

they also refused to entertain; but upon his insisting, backed by the request of the old gentleman, who pledged himself for his good behaviour, they consented that he should stay also. Some time after they had retired to rest, the two travellers were awakened by a loud and unusual noise in the chamber of the two sisters. They instantly arose and went up stairs, the younger taking his pistol with him. At the door of the girls' room they encountered a man passing out. The younger traveller demanded his name and errand, and the cause of the noise, and threatened to shoot him if he remained silent, or persisted in his attempt to escape. He made no answer, and on endeavouring to pass, the traveller shot him dead on the spot. They then went into the room: the two sisters were found in bed with their throats cut, and weltering in their blood. They then sallied forth for the purpose of alarming the neighbours. The first house they came to, they informed the landlady what had happened, who immediately exclaimed, "It is my husband you have shot!" It was indeed their nearest neighbour who perpetrated the crime. It seems the murderer, and the father of the ill-fated girls, were engaged in a law-suit—they were the most material witnesses in the case, and the monster, to get rid of their testimony, formed in the absence of their father the diabolical resolution, in which he succeeded but to well, of depriving them of life.

Europe.

RESIGNATION OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

From Bell's Messenger, Aug. 24.

Many false rumours have been afloat with respect to the circumstances which led to the recent resignation of the Duke of Clarence, and faction has as usual been endeavouring to represent it as a measure of proud and peremptory coercion on the part of the Duke of Wellington; indecent towards the King, and insulting to the Royal Duke himself. In the further indulgence of that venom which knows no bounds, but freely exaggerates according to the passion and interest of the moment, it has been also represented, as proceeding from a wish to curb the liberal policy which the Duke was forming in the navy,—that of promoting officers according to their merit and their length of service, with a thorough disregard of patronage and connexion.

It was impossible (says one of the Journalists,) that a Ministry, which essentially leans upon the borough-mongers for support, could long tolerate a system like the Duke of Clarence's, which, by ravishing from them the means of corruption, strikes at their power. No; the Admiralty could only be governed as it was governed under Lord Melville when the Johnstones, and the Hope Johnstones, the Dundasses, and the endless tribe of Macs, took the navy by a sort of storm of family clanship, and trod down every other claim and pretension, than such as conduce to some political interests or service.

It cannot be necessary to answer such gross party malice. It is absurd to suppose that the Duke of Wellington could be offended by that system of preference to merit a length of service in the navy which he has so ardently recommended in the army. But the fact is, the Duke of Clarence has only governed the navy according to the system of his predecessors, and has made no innovation in the order of promotion worthy of mention. His Royal Highness has been desirous to do it, generously desirous: but the whole system is of an unmalleable and impracticable cast. It has taken a shape and fabric which it is impossible to alter or to disturb, without putting the service to infinite danger. The navy is a thing *sui generis*, and promotion does not perhaps always flow from the right source; but it is surely more free from objection than the army, in which, weight of purse and weight of influence both concur to shut out unpatronised desert; and the honorary rank of distinction seldom or ever be obtained by such as are deficient in money or connexions, unless it be purchased on the field of battle.

But the fact is, there was no objection taken to the Duke of Clarence's administration of the navy. He had satisfied all parties, even the opponents of the Ministry, as well as the Ministers themselves. They grudged him none of the salutes of *feu de joie*. He might have expended as much gun-powder as he pleased, and given as many regattas as he chose.

All these proceedings, which are represented by the pen of faction as having given umbrage to the Duke of Wellington, are utterly false, malicious, and untrue. The only charge which approximates to truth is, that His Royal Highness is said to have conceived the office of Lord High Admiral not subordinate to the Treasury, and that he thought himself (we only speak from hearsay) justified in resenting directions from that quarter. His Royal Highness might also think that he was not obliged on all occasions to consult the Board of Admiralty; that he had a right to act *suo jure*; and that he was, by virtue of his office of Lord High Admiral, exempt from that controul to which a mere First Lord of the Admiralty might most properly be obliged to submit.

We confess that we have heard this reason assigned for the resignation, that, whilst on the one hand the Treasury considered the Board of Admiralty, subordinate to them, and his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, as one only of the Admiralty Board,—not having a distinct and independent authority, but bound to consult and co-operate with his fellow Lords;—he, the Lord High Admiral, on the other hand, entertained a different opinion, and considered himself bound only to demand the advice of the other Lords, but not obliged to submit to their controul, or to require their co-operation.

We have only stated the previous rumours because they are the current report of the day. But the resignation of the Duke of Clarence, as we are inclined to think, stands upon a high political consideration, not less creditable to his Royal Highness than to the Ministers themselves.

Perhaps the most important and delicate of all services is now the naval service. Here we are alone likely to come into contact with the rest of the world,—with France in the Mediterranean, with America in the Atlantic, and perhaps with other Powers who are annoyed at the universal predominance of our flag. Under these circumstances, constitutional principles,—the great cardinal maxim of the Constitution, that of the responsibility of Ministers, have suggested the necessity of placing the Admiralty under its usual controul,—in other words, of nominating to this office one of the Ministers themselves, who should be responsible to the Parliament and the Crown for all his acts and advice. Now this responsibility the Duke of Clarence could not offer; he has, therefore, from motives of the purest honour and delicacy, withdrawn; and the Duke of Wellington has thought fit to advise his Majesty to accept his resignation: In such a state of things, what is there for faction to lay hold of? The Duke's resignation was voluntary, and can any man impeach or suspect the motive? We will venture to say, no man, who knows his Royal Highness, will undervalue the constitutional principle on which he has acted. Again,—are ministers to be blamed for advising his Majesty to accept his brother's resignation? Assuredly not,—it would have been cowardly and dastardly if they had not done so. By giving this advice, they enlarge the basis of their own responsibility, and uphold a sacred and acknowledged maxim of the Constitution under which we live.

DON MIGUEL AND SIR JOHN DOYLE.

From the Courier.

It was not to be supposed that the British Government would rest satisfied with mere remonstrances against the treatment and detention of two British subjects—Sir John M. Doyle and Lieut. Young.—The Usurper is deaf to the voice of humanity, but he is not deaf to the language of menace, and his fears will induce him to accede to our peremptory demands. On Saturday last, a deputation of the Underwriters at Lloyds had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen, by appointment, to solicit the interference of the British Government in behalf of Mr. Wm. Young, an English subject, and formerly holding a commission in the army, but who has resided, ever since the peace in Portugal, and has been employed as agent by a considerable number of the underwriters.

The Deputation stated the hardship of the case to his Lordship, and gave it as their opinion that the arrest and detention of this Gentleman had not been occasioned by any political motive, but most probably was owing to the malevolence of some individuals whose fraudulent conduct he had been the means of exposing while employed in the performance of that duty with which he had been intrusted.

The reply of the Earl of Aberdeen was such a one as was to be expected from a British Secretary of state for Foreign Affairs. He trusted "that the gentlemen composing the deputation did not imagine that his Majesty's Government had allowed the commission of so flagrant a breach of the solemn treaties subsisting between this country and Portugal, as that which had taken place in the case of Mr. Young, without instructing the British Consul to remonstrate with the persons at present exercising the Government of Portugal in the strongest terms. This had already been done more than

once before the date of the last dispatches from Lisbon, and he was sorry to say without effect up to that time; but he calculated that in a few days thereafter a communication would be received from the Foreign Office which would have the desired effect, both in the case of Mr. Young and Sir John M. Doyle, as he therein notified to the *de facto* Government of Portugal, that if the proper steps were not immediately taken in respect to the two individuals in question, it must be prepared for consequences of the most serious nature; as in a case like this, where the liberty and rights of British subjects, are invaded, his Majesty's Government were determined that they would not be trifled with.

CORDER THE MURDERER.

Corder, the murderer of Maria Marten, has been tried and found guilty, on a clear and irresistible body of evidence. The Court sat two days, and the prisoner, before the Chief Baron commenced his able and impartial charge, read a long written defence, that the victim of his villany had committed suicide in a fit of passion. This flimsy pretext went for nothing with the Jury, and Corder, after every requisite solemnity, was sentenced to be executed on Monday the 11th August. The Court was crowded to suffocation.

"The trial of Corder was concluded yesterday, and the verdict of the Jury was such a one, as all persons, who have read the evidence, must have contemplated—He was found Guilty, and was sentenced to be hanged on Monday next, and his body to be anatomized.

"This case horrible as it is in all its parts—horrible from the manner in which the crime was meditated and committed—horrible from the absence of all those violent passions, of every feeling which induces men, in a sudden fit of anger or jealousy, to attempt the lives of their fellow-creatures—horrible when we reflect upon the entire confidence, the perfect reliance, which the poor female placed upon the affection of Corder—horrible when we consider that she met with a cruel death at the moment she was contemplating and expecting to be married to the object of her affections—horrible, when we suppose the possibility, nay, the probability, that life was not yielded without a struggle, or an attempt to move the pity of the murderer—this case, dreadful, and almost unparalleled as it is, will yet be attended with effect: it will show that all attempts to conceal the crime are ineffectual; that the murderer cannot by any act of ingenuity wash away the blood, or destroy the means that lead to detection: that circumstances which he thinks trivial become of sufficient importance and magnitude to overwhelm him; that a cloak, a stocking, a handkerchief, furnish volumes of evidence against him."—*English Paper.*

Fall Goods.

30 B BALES and Trusses, ex William, from Liverpool:—CONTAINING—
Rose and Point Blankets; Red, Yellow, Green and White Flannels; Pelisse and Habit Cloths; Bombazettes, plain, twilled and figured; Striped Shirtings; Grey and White Calicoes; Irish Linens, Table, Diaper, and Dask.

Per the Zetes, and other late arrivals.

24 Cases Earthenware; Bales Slops; Casks Hardware; Pipes and half Pipes Cognac Brandy;—Cases 2½ doz. each, Madeira Wine; Port Wine in Casks 4 doz. each; Casks Bottled Porter, 3 doz. each; Stationary; &c. &c.

WILLIAM McCANNON.

St. JOHN, Oct. 1. 2w. Nelson Street

FOR SALE,

THAT well known establishment, in the Parish of Fredericton, known by the name of the Golden Ball, or Barristers Inn, now in possession of Benjamin Creighton. The above property will be offered with or without the Furniture at Private Sale, until the 24th day of December next; and then, if not previously disposed of, will be offered on the premises at Public Auction. The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. For particulars, please to apply either to James Miles, or Jedediah Slason. Fredericton, Oct. 14, 1828.

REMOVAL The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Business from his late store in Queen-street, to his new Stand at the team Boat Landing, where he has on hand a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES; which he offers for sale for Cash, on the most reasonable terms; and hopes from his convenience to both Town and Country, still to receive that liberal patronage hitherto afforded him.

Fredericton, 29th April, 1828.

JAMES BALLOCH.