

Editorial continued.

A CASE FOR A YOUNG PLEADER.—We understand that Mr. William Pope is now undergoing the necessary preparation, incidental to the practice of the legal profession, and as we have a great regard for the young man—a fact satisfactorily established by the pains we have heretofore taken to teach him one or two salutary lessons—we mean shortly to submit, as an agreeable exercise for his superior talent, a very important case which we have now in hand—probably the only one he will have for a long time—to be argued *in foro conscientie*—showing how a certain person had wickedly and maliciously, and without having the fear of God or the law in his heart, contrived, constructed, or invented a false key, to enter by means of which, certain premises that do not belong to him,—and we have no doubt that our promising young legal luminary will show the world—(not the extent of his own learning) but the extent of punishment that ought to be pronounced against false key practices.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We have received files of Newfoundland papers by last Sunday Evening's Mail. The distress existing amongst the Fishermen of the Outports appears to be the principal object of attention with our contemporaries in that quarter. We take the following remarks upon this subject from the "Patriot:"

DESTITUTION IN THE OUTPORTS.

The following letter from the Rev. James Walsh of Marasheen to the Rev. Edward Troy of Torbay, is a graphic detail of the misery of the people of the district of Placentia and St. Mary's, and it may be taken as an epitome of the condition of the entire outports of the Colony. The tale is not exaggerated—it falls short of the actual destitution of the people—for Father Walsh describes only what he has been an eye witness to.

What the Executive is about, no one knows. Marine Promenades and ornamental fish markets, occupy the attention of the Governor, while the pride of the country—her hardy fishermen—are threatened with death from the absence of the necessaries to support existence!

His Excellency cannot plead ignorance of the matter. More than a fortnight ago he was apprised of the fact—and up to this moment, not a single step has been taken to save the lives of the poor! At this crisis we would need a vigorous, a wise, and a benevolent Governor—Sir J. G. Le Marchant is not the ruler for this lamentable period, at least he has displayed no trait that could either command our respect or create our confidence, and we fear that we shall have to regret the withdrawal of Sir John Harvey, who, whatever may be his foibles, had a sincere desire on all occasions to serve the poor.

Merashien, August 19, 1847.

Rev. and Dear Sir,

I know you are anxious, at this calamitous season, to hear of the condition of this wretched District over which you so long presided; and hoping that your influence, or the sad story of our sufferings, may raise up some benevolent advocate, I hasten to give you the particulars as well as the few minutes I have before the sailing of the boat will permit me. I am now after going round the entire District, and really must say that a greater amount of misery I never witnessed. You are aware of the almost total absence of agriculture amongst these poor creatures, trying year after year to drag a miserable subsistence from the ocean. Their only resource is the Fishery, and when that fails it is impossible to describe what they suffer. But now, after having been reduced every season for the last few years, the fire at St. John's affected them sadly last winter and this summer, as they failed to obtain hardly any supplies, consequently after the total failure of this summer's fishery what could you expect?

For the greater part of the summer those who caught any fish thought themselves well off to have the offal, that is the heads and bones, to live upon: although in nine cases out of ten, without a bit of potatoe or bread to take with it, barely seasoning it with a little salt, and in cases where the families were large, the fish they took was little more than kept them alive, eating it as it came out of the water.

There are some, too, who, without one atom of fish, have contrived to live I know not how, having nothing on earth to eat but a little green cabbage with a grain of salt. But what are they to do in the winter if they can preserve existence till then? May God help them, if their fellow creatures at St. John's will not be touched by the grace of charity, and come to their relief. I am told that Movellet took round a petition to the Governor, soliciting assistance. May the Almighty touch his heart to feel for the miseries of so many of God's creatures threatened with the most fearful death. They all seem determined to make their way if possible to Saint John's, and after all, what better can they do? yet even this is difficult, as all the boats at their disposal would not be sufficient to take the entire, and then

it is the most feeble and forlorn that would be left behind. For my part I advise them against it, for I cannot bring myself to believe that the Executive would abandon them even after my experience of last winter and spring. May your people be saved from a like visitation, and believe me, my dear friend, yours very sincerely,

JAMES WALSH.

To the Rev'd E. Troy.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

To the "Bermudian" of the 22nd Sept. we are indebted for the following useful information respecting the West India Islands.

JAMAICA.—The papers from this fine Island are earnestly calling the attention of the Home Government to the circumstance of their Island being unable, in its present state, to compete with the Slave-labour Colonies, in consequence of the present fall in the price of sugar in England, through the introduction of an immense quantity of foreign produce under the low existing duty. They beg either for a greater protection than the small differential duty between British and Foreign sugar affords, or a rapid and extensive supply of efficient labour from Africa, conjoined with pecuniary assistance to further local improvements. The *Times* of the 8th Sept., contains a tabular statement of the Imports and Exports of the Colony for the last two years, by which it appears that the value of all kinds of produce exported thence during that period fell short of the value of articles imported, to the extent of above half a million of pounds sterling. The weather had been very unseasonable: the sugar and coffee crops have suffered considerably; and the pimento crop is considered little better than a failure. The Import Duty Bill, a consolidation of the Local and Imperial Tariffs, passed by the Jamaica Assembly since the receipt of the Imperial Act allowing a reduction or repeal of Customs' Duties—had received, it is stated, the sanction of the Home Government. We are inclined to think, from certain indirect expressions in the papers, that that Act had no reference at all to the Customs' Establishment. It is also said that Jamaica is likely to be made a Free Port.

BARBADOS.—In the House of Assembly a Light House Bill had passed through Committee: the sum of £500 is voted for maintaining the Light House; and three Keepers are appointed, the principal at £100, the others at £50 each, per annum. The Finance Committee of the House have been instructed to report upon the question of repealing the Customs' Duties. A lengthened drought had produced most injurious consequences; cattle had perished for want of water, and the crops were withering: at the latest dates, however, most abundant showers of rain had fallen, and vegetation throughout the island had taken a fresh start. The quantity of sugar exported up to the close of August, amounted to 32,000 hhds.

BRITISH GUIANA.—There is a good deal of discussion in the papers from this "magnificent colony," relative to an alteration of the constitution of the Legislature; and the people seem determined to persevere until an improved change shall have taken place. A project formed in England had obtained currency in the colony, that instead of the present legislative machinery, British Guiana was to have a "Legislative Assembly," composed of Seventeen Members—eight officials, appointed by the crown, and nine non-officials, elected by the people. The Hon. Peter Rose, a leading member of the Court Policy, recently remarked in his place in that body, that were any reform to be made he should prefer an entire change—namely, a Council and House of Assembly, and that he believed that nothing less than such a change would satisfy the people.—The mortality among the Madeiro Immigrants was distressingly severe. The Colonies were cultivating Rice most successfully. Plantains were extremely abundant. The weather down to the 3d Sept. was splendid, and the Estates were in full operation, making sugar. It is estimated that by the close of the year, the quantity of sugar exported from British Guiana will amount to 50,000 hogsheads.

TRINIDAD.—An Ordinance imposing an Excise Duty on Rum has provoked much discussion out of doors, but the Council of Government have resolved to pass it. The propriety of instituting a system of direct taxation has been mooted in the Legislature, but it had assumed no definite shape at the last dates—the Governor, Lord Harris, is in favour of such a system. Produce continues to be shipped in large quantities. The weather was most excellent for the cultivators. £25,000 have been voted for Immigration purposes.

ST. VINCENT.—The continued non-attendance of the members of the Assembly of this Island to their public duties, had forced the Governor to dissolve the House, which was done by Proclamation bearing date Aug. 26.

ANTIGUA.—The Planters here are attending to the cultivation of Ground Provisions. The quantity of this year's sugar crop exported to the 24th August, is about 15,000 hogsheads.

News by Yesterday's Mail.

The usual semi-weekly Mail was brought by the

"Conqueror" yesterday. Excepting the two extracts which follow, our Colonial files have not much news to interest our readers here.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AND MURDER—EXTRAORDINARY COURAGE OF A YOUNG GIRL.

A most daring and brutal attempt at Robbery and Murder occurred on the afternoon of Sunday 26th ult., in the house of a respectable English family residing in the Dock Yard. The circumstances, which we gathered from parties upon the spot, are briefly the following: It appears that at about three o'clock, the master of the house, with his wife and two children, left their dwelling—leaving it in charge of a little girl, aged 13 years. About an hour after the absence of the family, the child heard footsteps as if approaching the house, and imagining that it was the return of some member of the family, ran and opened the door, when she was startled at beholding the figure of a man, dressed as a marine, having the lower part of his face covered with a black silk kerchief. The child suspecting the intention of the strange visitor, ran screaming into the house, and with remarkable presence of mind, seized upon a valuable watch hanging over the mantel shelf. The villain having closely followed her, and observing her act, immediately commenced a severe scuffle, in which the watch was destroyed. The murderous wretch, seeing that he was entirely foiled in his object, drew a knife from his pocket, which he was in the act of drawing across his courageous opponent's throat, when most providentially a rather more than usual noise was made by a brood of fowls at the door, which the man imagining to be a signal of some assistance approaching, immediately took to flight. The child, however, was slightly hurt by the knife—a scar having been left on the throat where it had touched her. The statement of her cries not having been heard soon enough for the neighbours or guard in the yard to have rendered any assistance, may be accounted for by the fact that the house stands alone at the north end of the yard, and fully five minutes' walk from any other building.

Upon information to the Admiral, an immediate search was made for the culprit, who is supposed to belong to the Marine service, but without success.—*Novascotian*.

MORE BLOODY WORK—ANOTHER WARNING VOICE.

—The war has been carried to the other end of the city. Lower Cove has been the scene of a glorious fracas on Wednesday morning last, shortly after twelve o'clock.

A mob consisting of half a dozen ruffians paraded themselves in front of the dwelling of Mr. William Dunbar, which is in Sydney Street, a short distance past St. James' Street, leading to Barrack gate. There were two persons in Mr. D's house at the time, named Buckout and Roleston. Mr. D. had occasion to go out to fasten the yard gate on the street, and as soon as he stepped forward, one of the gang made a blow at his head with a hammer. Mr. D. turned upon him, and went in pursuit; the others followed on after; the parties in the house hearing the noise, ran out and likewise followed. They all ran towards St. James' street, and turned down towards the Point. When near Charlotte Street, Dunbar overtook the person who assaulted him; the rest of the gang were immediately upon him; and then commenced one of the bloodiest riots, (considering the quantity of blood spilled) that has yet taken place in St. John. The rioters were all armed with swords, knives, and sticks. Mr. D. and his two friends were beaten and cut in a shocking manner; indeed the first is hacked and cut in all parts of the body. We saw his hat yesterday morning—it was clotted with blood, and contained several cuts, as if done with a sabre; it was beaten in and broken, so that it looked like anything else but a hat. After Mr. D. was taken home, he fell into a fainting fit, from loss of blood, which continued upon him for an hour. He now lies in a very precarious state. Roleston, (we believe a baker by trade), had one side of his face cut almost entirely off, as if cut down by a butcher's cleaver, besides receiving other injuries; he is likewise in a bad state. Buckout is also severely cut about the head. We believe the rioters were only prevented finishing their victims, by the timely interference of several watchmen who came up. Two of them, whose names we understand to be Crowley and Regan, were arrested on Wednesday morning, by Geo. Stockford, and it is expected that the others will be taken.

We may as well here mention another assault which was committed upon the person of Sergeant Ferrand, 33d Regt., on Monday morning last, at half past 2 o'clock. It seems that the Sergeant was on duty at Fort Howe, and on proceeding from the barracks towards Portland, several men came up to him when about York Point. They attacked him with stones; he ran, and was pursued by the vagabonds; two of the stones struck him. He only got clear of their murderous clutches by outrunning them. There has been a proclamation issued, signed "Henry Porter, James Gallagher, and Robert Payne," offering a reward of £100 for the apprehension of the parties.—*St. John Morning News*.

WANTED—A smart active BOY, as an Apprentice to the Boot making business. Apply to W. Pearce, Grafton Street. Oct. 9.