

FOR THE EXAMINER.

THE SWISS MOUNTAINEER.

Tripping o'er the craggy mountain side,
His delight's in wandering alone,
While onward flows the fathomless tide,
He loudly hears the cataract moan.

Now on a hill all mantled with snow,
Where once the great Napoleon stood,
And now in the peaceful vale below,
He may calmly view the rolling flood.

He loves to hunt in his native lands,
Where the snow falls and the whirl-
winds roar,
Where the swelling rivulet expands,
And bursts on Gallia's ancient shore.

He and his canine friend close pursue,
O'er hill and moor, the chamois wild,
But oft the glacier deceives the view,
And down, alas! sinks nature's child.

In those alpine hills and lowly vales,
Grandeur unrivall'd nature displays;
Here Boreas sings his mournful tales,
And water-falls leap in sportive plays.

As a bright meteor glides away—
As the weary sun seeks his repose,
So falling into the briny spray,
Here the resounding avalanche goes.

In the murky eve he homeward strays,
And sees his taper's glimmering beam
Faintly lighting the moss-covered ways,
And dancing light o'er the rippling stream.

He would not forsake this sublime realm,
For all the wealth that India owns,
His snowy mounts that reach to heaven,
He would not exchange for kingly thrones.

Like the bird of Jove he spends his time,
'Till cold death closes his loved career,
In brave Helvetia's happy clime,
Passes the life of her Mountaineer.

A STUDENT.

Central Academy, April, 1850.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

Later from Europe.

[From the London "News of the World," of
April 20, 1851.]

EXECUTION OF THE FRIMLEY MURDERERS.

On Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, James Jones and Levi Harwood, the two prisoners condemned to death for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Hollest, expiated their guilt upon the gallows at Horsemonger Lane Gaol. The offence for which they justly suffered punishment was in former times one of frequent occurrence. Our criminal code in those days still remained unsoftened. The burglar, involved in the same fearful risks as the murderer, did not hesitate to add to the atrocities of the robber the sin of shedding blood, and taking life. The law made no distinction in its awards, and the culprit was proportionally unscrupulous. That state of things passed away, and a milder and juster mode of punishment was introduced. For burglary the extreme penalty was no longer exacted. The midnight robber ceased in a great measure to be the midnight assassin. Housebreaking was conducted without firearms, and a shock to the nervous system, or perhaps a thump with a heavy stick or a life preserver, were the worst personal injuries that the head of a quiet family in town or country could anticipate from the lawless. The execution of Harwood and Jones will teach the classes which live by pillage the fearful hazards of their guilty occupation. The two miserable men put to death declared, almost with their latest breath, that the murder of Mr. Hollest was unpremeditated, nor is it possible to conceive that there could have been any motive for the act, except the spirit of self-defence roused by the clergyman's gallant resistance. Nevertheless, the law holds, and reason sanctions that view, that Mr. Hollest was foully and barbarously murdered, nor will there be in the breasts of the public one spark of pity for the fate of men who could in the silence of night,

break into the house of a minister of religion, enter his bedroom armed, assault him and his wife, rudely disturbed from their slumbers, and finally, while he is completely unprotected, fire a pistol at him, which inflicts a mortal wound.

CONFESSIONS OF THE PRISONERS.

The jury, it will be remembered, refused to give any credence to Hiram Smith the approver's statement, and Mr. Baron Parke concurred in that view of its worthlessness. But it turns out, after all, that, substantially at least, he has told the truth. Another singular fact elucidated by the dying declaration of Jones is, that the remarkable and apparently strong presumption of guilt, founded on the penny token which was discovered in his possession, turns out to be worthless. The confessions subjoined were not made until within a few hours of the sentence being carried into effect, — a fact which, combined with the circumstances which the Rev. W. S. Rowe, the chaplain, relates with reference to Levi Harwood, shows the stubborn obstinacy of these men's disposition, and the maturity in crime at which they had arrived. The chaplain states that between 9 and 10 o'clock on Monday night he went to take the instructions of the condemned as to the subject matter of the letters which they had previously promised to write to their relatives. Jones then said that he wished to speak to the chaplain and Governor alone before the letter was begun, and, on the Governor being sent for, he made the following confession, which we give in his own words:—

JONES'S CONFESSION.

"There were in the room, at the time of the murder, Smith, self and Levi Harwood. I held Mrs. Hollest round the waist; I had a pistol in my hand, and might have shot her, but never intended to do so. Levi Harwood was the man that rushed on Mr. Hollest as he was stooping down to pick up the poker. Levi Harwood was the man who fired the shot; of that I am certain. (These words were added with marked emphasis.) Smith and Levi Harwood then both ran out of the room, and left me with Mrs. Hollest. I got away from her as soon as I could, and overtook them just on the other side of the turnpike. All four of us, Levi and Samuel Harwood, Smith and self, came on together. After I had left the premises, and had got into the main road, I heard the sound of firearms as from Mr. Hollest's house. The account given by Smith of what took place in the room is quite true, and Mrs. Hollest is mistaken when she swore that it was Levi Harwood who held her round the waist, for it was me. The bag of money was got from a chest of drawers or a little table downstairs. Self and Samuel Harwood parted from Smith and Levi about four miles from Frimley, and came on together to Guildford. Samuel Harwood made away with the pistols. We occasionally separated to go through the woods. Whether the pistols were parted with before we finally separated before getting to Guildford or not I can't say. On the Sunday after Smith, self, and two others, one of whom was a workman at the Guildford foundry, were at the Rose and Crown. Smith and I were drinking tea, and the two workmen called for beer, and asked us to go out with them. All four went to the Wheatsheaf, and when we got to the tap-room we called for a pot of beer, which the landlady brought. I gave her sixpence to pay for it, and she gave me two pennies out, one of which was the penny token sworn to on trial. One called for a pennyworth of tobacco, for which I paid one of the two which she had given me. We had a second pot of beer, for which the foundryman paid. Levi Harwood came in there with a woman with whom he was living, named Crowder, and as we were all sitting together, Hollington (the inspector of police) came in and apprehended us. Jerry Campbell, a policeman, had looked in about ten minutes before, and then Hollington came in and took us." This confession was reduced to writing, and signed by Jones, whose real name is James Barbridge, in the presence of the Governor and chaplain.

LEVI HARWOOD'S CONFESSION.

On receiving Jones's statement the

chaplain and the Governor went at once to Levi Harwood, and told him that Jones had made a full confession, and that they wished to know whether what his companion had stated was true or false. His answer was, "I have nothing to say." The worthy chaplain, in as forcible terms as he could command, appealed to him to tell the truth, as a fellow-creature's life might depend on it, but all that could be got from the obdurate man was, "I have nothing to say." When Jones's confession had been drawn out and signed, it being then nearly 1 o'clock, Mr. Rowe again visited Levi Harwood, who was in bed, but he repeated, "Jones may say what he likes, I have nothing to say." The confession was communicated to the Home-office, but of course had no effect in modifying the sentence. Shortly before 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning Levi Harwood sent for the Governor, and in his presence, and that of the surgeon to the gaol, said, "The truth was spoken by Smith. What was done was never intended to be done." The Governor observed, "You mean that the murder was not contemplated," and the answer of the prisoner was "Yes," and to that short statement he affixed his mark.

Colonial questions, of great magnitude and importance, have been recently discussed in both Houses of Parliament. The tone in which the discussions have been conducted has been for the most part of an elevated kind. The indifference of the general public to such matters is gradually disappearing. With the expansion of our colonial empire throughout the world, the home sympathies, so to speak, have largely increased, and the day, we suspect, is not distant, when public opinion will be as concentrated on the well doing of the colonies as on that of the mother country itself.

The case of British Guinea came before the House of Lords on Monday; and two or three nights previously, Sir William Molesworth elaborated the whole theory of colonial management and mismanagement in one of the most remarkable speeches of modern times. It was a brilliant effort, and cannot fail to have a marked influence on the legislative policy of future years.

The British Parliament had adjourned for the Easter Holidays, and would re-assemble on the 28th, when the Income Tax Bill would be read a second time. The 5th May was appointed for the further consideration of the Papal Aggression Bill.

The schism in the Established Church is widening. The Bishop of Exeter proposes the convening of a "Diocesan Synod." The Goreham question is the foundation of the difficulty.

The Great Exhibition is to be opened by Her Majesty *in state*, on the first of May—the public to be excluded until the ceremony is over. There will be 30,000 troops within five miles of Hyde Park.

Lady Franklin is again fitting out the "Prince Albert" for a voyage to the Arctic, in search of the missing expedition.

IRELAND.

ENNISKILLEN ELECTION.—After a sharp contest Mr. Whiteside, Q. C. has been returned in the room of the Hon. Colonel Collum. At the close of the poll the numbers stood as follows:—

Mr. Whiteside	85
Mr. John Collum	68
Majority for Whiteside	—17

There was no essential difference between the candidates as to their political views; and the great point involved in the struggle was the opposition given by the supporters of Mr. Collum to the system of nomination on the part of Lord Enniskillen.

LONGFORD ELECTION.—The Right Hon. M. O'Ferrall was returned for Longford on Wednesday without opposition.

DISTRESSED STATE OF DOWN COUNTY.—An extraordinary *Gazette* has been issued, with a proclamation under the 11th Vict., requiring all persons (not being justices of the peace, or persons in her Majesty's naval or military service, or in the coast guard service, or in the service of the revenue, or in the police or con-

stabulary force, or special constables, or persons duly licensed to kill game, or persons to whom any licence shall have been granted under this act) within the district to deposit at the police barrack of Carnew, or the next police station, all their arms, gunpowder, &c., before the 18th April, or to be subject to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

ITALY.

The division of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, is a subject of great anxiety to all classes, both of foreigners and natives in Rome. The ecclesiastics of rank now begin to regret that the question was ever mooted, and fear that they will lose more by it in a political point of view than they will gain in a religious one, even should the issue prove more favourable to Rome than is at present to be expected.

INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

A second civil war has broken out against the Count Thomar, and the Duke of Saldanha had placed himself at the head of the movement. His first step was to proceed to Cintra with Viscount Fonte Nova and six aids-de-camp, and take the detachment of troops stationed there, to join the 7th Regt. at Mafra, and there appeared no doubt he was, at the time the Tay left Lisbon (on the 10th), marching towards Santarum with the view of forming a junction with other regiments implicated in the revolutionary plans. It was understood the Count das Antas and other chiefs of the Oporto Junta party were ready to join the Duke, and that expresses had been sent to their partisans to arm themselves. The King had gone with the Duke of Terceira and 1,200 men by steamers and lighters to occupy Santarum, but Saldanha was expected to get hold of the place before they could arrive. The Cortes had been adjourned to the 2d of June. The British squadron was still in the Tagus, but it was understood it would not interfere in the affair.

INDIA.

Letters of the 17th February, direct from Nepal, gave particulars of a conspiracy for the assassination of Jung Bahadur, just discovered. The murder was to have been committed on the day we have named, as the minister was on his way to the Durbar. The conspirators were the Mahila Sahib, the Maharajah's brother, General Budea, Nar Sing, his brother General Jaie Bahadur, the cousin of his intended victim—together with Khurbeer Khutree, one of the chiefs who accompanied the minister to Europe. The plot was discovered through the treachery of one of the conspirators near midnight on the 16th, and the plotters, finding too much known for concealment, confessed the rest, in hopes of making the best of their case. The Rajah's brothers were dissatisfied with the jaghires which had been assigned them, and the minister's brother was induced to join them having been detected in accepting bribes. The minister himself behaved with the utmost coolness and determination throughout, and next day rode up to the Residency with a pair of Purdie's pistols, brought out with him, stuck in his belt, and gave an account of all that had happened. The troops proved staunch—they were in possession of the city, and everything was quiet and orderly at the date of the despatch from which our information is derived.

TURKEY.—Russia is expected to evacuate the Danubian principalities on the 27th instant.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The British forces had obtained a decisive victory over the Kaffirs at Kat River, still there was little prospect of a speedy termination of the war.

BERMUDA.

Files of Bermuda papers came to hand per Steamer Ospray.

The Legislative Session was opened on the 7th ult., by his Excellency Governor ELLIOT, who was accompanied to the Council Chamber by Vice Admiral the Earl Dundonald, and the officers of the Staff generally. His Excellency congratulates the Colony on the renewal of