

THE



Newfoundlander

No. 59.0

THURSDAY, November 15, 1838.

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. 6, 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, situate 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.
Seerage 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.

TO BE LET.

AND POSSESSION GIVEN THIS MONTH.

THAT large and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE with SHOP &c. &c., completely fitted up, adjoining the premises of the Subscriber. For particulars apply to

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN.

October 4.

THE Cottage, House, Out-offices & Grounds, now in the occupation of the Venerable the Archdeacon Wix.—Apply to

PATRICK MORRIS.

To view the House special application must be made to the Archdeacon.

September 20.

ALL those Waterside Premises at the King's Beach, lately in the occupancy of Mr. PATRICK KELLY, Cooper, comprising a SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, and other Tenements adjoining;—Also, substantial-bruilt STORES, an extensive WHARF, Commodious COOPERAGE, &c.

For particulars, apply to

MICHAEL FOLEY,
King's Beach.

August 23.

OF SALE.

SAMUEL CODNER

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per EMMA, from HAMBURGH,
AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

15 Barrels Smoked Pigs' Heads
80 Firkins Randers' Butter.

ALSO,

White Lead, Black Paint,
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
August 9.

Just Received,

AND NOW LANDING,

From the Brig PICTOU, from WATERFORD,
253 Tierces Strangman's PORTER,
20 Boxes CANDLES
48 HORSE COLLARS.

August 16.

J. & J. KENT.

BY

EWEN STABB,

600 Hogsheads SALT

30 Barrels Lancashire HAMS
3 Hhds. GINGERBREAD
30 Cases HOLLANDS, 1 dozen each
12 Barrels BROWN STOUT, 3 dozen each
50 Dozen Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES
7 Ditto CASTOR OIL
24 Ditto WRITING FLUID
12 Boxes THUMB BLUE
60 Kegs WHITE LEAD, 28 lbs., and 56 lbs.,
70 Ditto Black, Green, Yellow, Red, and Lead
colour PAINTS

2 Cwt. RED LEAD

Butt and Shoulder LEATHER

Assorted Packages of BOOTS and SHOES, of
the best description.

August 30.

John and James Kent

ARE NOW LANDING,

Per *Pleiades and Duchess Gloucester*
from Hamburg,

2000 Bags fine-middling and common Bread

700 Barrels Fine and Superfine Flour

100 Firkins new Butter

40 barrels Oatmeal

20 Ditto Pease

70 Westphalia Hams

7000 Large Bricks.

And per *Fox* from London,

30 Chests best Twankey,

10 Ditto Fine Congou

TEAS

Which will be Sold low for Cash or
Shore Fish in October.

August 23.

NOW LANDING

From the Brig EMMA, from HAMBURGH,
AND FOR SALE

AT THE STORES OF

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN,

1000 BAGS 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quality
BREAD

300 Barrels Fine and Superfine FLOUR

150 Firkins BUTTER

40 Barrels PORK

100 Bags BRAN

4000 BRICKS,

Which will be Sold on low terms.
August 9.

VALUE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

BY SAMUEL SLICK.

It will have the greatest trade, the greatest population, the most manufactures, and the most wealth of any state this side of the water. The resources, natural advantages, and poetical position of this place beat all. Take it altogether, I don't know gist such a country in the universal world a most. What! Nova Scotia? said I; this poor little colony, this ultima thule of America,—what is ever to make it a place of consequence? everything, squire, said he, everything that constitutes greatness. I wish we had it, that's all; and we will have it too, some o' these days, if they don't look sharp. In the first place it has more nor twice as many great men-o'-war harbors in it, capable of holdin' the whole navy in it, stock lock, and barrel, then we have from Maine and Mexico, besides innumerable small harbors, leas, and other shelters, and its jist all but an island itself; and most all the best o' their harbors don't freeze up at no time. It aint shut up like Canada and our back contry all winter, but you can go in and out as you please; and it's so intersected with rivers and lakes most no part of it is twenty miles from navigable water to the sea,—and then it is the nearest point of our continent to Europe. All that said I, is very true; but good harbors though necessary for trade, are not the only thing requisite in commerce. But its in the midst of the fisheries, squire,—all sorts of fisheries, too. River fisheries of shad, salmon, gasperaux, and hering—shore fishery of mackerel and cod—bank fishery, and Labrador fishery. Oh dear! it beats all, and they dont do nothin' with 'em, but leave 'em to us. They dont think 'em worth havin' or keepin', for government dont protect 'em. See what a school for seamen that is, to man the ships to fill the harbours.

Then look at the beeowels of the airth; only think of the coal, and its no use of talkin', that's the only coal to supply us that we can rely on. Why there aint nothin' like it. It extends all the way from Bay of Fundy right out to Pictou, thro' the province, and then under all the land of Cape Breton; and some o' them seams are the biggest and thickest, and deepest, ever yet discovered since the world began, beautiful it is too. Then natur has given 'em most grand abundance of Iron ore, here and there and everywhere, and then tell me if Providence has'nt laid the foundation of a manufactur' nation here.

But that aint all. Gist see the plaster of Paris, what almighty big heaps of it there is here. We use already more nor a hundred and fifty thousand tons of it a year for manure, and we shall want ten times that quantity yet,—we can't do without it: it has done more for us than steam; it has made our barren lands fertile, and whole tracts habitable, that would never have been worth a cent an acre without it. It will go to South America and the West Indies yet—it is the magic wand—it's the philosopher's stone; I hope I may be shot if it arn't; it turns all it touches into gold. See what a sight of vessels it takes to carry a great bulky article like that—what a sight of men it employs, what a host of folks it feeds, what a batch of sailors it bakes, what hardy tars for the wooden walls of Old England. But Old England is as blind as a bat, and Bluenose is a puppy only nine days old; he can't see yet. If the critter was well trained, had his ears cropped and tongue wormed, he might turn out a decent-lookin' whelp yet, for the old one is a good nurse and feeds well. Well then, look at the lead, copper, slate, (and as for slate, they may stump Wales, I know, to produce the like,) granite, grind-stone, free-stone, lime manganese, salt, sulphur. Why, they've got every thing but enterprise, and that I do believe they expect to find a mine of, and dig up out of the ground as they do coal. But the soil, squire, where will you find the like o' that? A considerable part of it along the coast is poor, no doubt, but it's the fishin' side of the province, and therefore it's all right; but the bay side is a tearn' rippin' fine contry. Then dyke marshes have raised hay and grain, year after year now for a whole century, without manure, and I guess will continue to do so from July to eternity. Then natur' has given them that sea-mud, salt-sand, sea-weed, and river sludge for dressin' their opland, so that it could be made to carry wheat till all's blue again.

If it possesses all these advantages you speak of, said I, it will doubtless be some day or other both a populous and rich country, but still it does not appear to me that it can be compared to the country of the Mississippi. Why, squire, said he, if you was once to New Orleans, I think you would'nt say so. That is a great country, no doubt, too great to compare to a small province like this; great resources, great rivers, fertile land, great trade; but the climate is awful, and the emigrant people am't much better than the climate. The folks at New Orleans put me in mind of children playin' in a churchyard, jumpin' over the graves, hidin' behind the tombs, alarfin' at the emblems of mortality, and the queer old rhymes under 'em, all full of life and glee, and fun above ground, while onderneath it is a great charnel house full of winding sheets, and generations of departed citizens. That are place is built in a bar in the harbor, made of snags, drift wood, and chokes heaped up by the river, and then filled and covered with the sediment and alluvial of the above brought down by the freshets. It's peopled in the same way. The eddies and tides of business of all that country centre there, and the froth and scum are washed up and settle at New Orleans. It's filled with all sorts of people, blacks, whites, and indians, and their different shades, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch; English, Irish, and Scotch, and then people from every state in the Union. These last have all nicknames. There's the hoosiers of Indiana, the suckers of Illinoy, the pukes of Missouri, the buckeyes of Ohio, the red horses of Kentucky, the mud-heads of Tennessee, the wolverins of Michigan, the eels of New England, and the corn-crackers of Virginia. All these, with many others, make up the population, which is mottled with black and all its shades; 'most all too is supplied by emigration. It is a great caravansary filled with strangers, dissolute enough to make your hair stand on end, drinkin' all day, gamblin' all night, and fightin' all the time. Death pervades all natur there; it breathes in the air, and it floats on the water, and rises in the vapours and exhalations, and rides on the whirlwind and tempest: it dwells on the drought, and also in the inundation. Above, below, within, around, everywhere is death; but who knows, or misses, or mourns the stranger? Dig a grave for him, and you plunge him into the water,—the worms eat the coffin, and the crocodiles, have the body. We have mills to Rhode Island, with sargular saws, and apparatus for makin' packin'-boxes. At one of these factories they used to make 'em in the shape of coffins, and then they sarved a double purpose; they carried out inions to New Orleans, and they carried out the dead to their graves.

That are city was made by the freshets. It's a chance if it aint carried away by them. It may yet be its fate to be swept clean off by 'em, to mingle once more with the stream that deposited it, and form new land further down the river. It may chance to be a spot to be pointed out from the steamboats as the place where a great city once stood, and a great battle was once fought, in which the genius and valour of the new world triumphed over the best troops, and the best generals of Europe. That place is gist like a hot-bed and the folks like the plants in it. People do grow rich fast; but they look kinder spindlin' and weak, and they are e'en a'most choked with weeds and toad stools, that grow every bit and grain as fast,—and twice as nateral. The Blue noses don't know how to valy this location, squire,—that's a fact, for it's a'most a grand gone.

Yes, squire, I won't deny but new Orleans is a great place, a wonderful place; but there are resources here beyond all conception, and its climate as pleasant as any we have, and a plaguy sight more healthy. I don't know what more you'd ask, almost an island indented every where with harbors surrounded with fisheries. The key of the St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy, and the West Indgies;—prime land above, one vast mineral bed beneath, and a climate over all temperate, pleasant, and healthy. If that aint enough for one place, it's a pity—that's all.

(From the Examiner.)
LORD BROUGHAM'S REFUSAL OF THE SCOTTISH INVITATIONS.

"I'll gang na mair to yon town."—Scotch Ballad.

The proverb that a burnt child dreads the fire, appears to be verified by Lord Brougham in his refusal to make a little spouting circuit in Scotland. The learned Lord thinks that he can be more useful in his place in Parliament than in attending public meetings; he was not wont to be so prudent. When he bore the Great Seal he was not so nice. If he could have hoped to hurt the present Ministers now by open hostilities as much as he hurt them in character of their colleague in '34 by his anti-reform speeches, he probably could not have been able to withstand the temptation, but no doubt his Lordship had some well-grounded distrust that awaited him. All men have not the short memory of worthy Mr. Tait of Edinburgh. There are reformers in Scotland who have not forgotten the speeches in '31, and some preceding remarkable anti-reform doctrines very pompously delivered in Parliament. Lord Brougham had perhaps another reason for keeping clear of any ultra-radical demonstration. To borrow a homely figure it may not be quite clear which way the cat is to jump. His lordship likens himself to a looking-glass, which reflects any image that is brought before it. The object reflected may be more Tory than Tory-Radical, as the object reflected before now has been Whig and less than Whig. The mirror has nothing of its own but its shining surface and its quicksilver. It takes any image, can reject no object presented to it, and is equally incapable of retaining any. Its reflections are without impressions. It has no fixed lines but its flaws.

Lord Brougham intimates that his former colleagues hate him as a faded coquette hates her looking-glass, and in this there may be some truth, for in Lord Brougham they see the man who in the Grey Cabinet did so much towards giving the anti-popular turn to their policy—the man who was the hearty advocate of every harsh measure, the man who was the first to discourage or oppose every proposition of a popular character. In looking at Lord Brougham now, the Whigs may well be unpleasantly reminded of their sins, a memento as he is of all that for the first four years of their government they did that they ought not to have done, and of all that they left undone which they ought to have done.

It is pleasant enough to hear Lord Brougham now boasting of the opinions which he says have "stuck" to him for thirty years, and make him obnoxious to his former colleagues, and this he has the effrontery to assert in a letter to Mr. Tait, who took his Lordship's head from the cover of his magazine because of the then courtly Chancellor's desertion of his principles. Does the opinion which Lord Brougham expressed in '31, that "too much had been done," still stick to him? Does the opinion that the drag-chain was wanted stick to him? Does his opinion in favour of the State Church Establishment even of a minority still stick to him? Does the opinion against the Ballot still stick to him? In fine, does any one opinion which he held in office stick to him in opposition? Not one. His Lordship acted but prudently, then, in not braving the comparison between his speeches in Scotland in 1834 with those which his spleen might prompt in '38. But it must also be observed that the invitation was not very tempting or very promising, Mr. Tait honestly saying that the parties whose desire to know whether they were to believe in Lord Brougham's ramoured visit to Scotland he represented, were three gentlemen who had waited on the learned Lord on a certain occasion, and, to improve the muster a little, referring to a fourth, a possible fourth, who might have shared in the wish, but who had not been met with for some days.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE SUFFRAGE.

The Scotsman, in an able article on the Suffrage, has somewhat startled us by the following propositions:—

"When a man holds property he may be trusted with political power though ignorant, because his property gives him a stake in the peace and good order of the community. He may not clearly see the path of duty in every instance, but the instinct of self-interest will supply the place of knowledge to some extent, and dangerous schemes. The conditions which render universal suffrage unsafe are ignorance and poverty in the mass of the working classes, a great preponderance in their numbers, and great accumulations of wealth in the hands of individuals, enabling the rich to buy the votes of the poor.

Our Northern contemporary very intrepidly assumes extremely questionable positions. The fallacy is indeed betrayed in the concluding apprehension, for if the instincts of self-interest belonging to property are so much to be relied on, there would be no reason to apprehend any mischief from the rich man's purchase of the votes of the poor.

The question whether the instinct of self-interest supplies the place of knowledge may be referred at once to experience. The Corn Laws, for a ready example, have been imposed by the class of men who boast of a stake in the country; and has "the instinct of self-interest," in this remarkable instance, "supplied the place of knowledge, and guarded against rash and dangerous schemes?" Acting upon very erroneous notions of self-interest the land-owners have injured the community without ultimately benefiting themselves. Self-interest has not, in their case, supplied the place

of knowledge of the rudiments of economy. Many other notable errors of ignorance in the proprietary and law making classes can be cited. Indeed the national debt, incurred at the instigation of the "life and property men," is not exactly a monument of the prudent instincts of self-interest in the moneyed and landed classes.

And where, we would ask the Scotsman, do the instincts of self-interest, on which it relies, commence, and where do they end? Is there any class or any individual, without some instincts of self-interest and connected with what amount, or with what kind of property, do such instincts take a really prudential turn?

If property had the attributes, which the Scotsman assigns to it, it might be conveyed from its present possessors to the most ignorant people in the land, with no risk of the abuse of its powers in legislation. Jack Cade's instinct of self-interest, after he had obtained a stake in the country, would, according to our contemporary's doctrine, supply the place of knowledge to a safe extent.

We confess that we have not much reliance on the instincts of interest. We do not believe that they can supply the place of knowledge and probability. We deny that ignorance possessed of property is safe: but we admit that property is a good general qualification, as it is presumptive of education and its fruits; and that, on the other hand the extremes of poverty must be excluded from the suffrage, as presumptive of the want of education, and its train of deficiencies and incapacities.

When the working people are told that they are shut out from the constituency because of their ignorance, they may reasonably point to the Corn Laws, and ask whether they were put on the statute-book by men having a competent knowledge of the economy of the nation. They may ask, whether they, in all the ignorance imputed to them could, commit a more injurious error. They may truly say that the boasted stake in the country, as this exhibited, is about as salutary a thing as the stake in an impaled man's body. We cannot answer the charge, we cannot deny the reproach; our only reply must be, that we will not "burn the candle at both ends,"—that to the errors of property must not be super-added the errors of poverty.

Amongst the wealthy classes there must undoubtedly always be a considerable number of men with eminent qualifications for public affairs derived from the management of their possessions. A merchant or trader, with an extensive business, must have a considerable share of knowledge available for public affairs; or a gentleman of large landed estate, who is not steward-ridden, and who sees and acts for himself, must know a good deal of statistics; a large estate being no bad epitome of the country at large. But there are other proprietors, and very considerable proprietors, whose qualification for public affairs would be far from high, if the Scotsman's instincts of self-interest were adopted as the essential. In men of pleasure and indolence born to great wealth, the interest in property is very faintly felt. They have never known the pains of wanting, they have never known the difficulties and the sweets of acquiring, and therefore they can never know in full force the fear of losing. A mechanic with thirty pounds in a savings' bank has a livelier interest in property than an idle Duke with a rent-roll of a quarter of a million a year. If franchise were to be trusted implicitly to the instincts of the self-interests accompanying property, the great preponderance would be given to the humbler classes of proprietors instead of to the wealthiest.

Nothing will be gained in argument with the working classes by claiming for property attributes which it does not possess and it will be more fair and more politic to confess at once the point of weakness in the foundation of our electoral system, than to attempt to put it beyond dispute by bold assertions which are falsified by common experience. In excluding the poor from the franchise on the score of ignorance, we lay ourselves open to the question whether property has proved a guarantee for the competent intelligence, and we can neither say that it always has done so, nor that its instincts have supplied the place of knowledge. We confess at once that all the instincts of self-interest are not prudential instincts, and that, perhaps, as much mischief may be done to a community by narrow avaricious instincts of mistaken self-interest in property, as by the rapacious instincts of extreme neediness; and we again quote the Corn Laws as the standing example. But admitting that the qualification of property is not always to be relied on, that its results are not always a competent intelligence, that the instincts of self-preservation, or self-advantage, are not always prudential, but the very opposite—injurious to the many without benefit to the few—yet, wanting any better general presumption of intelligence and independence we must take the criterion of property, liable as it may be to occasional error of the very kind for the fear of which we exclude poverty—the errors of selfishness, unregulated by the sentiment of justice, and unguided by the knowledge of the connection of the interests sacrificed with those unduly fostered.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) November 15, 1835.

CENTRAL CIRCUIT COURT.

NOVEMBER 10, 1838.

RICHARD PERCHARD vs. ROBERT JOHN PARSONS.

This was an action brought by Plaintiff against Defendant, who is Proprietor of the Newfoundland

Patriot, for the publication in his paper of the 20th October, the following paragraphs, in which is contained an alleged Libel against Plaintiff—damages laid at £1,000.

"LOYALTY OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND TORIES.

"It is related as a fact, indeed we can vouch for the correctness of it, that an individual of the Tory party, on his arrival from Liverpool to this Port drank the following toast:—

"HERE'S DEATH TO QUEEN VICTORIA! THE GALLOWS TO LORD MELBOURNE! THE GIBBET TO EARL GREY! AND THE CROWN OF ENGLAND TO THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND!!!"

"Now, to save our readers the trouble of much guessing as to who the fellow is that drank this infamous and treasonable Toast, we will hint though he is one from whom something better might have been expected, seeing that at this very moment his father is a servant of that same Queen whose death he would compass, and as such received many of her Crowns, he has been familiar with 'gibbets,' and the 'gallows,' from his infancy."

To this the defendant pleaded the following special plea of justification:—"And the said defendant by Hugh W. Hoyles, his Attorney, comes and defends the wrong and injury when, &c., and says that the said plaintiff ought not further to have or maintain his aforesaid action against him, because he says that the said several supposed libels, in the said declaration mentioned were and are in substance and effect true,—to wit, at St. John's, aforesaid; wherefore he the said defendant at the said several times in the said declaration mentioned, to wit, at St. John's, aforesaid, did publish of and concerning the said plaintiff the said several supposed libels, in the said declaration mentioned, as he lawfully might for the cause aforesaid; and this he the said defendant is ready to verify; wherefore he prays judgment if the said plaintiff ought further to have or maintain his aforesaid action against him." To this the plaintiff demurred, and assigned for cause, "that the said plea does not state the particular facts which evince the truth of the truth of the imputations charged as libellous in this declaration,—nor the place where, or the time when the alleged facts set forth in the said libels took place; and does not shew in what particular instance and in what exact manner and words the said plaintiff misconducted himself; and that the said plea merely states that the said several supposed libels in the said Declaration mentioned, were and are true in substance and effect; and that in the said plea it is not averred that the said publications confessed by the said defendant are the publications charged in the said declaration; and also that the said plea is in other respects uncertain, informal, and insufficient." Upon which there was a joinder in demurrer.

Mr. Robinson, counsel for the plaintiff, argued in support of demurrer, and adduced the authorities of Clitty, Lord Mansfield, and others, of legal eminence, confirmatory of the position he sought to establish, and concluded a somewhat elaborate exposition by moving for a judgment in favour of the plaintiff.

Mr. Hoyles contended for defendant, that according to the recognised principles on which arguments on demurrers were conducted, the judgment should be given against the party whose pleading was first defective—the judgment in this matter should be against plaintiff, inasmuch as his declaration was incomplete for want of an innuendo—that Queen Victoria means the Queen of England, and that Lords Melbourne and Grey were her ministers; maintaining that the application was not shewn clearly and distinctly, which was so essential to be done, as unless it were shewn, that the Queen of England was meant, the toast could not be deemed treasonable, and the publication consequently not libellous.

Mr. Robinson spoke in reply.

The Court ruled that the charge in the Declaration was specific, and therefore the plea need not go into particulars. That the plea stating the libel was true in substance and effect, was well enough, for it would obviously be absurd to say that if it should be proved that the toast drank was the Crown of England to the King of Hanover, the justification would not be good. That if too wide a scope of evidence were admitted on the trial—such as the defendant might not have expected—it would be ground for a new trial. That judgment now was only interlocutory.

Plaintiff had liberty to withdraw demurrer and reply.

The action was brought forward on Tuesday last. The case was opened by the defendant's counsel, Mr. Hoyles—a privilege claimed by defendant and assented to by the Court, and to which the plea of justification filed by defendant appeared to entitle him.

The only witness for the defence was Mr. Brocklebank, passenger in the Schr. Ann, from Liverpool, in which vessel plaintiff was passenger also—his evidence went to show that expressions somewhat similar to those set out in the paragraph containing the alleged libel, were used in jest by plaintiff one evening during the passage, and when plaintiff and himself were alone—that they did not form the subject of a toast—that he did not afterwards name the circumstance to any one on board, but had done so on his arrival, but without any view to the prejudice or injury of plaintiff—that he had not caused it to be published, and was not interested in the issue of this trial.

Mr. Robinson, for the plaintiff, addressed the Jury, and brought forward his evidences.

Mr. Alsop and the Rev. Mr. Marshall, passengers in the Ann, who proved that the greatest harmony and good feeling existed during their passage from Liverpool—that the toast said to have been drunk, had never been given—they sat down and rose from dinner together, and nothing of this kind could have been done without their knowledge—Mr. Perchard had, on two or three occasions, given as a toast the health of the Queen.

The Judge, in summing up, observed how highly detrimental it was to the best interests of society when words spoken, perhaps in confidence or in an unguarded moment, and which were never intended to be removed, were afterwards made public and put forth through the medium of a newspaper,—and dwelled on the culpability of the person, whoever that was, by whom the affair in question was caused to be published—but in assessing damages he begged the jury to discharge from their minds any impressions which might exist prejudicial to the defendant, in consequence of any former convictions to which he might have been subjected, growing out of publications of a libellous nature; this matter should be viewed upon its own merits, upon the evidence that had been adduced, and without reference to any extrinsic circumstances.

The Jury retired, and after about two hours deliberation, returned a verdict for the Plaintiff—damages £150 sterling.

In the case of Edward Kielley against the Speaker and other Members of the House of Assembly, in which the Plaintiff charges the House of Assembly with having unjustly imprisoned him during the Session in August last—damages laid at £3000.

The Defendants, by their Attorney G. H. Emerson, Esq., pleaded that they were fully justified in the imprisonment of Plaintiff by the privileges attaching to and inherent in them as a Representative Legislative body—to which the Plaintiff, by Bryan Robinson, Esq., his Attorney, demurred.

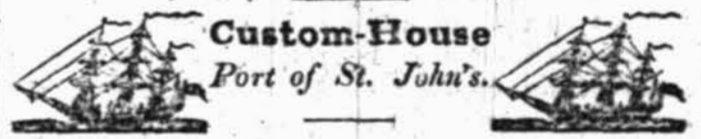
The argument on the principle contended for in Defendants plea was heard yesterday, and occupied the Court during the whole day. Mr. Robinson for the Plaintiff, and Mr. Emerson for the Defendants, argued ably and elaborately in support of their respective positions, but the Chief Justice declined then giving any judgment in the matter, as he was desirous of looking into the numerous authorities that had been quoted by both learned Counsels previously to his coming to any decision in the case.

The Ship Franklin, 32 days from Liverpool to New York, put in here on Thursday last, having stove her water casks and shifted part of her Cargo. She has repaired the injury sustained and is now ready to proceed on her voyage.

DEPARTURES.—In the Medium, for Liverpool, Major Law, Mrs. Law, Miss Law.—In the Angerona, for Plymouth, Mrs. Robert Carter.—In the Ann, for Brazil, George Broom, Esq.

Died, on Sunday last, after a severe illness, Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Kelly, of this town.—Her funeral will take place this day, at 3 o'clock.

Shipping Intelligence.



Custom-House Port of St. John's.

ENTERED.

- November 8.—Schr. Ashburton, Goss, Hamburg—900 bags bread, 150 firkins butter, and sundries.
- Schr. Champion, Phelan, Bridgeport—78 tons coal.
- 9.—Schr. Eliza, Phoran, New York—360 bls. cider.
- Schr. United Brothers, Doyle, Bridgeport—80 tons coal.
- Schr. Jane, Norman, New York—100 bls. flour, 200 bls. pork, 100 bls. pitch and tar, 200 bls. apples, 40 boxes raisins and sundries.
- 10.—Schr. Albion, Forest, Boston—100 bls. flour, 60 puns. molasses, 50 bls. pitch and tar, 100 boxes raisins, 85 bls. apples, and sundries.
- Schr. Nancy, Salman, P. E. Island—1100 bls. potatoes, 500 bushels oats, 400 bushels turnips, 18 sheep.
- Schr. Coquette, Landres, Figueira 63 tons salt, 82 casks wine, and sundries.
- Schr. Anabella, Breen, Bridgeport—50 tons coal.

LOADING.

- Nov. 9.—Brig Avalon, Ritchie, Portugal.
- Schr. Cordelia, Barnicourt, Liverpool.
- Schr. Triton, Flavin, Waterford
- 12.—Schr. Hazard, Winchester, Boston.
- 13.—Brig Angler, Sinclair, Cork.
- Schr. Charlotte, Collins, Portugal.
- Schr. Catherine, Hole, Portugal.
- 14.—Schr. Royal William, Axtel, Sydney.
- Schr. Emma, Tope, Cork.

CLEARED.

- Nov. 8.—Brig Neptune, Parker, Havannah—2300 qtls. codfish, and sundries.
- Brig Oregum, Blackmer, Pernambuco.—2600 qtls. cod fish.
- Schr. Reform, Knight, Madeira and Teneriffe.—1900 qtls. cod fish, 49 bls. herring.
- Brig Kinloch, Stanton, Cork—2300 qtls. cod fish, 6 tons cod oil, and sundries.
- 9.—Schr. Telemachus, Gilbert, Lisbon—1700 qtls. cod fish.
- Schr. Messenger, Watts, Gibraltar, 2200 qtls. cod fish.
- 10.—Schr. Thomas Seon, Pitts, Barbados—700 qtls. cod fish.
- Brig Ann, Seager, Pernambuco—3700 qtls. cod fish.
- Brig Medium, Keary, Liverpool—40000 galls. oil and cod oil, blubber and dregs, and sundries.
- Brig Angerona, Jellard, Falmouth—1700 qtls. cod fish.
- Schr. Native Squires, Cork, 1800 qtls. cod fish.
- Brig Cora, Le Grant, Demerara—1590 qtls. cod fish.
- 12.—Schr. Alexandra, Keating, N. S. 10 bls. flour, and sundries.
- Schr. Rifleman, Power, Bridgeport—ballast.
- Schr. Trial, Clunn, Sydney—ballast.
- Schr. Ranger, Heran, Halifax, 700 btl. cod fish, 50 bls. herring, and sundries.
- Brigantine Drake, Francis, Cape Breton—ballast.

13.—Spanish Brig San Jose, Auriemicho, Bilbao—2200 qtls. cod fish.
 Brig Dionisia, Zabraga, Santanner—2800 qtls. cod fish.
 Schr. Thomas, Hammond, St. Andrews—360 bls. cod-fish, 50 bls. flour.
 Schr. Inverness, DeRoche, Sydney—100 bls. herring, 74 bls. flour, and sundries.
 Schr. Jane and Susan, Strang, Teignmouth—1140 qtls. cod-fish and sundries.
 Schr. Shelbourne, Moore, Halifax—100 bls. Flour, 800 qtls cod-fish
 Schr. Samuel Watters, Cork—2760 qtls. cod-fish.
 Schr. Two Brothers, Field, Falmouth—800 qtls. cod-fish and sundries
 Schr. Dart, Smeardon, Bristol—1000 qtls. cod-fish, 4000 galls. seal and cod oil, and sundries.
 14.—Brig Avalon, Ritchie, Oporto—3500 qtls. cod fish.
 Schr. Argyle, Boden, Torquay—1000 qtls. cod-fish, 2000 galls. cod oil.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday,) At 11 o'Clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

JOHN NICHOLS,

Ex "ALBION," from BOSTON,

80 BARRELS prime Winter Apples,
 100 Boxes Bloom Raisins

43 Bags Walnuts

6 Barrels Onions

50 Ditto Pitch

150 Ditto Corn Meal

10 Dozen Champagne

ALSO,

24 Boxes Havannah Cigars.

November 15.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

BLAND & TOBIN,

150 Barrels Apples

60 Ditto Cider,

Ex Schooner Hazard, from Annapolis.

November 15.

NOTICE.

BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the *Benevolent Irish Society* will be held at the ORPHAN ASYLUM SCHOOL, on SUNDAY next, at One o'clock.—By Order,

WILLIAM POWER,

November 15.

Secretary.

ON SALE.

BY

M'BRIDE & KERR,

Per Cora and Olinda from Copenhagen,

3400 BAGS Bread, No. 1, 2, & 3

1600 Barrels Superfine Flour

50 Half-barrels Ditto Ditto

300 Firkins Butter

50 Barrels prime Beef

40 Ditto ditto Pork.

Per Avalon, from DEMERARA,

64 Puncheons very prime Molasses;

Per Jane, from NEW YORK,

100 Barrels prime Pork.

ALSO,

60 Casks fresh Porter.

November 15.

FOR SALE,

The fine, fast-sailing

Schr. Margaret,

5 years old; Burthen per Register

66 Tons; well found in Sails,

Rigging, &c.—Apply to

Messrs. NEWMAN & Co.

November 15.

New CIDER.

The Subscribers

ARE NOW LANDING,

A small consignment, per *Eliza*, from *Newark*, in suitable packages, warranted equal, if not superior to the best English—which they offer for Sale at reasonable prices.

J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

November 15.

BRIDGEPORT COALS.

The Cargo per St. Patrick, for Sale by

PATRICK JORDAN.

Who offers said Vessel for Charter with fish to CORK or WATERFORD. The Vessel will be ready to load in the course of 10 days.

October 25

TO BE LET.

On a Building Lease for 31 Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, measuring in front 383 feet, immediately in rear of the Cottage lately occupied by Judge Brenton. For particulars apply to

MICHAEL MEEHAN.

October 10.

Notices.

ALL Persons having claims against the FACTORY are requested to leave their Accounts with the SUPERINTENDENT, at the Establishment. J. JENNINGS, Secretary.

November 8.

Portugal Cove Road!!

STAGE COACH "VICTORIA",

THE Public are respectfully informed that the above comfortable conveyance will in future start from the General Post Office (Mr. Solomon's) every morning at 9 o'clock, for Portugal Cove, where persons wishing to procure seats, &c., will please apply.

N. B.—All Letters, Parcels, &c., left at the Post Office, and intended for Conception Bay, will be carefully forwarded by the Proprietor. November 8.

PROSPECTUS.

NEWFOUNDLAND BREWERY

CAPITAL £5000!

In 500 Shares of £10 each.

THE affairs of the Company to be managed by Five Directors, to be elected annually by the Shareholders—no Shareholder to have more than one vote.

The Directors to elect a Chairman who is to have salary.

The Company to be formed when one-half the Shares are subscribed for.

Each Shareholder to advance Twenty-five per Cent on his Share or Shares; each remaining instalment of Twenty-five per cent. to be called in at a notice of not less than Three Months by the Directors.

No Shareholder to be liable for more than the amount of his share or shares

The Directors to be empowered to engage a first-rate and experienced Brewer, Accountant, and such other persons as may be required for the Establishment, to contract for the erection of the Brewery, and also to order a Steam Engine, and all other Machinery or utensils that may be required.

No Shareholder to take more than Twenty Shares after this date, and until the 10th Nov. next, when, if the shares are not disposed of, the subscribing Shareholders may divide the remaining Shares amongst themselves.

The following Gentlemen to act as Provisional Directors to dispose of Shares, and to explain more fully the designs of the Company.

P. L. Power	Lawrence O'Brien
Lawrence Mackassey	Patrick Morris
James Douglas	R. R. Wakeham
Patrick Mullowney	John O'Mara
A. W. Godfrey	Cornelius Dehnehy
William Power	Thomas D. Quinn.
Michael Allen.	

Prospectus adopted by a meeting held at Mr Mullowney's Long Room, Oct. 17, 1838.

On Sale

THE SUBSCRIBER

Is now Landing,

From the Emma, Dove, and Rival, from Hamburg—

1388 Bags 2d quality BREAD
 400 Barrels } Superfine FLOUR
 100 Halfbals }
 400 Firkins } First quality BUTTER
 100 Half-firkins }
 52 Half-barrels and 10 Barrels Prime PORK
 130 Barrels OATMEAL
 10 Ditto PEASE
 1 Case CHEESE
 100 HAMS
 2 Hhds. GIN
 1 Cask SHOES.
 100 Boxes SOAP,
 3200 BRICKS.

Fish or Oil taken in payment.

JOHN CUSACK.

November 8.

T. & J. Brocklebank

OFFER FOR SALE

The Cargo of the *DASH* from Copenhagen, viz:

200 BARRELS Superfine Flour
 100 Firkins first quality Butter, (for family use)
 100 Bags first quality Bread
 210 Ditto 2d ditto
 290 Ditto 3d ditto
 Fish or Oil taken in Payment.

September 13.

Bills on New York.

At three days sight, for sale by

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

October 4.

N. B. Large Merchantable Fish taken in payment.

ON SALE.

J. Fergus & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE

The CARGO of the Brigantine *Quadruple*, from BERMUDA, CONSISTING OF

Very superior flavored **RUM**
 22 Hogsheads **SUGAR**
 Choice quality

—Also, of former importations—

20 Chests Bohea Tea,
 6 Ditto Congo ditto
 12 Ditto Hyson Skin'd ditto
 8 Ditto Young Hyson ditto
 (Warranted Superior.)
 20 Puncheons strong proof Rum
 25 Ditto Superior Molasses
 25 Firkins Butter
 24 Barrels Canada Flour
 A few hogsheads Fresh Porter
 100 Barrels Corn Meal
 A few puncheons Oats
 Billets and Hardwood Plank,
 November 1.

AT THE STORES OF

Codner & Jennings,

Bread, 1st, 2d, and 3d qualities

Superfine Flour
 Pork, Beef
 Butter of excellent quality
 Port and Sherry Wine
 Porter and Ale in Hogsheads
 200 Bolts assorted Canvass
 250 Coils Cordage, Marline, Houseline, and Hambrline
 Bricks and Lime
 Assorted Earthenware, &c.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Store Goods,

With SHOP GOODS in variety,

A BUTCHER'S STALL TO LET,
 LAND in GOWER-STREET, on BUILDING LEASES.
 October 25. C. & J.

AT THE STORES OF

Parker & Gleeson,

Ex AGNES, THOMAS BAKER, and MEDIUM from Hamburg,

1500 BAGS 1st, 2d, and 3d quality BREAD

300 Bls. & Half-bls. OATMEAL & GRITTS
 150 Do. do. do. Superfine and Fine FLOUR
 100 Barrels PEASE
 10 Barrels Pot BARLEY
 5 Barrels Pearl BARLEY
 10 Barrels Split PEASE
 300 Firkins Prime BUTTER.
 A few Barrels prime Hamburg Beef
 10,000 Bricks,
 And, a few Cases Glassware.

30 Puns. best retailing ^{ALSO,} MOLASSES.
 AND IN BOND,

30 Hhds. Fayal Madeira Wine
 20 Almudes London Particular
 20 Qtr.-Casks Bronte Madeira (which can be recommended as a very superior Table Wine)

1000 Hogsheads COALS.

October 25.

BY

John Cusack,

75 Chests Congo and Green Teas
 9 Hhds. Gin & Brandy
 18 Dozen English Kip and Calfskins
 20 Cwt. Ranges
 50 Hides Sole Leather, (with and without offal)
 1 Puncheon Irish Whiskey
 Tobacco Pipes
 And few casks XX Ale.
 October 18.—4.

T. & J. Brocklebank

OFFER FOR SALE

25 Firkins French Butter } Superior
 20 Half do. do. do. } quality,
 Just received per *Ann* from Liverpool.
 October 18.

BY

THOS. & J. BROCKLEBANK,

277 Firkins first quality Butter,
 100 Barrels prime Mess Pork

Just received per *Tampico* from Hamburg.

Sept. 13.

"MADEIRA WINE!"

A Few Qr.-Casks and Octaves Choice London Particular, (Vintage 1828) imported direct per *Eliza*, for Sale by
 September 6. R. HOWLEY.

ON SALE.

Selling Off!!

Bargains before Removal.

Preparatory to the Subscribers going to their New Stone Premises, they offer their extensive Fall Supply of British Manufactured **GOODS,**

Per ANN JOHNSTON, and CATHERINE ANN, from Liverpool, and CORA from London, At a Great Reduction from their usual Low Prices, being all carefully selected for Cash Price in the English Markets.

Also, of former Importation,

First Quality Holstein BUTTER

BREAD, &c.

ALSO

A quantity of Spanish MAHOGANY inch Board.

R. O'DWYER & Co.

October 18.—5.

Eligible investment for Capital in Freehold Property.

THE Premises situated in Duckworth Street, opposite the Stone Buildings, in the occupancy of Michael Murphy and others, will be sold if applied for before 20th November next.—Conditions and terms can be known on application to BULLEY, JOB & Co.

October 18.

The fine fast sailing Copper Fastened and Coppered Yacht



LOTUS,

About 21 Tons Burthen.

Is well Built and Found, and handsomely fitted up.—Her rate of sailing is considered superior to any craft of her description in this Island.—She would make an excellent Packet for Conception Bay.

ALSO,

A handsome Four Wheeled Carriage, which can be made close at night, or in bad weather.

Apply to MR. CLIFT, or to

W. & H. THOMAS & Co.

October 11.

SAMUEL MUDGE

Has just received per *MEDIUM*, from Hamburg AND FOR SALE,

500 Bags Cabin and common Bread
 150 Barrels Superfine Flour
 60 Barrels and Half bls. Pork
 15 Kegs Ox Tongues
 75 Firkins and Kegs prime Butter
 20 Barrels Pease and Oatmeal.

ALSO ON HAND,

200 Pair Blankets
 100 Pieces Serges and Swanskin
 50 Boxes and Half Boxes Liverpool Soap
 800 Feet Elm Boards
 10 Boxes Souchong Tea
 20 Firkins Old Butter
 40 Bls. States Flour
 20 Bls. Damaged Oatmeal, &c.

October 11.

Just Imported

In the Schooner CHARLOTTE and Brig ANN JOHNSTON, from Liverpool,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

All of which were Selected by

THE SUBSCRIBER

And are now offered for Sale at moderate Prices for CASH, and in quantities to suit Purchasers.

PRIME New Westphalia Hams, in casks of 3 cwt

" " Dutch Cheese, in cases of 1 do.

Sparkling Champagne, pink and pale, in cases of 3 dozen

Port, Guernsey Port, and cheap Red Wine, in pipes and hhds.

Marsella and Teneriffe, in pipes, hhd's. & qr.-casks

Sherry Wine in pipes

Cognac Brandy, of first and second qualities, in hhd's. and qr.-casks

Pale Rotterdam Geneva, of first brands, in hhd's.

Old Jamaica Rum, in puncheons and hhd's., warranted to be 4 years in Bond in England.

Also,

OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,

Barley in Half barrels

Butter in Firkins

Sherry Wine in Cases of 3 dozen

London Porter and Ale in Barrels of 3 dozen

Cherry Brandy, in pint Bottles

Raspberry ditto

Preserved Fruit in quart bottles, consisting of

Cherry, Plum, Pear, Damson, Rhubarb, Gooseberry and Apple

Arrow Root in cases of 14lb. each

A few dozen pair Hamburg made Shoes and Boots and Hose, at a very low price

A few Gentlemen and Ladies' Gold and Silver Watches and other Jewellery, offered at cost and charges

Nautical Goods

Offered at £15 per cent less than former terms, Charts, Quadrants, Telescopes, of various sizes

Wood and Brass Compasses, Storm, Amplitude and of every description

Colours, Bunting, Scales, Dividers, Epitomes,

Sailing Directions, Marine Barometers, Thermometers, Parallel Rulers, &c. &c.

JOHN HOWLEY.

September 20.



Poets' Corner.

THANK GOD HE IS NO FRIEND OF MINE.

The foot that tramples on a flower,
In scorn or wantonness of power,—
That will not step aside to save
The daisy from an early grave:
Its owner may be great and fine—
Thank God! he is no friend of mine.

The hand that minist'ring to pride,
Unheeding thrusts distress aside,—
Or to display its jewell'd rings,
A mite to starving misery flings:
Its owner may be great and fine—
Thank God! he is no friend of mine.

The knee that never bends to pray,
At closing night or opening day,—
And only bends to wealth and pow'r—
The short-lived creatures of an hour.
Its owner may be great and fine—
Thank God! he is no friend of mine.

The tongue that minces words to gain
Attent'ion from the weak and vain,—
That slanders worth it never knew,
And boldly swears that false is true:—
Its owner may be great and fine—
Thank God! he is no friend of mine.

The eye that looks on Merit poor,
Who, aid imploring, seeks his door;
Whose glance doth like the lightning scar,
Who never knew "Compassion's tear":
Its owner may be great and fine—
Thank God! he is no friend of mine.

The heart that never warm'd with love
To man below, or God above;
But, wrapt in self, uncharitably
Delights in lust and cruelty:
Its owner may be great and fine—
Thank God! he is no friend of mine.

THE CORONATION AT MILAN.

(From the Examiner.)

The foreign correspondence of our daily contemporaries furnishes various details of interest connected with this ceremony. We have taken some passages from the letters in the *Morning Chronicle*, which appear to us to convey the most graphic picture of the peculiar character and splendour of the scenes described. Writing on the 2d inst., he thus speaks of the Emperor's entrance into Milan:—

"This morning witnessed the truly magnificent and right royal ceremony of the entry of the Austrian Emperor into the capital of his Italian dominions. The sight was one unequalled, I believe, for beauty with anything that has occurred in modern times, and could be expected alone to find a rival in the ancient days of chivalry and splendour, which it may be said not merely to have imitated, but to have realised. There was but one thing wanting to have brought back the mind fully to one of those gorgeous scenes which our ancient chroniclers delight in depicting, and that was the absence of the ancient knights in all their heavy panoply of battle prancing upon their mighty war-steeds. But that want was more than compensated for by the presence of the Noble Guard of Lombardy—of those whom the Italians themselves designate as chevaliers, noble and gallant "cavaliereise," and who have enrolled themselves as a species of body-guard for the Emperor. This magnificent phalanx of gentlemen constitutes a troop of officers, for there are no privates belonging to them, and they it was who performed that part in a royal procession which knights-errant formerly sustained. They, in their splendid uniforms of scarlet and gold, were seen to contrast with the plain and simple uniform which is so generally adopted in the armies of Austria, and with their presence the procession of to-day was made the most beautiful thing I have ever looked upon. It may be asked, was it equal in attraction to that which was so recently exhibited in London? I refer now merely to the procession, and I must say, that I think the procession in Italy has far the advantage beyond that which took place at the coronation of her Majesty. There were more riches, more solid property, shown in London; there were, too, finer horses and better carriages; but for beauty, for taste, and for picturesqueness of costume, Italy must claim the superiority. The pen can give a very inadequate idea of what the eye has witnessed; but from a slight sketch of one or two points of the picture some notion may be gained of what it has, as a whole, presented to the spectator."

The writer then goes on to describe the broad and lovely avenue of trees from Loreto to Milan,

through which the procession was waited for—and ends with this *coup d'œil* :—

"If, then, a person be supposed to be standing in the middle of the road he will find, on whatever side he looks, first the regular line of military formed before and behind, consisting of a single file on each side of the Tyrolese chasseurs, with their half-military, half-civil chapeaus, decorated with a few dark green feathers, their bluish-grey tight uniforms, crossed by black leather belts, and small light muskets, with short bayonets in their hands; or he may be opposite to an officer of the same corps, who can alone be distinguished from the simple, almost rustic, uniform of the privates by his small cocked hat, his sword, and his hessian boots edged with silver; for the Tyrolese officer, like other officers in the Austrian army, does not wear epaulettes. Behind them there are two or three lines of the peasantry, or the people from the town, and where the men and women are intermixed. The men are seen wearing small-brimmed, high-crowned, and narrow-topped hats, not at all unlike that with which poor Guy Fawkes is decorated on a 5th of November, while the very poorest of the women, as well as the very oldest, has her neck and her ears decorated with a gold cross and golden ear-rings, and her hair, for even those whose hairs are white with age disdain a cap, ornamented, some with an instrument like a silver skewer, and others with a sort of tiara of mother-o'-pearl; which comes from a point at the back of the head into a variety of points, all starting away from each other. These ornaments of the women, the conical-hats of the men, the nut-brown complexions, the black flashing eyes of both, the bluish-black hairs of the young females, and the thick and curled mustachios of the men, are in themselves alone a curious picture to gaze upon. But then there is on a line with the people the temporary pillars of plants and of flowers, and beyond them the high and verdant poplar trees, and outside the long and seemingly endless rows of ladies and gentlemen, rising tier over tier, and filling the sight with every variety of costume and of ornament, and the ear with every species of accent, from the sweet tones of the pure Italian to the broken words of the Milan patois, and the guttural notes of the loud-spoken German; while above all, and as a climax to all, is a deep, deep blue sky, full of purity, of light, and health—such a sky as Italy can boast of, and which our northern climes are never destined to behold. But even with all this the attractions of the exhibition have not terminated, for in front of the spectator is that gate, through which the Emperor is about to pass. The gate is the *Porte Orientale*. It consists of two buildings, perfectly similar to each other, on each side of the road, and sufficiently large to contain each three or four troops of soldiers. Each building is composed of white marble, fronted with pillars, and decorated with statues, emblematic of peace, trade, commerce, and plenty. These high and lofty buildings, although 60 feet asunder, have been connected together by an enormous awning of white silk, apparently supported by gigantic female figures of brass, who seem to support the roof with their uplifted hands, and from the side which looks towards the road, as well as that which fronts the city, a deep and heavy tapestry of cloth of gold is made to hang. On each palace, if I may so term it, not side of the gate, has been erected a staff, from which is seen to flutter to the right a magnificent silk flag, which displays to the air the Austrian colours of white and red, and on the left float the blue and yellow colours of Lombardy and Venice."

—Such is the sight the writer presents to us outside the city of Milan. He then glances back to within the city, and describes the palace-like shops and houses crowded with life, with beauty, and gaiety:—

"With balconies," he emphatically adds, "filled with ladies, with tapestry of the most costly description covering the walls, with jewels glistening and gold dazzling on every side, with the snow-white uniforms of the soldiers below, and the eager and animated people around them, and with the *Porte Orientale* as a termination to the vista at the one end, and the matchless, perfect Cathedral at the other, springing, as it does, into the air a thing more of life than of marble, with its aerial-like saints which appear ready to start from their respective pinnacles, and wing their way to that heaven from which they seem to be descended—with these dazzling attractions, and with the hum of pleasure around, it cannot be a matter of surprise if the spectacle of to-day be considered as one that could not be surpassed for its manifold beauties."

Everything seems to have been favourable—the season—the day—the surrounding magnificence of art and nature. Not least interesting is the writer's account of the common people in waiting from early dawn:—

"Their little preparations for amusement giving to the scene all the character of joyousness and good humour, which it is so grateful to look upon when you find it diffused over a large class of persons. Many," he continues, "were at their posts at six—multitudes at seven—thousands upon thousands at eight o'clock—and therefore, as the procession did not finally pass into Milan until near twelve o'clock, there were many tedious hours to be whiled away, which the Italians endeavoured to endure with patience and which they certainly bore with the most exemplary good temper."

We cannot afford space for the details of the procession, at the thought of which our eyes ache

with splendour, but must confine ourselves to the immediate appearance of the Emperor himself proceeded by the royal heralds:—

"The royal heralds presented certainly the most beautiful appearance I have ever yet seen produced by men on horseback. These heralds were all very young men, or men in the prime of life. Each wore a short surcoat of satin, party-coloured, covered with magnificent embroidery, and the lower part of their dress was what I believe in the theatrical phrase is termed 'shapes,' tight fitting to the person, showing the leg in all its perfection, and it was, like the surcoat, also party-coloured, while their heads were covered with bonnets decorated with large plumes of feathers, and they bore in their hands golden batons of office. Their horses, which were magnificently caparisoned, had their heads decorated with large plumes of white and blue or white and crimson ostrich feathers; and looking upon these gallant animals, and the noble figures that bestrode them, seeing their olive complexion, their wild black eyes, their jetty hair, and which with some was made to flow upon their shoulders, while others had their locks bound up in fantastic knots, it was not possible but to believe that the days of chivalry had come again with all their beauty, and in all their pristine magnificence and glory. The appearance of the heralds elicited most deservedly an universal hum of approbation, which had scarcely died away when the coming of the Emperor was announced, not by the loud, thrilling, and heart-stirring shout which sets the blood bounding in the veins of an Englishman; here there are no 'vivas,' no loud 'huzzas.' The pantomimic Italian does not express his approbation by words, but by actions, and his applause in public is that which we confine to the theatre—for, to my astonishment, I found the approach of the Emperor announced by a simple clapping of hands. This mode of receiving a sovereign, I own astonished me, it appeared so cold and so formal, and so devoid of heart and feeling: but in every part of the line it was, I found, the same. There was not a single shout heard—not a single word uttered. To one unaccustomed to it the effect produced was more that of respect than of affection. The Emperor was dressed in the white costume of Austria, wore the stars of several orders on his breast, and the broad ribbon of the order (I believe) of the Golden Fleece. He is rather a low-sized and delicate-looking man, appearing much older than he really is, and having in his long features the appearance of a great deal of melancholy. The Empress, who sat much higher in the carriage, is a very pale, thin, black-haired, and dark-complexioned lady, having a large expressive eye, with thin and strongly-marked features. Her majesty wore a white satin dress, brocheed with silver, and having a pink train. The whole of her dress was looped up with diamonds. On her shoulders she had a blonde mantilla, and in her hair she had a tiara, or triple-doubled row of diamonds, which flashed with extraordinary brilliancy as she turned her head from side to side in the carriage. All the ladies of the court who followed in the royal carriages were, like her majesty, dressed in white, but pearls were principally used as ornaments by them. The carriage of the Emperor and Empress was followed immediately by a royal carriage, in which sat a lady gifted with an extraordinary share of that which is politely termed *en bon point*, and who, being alone, was supposed to be the Empress Marie Louise, and who, under that impression, was loudly applauded. I believe the lady, however to have been the grand mistress of the household, for I was so assured by those competent of giving a correct opinion. The grand mistress of the household to her Majesty is the Langravine of Furstenberg."

Various and extensive were the festivities and displays that followed this grand entry, and on the 6th the coronation took place—the iron crown of Lombardy having been brought in state from its sacred depository for the purpose of the great ceremony. Of the latter, the details have not yet arrived, but the noblest and most Royal incident connected with it—that of the amnesty—is given elsewhere.

CHARACTER OF LORD ELDON.

(From the Edinburgh Review.)

Lord Eldon, to great legal experience, and the most profound professional learning, united that through knowledge of men which lawyers who practice in the courts, and especially the courts of common law, attain in a measure, and with an accuracy hardly conceivable to those out of the profession, who idly fancy that it is only from intercourse with courts and camps that a knowledge of the world can be derived. He had a sagacity almost unrivalled; a penetration of mind at once quick and sure; a shrewdness so great as to pierce through each feature of his peculiarly intelligent countenance; a subtlety so nimble, that it materially impaired the strength of his other qualities, by lending his ingenuity an edge too fine for use. Yet this defect, the leading one of his intellectual character, was chiefly confined to his professional exertions; and the counsellor, so hesitating in answering an important case—the judge so prone to doubt that he could hardly bring his mind to decide one—was, in all that practically concerned his party or himself, as ready to take a line, and to follow it with determination of purpose, as the least ingenious of ordinary politicians. The timidity, too, of which he has been accused, and sometimes justly, was more frequently the result of the

subtlety and refinement which we have mentioned. At all events, no one knew better when to cast it off; and upon great occasions—that is, the occasions which put his interest or his power in jeopardy—a less wavering actor, indeed one more ready at a moment's warning to go all lengths for the attainment of his object, never appeared upon the political stage. His fears in this respect very much resembled his conscientious scruples, of which no man spoke more or felt less; he was about as often the slave of them, as the Indian is of his deformed little gods, of which he makes much, and then breaks them to pieces, or casts them into the fire. When all politics seemed smooth, and the parliamentary sea was unruffled as the peaceful lake, nothing was to be heard but his Lordship's deep sense of his responsible duties; his willingness to quit the Great Seal; the imminent risk there was of his not again sitting in that place; the uncertainty of all the tenures by which official life is held; and even the arrival of that season when it became him to prepare for a yet more awful change; and the hearer, who knew the speaker, felt here an intimate persuasion, that the most religious of mortals could not have named the great debt of nature with more touching sincerity, or employed an expression more calculated to convey that feeling of dread. Such were the songs of the swan when the waters were a mirror, and there was no fear of dissolution. But in foul weather—the instant that peril approached—be the black cloud on the very verge of the horizon, and but the size of a man's hand—all these notes were hushed, and a front was assumed as if the Great Seal had been given to him for life, with the power to name his successor by any writing under his hand, or by parole before a single witness. In like manner, when the interests of suitors required despatch, when causes had been heard by the hour and by the day, and all the efforts of the judge to coax the advocate into greater prolixity had been exhausted, the dreaded moment of decision came, but brought only hesitation, doubt, delay. So, too, when common matters occurred in Parliament, and no kind of importance could be attached to the adoption of one course rather than another, bless us! what inexhaustible suggestions of difficulty, what endless effusion of conflicting views, what a rich mine of mock diamonds all glittering and worthless in the shape of reasons on all sides of a question never worth the trouble of asking, and which none but this great magician would stop to resolve! So again in the Council—when there was no danger of any kind, and it signified not a straw what was done, the day, had it been lengthened out by the sun being made to stand still, while our Joshua slew all the men in Buckram that he conjured up, would yet have been all too short to state and to solve his difficulties about nothing! But let there come any real embarrassment, any substantial peril which required a bold and vigorous act to ward it off—let there but be occasion for nerves to work through a crisis which it asked no common boldness to face at all—let there arise some new and strange combination of circumstances, which, governed by no precedent, must be met by unprecedented measures,—and no man that ever sat at a Council board, more quickly made up his mind, or more gallantly performed his part. Be the act mild or harsh, moderate or violent, sanctioned by the law and constitution, or an open outrage upon both, he was heard indeed to wail and groan much of painful necessity—often vowed to God—spoke largely of conscience—complained bitterly of a hard lot—but the paramount sense of duty overcame all other feelings; and, with wailing and with tears, beating his breast, and only not tearing his hair, he did in the twinkling of an eye the act which unexpectedly discomfited his adversaries, and secured his own power for ever. He who would adjourn a private road or estate bill for weeks, unable to make up his mind on one of its clauses, or take a month to determine on what terms some amendment should be allowed in a suit, could, without one moment's hesitation, resolve to give the King's consent to the making of laws, when he was in such a state of mental disease, that the Keeper of his Person could not be suffered to quit the royal closet for an instant, while his patient was with the Keeper of his Conscience performing the highest function of sovereignty!

With all these apparent discrepancies between Lord Eldon's outward and inward man, nothing could be more incorrect than to represent him as tainted with hypocrisy, in the ordinary sense of the word. He had imbibed from his youth, and in the orthodox bowers which Isis waters, the dogmas of the Tory creed in all their purity and rigour. By these dogmas he abided through his whole life, with a steadfastness, and even at a sacrifice of power, which sets at defiance all attempts to question their perfect sincerity. Such as he was when he left Oxford, such he continued above sixty years after, to the close of his long and prosperous life;—the enemy of all reform, the champion of the throne and the altar, and confounding every abuse that surrounded the one, or grew up within the precincts of the other, with the institutions themselves;—alike the determined enemy of all who would either invade the institution or root up the abuse.