherry Wine, in bottle  
 A few Cases and Qr.-casks prime Old Port  
 350 Boxes London Candles, molds and dips  
 10 Dozen Waxed Kip and Calf Skins  
 20 Hides Rounded Leather,  
 30 Casks Paste and Liquid Blacking  
 50 Ditto bottled Ale and Porter—3 doz. each  
 Pork, Flour, Butter, Bread,  
 Cordage, Nails, Lines, Twines,  
 Lancee Bunts, and

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Manufactured Goods.**

N. B.—Customers not wishing to purchase Spirits by wholesale, will be supplied as heretofore in small lots.—Warranted **GENUINE.**  
 July 13.

**PRIME MESS.**

Of a well-known brand!

Ex *Thornley*, 15th Inst. from **HAMBURGH,**

**500 Barrels PORK.**

**SAMUEL CODNER.**

WHO HAS ALSO JUST IMPORTED,  
 A quantity Canada and Irish **BUTTER** of superior quality  
 A few Puns. Choice **MOLASSES**  
**SALT, CORKWOOD,** and other essential articles for the Fishery;

AS WELL AS  
 Superfine **FLOUR, BREAD**  
 Devonshire **ALE** and **CIDER**  
 Paints and Oils  
 Soap and Candles  
 Bridport Wares  
 Various other Goods.

July 27.—4v.



Poets Corner.

SPELLS OF THE HEART.

A charm from life is gone,—  
A spirit pure, that blest my early hours  
The gloomy past has won,  
Hues from the stream, and beauty from the flowers,  
And brightness from the earth and from the sky.  
Are lost, untimely, to my musing eye.  
Something there was, that fed  
My heart with rich sensations, like the balm  
From Summer roses shed,  
When Western airs are breathing, soft and calm:  
Something, whose absence I can ne'er forget,  
Nor fail to mourn, with an untold regret.

A feeling, fraught with love,—  
A buoyant happiness,—a peace of mind;  
Hopes, that aspired above,—  
A world of pleasant thoughts, serene and kind:  
A new delight for each returning day,—  
These once my treasures were, and visions gay.

Now, each sweet spell is o'er!  
And at the blossoms of my better years  
Have paled, to bloom no more,  
Nor shine, as once they shone, through dewy tears;  
And many a thrill of memory I feel,  
Which my sad spirit cannot all conceal.

Yet, as these faded hours  
Through the dim vistas of my life arise,  
I feel immortal powers,  
And kindling raptures, mixed with fond surprise,  
As fair, in solemn dreams, that realm I view,  
Where the free soul its childhood shall renew.

(Continued from first Page)

cution which had been ordered by the king, and a natural impulse prompted me to inquire that they would spare my life. "Your life is not in danger," said they, "if you obey us punctually. But if you manifest the least hesitation, rest assured that your death is certain. Provide yourself with your best axe, and we must tie a bandage over your eyes; be silent and follow us." All this time the pistol was pointed at me. Resistance was vain, and I accordingly submitted to their commands. My eyes were bandaged, and I was helped into a carriage, in which the two strangers immediately seated themselves, and the horses set off at a gallop. I left my old housekeeper almost petrified by terror and amazement; and as we drove off, I heard one of the men tell her, that if she did not carefully conceal her knowledge of their secret visit, my doom was sealed.

"I rode on in a painful state of perplexity. I commended myself to the Holy Virgin, to whom I mentally addressed a prayer. After having invoked the holy name of the Mother of Christ, I felt my mind somewhat more at ease, and I tried to discover in what direction we were travelling. On this point I could arrive at no satisfactory conjecture; but according to the best calculation I could make, the journey must have occupied between eighteen and twenty hours.—On reaching the place of our destination, I was carefully assisted out of the carriage. The two strangers arranged themselves on either side of me, and each took hold of one of my arms. Having walked in this way for the space of a few minutes, we ascended a staircase which appeared to be very spacious, judging from the resounding noise of our footsteps. I was then led into a large apartment, where the bandage was removed from my eyes. I now discovered that it was still daylight; but the sun was setting.

"A sumptuous repast was served, consisting of the most exquisite dishes; but I could not help remarking that the allowance of wine was very sparing.—At night-fall I was directed to hold myself in readiness to perform my duty of executioner, by decapitating a person who had been condemned to death.—Though long injured to the painful duty which the law imposes on me, and though I had never, for a moment, misapprehended the motives of my strange journey, yet, when that motive was formally announced, a thrill of horror unnerved me. But I recovered my presence of mind, and I was expostulating with all the energy I could command, when a person, whose voice I had not hitherto heard, said, in a tone of calm decision, 'Do as you are required, and without hesitation, otherwise you merely seal your own doom, without being able to avert that of the culprit.'

"I found that further protestation would be in vain, and yielding to compulsion, I consented. I repent my weakness, and bitterly reproach myself for it; but it was certainly a case in which the law of necessity was implacable. The axe was placed in my hands, a black veil was thrown over my head, and two men, grasping my arms, conducted me through a suite of several apartments. At length we entered a room larger than the rest, and there my conductors halted. The black veil was

removed from my face, and I beheld in the centre of the room a scaffold, raised to the height of about three feet from the ground. A black velvet drape covered the wood-work, and that part of the floor immediately round it was strewn with a thick layer of red-coloured saw-dust. I was in a painful state of anxiety, and bewildered in a maze of conjecture, respecting the victim on whom I was destined to strike the fatal blow. My conjecture was soon at an end. In a few moments a female was led, or rather carried into the room. She was of tall stature, and her complexion was brilliantly fair. Her light hair, of which she appeared to have a great profusion, was confined under a cap of black crape. Her dress, which was of black velvet, was confined a little above the ankles by a purple silk cord; her hands were also bound by silken cords of the same colour. Her face was concealed by a mask, so that no part of her person was visible except her neck and shoulders, which were dazzlingly white. She made no complaint, and offered no resistance, and as she approached, I perceived with increased horror, that her mouth was gagged. Eight or ten men, all of whom were masked, raised her on the scaffold; she inclined her head, and laid it on the block. "I need say no more!—I trust that Heaven will forgive me. I doubt not that the victim was a person of illustrious rank, and I should not be surprised to hear that all the Courts of Europe have gone into mourning.

"Having performed my horrible task, I was conducted back to the apartment in which I had partaken of the repast on my first arrival. There I found the table replenished, and now several bottles of wine placed on it. I sat down for a few moments to compose myself, uncertain what was to be my fate, but perfectly resigned to the will of God.

"After the lapse of a little time I again stepped into the carriage, followed by my two masked companions. We journeyed all that night and a part of the following day. Nearly twenty hours elapsed before I reached my home, at the door of which I was set down, and a purse, containing two hundred French lous, was presented to me. Here is the money, M. Dietrich, I place it in your hands, and beg you will make whatever use of it you think fit. I was expressly recommended to observe the most inviolable silence respecting this extraordinary event. 'On your discretion,' said the two masked men, 'your safety depends.' Any attempt to discover the secret of this affair will prove utterly vain; and if you reveal to any one what has transpired, the disclosure will be at once fatal to yourself and to those who receive it."

"The Pretour of Strasburg listened with deep interest and attention to the tragical and mysterious history related by the Executioner. He declined to take charge of the two hundred lous which the Executioner wished to lodge in his hands. 'If you will not receive the money,' said the executioner, 'I will dispose of it in paying for masses, and relieving the wants of the poor.' His deposition was read over to him by the Pretour, and, after signing it, he took his leave.

"As soon as he was gone, the Pretour put the document under cover, carefully sealed it, and sent it by a confidential courier to the Baron de Breteuil, who was then at the head of the French cabinet."

At this point of the narrative Napoleon paused, and darted a scrutinizing glance at his auditors, as if anxious to ascertain what effect his story had produced. That effect was most powerful; a sensation of mingled horror and amazement pervaded every one present.

Josephine was the first who ventured to break silence. "Mon Dieu! Bonaparte," she exclaimed, "why do you tell these horrid stories? You do it to frighten us."

Napoleon smiled good-humouredly, and said, "Silence, Josephine! hear the story to an end." Then turning to me, he said,—"What do you think was the result of the despatch sent to the Baron de Breteuil?"—"I cannot guess, Sir."—"I will tell you."

"Two weeks elapsed, and at the expiration of that M. Dietrich received a packet transmitted to him by the Governor of Strasburg. It enclosed a letter from the minister, M. de Breteuil, which was couched nearly in the following terms:—

"I have laid before the King the written copy of the deposition which you forwarded to me, and I have received his Majesty's commands respecting it. It is the King's desire that the individual who made the disclosure shall keep the sum of money that has been presented to him, and his majesty adds a sum of equal amount on condition that inviolable secrecy be observed, respecting all that has passed."

"Now," pursued Napoleon, "I will give you the key to this adventure, which is of a nature not so rare as may be supposed in the history of courts."

"The Duke of Wurtemberg contracted a second marriage about nine years after the death of his first wife. He was united during my second campaign in Italy, to Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Princess Royal of England, and eldest daughter of Geo. III. He was at that time only Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, and he succeeded his father on the 19th December, 1797. Wurtemberg had made common cause with the Germanic empire against France; but the Prince, on his succession to the Ducal throne, hastened to conclude peace with us. He wrote to me, and his letters were couched in friendly terms. I answered him in the same tone, and we maintained a pretty regular correspondence until my departure for Egypt. After that time".....

[Here Napoleon suddenly stopped short, as if fearful of saying too much respecting his then existing relations with the Duke of Wurtemberg. After a pause of a few moments he thus resumed his narrative:—]

"The Duke of Wurtemberg's first wife, who was a beautiful and accomplished woman, was accused of regarding with too favourable an eye a young page in the service of the Duke. This page, emboldened by the kindness which the Princess extended to him, took the liberty of quitting the Ducal states without the permission of his illustrious master. On arriving at the frontier, he alighted at an inn, where he ordered supper. On sitting down to the table he saw inscribed on one of the Dresden china plates, the words, *Return or tremble!* He did return. At the first meal to which he sat down in the palace, a beautiful glass, of rock crystal, was presented to him, and on it were inscribed, in letters of gold, the words, *Depart or tremble!* He would have been wise had he obeyed this second mandate as readily as he did the first; but love is venturous, and the page remained.

"Rumour adds that the Prince Royal repaired to the father of the page, and laid before him several letters, the perusal of which proved beyond the possibility of doubt the existence of a criminal intimacy between the wife of one party and the son of the other. 'Pronounce sentence on the culprit,' said the Prince. The father, without uttering a word, is said to have raked out the ashes from under the grate, and taking the poker, traced in the dust three letters, the first of which was, T, and the last D, (*Tod*, the German for *Death*.)

"A council was immediately summoned. It was attended by the principal members of the cabinet, and several of the Prince's relatives. They were requested to examine, with the utmost attention, the letters above mentioned. All concurred in declaring that the proof of criminality was but too evident. One voice was raised to propose an arrangement, by virtue of which a divorce might be obtained. A near relative of the unfortunate Princess opposed that suggestion, and firmly maintained that nothing but a severe and irrevocable punishment could avenge the injured honour of the Prince. This opinion was adopted.

The council broke up, and the individual who had ventured to raise the voice of mercy in behalf of the wretched princess hastened to warn her of her impending danger. He even offered to secure her escape from Wurtemberg that very night on condition of her promising never more to see the page who had been the partner of her guilt. It was proposed to conduct her to Scotland, where a castle in the Highlands would be assigned as her place of residence. Will it be believed that the infatuated princess refused to abandon her paramour. She so positively rejected the condition on which the safety of her life depended, that Count C—, who had declared his readiness to protect her, abandoned her to her fate, observing, 'I believed that I was tendering my assistance to a penitent woman, and not a hardened sinner.'

"The page lodged in the palace; his chamber was at the uppermost part of the building; the door opened into a long corridor, beneath which there was a similar corridor or passage, at every story, down to the ground floor of the palace. It was known that the page every night passed along this corridor to a private staircase, by which he descended to the apartments of the Princess. A most singular plan was devised for his destruction. In each of these corridors, descending from story to story, a few boards were removed from the flooring, which boards were afterwards neatly fitted in their places, but left unfastened, so as to form a succession of trap-doors. The unfortunate page, having no idea of the gulf that was ready to open beneath his feet, was at the usual hour hurrying from his own apartments to those of the Princess. He had not advanced more than a few yards from his own door, when the flooring gave way under his feet. He struggled to save himself, but in vain: he was dashed from a fearful height to the flooring of the last corridor, immediately above the Princess's chamber. The ceiling of this apartment had, of course, been left untouched; but the removal of the flooring above it rendered it sufficiently fragile. It immediately yielded beneath the weight of the falling body; and in another moment the lifeless and mutilated remains of the page lay at the feet of the princess.

The sudden horror rendered her for some time insensible; her attendants alarmed by the dreadful crash, rushed in, and the apartment was soon filled by persons from the most distant parts of the palace. Most of them were lost in conjectures respecting the cause of the tragical event; but there were a few to whom that cause was sufficiently well known. These latter attributed it to the decayed state of the building, and under pretence of preventing any recurrence of the accident, all the corridors were fastened up, until the floor was completely repaired. Thus the multitude regarded the affair merely as a melancholy accident, unattended by any mysterious circumstances. The Princess recovering herself sufficiently, understood the fate that awaited her. It is possible that she then regretted her refusal to accept the assistance of Count C—. Now, she knew not where to find him. In this deplorable situation she resolved to quit the dominions of her father-in-law. She communicated her intention to her principal *femme de chambre*, whom she implored to assist her in escaping from enemies, in whose hands she felt assured that her life was not secure. The *femme de chambre* threw herself at her mistress's feet, and thanked her for this proof of her confidence. She

assured the Princess that she was both able and willing to aid her. Her brother, she said, was attached to the police department, and with the assistance of his agents, it would be easy to rescue the Princess from her persecutors. It was agreed that on the following night the Princess and her attendant should escape from the palace, by a subterraneous passage, which led through some ancient vaults to a retired house beyond the boundaries of the city. There a carriage was to be in readiness for them.

"Assured of her own safety, the unfortunate Princess was reflecting with bitter regret on the fate of her lover, when she received a message from her husband requesting an interview with her. Instead of granting this interview, she listened only to the dictates of her passion and her pride. She wrote to the sovereign master of her destiny a note to the following effect:—

"You have shed the blood of a blameless victim. I alone am guilty. You will have to answer for his death in presence of God, where probably you will likewise have to answer for mine. If you were capable of being just, I would bow to you as my judge; but I feel too well convinced that you desire to be not my judge but my executioner. I will not see you; and may Heaven's vengeance await you!"

"Such a letter could not fail to exasperate the already irritated feelings of a betrayed husband. Night arrived. The Princess had collected, in a large casket, her diamonds, her gold, and all her letters. She retired to rest at her usual hour; but no sooner had her attendants withdrawn than she arose and dressed herself, assisted by her confidential *femme de chambre*. She wrapped herself in a large silk cloak, such as was usually worn by females of the middle rank in that part of Germany. She hoped, by help of this disguise, to elude observation. Quitting the Ducal apartments, the Princess and her attendant descended a narrow staircase, and then passed along a corridor which was parallel with the kitchens, which received its light from them. Some of the servants were up and engaged in their work, but the Princess courageously pursued her course.

"There still remained a long range of passages to be passed, when, on opening a door, the keys which the *femme de chambre* carried fell from her hand. The noise alarmed the fugitives; fortunately it was heard only by themselves, they collected their keys and proceeded.

"They now entered a spacious vault, in which they had advanced some distance, when they were stopped by a closed door. This was the last door they had to pass within the walls of the castle. What was their distress on finding that none of their keys would fit the lock?

"They naturally concluded that this key must have fallen along with the rest, and that they had omitted to pick it up. It was agreed that the *femme de chambre* should go back to seek it, and that the Princess should wait until she returned. She waited alone and in profound darkness. A considerable time had elapsed, and the Princess listened anxiously for the approaching footsteps of her companion; but she listened in vain. What could detain her? Had she been surprised, or could she have betrayed her mistress. Unable longer to endure the painful suspense, the Princess resolved to go in search of her attendant. But how or where was she to find the door of the vault. Excess of fear frequently inspires courage. To find the outlet of the vault she thought she could adopt no better plan than to walk straight forward until her hands came in contact with the wall. Having reached the wall, she kept her hand upon it, and groped her way along, until she reached an opening, which assured her that she had gained the door. She entered a narrow passage communicating with the vault, and was creeping along cautiously, in order to avoid stumbling against some fragments of stones which lay scattered here and there; suddenly she was startled by the sound of footsteps above her head, and a gleam of light penetrated through a narrow grating, rendered her in an instant motionless as a statue. The sound of voices was heard, and in a few moments the Princess was roughly seized by the two arms, and dragged from the spot in which she had been standing, transfixed with terror. The violence of her assailants roused her from her insensibility; she shrieked, struggled, and called loudly for help. Her cries were unheeded: she was thrown brutally on the ground, and bound hand and foot. Her supplications for mercy were unheeded: she was enveloped in a cloak, or rather sack of black satin; and, to complete the outrage, a gag was forced into her mouth.—From that moment God alone heard her complaints."

Here the Emperor ceased to speak, and after a few moments' silence the Empress said, with profound emotion, "Gracious Heaven! was this the fate of the first wife of the Duke of Wurtemberg? And was she the victim who perished by the hand of the Executioner of Strasburg?"

"So report affirmed," resumed Napoleon. "But the public voice is always so ready to calumniate the great, that we ought not to give too ready credence to popular rumour. The mention of the name of the Elector of Wurtemberg reminded me of this sad story. I related it, because I knew it would interest you; but for its truth or falsehood I do not take upon me to be responsible. Believe it or not, as you please."

DINING ALONE.—The author of "The Parson's Daughter," when surprised one evening in his arm chair, two or three hours after dinner, is reported to have apologised, by saying, "When one is alone, the bottle does come round so often." It was Sir Heroulus Langrishe, we believe, who, being asked on a similar occasion, "Have you finished all that port (three bottles) without assistance?" answered, "No, not quite that; I had the assistance of a bottle of Madeira."—Lady Blessington.

Printed and Published every Thursday morning, by WILLIAM RICHARD SHEA, for the Proprietors, at their Printing Office, in the rear of Mrs. Firth's Hotel, Duckworth Street.—Terms—Twenty One Shillings per annum.