



# Newfoundland

No. 540

THURSDAY, November 30, 1837

Sixpence

On Sale

BY  
**JAMES BERGUS & CO.**  
100 Puns. Choice Retailing MOLASSES  
40 Hogheads 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 BATHIA from Demerary.  
ALSO, IN STORE,  
Prime Mess BEEF, PORK, RICE.

July

BY  
**Lawrence O'Brien,**  
The Cargo of the Brig KINGALOGH from Ham-  
burgh,  
800 Bags fine & common BREAD.  
200 Barrels FLOUR  
170 Firkins BUTTER  
20 Ditto ditto (best Holstein for private use)  
50 Barrels PORK  
100 Ditto OATMEAL  
50 Ditto GRITTS  
A few Casks assorted BOOTS & SHOES  
A few Casks GLASSWARE  
Westphalia HAMS  
6000 BRICK.

September 7.

Now Landing

From the Brigantine MARGARET, Capt. W. Gre y

AND FOR SALE

BY  
**THE SUBSCRIBER,**  
AT HIS

New Building, opposite the Premises of Messrs,  
Rennie, Stuart, & Co.

10 Hogheads Superior Brandy, (direct from  
London)  
5 Ditto best Hollands  
10 Ditto English Ale  
10 Ditto ditto Cider  
20 Ditto Irish Porter  
35 Qr.-Chests Assorted Teas  
1 Pun. Old Whiskey, 3 years in the Island  
8 Hhds. & 4 Qr.-Casks Tenerife Wine  
6 Qr.-casks first quality Port ditto  
10 Hhds. Moist Sugar  
10 Boxes Havana ditto, 4 cwt. each  
7 Cwt. English and Irish Hams  
3 Cwt. Pine Apple Cheese  
50 Boxes best Muscatel Raisins  
200 Pair Men's and Women's Shoes  
20 Firkins Butter  
2 Hhds. & 10 bales Prime Leaf Tobacco.

JAMES CULLIN.

August 31.

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. & Hoghead.

July 20.

On Sale

'Nonpareil,' from London

**RICHARD HOWLEY**

IS NOW LANDING

From the above Vessel.

15 Hhds. 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,  
Lance Bunts, and

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**Manufactured Goods.**

N. B.—Customers not wishing to purchase  
in small lots.—Warranted GENUINE.  
July 13.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM LONDON,  
AND FOR SALE

BY  
**Lawrence O'Brien,**

1 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.

BY  
**NICHOLAS GILL,**  
50 PUNS. strong proof fine flavoured Deme-  
rara RUM

20 Puns. Retailing MOLASSES  
25 Hhds. and 10 bls. first quality SUGAR  
And a few Barrels American TAR.

July 27.

AT THE STORES  
OF  
**J. Dunscomb & Co.**

A few doz. real French  
**CHAMPAIGN,**

AND  
A few dozen very old fine  
**MADEIRA.**

August 17.

Now Landing

From the GAZELLE and MAZEPPA from  
Copenhagen,  
AND FOR SALE

BY  
**John Cusack,**

200 Firkins Butter, first quality  
350 Bags Bread.

Fish or Cash taken in Payment.

October 12.

THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

Of the three Queen's who sat on the throne of England—Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne—two were married. Mary, at the age of nearly forty, espoused Philip the second of Spain, whose affections she never possessed, and who, finding that he could obtain no power or influence in England, though his name was joined with that of Mary in all public acts, quitted these shores never to return, and left his infatuated Queen to console herself with the fancy that she was "enciente," amid the fast progressing symptoms of the dropsy, which happily soon closed her life and sanguinary reign! Elizabeth, her half-sister, who succeeded to the sceptre, and held it long in her masculine grasp, delighted in the flattering title of "The Virgin Queen," though her paramours were nearly as numerous as those of Messalina! Leicester's ambition was excited by the hope of obtaining Elizabeth's hand, and she coquetted with Anjou; but in both cases her passions were restrained by her superior love of power, and by the sage counsels of Burleigh, and Elizabeth passed to the tomb in a state of single blessedness. The 28 Henry VIII. (repealed among other statutes of treasons, by I Edward) made it high treason for any man to contract marriage with the King's children, or reputed children, his sisters or aunts *ex parte paterna*, or the children of his brothers or sisters. A previous statute of Henry VI. (which prohibits the marriage of a queen dowager, without the consent of the king, assigns this reason for it—"Because the disparagement of the queen shall give greater comfort and example to other ladies of estate, who are of the blood royal, more lightly to disparage themselves!" This statute, though not in print, Sir E. Coke tells us was enacted in parliament in the sixth of the reign of the imbecile and unfortunate Henry the Sixth. Catharine of France, Queen Dowager of the martial Henry the Fifth, the victor of Agincourt, married, after his death, Owen Tudor, a private gentleman of Wales who was about the court, from whom sprang Henry the seventh, and the dynasty of Tudor which lasted through five reigns. This marriage was regarded as one beneath the queen dowager, and produced the statute to which we have alluded. Anne, the third and last Queen regnant, previous to our present sovereign, was married to Prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children, all of whom died early; the death of the last the young Duke of Gloucester, having left Queen Anne without issue, and caused the transfer of the crown of these realms from the family of Stuart to the descendants of the Princess Sophia and the House of Hanover. Anne was well disposed; she was called "the good Queen Anne;" but her capacity, if not weak, was uncultivated by learning; she was scarcely superior to her husband in intellect; her opinions were prejudices—they were received without examination, and retained without suspicion. She was utterly deficient in that vigour of mind by which independence is maintained, and the snares and fetters of flatterers and favourites are avoided. She was, in consequence, ruled by panders and sycophants throughout her reign. The influence exercised over her by Marlborough and his intriguing wife was so absolute, that the Whigs of that day regarded her accession to the throne as that of Marlborough to unlimited power, and they at one time proposed to exclude her altogether by appointing the succession to the house of Hanover immediately upon the death of William. Mrs. Masham, a bedchamber woman, supplanted Marlborough and his Duchess in the Queen's graces, and she was the favourite of latter years. Through her influence Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, was raised to office. He had little talent but that of intrigue; but once admitted, through Mrs. Masham's management, to daily conference with the Queen, his opportunities were not neglected. He entertained her with conversation most adapted to please a woman's ear; now detailing the trifling topics of interest, and the secret gallantries of her court; now descending, in strains of polished adulation, upon the happiness and devoted loyalty of her people, carefully concealing that the Tories were Jacobites, and cautiously insinuating that the Whigs were Republicans! Thus Harley undermined the Whig administration, headed by Godolphin, and raised himself to power. In this reign, as now, the cry of "the church was in danger," was raised by the Tories, and during the elections of 1705, the

question "Is the church in danger?" became the touchstone of both parties. "For my own part," wrote the Duchess of Marlborough, who was a woman of keen perception, "the word 'church' had never any charm for me in the mouth's of those who made the most noise with it; for I could not perceive that they gave any other distinguished proof of their regard for the thing, than a frequent use of the word, like a spell to enchant weak minds and a persecuting zeal against Dissenters, and against those real friends of the church, who would not admit that persecution was agreeable to its doctrine; and as to state affairs many of these churchmen appeared to me to have no fixed principles at all, having endeavoured, during the last reign, to undermine that very government which they had contributed to establish." Here we find the Tory party in the reign of Anne pursuing the same policy, and raising the same warhoop as in the reign of our present Queen...impugning in the same way, almost in the same terms, the whole domestic and foreign policy of the Whig administration, only because the Tory faction are excluded from power. It is natural to suppose that our young Queen will marry, and she is perfectly unfettered by any law in the exercise of her inclinations and judgment. As to any existing partiality she may have, we regard the rumours in circulation as idle gossip. The fortunate object of her choice, whether a foreign prince, or a native-born subject, can have none of the power or prerogatives of royalty; he can only be, like Prince George of Denmark, the husband of the Queen.—*Sunday Times.*

DECREASE OF TRADE IN THE PORT OF LONDON.—It appears the number of ships and their registered tonnage which have entered the London Docks in the first six months of the present year, with cargoes from foreign ports, has been 350, of the tonnage of 68,300 tons; in the St. Katharine's Docks 233 vessels of the tonnage of 56,820 tons; in the West India Docks (we were unable to obtain this item) — ships of the tonnage of 84,600 tons; and in the East India Docks, 46 vessels, of the tonnage of 25,700 tons. The returns which we have been enabled to obtain, show that in the first six months of 1836 there entered the London Docks with cargoes, 400 vessels from foreign ports, of the aggregate tonnage of 74,100 tons; the St. Katharine's Docks, 230 of the tonnage of 53,330 tons; the West India Docks—ships of the tonnage of 88,158 tons; and the East India Docks, 49 of the tonnage of 29,990. From these statements it will appear that in the number of vessels which have entered the four principal docks, there has, in the period referred to, been a very small falling off as compared with a similar period last year, the total reduction has been about 50 vessels only, and the aggregate amount of tonnage has only fallen off from about 245,600 tons in the first six months of 1836, to 235,420 tons in the first half year of 1837, or rather above 10,500 tons.

UNITED STATES.—The identity of language, and the prevalence of similar habits and customs, would necessarily occasion a considerable intercourse between Great Britain and the United States. This, however, has been materially promoted by the peculiar circumstances under which the latter have been placed. Occupying a country of vast extent, and great natural fertility, most part of which is still a wilderness, agriculture was of course the most profitable employment in which the citizens of the United States could engage; and there being no country that could supply them with the most description of manufactured goods, so cheaply as Great Britain, we have continued since the peace of 1784, to maintain the same ascendancy in her markets that we enjoyed while they were our colonists. The American Legislature has indeed endeavoured, by dint of prohibitions and bounties, to raise up a manufacturing interest. But, as might have been foreseen, the attempt has proved eminently unsuccessful; and has been productive, not only of great national loss, but of so much dissatisfaction, that, unless the Legislature had given way and modified the tariff the integrity of the Union would, most likely, have been compromised.—*From McCulloch's Statistical Account of the British Empire.*

JOHN BALLANTYNE'S DEATH-BED.

(From Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott.)

On the 4th of June, Scott, being then on one of his short sessional visits to Abbotsford, received the painful intelligence that his friend, John Ballantyne's malady had begun to assume an aspect of serious and even immediate danger. The elder brother made the communication in these terms:—  
"To Sir Walter Scott, Bart., of Abbotsford, Melrose.

"Edinburgh, Sunday, 3d June, 1831.

"Dear Sir—I have this morning had a most heartbreaking letter from poor John, from which the following is an extract. You will judge how it has affected me, who, with all his peculiarities of temper, love him very much. He says—

"A spitting of blood has commenced, and you may guess the situation into which I am plunged. We are all accustomed to consider death as certainly inevitable; but his obvious approach is assuredly the most detestable and abhorrent feeling to which nature can be subject."

"This is truly doleful. There is something in it more absolutely bitter to my heart than what I have otherwise suffered. I look back to my mother's peaceful rest, and to my infant's blessedness—if life be not the extinguishable worthless spark which I cannot think it; but here, cut off in the very middle of life, with good means and strong powers of enjoying it, and nothing but reluctance and repining at the close—I say the truth when I say that I would joyfully part with my right arm to avert the approaching result. Pardon this, dear Sir; my heart and soul are heavy within me.

"With the deepest respect and gratitude. J. B."

I accompanied Sir Walter when one of their last interviews took place; and John's death bed was a thing not to be forgotten. We sat by him for perhaps an hour; and I think half that space was occupied by his predictions of a speedy end, and details of his last will, which he had just been executing, and which lay on his coverlid; the other half being given, five minutes or so at a time, to questions and remarks, which intimated that the hope of life was still flickering before him—nay, that his interest in all its concerns remained eager. The proof sheets of a volume of his Novelist's Library lay also by his pillow; and he passed from them to his will, and then back to them, as by jerks and starts the unwonted veil of gloom closed upon his imagination, or was withdrawn again. He had, as he said, left his great friend and patron £2000 towards the completion of the new library at Abbotsford; and the spirit of the auctioneer virtuoso flashed up as he began to describe what would, he thought, be the best style and arrangement of the book-shelves. He was interrupted by an agony of asthma, which left him with hardly any signs of life; and ultimately he did expire in a fit of the same kind. Scott was visibly and profoundly shaken by this scene and its sequel. As we stood together a few days afterwards, while they were smoothing the turf over John's remains in the canon gate churchyard, the heavens, which had been dark and slaty, cleared up suddenly, and the midsummer sun shone forth in his strength, Scott, ever awake to the "skiey influences," cast his eye along the overhanging line of the Calton Hill, with its gleaming walls and towers, then turning to the grave again, "I feel," he whispered in my ear, "I feel as if there would be less sunshine for me from this day forth."

As he walked homewards, Scott told me, among other favourable traits of his friend, one little story, which I must not omit. He remarked one day to a poor student of divinity attending his auction, that he looked as if he were in bad health. The young man assented, with a sigh. "Come," said Ballantyne, "I think I ken the secret of a sort of draft that would relieve you; particularly," he added, handing him a check for five pounds or ten pounds, "particularly, my dear, if taken upon an empty stomach."

(From the Halifax Journal, November 6.)

Our intelligence from Lower Canada still continues to be of an unpleasant nature. The Quebec Papers received here are to the 23d ult., on which day it is said a meeting of inhabitants of five extensive Counties was to be held for rebellious purposes, and a letter from Quebec of the same date, which we have seen, states that apprehensions were entertained that the Independence of the said Counties would be declared, and that prompt, strong, and decisive measures, on the part of the Government, would be necessary to oppose so revolutionary a proceeding.

An officer of the 83d Regt., who left Quebec some days after the Mail, arrived in town yesterday morning, with despatches for His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell. Of the nature of the communications brought by him, nothing we believe has transpired which can be depended upon, further than that the meeting of the five Counties had been held, and some intemperate proceedings adopted. Some of our Merchants were applied to yesterday forenoon, to furnish vessels to convey troops to Quebec, but the Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of the lateness of the season, has abandoned the idea of sending them by water, and an order has been issued for the 43d Regt., stationed in New Brunswick, to proceed by land to Canada. The 85th, in this Garrison, are under orders to proceed for New Brunswick, via Windsor to replace the 43d Regt.

We have been quite satisfied for a long time that Papineau and those traitors in the House of Assembly in Lower Canada who supported him,

aimed at nothing short of the separation of the Province from the British Empire—that they have been steadily persevering towards the accomplishment of that measure there cannot be a doubt, and if at all the Meetings of the five Counties a Declaration of Independence has been adopted, the time must have arrived when they supposed the object could be accomplished.

QUEBEC, OCT. 20.

We are happy to see in the Montreal papers of Tuesday a requisition calling a Public Meeting, to be held on Monday next, the 23d inst. The loyal requisition to which we allude is followed by 820 names, and is couched in the following terms:—

"The undersigned request a Meeting of their fellow citizens to be held on Monday, 23d inst., at the Place d'Armes, at twelve o'clock, (noon) to take into their serious consideration the measures which, in the present crisis, it may be found necessary to adopt, to maintain good order, the protection of life and property, and the connexion now happily existing between this colony and the British Kingdom, at present put in jeopardy by the machinations of a disorganising and revolutionary faction within this Province, professedly bent on their destruction."

On this subject, the Herald has the following editorial remarks:—

"We publish to-day the requisition for a public Meeting of the Citizens for Monday next. We are to state, as an example of the great enthusiasm which prevails among the British and Irish inhabitants, that all the names published to-day were obtained during the afternoon of yesterday. We shall publish additional signatures to-morrow."

P. S.—In the Herald of Wednesday the number of signatures is increased to 1257.

OCT. 23.—The list of signatures to the requisition for the Montreal Loyal Meeting had reached to a tremendous length.

OCTOBER 30.

The Montreal papers of Wednesday contain a requisition signed by upwards of twelve hundred names, calling a meeting of "their fellow-citizens," on Monday next, at the Place d'Armes, to consider of the measures necessary to maintain good order and the protection of life and property, and the connexion with the United Kingdom, now put in jeopardy by a disorganizing and revolutionary faction within the province.

We regret the necessity of such a proceeding, but it is not surprising that the citizens of Montreal should bestir themselves, when they see an armed organization attempted throughout the district, under the direction of committees formed in opposition to the public authority, and professing, without disguise, revolutionary doctrines and projects.

Things in the district of Montreal already have reached that position which ought to have been foreseen when the House of Assembly of the Province, refusing or neglecting to co-operate with the British government and the other Branches of the Legislature in giving effect to the concession of all it had asked prior to 1831, proceeded to make a demand of organic changes in the established constitution which it had heretofore professed the most anxious desire to preserve "intact."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The light company of the 66th regiment, with Captain Crompton and Lieut. Lord Cochrane, go up this evening to Sorel in the steamer John Bull. Two other companies of the 66th, and two of the 83d, with some pieces of ordnance, will leave early in the beginning of next week for Carillon, on the Lake of the Two Mountains, Three Rivers, William Henry and Chambly. Twenty-four horses, for the use of the Artillery stationed at Montreal, went up on Monday evening last.

The Company of the 66th embarked this afternoon at five o'clock, and were accompanied to the wharf by the Band of the Regiment. The steamer leaves at seven o'clock.

The papers by this day's mail from Upper Canada show that people there understand the traitorous character of the agitation in Lower Canada. The Montreal Populaire of Friday says, that Mr. Papineau had left Montreal to stir up the Five Counties preparatory to the meeting to be held to-day. A great display of the loyal inhabitants of Montreal takes place on this day at noon. The signatures to the requisition on Saturday amounted to about 2300.

MONTREAL, OCT. 21.

Should the weather be propitious on Monday, the loyal men and true of Montreal will make such an exhibition as they will long have reason to remember with feelings of just pride and exultation—an exhibition which will gladden the hearts of friends at a distance, who are unable to participate in the manifestations of loyalty, and at the same time strike the hearts of enemies with fear, paralyzing their traitorous exertions, when they know the quantity and quality of the men with whom they have to deal. On Monday, according to the Vindicator and Minerve, the standard of revolt is to be openly raised at St. Charles, and a Canadian Declaration of Independence read and sworn to. We do not believe the party is so stupid as to do so, but that the report had been circulated like many others to try what effect it might have. We anticipate a good deal more finessing, and some probable hopes of a successful revolt, before they will be mad enough to resort to such a step. The only effect which would follow such a measure would be the immediate imprisonment and ultimate hanging, beheading and quartering of those who chose to run the risk, but we are afraid none of them will be found bold enough to do so.—Herald.

The Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, (Thursday,) November 30, 1837.

We have received our files by the Gipsy, arrived last evening from Greenock, but they furnish nothing new or at all interesting. The result of the Davis' Straits fishery was ascertained—all the ships having returned—it is almost a total failure, as the whole quantity of oil produced from it will not exceed 700 tons.

We are almost at a loss how to interpret an article in yesterday's Times having reference to a foul slander put forth in that veracious journal a week since, on the subject of our connexion with the House of Assembly, so far as being the Printer of its Journals. We refuted the calumny in our last number by a plain statement of facts of a public nature, which the Times had already been in full possession of, but of which he found it quite convenient to be totally ignorant, for the delightful purpose of indulging in his slanderous propensities. We say that we are somewhat doubtful of the real meaning of the last article, for under the mask of wishing to apologise for the wilful mistake committed in his former number, he contrives most clumsily, but withal most rancorously, to make out a case against this Journal, though unsupported by any evidence but his own—the evidence of a self-convicted fabricator of palpable untruths.

"Blockhead and fool are two hard things to hit. For true—no meaning puzzles more than wit."

But we shall dismiss the subject altogether by remarking, that Providence is not in any instance more wise or more beneficent, than in limiting the power to do mischief in all noxious and viperous animals—whether of the brute or human creation—by stunting the growth of the one, so as to bring them under the denomination of mere vermin, impotent from their inability to do mischief; and by stultifying the understanding of the other, in order to incapacitate them from effecting the evil, which the suggestions of their depraved hearts would lead them to perform.

We were doubtful whether we should notice a miserable abortion signed "Albanus," which appeared in the Times of yesterday; but on reflection, we think it might induce that slanderer again to court notoriety at the expense of truth, were we to omit bestowing, in the present instance, that quantum of castigation which his folly and temerity deserve. More than a month has elapsed since we published a letter signed "Veritas," at the request of its author, one of our subscribers; we did so unhesitatingly, because it contained nothing pointed or offensive to any man; in fact, we viewed it then as we do now, in the light of a very harmless production; and we pity the man whose want of brains or malignity of heart, could so far obscure his mental vision, as that he should discover in it, wherewith for administering to the bad passions, in which maligners of character love to revel and luxuriate.

But we are not the vindicator of "Veritas" letter—we do not hold ourselves answerable for its sentiments,—it was sufficient for us to know that it contained nothing personal, and that being ascertained, we had no more to enquire into; and none but a shallow-pated scribbler could have found a pretext now, when the letter alluded to is, in a manner, forgotten, for renewing a subject whose discussion can possess no interest excepting to the low upholders of dissension, whom "Albanus" so well represents.—With regard to the vulgar tirade of "Albanus," respecting that line of duty which we deem it right to have pursued, and which, by inference, we are supposed to have departed from—as the whole of his charge against us is founded in culpable falsehood and low malevolence—we are spared all trouble on the score of refutation:—the poison carries with it its own antidote.

The following is a transcript of the Charge to the Grand Jury, delivered by the Hon. the Chief Justice, at the opening of the Central Circuit Court on Monday 26th instant:

Mr. Foreman, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—

Although the Calendar presents a greater number of cases for your investigation than usual yet I am happy to inform you that I do not perceive in any of those which partake of a felonious character any circumstances more heinous than are common to offences of the like nature. They are chiefly Larcenies, charged to have been committed within the pale of the town; and since the recent introduction of the modern improvements of the Criminal Law of England, the distinctions which might perhaps be found to exist among them, constituting the difference between Grand and Petty Larcenies, no longer prevail, and therefore the value of the property taken will cease to be a subject of any importance, in your inquiries respecting simple Larcenies.

I feel great satisfaction in observing that the number of crimes, accompanied with violence and breaches of the peace, appears to be much diminished; and the quiet and good order of the people in a town containing so many seafaring men and others living at common lodging houses, without the presence of their families, and perhaps out of employment in a considerable degree since the termination of the busy season of the year, may, I hope, be regarded as an earnest of the improvement in our Police, as well as in the morals of the working and industrious classes of the community.

The Act for introducing the Criminal Law of England on the 20th day of June last, entitled "An Act to extend the Criminal Law of England to this Colony, under certain modifications," to which I have before alluded, as having been passed by the Local Legislature during the Session which has just terminated, will, I trust, be found one of the most valuable and beneficial enactments that has engaged the attention of our Legislature since its institution. The improvements which have been made in the Administration of Criminal Justice in England, and which the late Colonial Act brings into full operation, are both numerous

and important, ameliorating the severity of our Criminal Code in many respects, and affording a summary method of punishing various petty offences, which perhaps would pass unnoticed if the more tedious process of a Jury trial were necessary for the conviction of the offender.

Time will not permit me at present to enter upon any elaborate consideration of the various changes which have thus been made in the Criminal Code of this Colony, and as opportunity will from time to time be afforded, by the holding of future Courts, of again recurring to this important subject, I will only detain you a few moments while I bring under your notice some points which may be considered as particularly deserving of observation.

The 7 and 8 Geo. 4, cap. 27, repeals a vast number of English Statutes heretofore in force in this colony, so far as they could be applied, relative to the benefit of Clergy, and to Larceny and other offences connected therewith, and to malicious injuries to property, and therefore it will be held all Magistrates to examine this Act with great care, lest they should find themselves acting under Statutes that are no longer in force.

An Act for improving the Administration of Justice in Criminal Cases in England passed in the same year, being chapter 28, and alters some of the formal as well as substantial proceedings, usual upon trials of Criminals—the plea of not guilty, without more, it is thereby declared shall put the prisoner on his trial by a jury. If he refuses to plead, the Court may order a plea of not guilty to be entered on behalf of such persons—such refusal formerly amounting to a conviction in many cases. This Act also abolishes the benefit of clergy, the whole law in regard to which ceases to be interesting except as a matter of history. No person to suffer death unless for some felony which was excluded from the benefit of clergy on the first day of that Session, or which shall have been made so punishable by some subsequent Act. The entire Act is now in force in this colony, but I have only noticed what I consider the most important points.

By the Act 7 & 8, Geo. 4, cap. 29, for consolidating and amending the laws in England relative to Larceny and other offences connected therewith the distinction between grand and petty Larceny is abolished—and transportation, imprisonment, and whipping, at the discretion of the Court, are imposed for simple Larcenies, and also hard labour and solitary confinement. The plundering or stealing any part of any ship or vessel which shall be in distress or wrecked, stranded or cast ashore, or any goods, merchandise, or articles of any kind belonging to such ship or vessel, is made punishable with Death.

Persons found with wrecked goods in their possession, and not giving a satisfactory account of how they were come by, may be summarily convicted in a penalty not exceeding £20 beyond the value of the goods, and the goods so found under a search warrant may be ordered to be restored to the owner. Shipwrecked goods offered for sale may be seized by the person to whom they may be offered, and the party offering them may in like manner brought before a magistrate and fined. Stealing dogs is made punishable upon a summary conviction, by penalty not exceeding £20 for the first offence, and hard labour and whipping for the second. Receivers of stolen dogs are also liable to the like punishment. Stealing any part of any live or dead fence, or any wooden post, pale, or rail, set up or used as a fence, or any stile or gate, or any part thereof, is likewise subjected to summary conviction; and a fine not exceeding £5 above the value of the thing stolen, and for a second offence imprisonment and hard labour, with whipping, may be inflicted. Receivers also punishable on failing to give a satisfactory account of how they came by the things stolen. Stealing fruit or vegetables out of gardens is also made punishable in like manner.

By the 7 and 8 Geo. 4, cap. 30, sec. 24, persons wilfully and maliciously committing any damage, injury, or spoil to or upon any real or personal property not specifically provided against, may be summarily convicted before a Justice of the Peace and fined a sum not exceeding £5, by way of compensation. This provision relates to what may be commonly understood by Petty Trespasses.

The last point to which I shall now draw your attention is the remedy provided for Common Assaults by summary conviction, which is a great improvement as a Police regulation. By the Act 9 Geo 4, cap. 31, sec. 27, for consolidating and amending the Statutes in England relative to offences against the person, a summary jurisdiction is given to two Justices to fine persons convicted before them of common assaults in a sum not exceeding £5, which by our Local Act is distributable one half to the party grieved and the other half to the Crown, and in default of payment the party must be sentenced to two months imprisonment.

You will as usual, visit the gaol, and should any thing come under your notice requiring the intervention of the Court, any representation you may think proper to make shall receive due consideration.

ARRIVALS.—In the Gipsy, Mr. H. J. Furneaux and Mr. McCallum.

DEPARTURES.—In the Carteretta for Liverpool; Miss Holbrook, Capt. Pearl, R.N. In the George Robinson for London; Mrs Cammann, Mr. & Mrs. Preston, Mr. J. Dunscomb Jr.

Shipping Intelligence.



Custom-House  
Port of St. John's.

VESSELS (ENTERED.)

November 23.—Ringwood, Smith, Sydney—100 tons coals, 24 M. shingles.  
Britannia, Wells, St. Vincent—ballast.  
Scipio, Davis, Vians—70 tons salt.  
British Queen, Coffin, P. E. Island—sundries.

VESSELS (LOADING.)

November 21.—American Brig Abby, M'Hutchinson, Brazil.  
Spanish Brig Amistad, Spain.  
Sophia, Humphries, West-Indies.  
Elizabeth, Hicks, Bristol.  
Eliza, Nowlan, Cork.  
Native, Coysh, England.  
Pictou, Knox, Waterford.  
Palmetto, Pearman, Grenada.  
Sisters, Hall, Liverpool.  
23.—Argyle, Boden, Torquay.  
24.—Funchal, Picken, Britain.  
Spanish Barque Mireed, Maige, Spain.  
25.—Fame, Figett, West-Indies.  
29.—Hebe, Sinclair, Portugal.  
William Wheaton, Ball, St. Michaels.  
Devon, Dench, Oporto.

VESSELS (CLEARED.)

November 23.—Ann, Clarke, Halifax—700 qtls fish, 3 hds. and 6 qr.-casks wine.  
Marnhall, White, Figuera—2100 qtls. fish.  
24.—Concord, Smeardon, Bristol—10 tons oil, 400 qtls. fish, 15 tons blubber.  
Louisa Marta, Hamilton, Cork—19 tons cod oil, 1300 seal skins, 3 tons whale oil.  
25.—Trusty, Goss, Plymouth—1800 qtls fish, 6 tons cod oil, 120 bls. caplin.  
George Robinson, Hallet, London—94 tons seal and cod oil, 1900 seal skins.  
Egyptian, Drummond, St. Andrews—10 puns. rum, 1 pipe, 2 hds. and 4 qr.-casks Madeira wine.  
Pillhead, Welsford, Teignmouth—1300 galls, seal and cod oil, and blubber, 1, M. qtls. fish, 1500 seal skins.  
28.—French Schooner Patriot, Bechet, St. Peter's—20 bags bread, and sundries.  
Ann, Smith, Halifax—ballast.  
29.—Bean Ideal, Whentou, St. Michaels—183 qtls. cod fish.  
Argyle, Boden, Torquay—800 qtls. cod fish.  
Albion, Belfountain, Cape Briton—10 bls. flour.

Sale by Auction.

To close Sales,  
Will be Disposed of,  
BY AUCTION,  
At the Commercial Room,  
**THIS DAY,**  
(Thursday.) At One o'clock,

12 Pun. Cuba MOLASSES.  
R. PROWSE,  
November 30. Auctioneer.

For LIVERPOOL.

(Having part of her Cargo engaged.)

That well-conditioned and substantial Vessel, the Brig



**Hope,**

135 Tons burthen.—For FREIGHT or PAS-  
SAGE apply to

ROBERT BRINE & Co.

November 30.

Wanted to Charter,  
A VESSEL



To carry from 80 to 100  
Imperial Tuns OIL to  
LONDON.

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

November 30.

TO BE LET.

And immediate Possession given—

A Commodious Stone DWELLING-HOUSE,  
late in the possession of Dr. Rochford,  
comprising a Kitchen and Parlour, on the lower  
floor—Drawing-room, Sitting-room, and Bed-  
room, on the second floor—Three Bed-rooms, with  
fire places, on the third floor—with Frost-pooof  
Cellar; and a Pump, with excellent Water, in the  
Yard. Further particulars will be made known  
on application to

JAMES CULLEN.

November 30.

And immediate possession given—

A Neat and comfortable HOUSE in Gover-  
Street, lately in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel  
P. Marrett.—For further particulars, apply to

MARY PRENDERGAST.

November 16.

Notices.

ADVERTISEENT.

TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a powerful  
FIXED LIGHT will be exhibited from  
Sunset to Sunrise on and after TUESDAY Evening  
next, the 21st inst., on Harbour Grace Island, in  
Conception Bay, extending Eastwardly, or Sea-  
ward, in a direction by compass from North to  
South-west.

W. STIRLING,  
JAMES BAYLY,  
THOMAS RIDLEY,  
WILLIAM PUNTEN,  
THOMAS CHANCEY, } Commissioners.

Harbour Grace, 13th November, 1837.

NAVIGATION.

JAMES O'NEILL

BEGS to inform his friends that he has just re-  
opened his DAY and NIGHT SCHOOT, in  
Duckworth-Street, near Gill's Shoot, where such as  
are desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the above  
useful and important Branch will have every faci-  
lity afforded them. The use of all Nautical In-  
struments will be also taught on the shortest prin-  
ciples. A room will be set apart for any one who  
may wish to receive private instructions.

Terms made known on applicatio at the School.  
November 30.

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. SIMMS respectfully begs to inform his  
Friends and the public, that he will open an  
EVENING SCHOOL, on NEXT MONDAY,  
for a limited number of Pupils.

Hours of attendance from 6 till 9 each evening.  
November 2.

To be Sold or Let.

THE WHOLE, OR IN LOTS, AS FOLLOW :—

- No. 1—A STORE, and WHARF attached there-  
to.
- 2—A DWELLING-HOUSE, with a COO-  
PERAGE adjoining
- 3—A HOUSE in two Tenements (let, but may  
be sold).
- 4—A well established RETAIL SHOP with  
the necessary apartments.

All further particulars made known on applica-  
tion to

PATRICK KELLY.

October 26

On Sale

By Private Contract,

THE interest for the term of 11 years of Four  
DWELLING HOUSES, in Water-Street,  
yielding £61 4s. per annum, free of any Ground  
Rent.—This being a profitable means of investing  
Money, will be well worth the attention of Specu-  
lators. For particulars apply to

WM. FIRTH.

November 16.

MOLASSES.

100 Puncheons Retailing

MOLASSES,

Of the very best quality,

FOR SALE BY

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

November 9.

Just Received

Per ELIZA from London,

AND FOR SALE

BY

R. HOWLEY,

A few cases Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, in pints  
and quarts

A few dozen Cherry BRANDY and Raspberry  
BRANDY.

November 9.

THE SCHOONER



MARYANN,

Of the burthen of 73 Tons per Re-  
gister; will carry about 1400 qtls. fish in bulk;  
built at Quebec in August last, full-timbered, and  
well adapted for the trade of this country.—Apply  
to

HUNTERS & Co.

October 5.

On Sale

JUST RECEIVED

Per ELIZA from London,

100 Bolts No. 1 to 8 CANVAS  
GREEN HEMP in 2 oz. balls  
HERBING NETS 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, and  
80 Rans.

And previously on hand,

5000 Lbs. Prime Rounded BUTTS  
1000 Pair BOOTS and SHOES  
20 Cases Skiedam GIN  
5 Pun. Jamaica RUM  
10 Hhds. moist SUGAR  
SOAP and CANDLES;

And,

2 COD SEINES 56x80 and 60x90, which  
would be sold very low for prompt payment

DANIEL FOWLER.

November 2.

BY

Michael Scanlan,

1800 Jars GIN  
400 Bags BREAD  
150 Firkins BUTTER  
100 Half ditto ditto  
150 Barrels OATMEAL  
50 Half ditto ditto  
80 Barrels PORK  
50 Packages TEA  
5 Hogaheads Brown SUGAR  
26 Barrels ditto  
9 Cases GLASSWARE.  
1 Case LOOKING-GLASSES  
150 Boxes SOAP  
50 Half ditto  
700 Pair BOOTS and SHOES  
37 Puncheons Superior MOLASSES.

ALSO,

GIN, WINE, BRANDY  
RUM, CIDER, PORTER  
MOLASSES, COFFEE, PEPPER  
BASKET SALT, and sundry other Articles.

October 19.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

160 BARRELS prime PORK,  
184 Firkins Randers' BUTTER,  
50 Casks 1st quality Holstein Ditto, which  
can be highly recommended  
200 Barrels Superfine Flour.  
250 Bags Bread, 1st and 2nd quality  
60 Barrels Oatmeal  
60 Ditto Grits  
40 Barrels boiling Pease  
10 Ditto Pot Barley  
18 Cases assorted Glassware  
20 Packages prime Smoked Bacon  
70 Westphalia Hams;

ALSO,

Per the Emily, from London,

100 Qr.-chests assorted TEAS, direct from the  
Hon. East India Company's Ware-house  
8 Pieces first-quality Cognac Brandy  
4 Hhds. Skiedam Gin  
5 Ditto double-refined Sugar  
100 Boxes London Mould and Dipt Candles  
100 Boxes and 12 Cases Soap  
1 Doz. Rosewood Chairs, 1st quality; 2  
Arm-Chairs to match.

WILLIAM & THOMAS PARKER.

October 19.

IMMENSE REDUCTION ON  
Manufactured  
GOODS!!!

R. O'DWYER & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

Per Falcon, from LIVERPOOL, Ann, from BRISTOLS  
and Amy, from LONDON,

AN EXTENSIVE & USEFUL SUPPLY OF

WINTER GOODS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD OFF AT EXTRA-  
ORDINARILY LOW PRICES!!

AND,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

Whitney Blankets, West of England Cloths, Wa-  
ter-proof Pilot Coths and Petershams, Christy's  
Hats, Canadian Fur Caps, Gentlemen's Ladies'  
and Children's best English Cloth and Flushing

BOOTS.

And, of former Importation—

Wicklow HAMS, from 5 to 6 lbs, Tipped & Plain  
PIPES, SOAP, &c. &c.

November 2.

On Sale

BY

EWEN STABB,

Ex Messenger, Rosalind, Egyptian, Hiram, &c.

1000 Bls. Superfine & Extra Superfine FLOUR  
1000 Bags BREAD  
100 Barrels OATMEAL and PEASE  
250 Ditto PORK  
600 Firkins BUTTER  
200 HAMS.  
BARLEY OATS and BEANS  
MOLASSES  
Hide and Shoulder LEATHER  
BOOTS and SHOES in casks.  
BRICKS, LUMBER  
Hardwood PLANK, SCANTLING, &c.

November 2.

4w.

Provisions, Dry Goods, &c.

BULLBY, JOB & CO.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

Per Maseppa from Copenhagen, Neptune, an

Falcon, from Liverpool,

Copenhagen FLOUR and BUTTER  
Hamburgh BREAD and Konigsberg PORK-  
CORDAGE, NAILS, and CHAINS  
SOAP, CANDLES, GUNPOWDER

And a General Assortment of

Store GOODS.

ALSO,

A Large Stock of

Manufactured GOODS,

At unprecedented low Prices, which are now rea-  
dy for Inspection;

And

An additional supply of Ladies and Gentlemen's  
Cloth & Flushing

Winter BOOTS,

All of English Make.

October 12.

By Private Contract,

The fine fast-sailing Brigantine



Harriet,

Of the burthen of 73 Tons (new  
measurement), with all her materials as she came  
from Sea. She is a very desirable little Vessel for  
the trade of this Country, and being well fitted  
and found in all materials, may be sent on any  
voyage at a small expense.—For view of Invento-  
ry and other particulars apply to

PERCHARD & BOAG.

October 12.

BY

BAINE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Ex GOSHAWK from Berbice,

62 Pun. RUM  
24 Hhds. ditto  
96 Pun. MOLASSES  
12 Hhds. ditto  
9 Tierces SUGAR.

ALSO,

Ex EUPHRODIA, and CLYDESDALE from Copen-  
hagen,

1800 Bls. FLOUR  
500 Bags BREAD  
5 M. BRICK.

September 7.

PROVISIONS!

Richard Howley

IS NOW LANDING,

The Cargo of the MARCH from Hamburgh,  
Viz.

100 Barrels } Prime Mess PORK  
100 Half-barrels }  
100 Firkins Holstein New BUTTER  
300 Bls. Superfine FLOUR  
50 Ditto fresh, coarse-ground, OATMEAL  
20 Ditto fine boiling PEASE  
600 Bags superfine, fine and middling BISCUIT,  
&c. &c. &c.

N. B.—The half-bl. Pork are strongly re-  
commended to the attention of families, being  
warranted fully equal to the best Irish.

September 14.



Boots Corner.

FLAWFORD CHURCHYARD.

BY RICHARD HOWITT.

About five miles from Nottingham, a little way from the London Road, a little way from the fret and bustle of

"People that do pass  
In travel to and fro,"

is a solitary field, differing little from others about it, save by its few grave-stones in the midst.

NATURE goes ever calmly on, forgetting—  
Death and Decay, true servants, work her will;

Whilst man, who still would live, himself is fretting  
That youth should fade, and years have power to kill.

Over his dust a monument he raises—  
Oblivion's doom for ever to arrest;

And loving still himself, himself he praises  
For virtues which in life he deemed the best.

Come unto Flawford!—see how frail such anchor,  
Cast in the perishing soil by mortal hope!

See here how with the elemental rancour  
Most fruitlessly strong human wishes cope!

Here a few headstones, in a field decaying,  
Stand, of the church, gone long ago, bereft—

Strange sense of mutability displaying;  
Nor of the village is there vestige left.

Gone is the winged cherub's full-cheeked breath;  
Nor cross-bones gilt, nor trumpet we behold;

Death has made free with types of life and death,  
And time has breathed strange dimness on the gold.

I have beheld the churchyard by the ocean,  
Where blend with beating waves the grayen stone;

And here the waves of time, with ceaseless motion,  
With ebb and flow, give Nature back her own.

Nature reverts no hindrance of her measures—  
She to o'ergrow or waste the stone is seen;

For she is busied with recurring pleasures,  
And clothes forgetfulness in freshest green.

THE HAZARD OF THE DIE.

A few years before the dreadful insurrection of the negroes at St. Domingo that beautiful French colony was at the height of its grandeur and prosperity; and its cultivation and industry had been the means of introducing into it more gold than the mines of South America had even furnished the avaricious Spaniards with. This precious metal, indeed, circulated there with the greatest activity, and with it luxury and extravagance, as usual, kept pace, in every kind of pleasurable enjoyment. Neither is this to be wondered at. Under the burning atmosphere of the tropics the passions, naturally quiescent, became ardent, and even volcanic; while riches, which in great measure give rise to them, offer every means of gratifying them.

At the period to which we allude—namely, the year 1788—the most predominating passion of the wealthy inhabitants of St. Domingo was the baneful and pestilential one of gaming. Still, the games of calculation, in which address and skill neutralise, in some degree, the chances of fortune, were not sufficient for the grasping iniquitude and covetous idea of its votaries. They looked forward to those games in which the fascinating expectations of gaining a large sum by a few throws of the dice were most likely to be realised, and a fortune made or lost, in the course of a few hours. So far, indeed, was this thirst for gaming carried that it was not an uncommon occurrence to see houses and estates, with the complement of negroes belonging to them, depending on the throw of the dice. They (the dice) were placed upon the table by dozens, when the player picked out "three," and commenced his acts of desperation, submitting himself to the power of fate.

In the year 1788 one Captain St. Every, the son of a very rich sugar proprietor, was about twenty-six years of age; and, although possessed of an immense fortune, had embraced the profession of arms, and was serving in a regiment at Port-au-Prince. In the management of the sword and pistol he was quite without a rival, and brave even to temerity. Still he took nothing like unfair advantage of his dexterity, and when engaged in a conflict he generally contrived slightly to wound his opponents. In this he was lucky, even to insolence; although he had been himself occasionally wounded, and, in his numerous duels, had left many traces of blood in the society of St. Domingo. He possessed many amiable qualities, although he was more feared than loved; for as much as his upright conduct and prepossessing manners could not make amends for the impetuosity of his character, his propensity for duelling, and his attachment to gaming—for it is, unfortunately, necessary to add that he was a gambler.

One evening, in a house of public resort for gaming in Port-au-Prince, a few of the inhabitants were seated round a table, waiting until a sufficient number of persons arrived to enable them to commence play. At length one of them called out "Who will play?" "I will play," said the Captain of a French frigate, who happened to be at that time in the town; and taking the box, threw the dice, to win or lose, as he thought, the amount of a small sum of money which was put upon the table. Of course he was ignorant of the game—at all events of the stake—about to be played.

"Monsieur le Commandant," exclaimed Captain St. Every, "you have won; take up your winnings!" at the same time pushing towards him several bags of gold. At the appearance of their

contents the captain of the frigate shrank back with astonishment, supposing he had only run the risk of winning or losing the small sum on the table, which did not exceed a few crown pieces (probably counters); and, gently pushing from him the bags, addressed the party thus—

"Gentlemen, I should be wanting, not only in good manners, but in common honesty, if I were to appropriate to myself these sums, the winning of which I never, in the least degree, contemplated; having only, as I thought, played for the trifling sum I saw lying on the table. I cannot, therefore, look upon this enormous quantity of gold as properly my right."

"Sir," said Captain St. Every, "you must take it; for, if you had lost, you would have been obliged to pay the same sum."

"You are mistaken, Sir," replied the naval captain, "if you think so. I do not conceive my honour endangered in refusing to pay a debt which I never contracted, nor in refusing to accept of so large a sum, which I never entertained an idea of winning."

"Monsieur le Commandant," rejoined the Captain St. Every, elevating his voice to the highest pitch, "if you had lost you should have paid. I would have made you do so."

There was in this language, and in the tone in which the words were delivered, an evident desire of provocation, which could not escape the notice of the naval captain; and he answered it in a similar manner. The result was a challenge, which the exertions of the bystanders were not able to prevent.

"Sir," said Captain St. Every to his adversary, "as I do not wish to take any advantage over you, which my known ability in the use of the sword and the pistol gives me, I will offer you terms of equality. Let a pistol be brought here instantly, and charged, and the chance of the dice shall determine which of the two shall blow out the other's brains."

Accepted! replies the Captain of the frigate.

A feeling of horror agitated the whole of the society present; several persons left the room, trembling for the consequences, and resolved not to be witnesses of the bloody conflict; whilst others, more hardened in their nature, and excited by a brutal curiosity, approached nearer to the combatants, who were sitting exactly opposite to each other, and separated only by a table four feet in width. Whilst a third person was loading the pistol the silence of death pervaded the assembly, and the calm was only interrupted by some words which passed between the adversaries, but not of an aggravating nature; for it was observed that they alone preserved a coolness of temper in these fearful moments.

When the pistol was charged each of the parties minutely examined it; and finding it in proper order, one of them placed it on the table, on which were lying, in two heaps, the dice.—Each drew out three, and it was decided that the naval captain should have the first throw. He took up the box with a firm hand, and putting into it the instruments which were to award him either his life or death, he shook them, and threw eleven.

"That is a good throw Commandant," said Captain St. Every, suspending for a minute his own throw. "The change is in your favour; but listen to me; if it turns out, as it appears to me it will, that fortune has favoured you, I beg that you will have neither mercy nor pity upon me. Moreover I should consider either a coward that would think of sparing the other."

"Sir," observed the Commandant, "I do not stand in need of your impertinent remonstrances to teach me how to act in this or any other affair."

St. Every then took the box and having put into it the dice threw them; they numbered fifteen.

The company present were now horror-stricken. Monsieur le Commandant calmly rose from his seat, and, presenting to his antagonist, or rather to his enemy, the firm attitude of a brave man, was thus addressed by him—

"Your life belongs to me, Sir," throwing down the dice on the table, and taking the pistol in his hand. "Recommend your soul to God."

"Fire, Sir!" replied the commandant, placing his hand on his heart; "an honest man is always ready to —"

He was not allowed to finish the sentence. St. Every's ball scattered his brains about the room, and also upon the persons of several of those who were present!

After this horrible catastrophe, on which the public voice was most loud against Captain St. Every, that officer was no longer looked upon but with horror, and was avoided and shunned by almost every person in the colony...which treatment he acknowledged by expressions of hatred and disdain. At length, on the breaking out of the insurrection of St. Domingo, he entered the service of the enemy (i. e. the English), and served as Captain under the orders of General Sir Thomas Maitland; in which he displayed proofs of great bravery, as well as the most consummate ability in the art of war. The insurgents owed almost all their success to his talents, even to their last battle at Ivoia, near Tiburon, where he was killed by a ball in his ribs at the very moment victory declared for him.

GIBRALTAR.

(From "Cheever's Letters from Spain.")

England is celebrated, all the world over, for the energy and perfect discipline of her troops; nor can any one visit Gibraltar without admiring the rigid exactness and beauty of its military shows. The pride and energy of the nation have rendered

the rock almost a honeycomb with the galleries excavated for the purposes of war. A day may be well spent in wandering through these armed recesses, hewn from the solid rock, and in examining the ancient Moorish fortress, through the gateway of which you advance to the galleries above. This latter pile is known to have been built at a very early period in the career of the Moors, probably as early as the year 712. It is a most interesting remnant of their barbaric energies, and according to an inscription yet visible on its principal gate, must have been completed just fourteen years after the first Saracenic invasion of Spain under Taric El Tuerto, or Tatic the one-eyed, the brave and resolute general of the Moors. The mind of the stranger cannot but be deeply interested, as he looks upon its battered walls, time-worn, war-worn, and crumbling, with even a fig tree rooted in its battlements, and remembers that he is gazing on a pile, which is known with perfect certainty to have stood more than a thousand years, and to have been the first of all the romantic structures which marked the progress of the wars in Spain.

From the arch of this fortress you pass a little distance by a winding zigzag path, leaving the military prison on one side and the civil on the other, and enter the first and the lowest of the excavated galleries. Through the whole length of them, above and below, the mind is filled with sensations of admiration and astonishment at such a prodigious labour of modern art. From the main passage, which runs darkly along, sometimes ascending, and sometimes descending, partially lighted by the rays struggling through the portholes, chambers are grooved out at intervals, for the station of pieces of ordnance, with embrasures opening upon the harbour in every possible direction. These chambers are sufficiently large to hold ten or twelve men, and all the ammunitions needed for the play of the guns, with perfect convenience. They sometimes communicate with one another by separate passages, besides each others entrance from the main gallery. Great skill has been shown in their construction in selecting the natural angles and buttresses of the rock, so as to convert them into artificial bastions and batteries, commanding not only the harbour and isthmus, but also each others position, and enfilading the rock and the bay in every point of the compass. The guns are of various calibre, from a twelve to a sixty-eight pounder.

From the lower gallery you pass out upon a broad natural shell or steppe in the rock, which, with its various irregularities has been converted into an extensive battery, and from which bombs of great size may be thrown all over the harbour. Here you command a fine view of the harbour and the bay with its surrounding scenery, the town hanging at the base of the mountain, beneath your feet. From this outer battery you enter the next barrier of communication, winding, like the one beneath it, with the natural line of the outer service of the rock, sometimes ascending, sometimes descending, and opening with similar chambers and embrasures for ordnance upon every external point of command. At the northernmost extremity of the Rock this gallery terminates in a spacious excavated cavern called St. George's Hall. It is about 80 feet wide, and perhaps 46 in height, and capable of containing several hundred men. Its embrasures look out both upon the east and west side of the Isthmus, commanding the harbour on one side, the Mediterranean on the other, and the neutral ground in front. Passing from this hall you may ascend by a spiral staircase, through a perpendicular shaft, till you arrive at the roof of the natural projection in the rock from which it is hewn, when you find yourself about midway from the top to the bottom of the mountain, looking down over a perpendicular cliff of several hundred feet upon the Mediterranean, the Isthmus, and the harbour of Gibraltar, and upwards perpendicularly several hundred feet more to the summit above you. From this point, entering the rock once more, you pass into the highest gallery of all, which communicates at an upper point outside the rock, by a road winding along its surface, with the same external battery upon which the first gallery opened.

The point of observation on the roof of St. George's Hall, is the most remarkable on this part of the Island. On these natural craggy battlements, as on the summit of a lofty tower, various wild plants cluster from the fissures in the Rock, and hang over its projections, wild thyme, ivy like the Acanthus, different kinds of grasses, thorny heather, and bulbous roots with white blossoms. The whole mountain at this point is about 1400 feet high, and you are almost half way down. Here you overlook, at a distance of more than seven hundred feet beneath you, the whole of the Isthmus that connects the Rock with the coast of Spain, occupied first, and directly at the base of the Rock, with the garden of the garrison, barracks for the soldiers, lime-kilns for the walls and fortifications, and grazing pastures for the cattle.

Captain James pointed out to us a spot of ground called the Governor's meadow, a name which we at first deemed ironical, for at this season, from the long absence of rain, it was a great desert of sand; but we were assured that a few days of moist weather in this climate, would cover it with a wide carpet of verdure. The Jew's shambles are at the foot of this portion of the fortified rock, and we could see them driving the cattle, two by two, into the slaughter house on the shore. We were told that it is their custom to torment the poor creatures before killing them, after which they are driven into their proper receptacle, where the Rabbi puts them to death. The Jews eat no meat but such as is slain in their own shambles. Next beyond the precincts is a slip of land extending across

the Isthmus, called the neutral ground, where, and on the English side, multitudes fled for refuge during the recent alarm from the Carlists. Then comes the boundary of the Spanish Territory, marked by a line of white buildings dotting the plain; and beyond this rises the mountainous and lovely coast, exceedingly lovely in its outline.

WEDDINGS IN SWEDEN.

We must describe a village wedding in Sweden. It shall be in summer time, that there may be flowers, and in a Southern province, that the bride may be fair. The early song of the lark and of the chanticleer are mingling in the clear morning air, and the sun, the heavenly bridegroom with golden locks, arises in the East, just as Olof Olofson, our earthly bridegroom, with yellow hair, arises in the South. In the yard there is a sound of voices and trampling of hoofs, and horses are led forth and saddled. The steed that is to bear the bridegroom has a bunch of flowers upon his forehead, a garland of blue bottles or corn flowers round his neck. Friends from the neighbouring farms come riding, in their blue cloaks streaming to the wind; and finally, the happy bridegroom, with a whip in his hand, and a monstrous jerrydecester, or nosegay, in the breast of his black jacket, comes forth from his chamber; and then to horse away, towards the village where the bride already sits and waits. Foremost rides the spokesman, followed by some half dozen musicians, all blowing and drumming, and fifeing like madmen. Then comes the bridegroom between his two groomsmen, and then forty or fifty friends and wedding guests, half of them perhaps with pistols and guns in their hands. A kind of baggage waggon brings up the rear, laden with meat and drink for these merry pilgrims.

At the entrance of every village stands a triumphal arch, adorned with flowers, ribbons and evergreens; and as they pass beneath it, the wedding guests fire a brave salute, and the whole procession stops; and straight from every pocket flies a *tom-flask*, or blackjack, filled with punch and brandy. It is passed from hand to hand among the crowd; provisions are brought from the waggon of the sumpter horse, and after eating and drinking and loud hurrahs, the procession moves forward again, and at length draws near the house of the bride. Four heralds ride forward to announce that a knight and his attendants are in the neighbouring forest, and pray for hospitality. "How many are you?" asks the bride's father. "At least three hundred," is the answer—and to this the host replies, "Yes—were you seven times as many, you should all be welcome; and in token thereof, receive this cup." Whereupon, each herald receives a can of ale; and soon after, the whole jovial company comes storming into the farmer's yard, and riding round the May-pole, which stands in the centre thereof, alights amid a grand salute and flourish of music. In the hall sits the bride with a crown on her head, and a tear in her eye, like the Virgin Mary in old church paintings.—She is dressed in a bodice and kirtle with loose linen sleeves. There is a gilded belt around her waist; and around her neck, strings of gilded beads, and a gilded chain. The crown is encircled by a wreath of wild roses, and below it is placed another of cypress.—Loose over her shoulders falls her flaxen hair, and her blue, innocent eyes are fixed upon the ground. O thou good soul! thou hast hard hands, but a soft heart! Thou art poor! The very ornaments thou wearest are not thine. They have been hired for the great day. Yet thou art rich; rich in health; rich in hope; rich in thy first, young, fervent love. The blessings of heaven be upon thee! So thinks the parish priest, as he joins together the hands of the bride and bridegroom, saying in deep, and solemn tones, "I give thee in marriage this damsel, to be thy wedded wife in all honor and to share the half of thy bed, thy lock and key, and every third penny which you two may possess, or may inherit, and all the rights which Upland's laws provide, and the holy king Eric gave! The dinner is now served up, and the bride sits between the bridegroom and the priest. The spokesman delivers an oration after the ancient custom of his fathers. He interlards it well with quotations from the Bible; and invites the Saviour to be present at this marriage feast, as he was at the marriage feast in Cana of Galilee. The table is not sparingly set forth. Each makes a long arm and the feast goes cheerily on. Punch and brandy are served up between the different courses, and here and there a pipe smoked, while waiting for the next dish.—There are all kinds of cake and cheese; egg cheese, toasted cheese, sweet cheese and sour cheese. They sit long at the table; but as all things must have an end, so must a Swedish dinner. Then the dance begins. It is led off by the bride and the priest, who perform a solemn minuet together. Not till after midnight, comes the last dance. The girls form a ring round the bride, to keep her from the hands of the married women, who endeavour to break through the magic circle, and seize their new sister. After long struggling they succeed, and the crown is taken from her head and the jewels from her neck, and her bodice is unlaced and, her kirtle taken off; and like a vestal virgin clad all in white, she goes, but it is to her marriage chamber, not to her grave; and the wedding guests follow her with lighted candles in their hands. And this is a village bridal.

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