

THE NEWFOUNDLANDER

No. 610.

THURSDAY, April 4, 1839.

Sixpence.

Notices.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

CENTRAL DISTRICT,
St. John's, to wit.

BY virtue of an order of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this District, in Sessions assembled, I, the High Constable, am thereby required to collect a rate or assessment of Ten Shillings Currency in the Hundred Pounds, on the value of all Houses, Lands, and Tenements in this District—to be applied to the purposes of remunerating parties who have sustained damage under the operations of the Acts 4th Wm. 4. Cap. 4, and 5th Wm. 4, Cap. 5, commonly called the Road Acts.

Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Landlords and Tenants possessing any interest in the Houses, Lands, and Tenements, situated in the said District, forthwith to pay to me, the said High Constable, the said rate of Ten Shillings in the Hundred Pounds on the value of their respective interests.

Given under my hand, the 24th day of September, 1838.

J. FINLAY, High Constable.

Packet Boats

TO PLY BETWEEN PORTUGAL COVE AND CARBONEAR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that having now completed the new Packet

NATIVE LASS,

in a style hitherto unknown in this Country—being fitted up with comfortable Cabin, Sleeping Berths, &c.—he has commenced plying between Portugal Cove and Carbonear.—The *NORA CREINA* will also continue to ply as heretofore, and he will thereby be enabled to arrange so that one of the above Packets will leave Carbonear and Portugal Cove every morning while the navigation remains open.—The *NATIVE LASS* is built in a superior manner, copper-fastened and coppered, sails remarkably fast, and is decidedly superior to any Craft of her description.—The *NORA CREINA* is sufficiently known to render it unnecessary that any exposition as to her qualities should be gone into.

FARES:

Cabin Passengers..... 7s. 6d.
Stowage Ditto..... 5s. 0d.
Letters (single)..... 0s. 6d.
—— (double)..... 1s. 0d.

And Parcels in proportion to their size and weight.

The Subscriber will be responsible for any parcel, &c., that may be given in charge to him.

JAMES DOYLE,

Carbonear, September 25, 1838.

JAMES HODGE,

Of Kelly-Greys.

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has a most safe and commodious four sail Boat, capable of conveying a number of Passengers, and which he intends running the winter as long as the weather will permit, between Kelly-Greys, Brigus, and Port de Grave. The owner of the Packet will call every Wednesday morning at Mr. THOS. DOYLE'S for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bay as soon as the wind and weather will allow; and in case of their being no possibility of proceeding by water, the letters will be forwarded by land by a careful person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

JAMES HODGE begs to state also that he has good and comfortable lodgings and every necessary that may be wanted on the most reasonable terms.

Terms of Passage—

One person or three to pay 15s., above that number 5s. each. Single Letters 1s., double do. 2s., and packages in proportion.

Not accountable for Cash or any other valuable property put on board.

January 10.

PATHETIC PETITION OF A WIFE.

The following is a literal translation of the petition presented to Warren Hastings, governor of India, by the wife of Almas Ali Cawn, in behalf of her husband, who was seized and put to death for political purposes in India.

"To the high and mighty servant of the most powerful prince, George King of England—the lowly and humble slave of misery comes praying for mercy to the father of her children.

"Most mighty Sire—May the blessings of thy God wait on thee; may the sun of glory shine around thy head, and may the gates of plenty, honour, and happiness, be ever open to thee and thine; may no sorrows distress thy days, may no griefs disturb thy nights; may the pillow of peace kiss thy cheek, and the pleasures of imagination attend thy dreaming; and when length of days makes thee tired of earthly enjoyments, and when the curtain of death closes around the last sleep of human existence, may the angels of thy God attend thy bed, and take care that the expiring lamp of life shall not receive one rude blast to hasten its extinction. Oh! hearken, then, to the voice of distress, and grant the petition of thy servant; spare, oh! spare the father of my children, save the partner of my bed, my husband, my all that is dear; consider, oh! mighty Sire, that he did not become rich through iniquity, but that which he possessed was the inheritance of a long line of flourishing ancestors, who when the thunder of Great Britain was not heard in the peaceful plains of Hindostan, reaped their harvests in quiet and enjoyed their patrimony unmolested.

"Think, oh! think, the God whom thou worshippest delighteth not in the blood of the innocent; remember thine own commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill,' and obey the ordinance of God. Give me back my Almas Ali Cawn, and take all our wealth; strip us of our jewels and precious stones, our gold and our silver, but take not away the life of my husband: innocence is seated on his brow, and the milk of human kindness floweth around his heart. Let us go wander through the deserts—let us become tillers and labourers in those delightful spots of which he was once lord and master: but spare, oh! mighty Sire, spare his life—let not the instrument of death be lifted against him, for he hath committed no crime. Accept our treasures with gratitude—thou hast them at present by force; we will remember thee in our prayers, we will forget that we were ever rich and powerful.

My children, the children of Almas Ali Cawn, send this petition for the life of him who gave them life—they beseech from thee the author of their existence. By that humanity which we have often been told gloved in the breast of European loveliness, by the tender mercies of the enlightened souls of Englishmen, by the honour, the virtues, the honesty, and the maternal feelings of thy great Queen, whose numerous offspring is so dear to her, the miserable wife of thy prisoner beseeches thee to spare her husband's life, and to restore him to her arms. Thy God will reward thee, thy country must thank thee, and she now petitioning will ever pray for thee, if thou grantest the prayer of thy humble vassal."

This petition was presented by the unhappy woman to the Governor, who after having perused it, gave orders that Almas Ali Cawn should be immediately strangled, and this order was put into instant execution.

THE FICKLE LOVER.

A STORY FOR DANGLERS.

Mr. Collins was a gentleman retired from the Commercial world. He had amassed a considerable fortune, and resided in a handsome villa near Belfast. He was a widower with a son and two daughters. His eldest daughter was married to a gentleman in the county of Galway, with considerable extent of property stretching along the sea coast. His younger daughter was at home; and his son was preparing to go to Edinburgh for his last winter there, to finish his studies, and to take his degree as doctor of medicine.

Previously to leaving Ireland, he received two letters of introduction to families in Edinburgh, from friends in Dublin. During the former seasons of his residence in Scotland, he had the mis-

fortune to be cast among a vain, frivolous class of society, acquaintances picked up by chance, from which he derived no pleasure, and less profit, and of which the recollection afforded him no pleasing associations.

He came to town a few days before the classes opened, that he might have time to arrange comfortably about lodgings, and call upon his new acquaintances. He first directed his steps, and without any particular reason for the preference, to Mrs. Bosville's, a widow lady, who resided in a house within a garden on the Bonnington road.

Mrs. Bosville was one of the most agreeable lady-like women Francis Collins had ever seen, and her daughter was not less so. They were the widow and daughter of a West Indian proprietor.

During the time that Mr. Collins remained in their company, he thought he discovered in Mary Bosville all that constitutes a perfect being. Her dress, her manners, her face, shaded with her dark hair, her figure, chiefly her bust, which was equal to what sculptor ever modelled, were faultless; and her intelligence was to him as surprising as her wit and vivacity were fascinating. In a word, she was different from any woman he had ever seen before, and more perfect than any which, even with his glowing imagination, he had ever hoped to see.

He could have remained the whole day, and he did remain longer than a reasonable time for a first visit. When he was taking his departure, Mrs. Bosville invited him to a party in the ensuing week. He accepted the invitation, but wished only that if it had been the following day instead—for a week seemed to him a limitless period of time.

In the interval of this tedious period, he thought himself of delivering his other letter of introduction which was for a gentleman in Moray Place. Mr. Stewart was a person who held a high official situation in town. He had a wife and family, and they were in the midst of the wealth and fashion, and literati of the place. He called on Mr. Stewart, who was a very kind, hospitable gentlemanly man; but he was hurried with business; his wife and family were out; and without having time almost to speak to Mr. Collins, he asked him in a way that precluded a refusal, to come back at six to dinner, as he was to have a few friends. At six o'clock Mr. Collins was standing in Mr. Stewart's drawing-room amidst a group of gentlemen, talking about the news of the day till dinner was served up. Mr. Stewart's two eldest daughters with their husbands, composed part of the company; and although these were fine women, yet they were not to be compared with their younger unmarried sister Louisa; and Mr. Collins could not help wondering how such a fascinating creature as she seemed to be, had not been preferred to either of them; but she was very young, and probably, when they were married, she was still within the precincts of the school-room. But she was now the centre of attraction, and she dispensed her smiles, and shone radiant amidst her graces, like a divinity. She was all that a poet could fancy or an artist form, of an ideal portrait of female loveliness, which he finds, after all his efforts, he never can transfer to canvas. She had all that was classically correct and beautiful in her face and form, and more than mortal attractiveness in her manner. She played and sang selections from Rossini, Weber, and Auber, and the most admired composers, in the most splendid style. Collins was passionately fond of music, and such music from a very ordinary mortal would have done havoc, and robbed him of rest at any time; and after she had done justice to some of the first Italian and German masters, she rose from the piano, and leant over her harp, and struck a few notes of an Irish melody, which thrilled through his very soul. Before coming away, Mr. Stewart gave him a general invitation to the house, and said to his wife, "I must transfer my young friend to you to show him attention, for I have so much business on hand that I really am not my own master at present." Mrs. Stewart immediately arranged with him to call next day at one, to accompany them to an exhibition of paintings.

The following day was Saturday. Louisa Stewart was not less beautiful than on the preceding evening, and even more fascinating. They went to the exhibition and some other sights; and when Mr. Collins was taking leave of the ladies, after

seeing them home, Mr. Stewart looked in at the room-door, and called out, "you must not go away, Mr. Collins. I hardly saw you yesterday. We are not to have a soul with us to-day, which I am very glad of; so you must stay and let us get acquainted."

Mr. Collins was now fixed. He and Louisa were left together for almost two hours, and she was so sensible and well informed as well as captivating, that the time flew like hours in Eden. Mr. Collins had her music and singing all to himself that night; and after she had touched his every heart-string with his own native airs, he went home in a state of mind approaching to delirium. Nor was he to be long absent from her company. Mrs. Stewart, in order to fulfil all her husband's kind wishes in showing attention to the young stranger, made him a friendly and considerate offer of a place in their pew at St. John's, as they could easily accommodate him; and it was difficult for a stranger to find a seat.

His classes now commenced, which was a happy thing for him; but on the Monday evening there was a note from Mrs. Stewart, informing him that an eminent literary character had come to town, and was to be one of a party at their house the following day, and giving him an invitation. Mr. Collins went. The literary man was there, and was brilliant beyond every thing; and while some of the company were listening to his sayings, even when he talked about a straw or the snuff of a candle, as if nothing so wonderful had ever been uttered before, or rather in surprise that a genius like him could talk upon the ordinary concerns of life, Frank had his attention rivetted elsewhere. The beautiful, the artless Louisa, shone like a celestial being among them, and he on that occasion was her only worshipper.

A drizzling rain fell, accompanied by an easterly wind, when he went home, and the change from the heated rooms to the open air had its effect upon him, and next morning he was confined with a severe cold. It was the day of Mrs. Bosville's party. He could not go and he sat up in bed and wrote an apology.

He got better in the course of the week, and he could not do less, when Saturday came, than to call on Mrs. Bosville, and express his regret in person for being absent from her party. Mrs. Bosville was out, but her daughter was at home. She was seated on a couch with a volume of the Divina Commedia of Dante in her hand. Collins sat down by her, and she laid aside her book.

"You are fond of the poets," said Collins.

"Very fond," said Mary. "But it is dangerous to be too fond of them, or to imitate them. There is nothing so inimical to happiness as to allow the imagination to gain the ascendancy; and whenever I begin to form to myself an ideal world to live in, I throw them all aside, and restrict myself to my needle and the newspapers, and in the latter I sum up all the murders and accidents, deaths and bankruptcies, political dissensions and hurricanes in the West, and slave insurrections, and I think to myself, here is no poetry but the realities we are doomed to experience, till I find myself becoming flat with these common-places and matter-of-fact proceedings, and then I take another dip in imagery, till I get elevated again."

"And I suppose you are wishing to climb some of these aerial heights just now," said Mr. Collins.

"Yes," said Mary; "I have been rather dull for some days, and I must get up my spirits again."

Men have an unathomable depth of vanity about them. How Mary Bosville should have been dull for some days, was past Mr. Collins's comprehension, and he half allowed himself to fancy that she had felt some disappointment at not seeing him.

Mr. Collins sat with Mary till her mother came in, and a more calm, delightful, satisfactory hour he never spent in female society; and he made up his mind, as he went home, to cultivate her acquaintance as much as he could, and to be upon his guard against allowing his affections to be centred in Louisa Stewart. He wondered to himself which was the more worthy of his attachment; for when he coolly considered of it, he could not give the palm of superiority to the one over the other; but it is certain that Mary Bosville's image was in his mind the whole of that day and night, and till next day the brilliant eyes of Louisa

[See last page.]

From the London Standard, Feb. 5.

The business of the second session of Parliament during the reign of her present Majesty was opened to-day by a speech from the throne.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Queen arrived at the House of Lords about two o'clock, which was announced by a discharge of cannon.—Shortly afterwards her Majesty, attended by the great officers of State, entered the house and took her seat on the throne. The foreign ambassadors were in the full costumes of the country they represented.

Her Majesty having directed their lordships to be seated.

The Lord Chancellor directed the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons to hear her Majesty's speech on the opening of Parliament.

In a few minutes the Commons appeared at the Bar, headed by the Speaker.—The space below the bar was crowded with members. After silence had been obtained, her Majesty in a clear and audible voice read the following most gracious speech:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I rejoice to meet you again in Parliament. I am particularly desirous of recurring to your advice and assistance at a period when many matters of great importance demand your serious and deliberate attention.

"I continue to receive from foreign powers gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations.

"I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria a treaty of commerce, which I trust will extend and improve the intercourse between my subjects and those of the Emperor.

"I have also concluded a treaty of the same kind with the Sultan, calculated to place the commercial relations between my dominions and the Turkish empire upon a better and more secure footing.

"I have directed copies of these treaties to be laid before you.

"I have been engaged, in concert with Austria, France, Prussia and Russia, in negotiations, with a view to a final settlement of the differences between Holland and Belgium.

"A definite treaty of peace, founded upon anterior arrangements which have been acceded to by both parties, has in consequence been proposed to the Dutch and Belgium governments. I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Dutch Government has already signified to the Conference its acceptance of that treaty, and I trust that a similar announcement from the Belgian government will put an end to that disquietude which the present unsettled state of these affairs has necessarily produced. The unanimity of the five allied powers affords a satisfactory security for the preservation of peace.

"I lament the continuance of the civil war in Spain, which engages my anxious and unlimited attention.

"Differences which have arisen have occasioned the retirement of my minister from the Court of Teheran. I indulge, however, the hope of learning that a satisfactory adjustment of these differences will allow of the re-establishment of my relations with Persia upon their former footing of friendship.

"Events connected with the same differences have induced the Governor General of India to take measures for protecting British interests in that quarter of the world, and to enter into engagements, the fulfilment of which may render military operations necessary. For this purpose such preparations have been made as may be sufficient to resist aggression from any quarter, and to maintain the integrity of my eastern dominions.

"The reform and amendment of the municipal corporations of Ireland are essential to the interests of that part of our dominions.

"It is also urgent that you should apply yourselves to the prosecution and completion of those maxims which have been recommended by the ecclesiastical commissioners of England, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the established church, and of confirming its hold upon the affections of the people.

"The better enforcement of the law and the more speedy and certain administration of justice, are of the first importance to the welfare of this community, and I feel assured that you will be anxious to devote yourselves to the examination of the measures which will be submitted to you for the purpose of attaining these beneficial results.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"I have directed the annual estimates to be prepared and laid before you.

"Adhering to the principles of economy, which it is my desire to enforce in every department of the State, I feel it my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service. I fully rely on your loyalty and patriotism to maintain the efficiency of those establishments which are essential to the strength and security of the country.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to inform you that throughout the whole of my West Indian possessions the period fixed by law for the final and complete emancipation of the negroes has been anticipated by acts of the Colonial Legislatures, and that the transition from the temporary system of apprenticeship to entire freedom

has taken place without any disturbance of public order and tranquillity. Any measures which may be necessary in order to give full effect to this great and beneficial change, will, I have no doubt, receive your careful attention.

"I have to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the Province of Lower Canada has again been disturbed by insurrection, and that hostile incursions have been made into Upper Canada by certain lawless inhabitants of the United States of North America. The violations of the public peace have been promptly suppressed by the valour of my forces, and the loyalty of my Canadian Subjects. The President of the United States, has called upon the citizens of the Union to abstain from proceedings incompatible with the friendly relations which subsist between Great Britain and the United States.

"I have directed full information on all these matters to be laid before you, and I recommend the present state of these Provinces to your serious consideration. I rely upon you to support my firm determination to maintain the authority of my Crown, and I trust that your wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure to those parts of my Empire the benefit of internal tranquillity, and the full advantages of their own great natural resources.

"I have observed with pain the persevering efforts which have been made in some parts of the country to excite my subjects to disobedience and resistance to the law, and to recommend dangerous and illegal practices. For the counteraction of all such designs, I depend upon the efficacy of the law, which it will be my duty to enforce, upon the good sense and right disposition of my people, upon their attachment to the principles of justice, and their abhorrence of violence and disorder.

"I confidently commit all these great interests to your wisdom, and I implore Almighty God to assist and prosper your counsels!"

CORN LAWS.—The King of Naples some weeks ago passed an edict prohibiting the exportation of grain from any part of his dominions—the king of the French has just issued a similar edict—Belgium is closed against us, and the frost is effecting the same object in most of the other countries in Europe from which we can be supplied with wheat. The crops in the United States have been below the average, and high prices there consequently prevent any supply which can afford material relief to the people of this country. So that as regards the first necessary of life, we may be said to be shut out from the rest of the world. States without corn laws appease the clamours of the hungry by prohibiting exportation, while the British Legislature encourage these clamours by its own acts and leaves itself without the means of redress.—*Sun, Jan. 26.*

(From the Frontier (Maine) Journal, Feb. 8.)

THE SECRET SESSION.—It will be seen by the following message from the Governor, and the Resolve of the Legislature thereupon adopted, that the late secret session was in reference to the trespasses upon the disputed territory. The Resolve was adopted unanimously.

MESSAGE.—(Confidential.)

To the Senate and House of Representatives—

On the 10th Dec. 1838, the Land Agents of Massachusetts and of this State appointed George W. Buckmore to proceed to the Aroostook and Fish rivers, for the purpose of preventing as far as he was able, any trespassing upon the public Lands. Mr. Buckmore has just returned from those places and made report, which has been communicated to the Governor and Council; and is herewith laid before you for your consideration. By this report it appears that a large number of men, many of them, I am informed, from the British Provinces, are trespassing very extensively upon the land belonging to the State; that they not only refuse to desist, but defy the power of the Government to prevent their cutting timber to any extent they please. Upon the Grand River it is estimated there are from 40 to 50 men at work. On the Green River from 20 to 30. On Fish River from 50 to 75 men, with 16 yoke of oxen and 10 pair of horses, and more daily expected to go in. On township letter H. 10 men, 6 oxen and 1 pair of horses. On the little Madawaska, 75 men, with 20 yoke of oxen and 10 horses. At the Aroostook falls, 15 men, with 6 yoke of oxen. The quantity of timber these trespassers will cut this winter, is estimated in value, by the Land Agent, at one hundred thousand dollars.

These facts, it seems to me, present a case in which not merely the property, but the character of the state, is clearly involved. The supremacy of the law, as well as the sanctity of right, cannot thus be contemned and set at naught with impunity, without impairing the general authority of the Government, and inviting renewed aggression on the part of daring and lawless men. Conduct so outrageous and high-handed as that exhibited by these lawless depredators, upon the public property, calls for the most prompt and rigorous action of the Government. Under the circumstances, therefore, I would recommend that the Land Agent be instructed forthwith to proceed to the place of operation on the Aroostook, and also upon Fish River, if practicable, with a sufficient number of men, suitably equipped to seize the teams and provisions, break up the camp, and disperse those who are engaged in this work of devastation and pillage. The number suggested by

the Land Agent as sufficient for this purpose is 50. This estimate is probably too small. The Land Agent under the law 1831, may, perhaps, be invested with sufficient authority for this purpose. But considering that it would be an extraordinary measure, and would involve considerable expense for which there should be an appropriation, it is deemed best to ask the sanction of the Legislature. It is not to be supposed that the Provincial Government wink at these lawless proceedings on the part of its citizens. On the contrary we are bound to believe that it would be as willing as this Government to have them arrested. Be it as it may, we are bound by every consideration of duty to ourselves and to those who have confided their interests to our care, to take some strong, decisive, and efficient measures in a case of so flagrant a character. Nothing else will save our beautiful and valuable forests from destruction and plunder.

I have deemed it expedient to make this communication to you confidentially, under the impression, that if your proceeding should be communicated to the trespassers, before the Land Agent was prepared to go in, they would combine their forces, and render any attempts to break them up more difficult, if not more dangerous.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Council Chamber, Jan. 23, 1839.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolve relating to trespassers upon Public Lands.

Resolved.—That the Land Agent be and is hereby authorised and required to employ forthwith sufficient force to arrest, detain and imprison all persons found trespassing on the territory of this state, as bounded and established by the treaty of 1783, and that the Land Agent be and is hereby empowered to dispose of all the teams, lumber and other materials in the hands and possession of said trespassers, in such way and manner as he may deem necessary and expedient at the time, by destroying the same or otherwise. And that the sum of ten thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for the purpose of carrying the Resolve into effect; and that the Governor, with the advice of the Council, be and is hereby authorised to draw his warrant from time to time, for such sums as may be required for the purposes aforesaid.

January 24, 1839.—Approved.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

LETTER FROM THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, TO THE GOVERNOR OF MAINE.

Government House, Fredericton, N. B.

Feb. 13, 1839.

SIR,—I have just heard with the utmost surprise and regret that without the courtesy of any previous intimation whatever to this Government, an armed force from the State of Maine, has entered the territory now in dispute betwixt Great Britain and the United States, and which it has been agreed betwixt the two general Governments, shall remain in the exclusive possession and jurisdiction of England, until that claim shall be determined.

It has been my duty, on more than one occasion, to apprise the Executive Government of Maine, that my instructions do not permit me to suffer any interference with that possession and jurisdiction, until the question of right shall have been finally decided, in discussion between the two General Governments.

With the knowledge of these instructions thus explicitly made known, I cannot but repeat the expression of the deep regret which I feel, that instead of seeking their recall or modification through the Presidential Government, the State of Maine should thus have forced, upon a subordinate officer, the alternative of either failing in his duty by abstaining from the fulfilment of the commands of his Sovereign, or, by acting up to them, placing the two countries in a state of border collision, if not the two nations in immediate and active hostilities.

Such, nevertheless, is the position in which I find myself placed, by this overt act on the part of the State of Maine, one from which I do not hesitate in intreating your Excellency to relieve me, by ordering the immediate recall of a force, whose presence within the precincts of the territory as claimed by England, it is contrary to my instructions to permit,—and it is proper that I should acquaint your Excellency that I have directed a strong force of her Majesty's troops to be in readiness to support her Majesty's subjects in the event of this request not being immediately complied with.

With regard to any plea for these proceedings on the part of the State of Maine, connected with timber spoliations on that territory, I have to inform your Excellency that I have given directions for a boom to be placed across the mouth of the Aroostook, where the seizing officer protected by a sufficient guard will be able to prevent the passage of any timber into the St. John in the spring; or to seize it and expose it to public sale, for the benefit of the "disputed territory fund." Similar precautions will be adopted in regard to any timber cut upon the upper St. John, or the tributary streams falling into it.

Anxiously waiting your Excellency's reply to this communication. I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient humble servant.

J. HARVEY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 12, 1839.

His Excellency Sir John Harvey,
Lt. Governor of New Brunswick,

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 13th inst. by express, and avail myself of the return of your messenger, R. English, Esq., to make a reply.

You say "I have just heard, with the utmost surprise and regret, that without the courtesy of any previous intimation whatever to this Government, an armed force from the State of Maine has entered the territory, the claim of which is in dispute," &c.

In reply, I cannot but regret that your Excellency should have thought the use of such language suitable to be employed upon this occasion. If I am amenable to a charge of want of "courtesy" in any thing I have heretofore done, I will endeavour to manifest enough of that accomplishment in this reply, not to bandy epithets with one, of whom I had formed so high an opinion of as your Excellency, and will only say farther, that while I have the honor to hold the place I now occupy, I trust a sense of duty to my State, and her interests, will always predominate over a mere blind regard to the artificial rules of etiquette. I think however, that your Excellency would not have used that term, if you had considered for a moment that the proceedings of our Land Agent were in execution of a Resolve of the Legislature of this State, adopted in secret session, and that no notice of their proceedings could have been given without an unqualified breach of faith and duty.

In speaking of the disputed territory, your Excellency says, "the claim which is in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and which it has been agreed betwixt the two General Governments, shall remain in the exclusive possession and jurisdiction of England until that claim shall be determined."

Now, sir, I cannot hesitate to say, that in my opinion, your Excellency is labouring under an entire misapprehension in regard to the facts. No such agreement, I am persuaded, has ever been made between the Governments. I have looked in vain for it among the numerous documents which have grown out of this question, and have never heard of any recognition of it, verbal or otherwise, on the part of the officers of the General Government. If, however, such an agreement exists, your Excellency can undoubtedly point it out. At all events, such an agreement can never be recognized by this State. A decent self respect will ever forbid it, if there were no other considerations in the way.

Your Excellency entreats me immediately to recall the force now upon the territory, and adds, "It is proper that I should acquaint your Excellency that I have directed a strong military force of her Majesty's troops, to be in readiness to support her Majesty's authority, and protect her Majesty's subjects in the disputed territory, in the event of this request not being immediately complied with."

In reply I have to say, that the territory bordering upon the Aroostook river has always been as I regard the facts, in the possession and under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Maine—that more than 30 years ago Massachusetts surveyed and granted large tracts of it, which has ever since been, in some way possessed by the grantees and those claiming under them, that the rest of it was surveyed by and some of it divided between Massachusetts and Maine, soon after the latter became an independent State, that both States have been in the habit of granting permits to cut timber there without being molested from any quarter, that many persons have purchased these lands of Maine, and entered into their actual occupation, and that in various other ways Maine has exercised a jurisdiction which may fairly be regarded as exclusive, over this territory. Under these circumstances, information was received that a body of armed men had gone into this territory, and were cutting vast quantities of the timber, defying the powers of this State to prevent them. On these facts being communicated to the Legislature, the two branches immediately directed the Land Agent to take with him a sufficient force to arrest these depredators, and to break up their enterprise.

The party of the Land Agent is now on the territory engaged in executing the trust with which it was charged, and with my consent will never leave it while the protection of the property of the State from plunderers renders it necessary for them to remain. If your Excellency chooses to send an armed force to attempt their expulsion, I can only say that this State will endeavour to meet such an attempt as it will deserve.

I have no threats to make, or boasting to indulge. If Maine does her duty, as I trust in God she will, nothing that I could say in advance, would add to the glory of her career. If she proves recreant to her duty, and tamely submits to be expelled from her territory, by a force which she could successfully resist, nothing that I can say would tend to diminish the measure of her ignominy and disgrace.

I have the honor to be, with much respect,
Your Excellency's obt. servant,
JOHN FAIRFIELD,
Governor of Maine.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) April 4, 1839.

By the Ann Johnston from Oporto, London dates to the 9th February have been received—containing the Queen's speech at the opening of

the Session on the 5th.—which will be found in our present number.—It is of a very uninteresting character, and the reply was carried without any amendment.—Lord Glenelg's resignation from the Ministry is decisively announced, Lords Normanby and Howick were named to succeed him in the Colonial Department—the appointment of the former seemed to have more of probability attached to it. The speech is silent on the Corn Laws, but the following letter from Lord John Russell to the Chairman of an Antecorn Law meeting at Stroud, would indicate the probability of the measure being taken up by the Ministry with a view to its material modification in the course of the present Session.—

Whitehall, Jan. 21.

"My Dear Sir,—It is out of my power to absent myself from London at a period when the session of Parliament is so nearly approaching. I should otherwise have felt it incumbent on me to attend the meeting of my constituents upon the subject of the Corn Laws. I gave my support to the bill of 1829, considering it an improvement on the former prohibitory system; but it is my opinion that a moderate fixed duty would be more advantageous, not only to trade and manufactures, but likewise to agriculture, than our present fluctuating scale. It is desirable not to alter too frequently, the laws by which the direction of capital and the channels of industry are regulated; but it is also desirable not to maintain a system of duties which, as experience has shown, increases the high prices of dear years to the consumer, and depresses the low prices of cheap years to the producer.

"I give you this as my individual opinion; but it is one which I shall be ready to support by my vote in the House of Commons. I remain, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

"J. RUSSELL."

By the *Irene* and *Rifleman*, from Halifax, we have received papers to the 21st ult.; they are chiefly occupied with matter regarding the threatened hostilities between the province of New Brunswick and State of Maine—the particulars connected with the affair are contained in the extracts which will be found in our present number.

On the receipt of the intelligence in Nova Scotia, a feeling of the utmost enthusiasm was promptly manifested, and every demonstration shown of the willingness and desire of the people of that province to extend to their brother colonists every possible aid in any emergency that might arise. In the House of Assembly it was agreed that all other business should for the time be suspended, in order that the undivided attention of the House should be given to this subject, with a view to the immediate adoption of such measures as might be deemed desirable or necessary for the protection of British interests in the invaded territory. The proceedings of the Assembly on this question, whether we regard their importance or the energy and spirit which characterised their progress and adoption, are in the highest degree creditable to that Body, and the country they represent. Laying aside all feelings of party, which on ordinary occasions, are fully enough displayed—they approached this question with a perfect unanimity of sentiment, animated by no other than a feeling of loyalty and attachment to the Parent Government whose interests they have shewn so many a resolution to preserve inviolate. After adopting a series of resolutions expressive of their sympathy, and a firm determination to co-operate with New Brunswick in resisting American aggression, the Assembly proceeded and authorised the raising of 8,000 men, and placed £100,000 at the disposal of the Governor, to be expended if necessary in the promotion of the same object. Such conduct is eminently deserving of being recorded, and may well be held up as peculiarly worthy of imitation.

Nova Scotia has been sometimes regarded by the other colonies with a feeling akin to jealousy arising out of the fact that she has on many occasions experienced a larger portion of the consideration of the British Government, and that a more fostering care has been thrown around her interests than have been always extended to the others; but if the real cause of this were fairly examined, we apprehend that for the favours that colony has from time to time received, it might be shewn that she had pretensions to advance, to which her less favoured brethren would have no right to lay any claim. We have now no desire to go beyond the recent manifestation of loyalty by the inhabitants of that province, as it will afford sufficient illustration of this view,—have they not shewn themselves worthy of every care and every attention from the Parent Government? When a neighbouring province was assailed by a foreign foe, all local differences were abandoned, and men adverse on other occasions, vied with each other in concert in order to devise means for the repulsion of the invader of the rights of the British Government as involved in the attack on New Brunswick. Let those who envy the Novascotians that they are a pet colony, and that advantages are bestowed on them in which others are not called on to participate, only bear in mind that it is conduct such as this which constitutes her superior claims, let the spirit-stirring example they have so often shown be followed, if it be desired that Nova Scotia should not in future occupy a place in the estimation of the Home Government so much higher than that assigned to others—a position which her recent acts most unequivocally entitle her to hold.

ARRIVAL.—In the *Irene* from Halifax, Mr. Temple Piers.

We have great pleasure in announcing the arrival of several Sealers, principally belonging to northern ports, but all with bumper trips. The information they furnish is sufficient to warrant an anticipation of the favorable issue of the Seal Fishery.

Sales by Auction.

FRESH PORTER.

FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Thursday) At 12 o'clock, on the wharf of JOHN and JAMES KENT 32 Hogsheads, and } Halifax Porter 13 Half do. } Just received per Schooner RIFLEMAN. April 4.

NOTICES.

Government Contracts.

THE Assistant Commissary General will receive Sealed Tenders at this Office, until One o'clock, P. M. on THURSDAY, the 28th May, 1839, from any person willing to Contract for either of the following services:

FOR COALS.

700 Chaldrons of the best Sydney Coals, from the mines in Cape Breton; deliverable at the Government Wharf in July, August and September next.

The Contractor will be exempted from paying the import duty.

The price Sterling per Chaldron, of 36 bushels Imperial measure, to be stated in words at length, and in figures.

The Tender to be accompanied by a letter signed by two respectable persons (subject to approval by the Senior Commissariat Officer) engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the penal sum of £390 Army Sterling, for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

FRESH BEEF.

Five days in the week, for one, two or three years, commencing 1st August, 1839.

The rate Sterling per pound, to be specified in words at length, and in figures.

Approved security as above, will be required; £800 Army Sterling, if the Tender be made for One year, or £1,000 if for a longer term.

The conditions of both Contracts may be seen daily. Payment, in each case, will be made monthly in the usual manner, in British Silver, or (at the option of the Senior Commissariat Officer) in Treasury Bills at 30 days' sight, at the fixed rate of a Bill of £100 for every £101 10s. due on the Contract.

COMMISSARIAT, Newfoundland, St. John's, 2d April, 1839.

Juvenile Ball.

THE Annual JUVENILE BALL (for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum School) will be held there on Monday Evening next, (the 8th April.)

LADIES TICKETS, 3s. 6d.—GENTLEMEN'S 6s. 6d. STEWARDS.

Officers of the Benevolent Irish Society, and Committee of Orphan Asylum School, From whom Tickets may be obtained.

DANCING to commence at 8 o'clock. April 4.

THE President of the Benevolent Irish Society begs to acknowledge the receipt of SEVEN POUNDS THIRTEEN SHILLINGS & TEN PENCE from Major FRASER and the Company of Royal Artillery, in aid of the funds of that institution for the relief of the poor.

THE President of the Benevolent Irish Society begs to acknowledge the receipt of ONE POUND TEN SHILLINGS from JOSEPH NOAD, Esq., in aid of the funds of that institution for the relief of the poor. April 2.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN in Water Street, lately occupied by Mr. COOKE; ALSO, GROUND at River Head, and on the Signal Hill Road, on Building Leases—Apply to HUGH W. HOYLES. March 21.

On or before the 1st May next—

THAT Eligibly situated HOUSE in Water Street lately in the occupancy of Mr. Maurice Cummins. For further particulars apply to PATRICK MORRIS. March 21.

ON SALE.

Baine, Johnston, & Co,

Ex Brig OLINDA, from Greenock, 24 Barrels PORK 7 Tierces BEEF; IN STORE. 60 Puncheons Scotch OATS 30 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO BREAD, FLOUR PORK, BUTTER, MOLASSES PITCH, TAR, &c. &c. April 4.

COALS! COALS!!

At 8s. 6d. per Hhd. CARTED TO THE HOUSE OF THE PURCHASER!

THE REMAINING STOCK OF Newcastle and Sydney Coals, BELONGING TO THE Estate of ROBERT BRINE & Co. Is Selling off on the above Terms by R. PROWSE, J. M. BRINE, Agents. April 4.

By the Subscriber,

Deliverable at his Farm, on the Torbay road, 30 TONS PRIME UPLAND

HAY, PATRICK GLEESON.

April 4.

Prime Irish POTATOES, [MINIONS]

NOW LANDING FROM THE MARY,

And for Sale by PATRICK MORRIS:

Who has also on Hand, 10 Coils Bank Line Roping and Salmon Twine Bar and Bolt Iron Sheet and Sheathing do Iron Hooping Six and Seven Inch English Hawsers Nails, Window Glass in Boxes Shoes, Barrels Fire Brick's, Lime, &c. &c. Also,

A Quantity of Prime Upland Hay.

March 14.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE SELF-SUPPORTING ROYAL DISPENSARY,

Which will be opened to the Public on the 16th April. To be attended by a Physician and Surgeon; and to maintain a Resident Assistant, professionally qualified.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

For recovery in such cases, the usual apparatus will be kept in an apartment fitted up on purpose, ready for instant use, night and day—as at the Humane Institution in Great Britain.

Stomach Pumps and Antidotes for Poison also at hand.

VACCINATION.—Gratis to all applicants.

Attendance daily, at 11 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) when advice will be given, and medicine as prescribed—the smaller Surgical operations performed, and Surgical Dressings.

FEE'S—(Payable in advance.)

Unmarried Persons—annually..... £0 5 0 Families..... 0 10 0 Visits to Subscribers in Town, including Medicine each..... 0 1 6 until amounting to 10s. after which gratis.

Visits to any Out Harbours at 2s. per mile, when the number of subscribers in one place amounts to 30.

Seamen and Strangers, for each application 2s. 6d. including Medicine. Out Harbour Consultations, by Letter, including Medicine, from 5s. and not exceeding 10s.

Donations and Subscriptions from the wealthier classes, besides assisting in the establishment of a useful Public Institution, confer the right of sending objects of charity, ad libitum, to the Dispensary for relief, or of procuring medical attendance at 1s. 6d. a visit, to the amount of the sums prescribed.

The dispensary offers immediate resource in case of accidents; a Ward containing several beds will be set apart for the purpose. In all serious cases, the subscribers will have the benefit of a consultation, when it is possible; which, together with the other advantages to be obtained, must render it obvious that nothing short of general support can enable the Institution to become permanent.

The Medical Attendants pledge themselves to perform all Operations, and to reduce Luxations and Fractures, gratis, in the event of the permanent establishment of the Royal Dispensary.

Persons wishing to subscribe will have the goodness to send communications to either of the Medical Attendants.

HENRY HUNT STABB, M. D. MICHAEL O'DWYER, Surgeon St. John's, Newfoundland, 1839.

LIST OF HONORARY SUBSCRIBERS.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR	£5 5 0
His Honor the Chief Justice	3 3 0
Mr Justice Des Barres	2 2 0
Mr Justice Lilly	2 2 0
The Right Rev. Dr. Fleming	3 3 0
The Rev. F. H. Carrington	1 1 0
The Rev. D. S. Ward	1 1 0
The Rev. W. Faulkner	1 1 0
The Hon. the Attorney-General	1 1 0
The Hon. W. Thomas	2 2 0
The Hon. J. B. Bland	2 0 0
The High Sheriff	1 1 0
Mr. Kent, M. H. A.	1 1 0
" Henry Thomas	1 1 0
" Kielley	1 1 0
" Milroy	1 1 0
" Alsop	2 2 0
" John Stuart	2 2 0
" Weston Hunt	2 2 0
" N. W. Hoyles	1 1 0
Newman Hunt & Co.	1 1 0
Mr. Richards	1 1 0
The Rev. E. Troy	1 10 0
" Rev. Mr. Ivers	1 1 0
" Rev. Mr. Waldron	1 1 0
" Rev Mr. Forrestal	1 1 0
Mr. O'Mara	1 1 0
" E. Rendell	1 1 0
" Dillon	1 1 0
" Daniel	1 1 0
" Prowse	1 1 0
" W. Rendell	1 1 0
" Jeremiahs Ryan	1 1 0
" Lawrence O'Brien	1 1 0
" W. Grieve	2 2 0
" A. Shea	1 1 0
&c. &c. &c.	

N. B.—A Subscription List will be published occasionally in the Royal Gazette.

TO THE FISHERMEN AND LABOURING CLASSES.

A few remarks explanatory of the objects of the Dispensary, as set forth in the prospectus, are offered by the founders of the Institution.

In Great Britain and Ireland, Dispensaries for the Poor are established by the Rich; and as in this country that cannot be done, the present plan of a Dispensary to be supported by yourselves, by small annual subscriptions, is offered to you. For the sum of Ten Shillings a-year, a Family may have the benefit of receiving Advice from a Physician and a Surgeon, every day, by application at the Dispensary at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and an unmarried person can obtain the same advice for Five Shillings a-year: the money to be paid in advance. If you require a Medical man to attend at your Houses, each visit cost Eighteen Pence until you have paid Ten Shillings; but after that you may have as many visits during the year as you wish for nothing.

Besides this, if any one of you should unfortunately require a leg or an arm to be cut off; or any other surgical operation for the preservation of life; it will be performed without further charge.—Should one of you break a limb, there is the Dispensary to receive you, and humane Surgeons to assist you until your friends have time to come and take you home. And if one of you fall overboard, in the night for instance, and is taken out of the water senseless and nearly dead, a bed and fire await you, with every requisite, under the hand of Providence, to prevent life escaping by exposure and neglect.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE OUT-PORTS.

(In the District of St. John's.)

It is unnecessary to remind you of the extreme difficulty with which you now obtain a Doctor's advice when sick; your lamentable condition in such a case was one of the first inducements to establish the Dispensary; by subscribing to which you can get Medicine whenever you apply, and a Doctor to visit you for a very small sum; for instance, to Portugal Cove and Petty Harbour, 18s. to Logy Bay 8s.—and at the same rate of 2s. a mile, to all the other Outports.—It is necessary however, that thirty persons subscribe in one place.

TO SERVANTS.

The dispensary offers a certain resource in time of sickness, at an expense suited to their means.



Poets' Corner.

From the Toronto Patriot.

OUR ALTARS.

The Altars of the Forest land!
Oh bless'd and beautiful they rise—
Bright homes upon a foreign strand,
To greet the wandering Briton's eyes.
A thousand dreams of pleasant thought
Float o'er the heart in startling truth,
As fancy paints each well known spot
Like these, the worshipp'd shrine of youth;
Where early Faith's first voice was heard,
Where childhood hush'd each holiest word!

The altars of the Forest land!
Amid the dark wood's sylvan shade,
Like happy spots of peace they stand,
For rest for weary pilgrims made.
No splendour clothes each humble dome,
No fretted roof or sculptured shrine—
But Faith and Hope find there a home,
And Christians feel the place divine.
Bright gifts have lain as offerings there,
The treasur'd thoughts of heaven ward pray'r!

The Altars of the Forest land!
Fair scions of the parent tree,
Beneath whose far-spread shade we stand,
Amid the blessings of the free,
Here may the wandering Briton come,
Here may he breathe his lowly vow;
He clasps the altar of his home,
His father's God is near him now!
In the dark waste a fountain springs—
The wearied Dove may fold its wings.

The Altars of the Forest land!
Long be the dear-prized birthright ours—
Beneath their fostering shade to stand,
And call them Freedom's guardian powers!
And 'mid the holiest things of earth
First of the things we deem divine,
Be ours—the freeman's sacred hearth,
Be ours—the Christian's stainless shrine!
No brighter boon for man may be
Than these—the treasures of the Free!

[Continued from first page.]

welcomed him at church, and her sunny ringlets fell on the book they held between them.

When Collins had a leisure morning hour, it was generally spent at Mrs. Bosville's, and his idle hours in the evening were passed at Mr. Stewart's. But although life to him was passing in a whirl of pleasure, it was a miserable, unsatisfactory delight after all. He was acting the part of a dangler, and he had some qualms of conscience as to how the matter was to end. Was he in love with both the young ladies, or with only one of them or neither? These were ticklish questions, which he could not help putting to himself. What is this that I am doing? would he say in his ruminating moments. I cannot marry both, and yet I cannot decide on whom my choice ought to fall. Such was the infatuated indecision of Frank Collins. Perhaps he was wrong in imagining that he could have either for the asking; still his conduct was inexcusable in paying such attentions to both at the same time. He felt himself, as it were, under the influence of a spell. When he thought of Louisa Stewart, a wild dream of delight thrilled through him—and in a few hours he was to be again by her side; and he thought she seemed to live only for him; and the illusion was aided by all the glare of life with which she was surrounded—all the accompaniments of wealth, rank and beauty—together with the most flattering kindness and partiality shown to himself by her and her friends, which he could not withstand. But from these dazzling attractions he turned his thoughts to her unaccompanied by any external ornament—to the calm, steady, serenely beautiful Mary Bosville, with her neck of Parian marble, who, after all, had more of a woman's perfections than the other; and he rose and paced his chamber, and he accused himself for his folly in allowing himself to be so bewildered. He only wished that he could see the two together, and then he thought he would be better able to give a preference; but that was impossible.

One Saturday, Frank, as usual, wandered down to Mary. She seemed thoughtful that day, and had not much to say. Frank observed it to her. The piano was open, and often as he had been in her company, he never had heard her play. The fact is, that it is only when the accomplishments are more charming than the individual, that one seeks to have recourse to them. So, in Miss Bosville's company, music, or singing, or any thing else, would have been but an ungrateful interruption to her conversation, or even to the pleasure of studying a countenance not less expressive in her moods of silence.

"Now Miss Bosville," said Mr. Collins, "I see this is not one of your poetical days; you have been studying the newspapers. Will you give me some music to cheer me as well as yourself?"

"Neither is it a musical day with me," said Mary, "but at the same time she sat down to the instrument, and played a very beautiful Polonoise,

with which is connected an affecting and romantic story. But she played it with little heart, and with little satisfaction to herself, and evidently with less to Francis. She rose from the piano, and gave him a smile, more inspiring than music, and she said to him, "I told you I was not musical to-day. My mind is wandering on something else than music, and I find I cannot fly two ways at once."

"Then tell me where your mind is wandering," said Francis, "and perhaps I may be able to assist you in your flight. I wish, Mary, that I could flee away and be at rest, for I have little rest here." And he sighed as he spoke, and a cloud passed over her fair brow, and her beautiful bosom heaved a deep sigh.

"I have been so busy this week," said she, "and so anxious, to finish a task I imposed upon myself, that I have been little out of doors, and I think it affects the spirits when one is confined to the house." So in this manner Mary tried to give a good reason for her dullness and her sighing; she removed a newspaper which covered some drawing materials upon a table, and she showed Francis a finely executed miniature, on ivory, which she had just finished, of her mother.

"I wish such an artist would draw my unworthy visage," said Collins, as he gazed on the beautiful creature that was sitting beside him; "it would be a gratification beyond every other, to think that any one would bestow so long her thoughts upon me. Oh, Miss Bosville, I envy your mother, and I grudge her every thought you ever bestowed upon her! Will you take my likeness?"

"When will you come to sit for it?" said Mary, brightening up and smiling, while she drew out a little drawer in the work-table, and took out another miniature almost finished, and presented it to him. It was one of himself. Mary started up, as if afraid that she had gone too far, and hurried out of the room.

Mr. Collins put down the picture, and rose and paced about, and looked out at the window. What in the wide world was he to do? He felt himself entangled in a labyrinth he could never get out of. He was acting an unworthy part—he was tampering with the affections of two estimable persons, and he was working no happiness, but misery to himself. Miss Bosville, in a few moments, returned with a book in her hand, and asked him something regarding the meaning of a particular passage in it; but it was evidently merely something to vary the subject of conversation. Frank paid little attention to the nature of what she asked him, and gave her any thing but a satisfactory or sensible answer. Now was the moment for him to have explained his feelings of affection to this amiable young lady, on whom his attentions had evidently wrought the usual effect of a preparation for listening to a declaration of attachment. But indecision prevailed. The favourable opportunity was lost; and Mrs. Bosville shortly entering the room, he took his leave with as little appearance of confusion as it was possible for him to assume.

In the evening—such was the strange complexity of his feelings—he was at Mrs. Stewart's, listening to Louisa's siren songs; and he retired to rest in a state of mind more miserable than that of a criminal in his cell.

The term of Mr. Collins's stay in town drew to a close, and he was not a whit more rational than at the outset. What affections or expectations he had awakened in the hearts of Mary Bosville and Louisa Stewart, we do not pretend to be able to describe. The day before his departure, he was invited to Mr. Stewart's; and, except Louisa's married sisters, no company was there. Louisa had less vivacity than she used to have, and as evening advanced, she became almost sorrowful; but it seemed in Frank's eyes to add a new grace to her charms, and it accorded well with his own mournful mood. He lingered till a late hour; and when he rose to bid them farewell, she burst into tears. Had Mr. Collins had an opportunity at that moment of vowing eternal love, he would have done it; but that was impossible.

Next day, after arranging with respect to his journey and voyage to Ireland, he called to take leave of the Bosvilles. He sat with the two ladies for nearly an hour, and took some refreshment, or rather sat and looked at it, for he tasted nothing of what was set before him. Mrs. Bosville, when he rose to depart, shed tears, and gave him her blessing. Mary was as calm and composed as ever she was in her life, and she did not even look dull. She and her mother walked with him through the garden to the gate; and as he bade them farewell, the old lady saluted him, and a second time wished him every blessing. And then he clasped the beautiful, the blushing, unresisting daughter to his bosom, and impressed upon her face and neck his glowing kisses—then sprang into the hackney-coach which was waiting for him outside the gate.

He had a prosperous voyage and arrived once more in safety within his paternal walls. He soon after commenced as a practitioner in Belfast; and as people are always happier when they have something to do, life passed away to him in tolerable quiet, as he became interested in his profession.

Two years elapsed, and all intercourse with his Edinburgh friends seemed to be at an end. On his arrival at home he had written to Mr. Stewart to thank him for all his hospitality and kindness, and this was answered by a hurried scrawl of a dozen or two of words from Mr. Stewart, all kindness and good wishes, concluding with his wife and daughter's love to him. He wrote also on his arrival to Miss Bosville, thanking her and her mother for all their kindness, which he would

never forget. But it was a letter that required no answer, and he received none; and he was unreasonable enough to feel chagrined and disappointed that she did not answer it.

Francis Collins applied himself more assiduously to business than there was any need for; but it was to drive away care, and to leave himself no time to think. His health, however, was evidently suffering, and his friends and medical advisers entreated him to relax a little, and take some change of air. They recommended a sea-voyage, and advised him to go to France or London, or any where that he had a mind. But Collins cared little about the preservation of his health, and still less did he care for London or France; and if he must go somewhere, he might as well go to Edinburgh, where all his happiness and misery were centred. In the beginning of October, he once more arrived in Prince's Street, by the Glasgow coach.

The following day was pretty far advanced when Dr. Collins took a turn out in the fresh air. He had not proceeded far along the street when he met Mr. Stewart, so kind, so happy, and so hearty, that he saw in a moment that all was prospering in his quarter. An invitation, which, like all Mr. Stewart's invitations, precluded choice or refusal, was the result. He assured him there was to be no company; and by six o'clock Frank was in the presence, and enjoying the smiles, of Louisa Stewart, more beautiful, more bewitching than ever.

When he arrived he was shewn up to the drawing-room, where Louisa was alone, and he enjoyed her charming society for a happy hour, when a stranger was announced. A tall and remarkably handsome man came in. Frank was by no means pleased on seeing the easy manner with which the unknown conducted himself. It was, however, some gratification to observe that Louisa lost some of her sprightliness when he came in, as if caused by disappointment at the intrusion; and he thought she seemed as if she felt a weariness of his presence. Collins determined to sit him out; but the stranger seemed to have made the same resolution; so they both sat, till at length Collins saw it proper to go away.

At an early hour on the day after, a letter was brought to him by a messenger, requesting an answer to be sent. It was from Mr. Stewart—a very kind, friendly, and, for him, a long letter. It was an invitation! To dinner? No; to Louisa's marriage on the Wednesday of the following week; and Mr. Stewart, in his letter, enlarged on the good qualities of the intended bridegroom—a young gentleman newly succeeded to his father's estates in —shire, and no other than the elegant stranger that was announced to his presence the day before.

"Go to the marriage!" said Collins, as he threw down the letter; "I will as soon go to the gallows or the guillotine." And he set himself to write an apology, but he knew not what to say. He was above making any subterfuge. He could not say he was ill, or engaged, or going out of town; and still less could he say he was so disappointed and mortified that he would not come. He tossed aside his pen and paper—thought that if the apology were sent any time in the course of the day, it would be time enough—and putting on his hat sallied out, and down the Bonnington road till he came to the gate of Mrs. Bosville's residence. He opened it, and entered the garden, and stood for a moment on the very spot where he had parted from Mary and her mother. He went up to the house and rang the bell. Mrs. Hill, a respectable and confidential servant of Mrs. Bosville's, opened the door.

"How do you do, Mrs. Hill?" said Frank, brightening up at the sight of her well-known face, "and how are your ladies?"

"Oh," said the woman, "Mrs. Bosville is gone. She died six months ago." "And Miss Bosville," gasped out Dr. Collins. "She is away, sir," replied Mrs. Hill. "It is a week yesterday since she went." "Went whither?" said Dr. Collins impatiently. "She sailed for Barbadoes," answered Mrs. Hill. "But you had better come in, sir, and I will tell you all about it," added she, as she thought he would have fainted at the threshold. He followed the woman in. She led the way into the back parlour, where he and Mary had so often sat together, and which looked out to the garden behind. The shutters were closed, the carpet was off, and the furniture all crowded together at one end of the room. Mrs. Hill opened one of the windows, and dusted a sofa for him to sit down.

"I am only remaining here," said she, "till after the sale. The furniture is all to be sold off next week. It will be a sore day, sir, the day of the sale, to see the things that Mrs. Bosville had such a respect for —"

"But what of Miss Bosville?" interrupted Dr. Collins, gasping for breath.

"Oh, dear me, sir, did you not hear that she's gone to the West Indies." "Gone to the West Indies!—no, I heard of nothing of the kind. When did she go?" "It's only a week yesterday, as I said, since they gaed away. The marriage took place on the Tuesday, and they set off in a ship frae Leith for Barbadoes on the Wednesday." "They?" cried Frank, almost suffocated with emotion; "what they—what marriage?" "What marriage!" replied the old woman, "the marriage of Mary Bosville. Did you no hear tell o't? I'm sure it was in the papers at ony rate! She's married to a grand man, a planter, that eam ower here on a visit, and was weel recommended; and the marriage wasna lang in being made up, for Mary, pair thing, hadna ony body to look to after the death o' her mother, and sae she's noo Mrs. Os-

borne, and I have nae doubt but she'll lead a very happy life wi' her husband, for he's a kind gentlemanly man, and very fond o' her."

Frank groaned in agony. He did not require to hear more. He rose to depart, although his limbs had scarcely strength to bear him to the door. He returned slowly to the city, a being blighted, and distressed beyond a hope of cure. And what he felt more excruciating, was the consciousness of *deserving* what he experienced.

He lost no time in returning to the scene of his professional occupation, but with hopes of happiness entirely quenched. He is still alive, in the patient endurance of an existence which might have been to him one of happiness, if he had taken the right road. And he looks back with bitter remorse on his unpardonable fickleness and folly, which had probably been the cause of misery to others, as it was certainly to himself.

COQUETRY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The following account, which is given in Sir James Melville's "Memoirs of his Embassy from Mary, Queen of Scots, to Queen Elizabeth," conveys an amusing description of female vanity and court artifice, and illustrates how far a rivalry of personal charms and accomplishments entered into the spirit with which Elizabeth persecuted the Scottish princess:—

"The Queen, my mistress, had instructed me to leave matters of gravity sometimes, and east in merrily purposes, lest otherwise I should be wearied, she being well informed of that Queen's natural temper. Therefore, in declaring my observations of the customs of Dutchland, Poland, and Italy, the buskins of the woman were not forgot, and what country weed I thought best becoming gentlewoman. The Queen said she had clothes of every sort, which every day thereafter, so long as I was there, she changed. One day she had the English weed, another the French, and another the Italian, and so forth. She asked me which of them became her best? I answered, in my judgment, the Italian dress; which answer I found pleased her well, for she delighted to show her golden-coloured hair, wearing a caul and bonnet, as they do in Italy. Her hair was more reddish than yellow, curled in appearance naturally. She desired to know of me what colour of hair was reputed best, and whether my Queen's hair or her's was best, and which of them two was fairest. I answered, the fairness of them was not their worst faults. But she was earnest with me to declare which of them I judged fairest. I said she was the fairest Queen in England, and mine the fairest Queen in Scotland. Yet she appeared earnest. I answered they were both the fairest in their countries; that her Majesty was whiter, but my queen was very lovely. She inquired which of them was of highest stature? I said, my Queen. Then, saith she, she is too high; for I myself am neither too high nor too low. Then she asked what kind of exercise she used? I answered, that when I received my despatch, the Queen was lately come from the Highland hunting; that when her more serious affairs permitted, she was taken up with reading of histories: that sometimes she recreated herself in playing upon the lute and virginals. She asked if she played well? I said, reasonably well for a Queen.

That same day, after dinner, my Lord Hunsdean drew me up to a quiet gallery, that I might have some music, but he said he durst not avow it, where I might hear the Queen play upon the virginals. After I had hearkened awhile, I took by the tapestry that hung before the door of the chamber, and seeing her back was towards the door, I entered within the chamber, and stood a pretty space, hearing her play excellently well; but she left off immediately, as she turned her about and saw me. She appeared to be surprised to see me, and came forward, seeming to strike me with her hand, alleging she used not to play before men, but when she was solitary, to shun melancholy. She asked how I came there? I answered, as I was walking with my Lord Hunsdean as we passed by the chamber door, I heard such melody as ravished me, whereby I was drawn in ere I knew how, excusing my fault of homeliness as being brought up in the court of France, where such freedom was allowed; declaring myself willing to endure what kind of punishment her Majesty should be pleased to inflict upon me for so great an offence. Then she sat down now upon a cushion, and I upon my knees by her; but with her own hand she gave me a cushion to lay under my knee, which I at first refused, but she compelled me to take it. She then called for my Lord Stafford out of the next chamber; for the Queen was alone. She inquired whether my Queen or she played best? In that I found myself obliged to give her the praise. She said my French was good, and asked me if I could speak Italian, which she spoke reasonably well? I told her Majesty I had no time to learn the language perfectly, not having been above two months in Italy. Then she spake to me in Dutch, which was not good; and would know what kind of books I most delighted in—whether theology, history, or love matters? I said I liked well all the sorts. Here I took occasion to press earnestly my despatch. She said I was weary sooner of her company than she was of mine."—*Court Gazette.*