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LONDON, Aug. 8.

The cause of Heavside against Lardner, for criminal conversation, came on for trial at Lewes Assizes, on Friday last, before Mr. Baron Gurney and a Special Jury. The case had excited great interest, not only in the neighborhood, but in all literary and fashionable circles, owing to the celebrity of Dr. Lardner as a man of science, and the rank of life of the plaintiff.

According to the statement of counsel for the plaintiff, Captain Heavside is the son of a gentleman of considerable property in Peterborough; he met with Miss Mary Spicer, his cousin, at her father's residence in Outreau, near Boulogne; and an attachment being formed between the two, they were married in 1824. Captain Heavside made a settlement of £20,000, upon his wife; the dividends to be paid to him during his life, then to her after his death, and in case of their being no children, or in the event of their not being of age, she was to be entitled absolutely to the whole of the reversionary interest. She was likewise entitled to the reversion of £13,000 upon the death of her father.—Shortly after their marriage they went on the Continent; and about ten years ago went to reside in Brunswick Square, Brighton, where they had since kept up an establishment, and moved in the first circles of society. Mr. and Mrs. Heavside had three children, two girls and a boy; the eldest girl was fourteen years of age, the second thirteen, and the boy six years old. The plaintiff was a fond father and a loving husband. His home appeared to be the whole world to him; and during the nine years he had resided at Brighton, he had upon one occasion only allowed his wife to go into society without him. Mrs. Heavside never betrayed the slightest levity of conduct, but always appeared to be strongly attached to her children. In an evil hour the defendant obtained an introduction to the plaintiff, and was received as a visitor at his house. There was nothing in his conduct, his age, or his appearance, to induce the suspicion that he was a dangerous visitor.—Captain Heavside was in the habit of attending to his Magisterial duties at the Town-hall, and he was also one of the Directors of the Brighton Railway. During his absence from home, the defendant had the opportunity of visiting Mrs. Heavside; but so much caution was observed that the attendants and those constantly about the misguided lady were unable to discover that any familiarity existed between them. Mr. Heavside left Brighton on the 11th of March, and came to London; and on the 13th of the same month Mrs. Heavside quitted home, at an early hour in the morning,—stating that she was going on a visit to Mrs. Greville. She did not return at the usual hour to luncheon, nor had she given any directions about the dinner; which excited some alarm among her domestics; and in the afternoon the suspicion of one of the servants were aroused, by observing that every thing was removed from the toilet of her bed-room. The servant communicated her suspicions to the butler, who went to Mrs. Greville's, and ascertained that Mrs. Heavside had not been there. The butler, upon this immediately proceeded towards London to make his master acquainted with the circumstances; but he crossed the plaintiff on the road, the latter being on his return to Brighton. When the plaintiff heard of the debasement of his wife, he became insensible, and only awoke from his stupor to endure greater agony and suffering.—He was stunned with the intelligence; and for some time continued dangerously ill. The guilty parties in the mean time had proceeded to the Adelaide Hotel, at London Bridge; where they remained during that night, occupying but one sleeping-apartment; and the next morning they proceeded by steam to Ostend, and from thence to Dunkirk, where all traces were lost of them. It was subsequently discovered that they were living at the Rue Tronchet, at Paris as man and wife. In the month of April, when the plaintiff first received intelligence of his wife, he proceeded, with Colonel Spicer, to Boulogne; and upon entering the Rue Tronchet, he found her and the defendant at break-

fast together. Stung with indignation and horror, the plaintiff, in the first impulse of his disgust, inflicted a well-merited chastisement upon the defendant.

At Paris a most extraordinary discovery was made. In the desk of Mrs. Heavside, the drafts of two letters sent by her to her father and her husband were discovered; and they actually bore several corrections in the defendant's own hand writing. The following are extracts from the letter to Captain Heavside, dated Sunday March 15th; describing the progress of her criminal attachment to Dr. Lardner.—

“You have observed the continued indisposition from which I have suffered so many weeks past, and which I have allowed you to suppose proceeded from bodily illness. My sufferings however were of a different nature, and arose from a different cause. They originated in the mind and in the heart.

“Among the persons introduced to your acquaintance within the last few months, was one who unfortunately for me, produced such an impression upon my heart, as I felt could never be effaced. In the first period of our acquaintance, I flattered myself that the sentiments he inspired were those of friendship merely; and I indulged in his society with unguarded, and as the event proved, most imprudent freedom. As this however, was not more than was done by other ladies, by whom his acquaintance and conversation were eagerly sought, and as I never before had reason to distrust myself, I proceeded unapprehensive of consequences.

“He departed from Brighton, and the effects of his absence convinced me for the first time of the real state of my heart, and I soon felt that my peace of mind was irretrievably lost. He had never presumed to tell me that I was to him an object of affection. His manner and language were, on the contrary, most deferential and respectful. I had seen however, indications of his feelings towards me, more convincing and unequivocal than any which mere words could convey. In short, without any express communication on the subject, our feelings became mutually known; we felt that every dictate of duty suggested immediate separation and absence. Separation and absence were accordingly tried, and continued until I was driven well nigh to madness.”

The writer goes on to describe her struggles with the new passion; separation and absence were tried; she struggled “to assume an apparent cheerfulness during the brief and distant intervals” which Captain Heavside passed with her; but without avail. No alternative seemed left but self-destruction, or withdrawal from her home—

“I therefore, after viewing my situation and examining my heart, determined to abandon a position which I could not conscientiously maintain; and I did accordingly on Friday last, deliberately and advisedly, and not in a moment of excitement, or under any sudden impulse of feeling, leave my house, and place myself in the hands of him to whom my affections had been surrendered.

“Need I assure you that up to the hour I quitted your door, I was never guilty of any act injurious to your honour or incompatible with the vows I had made you. What I have done I have done openly, and have not added the meanness of falsehood and deception to the sin of infidelity. While by this formal confession I place in your hands the power of releasing yourself from the tie which binds me to you, and of preserving the rights of our children from the possible consequences of my act, I am prompted as much by feelings as by duty to declare, most unequivocally, that what I have done has not been caused by any absence of kindness and affection on your part; that on the contrary, from the day of our marriage to the day of my departure from you, you have been most kind, most tender, and most affectionate; and I am deeply sensible that you have deserved a very different return from any that it has been in my power to make.

“As I believe and trust that my own conduct as well as that of the person to whom I am now united, has been, up to the hour of separation from you, such as to afford no grounds for objection and suspicion, you cannot, I presume, have any means of knowing what person is; it is necessary therefore, that I should inform you that it is Dr. Lardner.

“Neither he nor myself desire to offer any extenuation much less defence, of our conduct. We feel it however, to be only justice to ourselves to say, that we are prepared to suffer all the evils attendant upon a total change in pecuniary circumstances as the inevitable consequence of the step we have taken. I have come to him destitute of any means of support, and bringing nothing with me but the few articles of dress I had upon my person. He has surrendered a large income which he has for many years enjoyed, arising from his professional labour; banished as he must be, to a foreign country, damaged in character by the very measure which gives me to him, removed from all those connections on which the profitable occupation of his time has hitherto depended, he is at this moment uncertain where or how he may obtain that very small income which will suffice to supply our most moderate wants and wishes. Not foreseeing an exigency like the present, he has not realized any considerable amount of property—nothing in fact which can materially aid us in our present position.”

The letter from Mrs. Heavside to her father, was in answer to a letter she had received from him entreating her to return to her family. Her father, it appears, had also hinted in his letter, that in case Captain Heavside procured a divorce, a clause would be introduced to prevent her from marrying Dr. Lardner. Mrs. Heavside, after expressing her determination to continue with Dr. Lardner, proceeds to beg her father to use his influence to prevent the introduction of a clause in the divorce-bill such as he had threatened—

“You say that a special clause will be introduced into the act of divorce to prevent my marriage; you must in common with every well-informed person, be aware that such a prohibition is not customary; and, if it were introduced in this case, it must be done on some special grounds, or through the exercise of some special influence. No special grounds exist for such a prohibition; and if any sinister influence should be exerted to deprive me of the means of rectifying my position, and receiving at the altar the vows of him for whose sake I have made so terrible a sacrifice, I have no refuge, except in the consolation arising from the reflection that the state in which he and I will be compelled to live is one which we should use every means in our power to avoid. We feel that we are already as strongly bound to each other by every tie for which we entertain respect as any marriage could make us, and we look forward to that cer-

emony hereafter. It is not for the sake of ourselves, but with a view to the opinion of the world, and to the interests of those to whom we may give birth. It is therefore with those feelings that I trust and hope you will yourself after more serious and deliberate consideration than you have been able to bestow on this painful subject, use your influence to prevent any such unusual and mischievous restriction as that to which you refer.

As to my marriage-settlement, to which you advert, I am quite content to leave it and all other interests of a like kind at your absolute discretion. When we took this step, our eyes were fully opened to the disastrous consequences which must attend it, so far as property and income were concerned. I surrendered, as you know, a position of affluence, and sacrificed the enjoyment of a considerable fortune. He is well known to have been for many years in the possession of a professional income amounting to several thousands a year. Being unencumbered with family, and feeling assured that whenever he was disposed to marry he might always expect an accession of fortune, he did not provide by saving for a contingency like the present. The consequence has been, that in uniting himself with me, and consequently withdrawing himself from the place where alone he could exercise his professional labour, he has surrendered nearly his whole income; that which he can now expect scarcely amounting to what will be sufficient to obtain for us, even on the most moderate scale, the requisites of life. Short as the period is which has elapsed since the step which we have taken has become known, he has been already made to feel its consequences. You will feel, I am sure, how cruel and unnecessary any proceedings will be which can tend to aggravate the difficulties of my position.”

A letter was also produced from Dr. Lardner, to Mr. Divett, the Member for Exeter, purporting to be written at the instance of Mrs. Heavside, and requesting Mr. Divett “to urge her husband to pursue with all possible expedition the steps necessary for the dissolution of their marriage.” This letter is dated the 14th of March, the day after Mrs. Heavside left her home. It contains the following curious passage—

“It is, I hope, needless for me to say that I impute no part of her conduct to impurity of mind, or to any quality which renders a union with her less desirable to me than it would be were she now an unmarried woman, with a reputation the most unstained. Whenever she shall be capable of contracting marriage, I shall be most proud and happy to make her my wife; and until then, she shall be cherished by me with as much tenderness, and treated with as scrupulous respect, as if the word which unites us had all the sanction and force of marriage.”

Mr. Thesiger, after reading the letters and stating the case, said he thought he was justified in asserting, that the defendant's object had been to obtain the £20,000 and the £13,000 to which the plaintiff's wife might become entitled. The damages were laid at £30,000; and though that would not be the least compensation to the plaintiff for the injury he had suffered, the Jury would, by giving that amount, prevent the defendant from reaping all the golden advantages he expected from the speculation.

Witnesses were called to prove the fact of the elopement, and that Captain and Mrs. Heavside had, previously to the introduction of Dr. Lardner to the family, been living very happily. The chief points of the defence were—the suddenness of the elopement, the Doctor not having been introduced to the family until three months before, and having only been to Captain Heavside's house ten or twelve times; the mature age of the lady; and a remark in Mrs. Heavside's letter, respecting her husband's frequent absence on business.

Before returning their verdict, the Jury asked, whether Mrs. Heavside would be able to leave any of the reversionary interest of the £20,000, after Captain Heavside's death, to any future children which she might have? Mr. Baron Gurney said, that if the present children died, she would have the sole control of the money. The Jury put another question, as to Dr. Lardner's being obliged to surrender the interest he may acquire in the £13,000 should he take the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors Act; but the Judge told them, that they had nothing to do with that. The Jury having retired for about half an hour, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £8,000 damages.

A letter from Mr. Karlsake (who seems to be the defendant's attorney) to Dr. Lardner, has found its way into the papers. It is dated April 6th, and directed to the Doctor at Paris. It begins thus—

“My dear Sir—I duly received your letter of the 30th ult. and will now in the first place reply to your questions. With respect to the £20,000, I consider that, notwithstanding the step taken, and her consequently marrying you, she will be entitled to her life-interest in this sum in the event of her surviving Captain H. As you have stated the question as to the £13,000, I consider that if Mrs. H. survived her father, mother, and Captain H. she would be entitled to this sum; but that if her father and mother were to die in the life-time of Captain H. and Mrs. H. without being divorced, then that Captain H. would be entitled. I think it most probable, however, that this sum of £13,000 was settled on the marriage of Captain H. and Mrs. H.; and if so, the chances are that Captain H. has the first life-estate, and on the death of the survivor, that the property will go to the children. In all cases of divorce, on the application of the husband, Parliament requires the husband to make some provision for the wife; but what that provision may be depends altogether on the circumstances of each case, and the fortune of the husband; and there is no settled rule; and therefore it is generally a matter of treaty between the agents on both sides; and if they cannot agree, Mr. Gordon settles it.”

The writer then mentions an interview which he had procured with Captain Heavside's attorney, for the purpose of “imparting” to him “as much as I thought right, with reference to your first instructions to me”; the hostile lawyer was told, that the action would not be defended. Mr. Karlsake's letter concludes thus—

“In the Lords and Commons a sentence of divorce in the Ecclesiastical Court, and the judgment at law for damages, must be proved; and the actual payment of the damages is sometimes required to be proved. I collected that the other side are aware that you are now in Paris. We shall not be able to procure you any advance on the Shepherd's Bank property without possessing the original deeds to produce to the lender, and to be handed over to him on the loan being advanced.”

LONDON, August 29.

About four o'clock on Thursday morning, the inmates of the Angel Inn at Ludlow were roused from their beds by cries of “fire” from one of the bedrooms; and a noise was heard of breaking glass, as if some one were making frantic attempts to break open the window. The passage was immediately filled; and some one stumbled over a man who was lying on the ground, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The wounded man was recognized as a commercial traveller named Macreeth. He made signs for pen, ink, and paper, and wrote in a bold stiff hand, “I have been murdered by a villain.” It was at first supposed that Macreeth had attempted suicide, but after some time suspicion was directed to a different quarter. Drops of blood were observed on the floor from Mr. Macreeth's room to that of an adjoining room occupied by a young man named Misters.—This, and the circumstance of a bloody razor having been found lying on the ground in a yard opposite the window of his room, led to his apprehension.

Misters had arrived at the inn on the previous night, and introduced himself as the friend of a Mr. Ludlow, a cattle dealer of Birmingham; whom it has since been ascertained he had been following to different parts of the country, for the purpose, it is supposed, of plundering him, it being known that Mr. Ludlow had large sums of money about him. Mr. Ludlow arrived at the Angel Inn the same evening. Misters had met him at Shrewbury fair, on Tuesday the 11th; and had there shown a strange anxiety to be made acquainted with his movements, and especially to be informed as to the room in the inn which Mr. Ludlow would occupy at night. At Shrewbury, however, Ludlows left at a friend's house; but Misters was present when he mentioned his intention of being at Ludlow on Wednesday. When he arrived at Ludlow, Misters again made inquiries as to Mr. Ludlow's proceedings; and on the arrival of the latter, he claimed acquaintance with him, upon the strength of their having mutual friends in Birmingham; and they took tea together. Mr. Ludlow inquired of the chambermaid, in the presence of the prisoner, whether he could have No. 9 room, that being the apartment usually occupied by him for a series of years on his visits to that town. The maid replied certainly; and shortly afterwards, the prisoner Misters retired to his bed, leaving Mr. Ludlow in the room below. Soon after the prisoner had retired to bed, the servant again entered the traveller's room, and informed Mr. Ludlow that she had made a mistake—that the room he had usually occupied had, previously to his arrival, been shown to Mr. Macreeth, who had already deposited a portion of his property there. Mr. Ludlow was then shown into another room; and by this mistake, probably, he escaped.

In the morning Misters remained in his room. When roused, he seemed confused, and said he could not find his stockings. He was observed to leave the inn about eight o'clock, carrying something under his coat—he returned to the commercial room to breakfast; but in the mean time suspicion had been awakened, and he found himself in custody of the police. When his room was examined, blood was found on the floor, and marks of feet clothed in blood-soaked stockings; but no such stockings were found about the room. Marks of blood too were found upon the window-curtain. The deposition of the wounded man was taken by the Magistrates at his bedside; he spoke with great difficulty, in a whisper. He said that he was disturbed by some one feeling at his throat; and, putting up his hands, he felt a hole there, and the blood was running. He jumped out of bed, and ran to the window, in spite of some one who tried to hold him down by the night-shirt. [The shirt was found to have been torn from the left shoulder downwards.] He had two razors, with white handles, which were in a small box on the dressing-table. When he was disturbed, he opened a larger box and put in a small parcel and a bottle. He was not then aware that he was so badly hurt. He then went to the door, which he had locked over night, and found it open.—“I had every thing to make me happy,” says the wounded man at the conclusion of his deposition, “and was going to be married in five weeks.”

Misters had been examined three times before the Magistrates. One of the witnesses said, that under Macreeth's bed were marks, as if some one had been under the bed; the mark of a left hand was plain, and the appearance of the floor seemed to indicate that some one had been breathing on it. At the last examination, on Wednesday, a statement made by the prisoner, that he had passed the night previous to the murder at Worcester, was disproved. One witness said, he saw Misters on that night sleep in a barn in the neighbourhood of Ludlow. Dr. Lloyd stated, that although he could not pronounce Mr. Macreeth out of danger, there was every prospect of his ultimate recovery. All the witnesses were cross-examined by the prisoner with great shrewdness. His main object appeared to be to show the possibility of mistake as to his identity, to account for the spots of blood leading from the room occupied by Mr. Macreeth to his own bed-room, and the stains of blood found on his shirt, and bed, and window curtains. The prisoner was remanded until Monday next: Dr. Lloyd giving it as his opinion, that in all probability on that day Mr. Macreeth would be sufficiently recovered to attend and give evidence.

The only articles found upon Misters when searched were an empty purse, gloves, a piece of alum, and part of a pennypiece made hollow.

A large portion of the morning papers is occupied with the report of an English Repeal Meeting, held at Liverpool on Thursday, in the Queen's Theatre. The avowed object was the same as on the other side of the Channel—to form an Association for the Repeal of the Legislative Union between

Great Britain and Ireland.” The expected presence of O'Connell was advertised; and the gathering was great, more especially of emigrant Irish, in which that part of England abounds.

Mr. George Sherlock was called to the chair; and resolutions declaratory of the justice of Repeal having been moved and seconded.

Mr. O'Connell came forward. He said he had felt no small anxiety to explain in England the motive of his present agitation for Repeal—

“If I am understood in England,” he observed, “My object will be obtained, I care not for censure—I look not for praise; I look merely to perform that which I consider as a sacred duty; and if I satisfy my conscience in that, and if I perform it—not by ability and talent, for I do not pretend to them, but by zeal and energy of purpose—I shall rest quite satisfied, no matter what verdict public opinion in this country may pass upon me. He spoke of the attacks of the Tory press—the hideous villains that manage the Times, the sanguinary wretches that conduct the Standard, the drivelling old dotards that write for the Morning Herald, the ladies lapdogs that scribble in the Morning Post,” who accused him of endeavouring to separate the two kingdoms. Those papers, he said, were not worthy of an answer—

“But there are,” he continued, “there are in England, there must necessarily be, many good and deserving persons who do not know the real state of the question, and not knowing the real object of Repeal, believe that it portends separation. To these I say that Repeal does not mean separation. On the contrary, I am convinced that nothing can preserve the connexion between the two countries long except the Repeal. The call is for nothing more than restoring to Ireland what she had during more than five hundred years of her connexion with Great Britain. It is not the creation of any thing new; it is not the creation of any thing originating in the human imagination; it is nothing imaginary or fanciful; it is only restoring things as they were before, replacing them in the position in which they were when I arrived at manhood, and when I was called to the Irish bar. The Repeal of the Union is nothing in the world but the Repeal of an act of Parliament, restoring things to the condition in which they were. It is a part of Irish history, that no country in the world ever prospered as Ireland did when in the possession of legislative and judicial independence. Struggling with England—sometimes triumphant, sometimes overpowered—the principle was recognized that no power on earth but the Monarch of Great Britain, and the House of Lords of Ireland and the House of Commons of Ireland, had authority and power to make laws to bind the Irish subject.”

Mr. O'Connell spoke for nearly two hours; but the greater part of his speech was a repetition of the Irish orations, with a difference for England, and in more chastened language. Some of his blarney, blended with grotesque humour, told well; such as this compliment to the Queen Victoria—

“The Queen, God bless her! she is true to her trust. O, may she live long, and her reign be glorious! May her husband love her better than the husband of any other woman in the British empire; and may she have more children than my grandmother, who has two-and-twenty of them!”

MONTREAL, Sept. 15.

We alluded, in the Gazette of Thursday last, to Parliamentary Papers which we have recently received, and made some extracts from the “Correspondence relative to the Reunion of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.” But the various other statements and documents composing this correspondence, are of too much importance to be passed over without further and more attentive consideration. It is, therefore, our intention on the present occasion to notice them at greater length, in order to afford our readers some idea of the circumstances which attended the accomplishment of the Union, one of the most momentous events in the history of these Provinces. Before doing so, however, we may be permitted to observe, that the friends of this great measure, whom we cannot designate otherwise than the true and best friends of British connexion, owe a deep debt of gratitude to those who have been more immediately instrumental in bringing it about, especially to His Excellency the Governor General. On various other points, we may occasionally be constrained to differ from His Excellency; but, with respect to this question, there can exist but one opinion. It will be seen from the correspondence before us, that he did not espouse the Union merely as an abstract theorist, as a passive agent of Ministers, ready to obey their behests, of whatever import or character, or as a public servant, who had no other duty to perform than to obey the instructions communicated to him; but, on the contrary, as a British statesman, deeply interested in the welfare of the nation—as a keen-sighted politician, who, no sooner placed in the scene of action than he perceived the absolute necessity of the measure which he has advocated with such vigorous ability; and as a true and unflinching friend of the lasting connexion of these Colonies, with the Parent and Sovereign State.

Having once taken up his position in those noble capacities, he did not hesitate nor waver for a moment. He constantly held his front to the great question before him; and, with a stout and resolute heart, pursued the line of his duty and opinions in a manner which justly entitles him to the praise and admiration of every friend to the Union, and the grateful remembrance of his country.—He at once and entirely threw aside the petty obstacles by which other men were retarded in approaching the measure under consideration. He readily perceived that the salvation of the Canadas, as a British dependency, was founded on the re-union of those noble Provinces; and therefore set to work