

# THE NEWFOUNDLANDER

No. 593.

THURSDAY, December 6, 1838.

Sixpence.

## ON SALE.

The fine fast sailing Copper Fastened and Cop-  
pered 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.

### 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.

### 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. PAT-  
RICK KELLY, Cooper, comprising a SHOP and  
DWELLING-HOUSE, and other Tenements  
adjoining;—Also, substantial-built STORES, an  
extensive WHARF, Commodious COOPERAGE,  
&c.

For particulars, apply to

MICHAEL FOLEY,  
King's Beach.

August 23.

## On Sale

### John and James Kent

ARE NOW LANDING,

Per Pleiades and Duchess Gloucester  
from Hamburg,

2000 Bags fine-middling and com-  
mon 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.

## Notice.

### NEWFOUNDLAND.

CENTRAL DISTRICT, }  
St. John's, to wit. }

BY virtue of an order of Her Majesty's Justi-  
ces of the Peace for this District, in Ses-  
sions assembled, I, the High Constable, am there-  
by 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 re-  
munerating parties who have sustained damage  
under the operations of the Acts 4th Wm. 4. Cap.  
, and 5th Wm. 4. Cap. 5, commonly called the  
Road Acts.

Notice is therefore hereby given,  
to all Landlords and Tenants possessing any in-  
terest 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 res-  
pective interests.

Given under my hand, the 24th day of Sep-  
tember, 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 super-  
ior 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.  
Steerage 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 par-  
cel, &c., that may be given in charge to him.

JAMES DOYLE.

Carbonear, September 25, 1838.

The following Address was agreed to by the  
House of Assembly on the last day of the recent  
Session of the Legislature.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT  
MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, your Majesty's faithful subjects the Com-  
mons of Newfoundland in general Assembly con-  
vened, beg leave to approach your most gracious  
Majesty's Throne with sentiments of the most pro-  
found loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's  
August Person and Government.

May it please your Majesty,—Your Majesty's  
loyal Commons of Newfoundland during the pre-  
sent session of the Legislature of this Colony, have  
laboured assiduously in the public services, and in  
the manner of discharging their duty have sought  
every opportunity of proving to your Majesty in  
accordance with the terms of their dutiful address  
to your Majesty on the loss of the Supply Bill of  
the seventh session of the General Assembly, that  
it is not to them is attributable the injury and em-  
barrassment to the Government, the vexation and  
distress to the community, resulting from the re-  
jection by Her Majesty's Council of that mea-  
sure.

The House of Assembly in this session have  
tried the experiment of conciliating the Council  
and the Executive on the subject of the Supplies,  
and have omitted no opportunity of promoting that  
harmony which ought to subsist between the sev-  
eral branches of the Legislature.

The question of the already exorbitant salary of  
the Collector of Your Majesty's Revenues had  
been brought before your Majesty's Government  
in England by Delegates appointed by this House,  
praying, on the part of the Assembly, its reduc-  
tion to a sum somewhat more proportioned to the  
amount collected; and yet—and though the reply  
of her Majesty's Government to the prayer of her  
faithful subjects on that head, was not yet com-  
municated to the House in consequence of the ab-  
sence of the Delegates—yet, did the House per-  
mit their privileges to be trampled on in the ardent  
expectation of redress from your Majesty, and  
calmly suffer his Excellency the Governor to dic-  
tate the terms, without an accedence to which he  
professed his readiness to deprive the country of  
Revenues and plunge its inhabitants into anarchy;  
those terms being the raising to a considerable ex-  
tent that salary, to seek a reduction of which, they  
sent Delegates to England.

Your Majesty's Government, during the session  
of 1837, proposed to admit the right of the Assem-  
bly to appoint their own officers, provided the re-  
presentations of the Assembly with reference to  
the practice in certain neighbouring Colonies  
should prove to be correct—and instructed his  
Excellency the Governor to address the several  
neighbouring Governors upon that subject, while  
at the same time the Assembly directed their  
Speaker to address the several Speakers upon the  
same. In the meantime instructed by your Ma-  
jesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colo-  
nies, his Excellency required the officers appoint-  
ed by the Crown to be paid although discharged  
from their functions by order of the House, and  
the House readily acceded to the proposition re-  
garding their claim well founded until the ultimate  
decision of the question.

This session a similar demand has been made,  
although the reports made to the Speaker of the  
House by the neighbouring Speakers, prove that  
Government have had proof of the right which the  
Assembly are determined to maintain, the right  
of the appointment of their officers, yet, have they  
once more yielded accedence to avoid the possi-  
bility of collision with the Executive.

In their conduct towards the Council on the  
Supply Bill of the present session have they ex-  
hibited a similar forbearance—the Assembly divided  
it! and yet, notwithstanding this, has a bill been  
rejected by that body having for its object to de-  
fray the expenses of the late Delegation to Eng-  
land, thereby, proving, that the individuals who in  
obedience to the order of this House, had in Eng-  
land struggled to reduce the salary of one mem-  
ber of the Council, the Collector, and had procured  
the removal from office of the late President of  
the Council, Mr. Boulton—that these individuals  
are not likely to have their interests equitably  
guarded by that body, and also proving, by thus

incapacitating the Assembly from discharging the  
just debts which they incurred in London on this  
subject, their inclination to bring down odium up-  
on the popular branch of the Legislature.

But may it please your Majesty, this is not  
enough—We find by a Message laid before this  
House on yesterday, from that honourable body  
that they can descend to the grossest exaggeration  
and misrepresentation, even for the purpose of  
awakening opinions in the mind of your Majesty  
prejudicial to the House and defamatory of the re-  
presentation of the House of Assembly.

In this Message, may it please your Majesty,  
your Majesty's Council seek to shew that during  
the existence of the present House of Assembly,  
the contingent expenses of that Body have unrea-  
sonably increased, thereby, clearly imputing an  
improper appropriation of the public funds to that  
Branch of the Legislature for their own private ad-  
vantage. But a brief review of their statement  
will at a glance exhibit an absence of candour and  
a disposition to exaggerate highly derogatory of a  
deliberate Assembly.

In the first Resolution of this message, your  
Majesty is told that in the session of 1836, the  
Legislative Contingencies amounted to £1390 0 9  
viz., for the Council £405 11 6—for the Assem-  
bly £984 9 3. And in 1837 £2953 9 6 for the  
Assembly, and for the Council, £494 4 1, thus  
bringing into comparison the first session of the  
present, with the last of the former Assembly;  
and the expenditure of the Assembly with that of  
the Council. And they go on to state the expen-  
ses of the Council now to be £663 8 4, the As-  
sembly's £3311 19 6.

But, may it please your Majesty, upon exami-  
ning these statements we at once behold an impro-  
per effort made in 1837 to exaggerate the expen-  
ses of the Assembly and reduce those of the Coun-  
cil by improper and unfair means—by means ex-  
ceedingly unworthy the members of Your Ma-  
jesty's Council, for upon referring to the 94th page  
of their Journals, where the items are set out  
which compose the charges of the Council for  
1837, it will be found that that body withheld from  
their account that year the charge of Printing al-  
together, thereby exhibiting in stronger relief the  
contrast between the Contingencies of both bod-  
ies.

However, beside this suppression of the truth  
on the one hand, we have on the other an incor-  
rect account of the contingencies of the Assembly  
for that year, as may be seen by a reference to  
the same (94th) page of the Journals, where it  
will be seen that even including £215 voted to the  
officers appointed by the Crown and including ex-  
penses resulting from enquiry on Administration  
of Justice, the gross amount of the contingencies  
of this Body falls short of the sum imputed by the  
Council by no less an amount than £560 7 0.

In looking at their statement that the contin-  
gencies of the Assembly this year amounts to  
£3311 19 6, your Majesty's faithful Commons  
are astonished to find exaggeration of the highest  
character used to enhance the apparent extrava-  
gance of the expenditure of the Assembly.—In the  
first place the Council suppress the fact that in  
this charge are included the expenses of Two and  
not of only One session, being £1,655 19 9  
for each. And in the next place, is the amount  
utterly inconsistent with the fact, for a reference  
to the Contingency Bill which has actually passed  
both Houses of the Legislature in its aggregate  
amount including the expenses of the Council,  
falls considerably short of the sum here stated as  
incurred by the Assembly only, while the amount  
therein provided for the contingencies of the As-  
sembly, are little short of One Thousand Pounds  
below that sum.

May it please your Majesty, the Assembly have  
complained to your Majesty and humbly sought  
protection from these reiterated aggressions upon  
the personal character as well as the Legislative  
dignity of the Representatives of the People. They  
regret that the time, ingeniously chosen too for  
this attack, had almost incapacitated them from  
the capability of reply, and then the slander should  
have rested on their fame for another year, and  
until the next session of the Legislature as only  
two hours remain to the Assembly for its accom-  
plishment prior to the prorogation.

What can this course of inveterate hostility on  
the part of that dignified body imply, if it be not  
to your Majesty a convincing proof that as long

as your Majesty's Council continues constituted as at present so long must their legislative exertions be expected to be directed by motives arising from personal feelings. Your Majesty's loyal Commons of Newfoundland and therefore, humbly and respectfully fling themselves, their characters, their rights and privileges beneath your Majesty's protection, and they humbly pray, and again implore your Majesty to take into your Majesty's most gracious consideration the reiterated prayers of your Majesty's people, for a just reform in the constitution of your Majesty's Council and the due sustentation of the privileges of the Assembly.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Montreal Herald, Nov. 13.

After remaining for six days at Chateauguay, Mr. Ellice and his fellow prisoners were again removed with the intention of carrying them to Napierville. On their arrival, however, at La Pigeonniere, the rebels were informed of the defeat of their friends at Odeltown, upon which they held a consultation whether to shoot the prisoners, or let them go. Newcombe offered to release them on condition that Mr. Ellice would sign a written promise that he would institute no prosecution against them, but would do all in his power to prevent such. This he refused to do, and after some slight deliberation among the "chefs," Newcombe gave them the countersign, and permitted them to go. The rebels are described as being the most undisciplined, ragged, ill-equipped set of fellows that could well be imagined. After the first few days of their encampment at Chateauguay, the leaders had to place sentries to prevent the others from deserting, but it not infrequently occurred that the sentries were the first to depart.

Our informant says that their numbers could never have exceeded 300, and that fifty well armed men could easily have put them to flight.

Yesterday morning the steamer Princess Victoria brought over seven persons taken near Napierville in the act of making ball cartridges. On Sunday evening the whole of the back country above Laprairie presented the awful spectacle of one vast sheet of lurid flame, and it is reported that not a single rebel house has been left standing. God only knows what is to become of the surviving Canadians and their wives and families during the approaching winter, as nothing but starvation from hunger and cold stares them in the face. It is melancholy to reflect on such awful consequences of rebellion, of the irretrievable ruin of so many human beings, whether innocent or guilty. Still the supremacy of the laws must be secured to British subjects, even at the expense of the entire nation Canadienne.

The history of the past proves that nothing but sweeping them from the earth and laying their habitations level with the dust, will prevent renewed rebellions south of the St. Lawrence, or renewed invasions from the Americans.

We mentioned in our last that at Terrebonne, the rebels were forced to disperse by the royal militia, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, under a Captain Leclere. We have ascertained that the very reverse is the case, the rebels amounted to about that number, and that Leclere was actually one of them. The loyalists numbered 19, and stationed themselves in Mr. Masson's house, which they fortified as well as they could. After some delay the rebels sent a messenger to conclude a treaty of peace, on condition of the loyalists giving up some guns which had that morning been taken from the rebels by the police, and of releasing some prisoners who had been captured the day previous. The terms were complied with, and the rebels dispersed.

(From the Albany evening Journal.)

We copy the annexed account of the operations at Windmill Point on Wednesday and Thursday of last week from the Ogdensburgh Times and Advertiser. In addition to this there is an endorsement on one of the packages by the Western mail of this morning, stating that the patriot detachment at Windmill Point had to a man, been captured or cut to pieces by the Royalists:

Wednesday morning, Nov. 14, 1838.

During the night, things have remained pretty quiet. The wind has been blowing pretty fresh during the night, and has probably prevented much crossing. At about half past nine this morning, a body of troops marched from Fort Wellington down to the vicinity of the scene of action yesterday, and Mile Point was again crowded with anxious spectators, who continued watching the marchings and manœuvring of the troops far in the rear of the Wind Mill.

The revolutionary parts have been in possession of their posts during the day. The armed steamboats *Cobourg Traveller* had disappeared this morning, and the force shown about Prescott did not appear large. It is conjectured that they may have been called above by disturbances at Kingston or some other point.

A flag of truce passed between the Telegraph and Experiment, but we have not heard of the nature of the communication. The steamboat *Oneida*, was chartered last evening and despatched to Sacketts Harbor for more troops.

The whole frontier is in a state of excitement and commotion. The village, for three days past

has been filled with people from the country and almost all business is left for gossip and sight seeing.

Arms have been brought from the Arsenal at Russell and placed in the hands of some of the citizens.

We are happy to say that our citizens have not joined in this crusade, though we can hardly escape the imputation, in the exasperated state of feeling on the other shore, and must stand prepared to resist any attempt at retaliation upon our own soil.

Thursday morning, Nov. 15.

During the night, nothing of consequence has taken place. The river has been covered with boats; some attempting to reach Windmill Point from this side, and others engaged to prevent it. Several boats were fired upon during the night, and so far as we can learn no boats reached the Wind Mill.

A gentleman of veracity, who crossed above last night, reports that it is supposed that the royal party sustained a loss of about fifty in the engagement on Tuesday, and that they had not been able to remove the dead from the battle-field. That all the suspected persons, and those who refused to take arms, have been arrested and confined—that Col. Young is not killed—that an express arrived from Lower Canada urging the people of Upper Canada to come to their relief—that they were assaulted and beaten on every side—that their officers were principally killed, and the whole country in the utmost disorder—that all the regular troops had been withdrawn from Prescott and sent up the country.

Rumors from other sources state that the United States was fired upon in the river as she passed up; that a rising has taken place in the neighbourhood of Gananoque, but all these reports must be taken with as many grains of allowance. That some trouble has broken out above is almost certain, from the sudden withdrawal of the armed boats and a large portion of the regular troops from this neighbourhood while the revolutionists hold the field.

This morning at about 7 o'clock a fire was opened on the Windmill by a heavy piece of ordnance an returned by the revolutionists. The British occupy a position on the rise of land below the Wind Mill and are sheltered by buildings. At about 8 o'clock it is believed that the revolutionary party made a sortie and beat them back, and fired the buildings behind which the royalists formed. Two large buildings are enveloped in flames and the firing of artillery has ceased. It is highly probable that the ordnance fell into the hands of the revolutionists, as the retreat of the royalists was sudden and irregular.

The Artillery company of this village have been on duty all night as an armed police, to keep order and protect the property of our citizens.

(From the New York Transcript, Nov. 23.)

WATERTOWN, Nov. 18.

We are indebted to Mr. S. Fairbanks, of this village, for a copy of the following letter received by him this morning. It is believed to be entitled to full confidence, as it is well known that the British troops left Kingston with heavy ordnance for the purpose of reducing the Mill and annihilating the Patriots there assembled.

The Kingston Chronicle of Thursday morning mentions the departure of the *Cobourg* and other steamboats with troops, &c., and also the arrival at that port of the wounded in the battle of Tuesday, and 26 Patriot prisoners, who were immediately confined in Fort Henry. The Chronicle admits the British loss to have been severe; from 12 to 20 killed, and about 50 wounded.—Among the former were Lieut. Johnston, 83d Regt., Lieut. Dalmage, of the Grenville militia; 1 Sergt. and 3 women.

The Chronicle adds—

"By a despatch received from Col. Turner, dated Cornwall, Nov. 12, p. m., we learn that all is going on brilliantly below—that Beauharnois was taken—all the prisoners released from the rebels—no rebels made prisoners,—and that the country was all in flames."

A passenger in the Ogdensburgh stage stated that some few of the patriots effected their escape on Friday night, but with few exceptions, the whole were cut off.—[Jeffersonian.]

OGDENSBURGH, Friday, }  
November 16, 1838. }

DEAR SIR:—I hasten to give you the latest news, although such as I have to relate, at present, is indeed melancholy. The Patriots have, until to-day, fairly held their own; but this day at noon, the *Cobourg* and five other boats brought down 800 regular British troops and some of the heaviest cannon in the province. These, added to one thousand militia, were too much for the Patriots. They were surrounded by land, and the steam boats kept up a murderous fire from the river. The Patriots fought nobly, but it was of no use; they were driven back and scattered. At sunset they held out a flag of truce, which, though displayed three times, the British did not regard; they had orders to "GIVE NO QUARTER AND TAKE NO PRISONERS!" At this time two of the houses occupied by the Patriots are burning, and the British regulars are around the Wind Mill, looking on but not molested. There is no firing now on either side.

The excitement here is tremendous; the utq.ost

indignation prevails against the *Patriot officers and leaders*. It is a solemn truth that there was but one General officer in the action. Had it not been for such cowardly scoundrels as W—, J—, B—, P—, N—, and several more such, this result would not have taken place.— Their lives are almost threatened by several of our most respectable citizens, and they may suffer yet for sending innocent and brave men where they dare not go themselves.

The battle was most splendid—about 2000 fighting at a time, the number of killed and wounded in this engagement cannot fall much short of 500. You may imagine how true and faithful the Patriots at the Wind Mill fought, when I tell you that P—, K—, and a few more went to them last night, at the hazard of their lives, to take them off of their position, but they refused to leave, saying that they were confident their friends would not desert them, and that there were thousands of men in — county, bound by their oaths to assist them, and that they would abide the issue. And now they are all, or nearly all, MURDERED!

Respectfully, &c.,

J. M. DOTY.

4 o'clock, P. M.—Mr. Jonah Woodruff has this moment arrived from Ogdensburgh, which place he left at noon, yesterday. He saw one man—a Pole—who escaped, and who supposed himself to be the only one left alive. The Patriots rushed out of the Mill at or soon after sunset, with three white flags, but they were all speared as they went out. The Mill was then filled with British troops, and the Pole, who escaped with two others, who had secreted themselves in the lower part of the Mill, mingled with the British troops, but his two companions were killed; he himself escaped by wearing the coat of Lieutenant Johnson, who was killed on Tuesday.

The Patriot force in the Mill numbered 111 men, besides 11 wounded.

It is supposed that Colonel Von Schultz, a Pole, who commanded the Patriot force, killed himself.

(From the Journal—Extra.)

SACKETTS HARBOR, Nov. 18.

The steamboat *Oneida*, just arrived, brings the following sad intelligence:

On Friday the 16th inst. the Patriots at Windmill Point, were attacked by about 1000 British on land, and 4 armed steamboats—the British planted a heavy battery within 150 or 200 rods of the Mill, and fired with such effect that their balls passed entirely through the stone buildings—the fight lasted something more than an hour, when the Patriots surrendered, to the number of about ninety—the rest having been killed in the action or taken prisoners previously. The prisoners were all taken to Kingston on board the armed steam boats.

William Johnson was taken yesterday, about 2 miles above Ogdensburgh, and is now in custody of the U. S. Marshall, Mr. Garrow, on board the steam boat *Oneida*. Mr. Birge, the Patriot General, is also in custody of the Marshall—the small steam boat *Paul Pry* has been seized by the Government, and was towed in by the *Oneida*.

LATER FROM THE FRONTIER.—The Commercial of this city of last evening states as follows:—

At the moment we were ready for the press we have been favored with a letter from Col. Worth, giving a full account of his own operations, and of the proceedings on the Canada side. Having received it at a late hour, we can only give some extracts.

Col. Worth says the American citizens along the frontier are beginning to exhibit a strong feeling of regret for the misconduct of which their portion of the country has been the scene, and very many of them deny all knowledge or participation.

Much fear is entertained of retaliation from the other side, but Col. W. is confident that nothing of the kind will be done if the British authorities can prevent it. His intercourse with them has been marked by great courtesy and good feeling.

Extensive arrests were in progress. Col. W. expected that he should be able to set off on the 17th for a visit to the intermediate towns between Ogdensburgh and Sacketts Harbor, leaving Col. Clarke with one company to cruise in the neighborhood of the former for a few days.

The war-fever in that region, he says, is radically cured for the present, at all events.

During the engagement of the 16th he had his vessel stationed between the combatants and the American shore, to prevent any efforts that might be made to send over assistance to the invaders, or, on the other hand, if they took to the water and were pursued, to prevent the pursuers from infringing our neutrality.

It was a painful situation in which he was placed, to see his countrymen, guilty as they were, selling their lives so dearly, but his duty was plain, and he would not shrink from it.

The whole number that crossed over was about 250.

Besides Johnson and Birge, about a dozen others were arrested on the 16th, all principals in getting up the invasion.

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) December 6, 1838.

Papers were received here on Sunday last from New York, containing extracts from British dates to November 5, by the *Liverpool*, steam ship, arrived there in 17 days from Cork. We are thus, by this circuitous route, in possession of information only 27 days old,—and in future, after the month of October, we may always look to receiving the latest European intelligence through the United States.

The several arrivals from Halifax and New York since our last, have supplied us largely with information on the interesting question of Canadian affairs;—extracts will be found in the preceding columns.

It will be seen that many skirmishes have occurred between the Troops and Rebels, uniformly terminating in the discomfiture of the latter; but nothing deserving the name of a battle had taken place, nor is there any reason to calculate on the probability of such an event. Before the breaking out of the recent insurrectionary movement it was imagined that the disaffected had materially augmented their forces since the former revolt, and particularly by the accession of bands of American mercenaries, upon whose aid they were led to depend when occasion should be brought about to require it; but, it would seem that they have themselves either miscalculated their strength, or they have been abandoned by those upon whose assistance they were taught to place reliance, as in point of numbers the rebel forces seem insignificantly few—exhibiting a total absence of military organization, and falling, as they have in every encounter with the British troops, victims to their ill-advised and ill-directed collision with the Established Government.

The American Governors on the frontier evince the most unqualified desire to repress all interference on the part of their citizens—a desire in which the general Government seem fully to acquiesce. An adverse demonstration would naturally excite our surprise, for, independently of the injustice of any interference of theirs in Canada, involving as it would a breach of international law—the countries being on terms of amity—there are other reasons which, in the minds of a "calculating" nation, would perhaps be more effectual in inducing the avoidance of any act that had a tendency to endanger the peace of their country with England at the present moment. The interests of Great Britain and America, more especially the latter, are so bound up in their commercial relations, and out of this has grown so great a community of interest amongst a large portion of the commercial community of both countries, that it would be almost impossible that any circumstance could be experienced, prejudicial to the trade or prosperity of one country, that would not also materially damage the interests and prosperity of the other;—as a proof of this we need only call attention to the commercial crisis of 1837, when, but for the aid rendered by the Bank of England to the American connexions in that country, it would have been all but impossible to avert a total bankruptcy in the American States.

A war with England ought and must really be unpopular in America—it has opposed to it the strongest ties for the preservation of peace, those of mutual interest with the other country, where it would not be by any means more favourably regarded. No rupture between the countries can therefore be looked forward to until some question arises in which the honor and integrity of either shall be materially involved.

The fall term of the Supreme Court will open on Monday next.

ARRIVAL.—In the *Britannia*, from New York: Mr. G. Dunscomb.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Stork*, for London, Mr. W. Hunt, Mr. J. Rendell, Mr. C. Alsop.

Married, on Thursday last, by the Rev. P. Waldron, Mr. James Cormack, Merchant, Bay Roberts, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John O'Donnell, Placentia.

Died, on Friday morning last, Susannah, the beloved wife of Noel Hanmer, Esq., of the Ordnance Department, and eldest daughter of George Winter, Esq., Ordnance Storekeeper. Her illness was of long duration, borne with truly christian fortitude and resignation, and her loss will be felt by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

BY  
**James Clift,**

(TO CLOSE SALES.)

- 16 Fowling Pieces
  - 9 Silver Watches
  - 2 Dozen Flannel Shirts
  - 9 Flushing Jackets
  - 3 Pieces Blanketing
  - A quantity Boots and Shoes
  - 6 Setts Weights
  - 5 Dozen Looking Glasses
  - A quantity Necklaces & Side Combs
  - And sundry other articles.
- December 6.

TO-MORROW,

(Friday,) At 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

**JAMES CLIFT,**

- 40 Qrs. prime fresh BEEF
  - 50 Prime GEESSE
  - 30 Ditto TURKEYS
  - 12 Carcases MUTTON
- Landed in very fine condition from the HARRIETT ELIZABETH, only 3 days from Halifax.  
December 6.

For LIVERPOOL,  
With despatch,  
THE BRIG  
**H O P E,**  
COOPER, Master,  
has room for a few tons Oil on Freight, and good accommodations for Passengers.—Apply to  
R. BRINE & Co.  
December 6.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

THE Assistant Commissary General will receive Sealed Tenders until One o'clock, p. m. on WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, from any Person willing to supply Her Majesty's Hospital in this Garrison with the undermentioned articles on the requisition of the senior Medical Officer, for the term of One Year, commencing on the 1st January, 1839.

Prices to be stated in Halifax currency.  
viz.  
Fresh Beef.....per pound  
Bread.....per pound  
Potatoes.....per pound  
Oatmeal.....per pound  
Barley.....per pound  
Tea (Souchong).....per pound  
Sugar (Brown).....per pound  
Salt.....per pound  
Milk.....per pint  
Rice.....per pound  
Port Wine.....per pint  
Porter.....per pint  
Soap (Yellow).....per pound

Payment will be made in the usual manner at this Office (on Vouchers certified by the Senior Medical Officer) in Dollars at the Army rate of 50 Pence Sterling each, equal to 5 shillings Halifax currency.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

Conditions to be seen on application at this Office.

COMMISSARIAT,  
St. John's, 3d December, 1838.

ALL Persons having claims on the Estate of the late WILLIAM HOWELL, of Carbonear, Merchant, are requested to present the same, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

her  
MARY HOWELL  
mark  
JANE GOULE. } Administratrix  
Carbonear, Dec. 1, 1838. 4.

ALL Persons having claims against the FACTORY are requested to leave their Accounts with the SUPERINTENDENT, at the Establishment  
J. JENNINGS,  
November 8. Secretary.

ON SALE.

BY  
**Baine, Johnston & Co.**  
Ex MARY JANE, from Copenhagen,  
**300 BARRELS Prime PORK**  
300 Firkins Prime BUTTER  
200 Barrels Superfine FLOUR  
350 Bags Fine BREAD.  
Ex HARRIETT ELIZABETH, from Halifax,  
20 Puncheons MOLASSES  
8 Hogsheads SUGAR.  
December 6.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, by  
NEWMAN & Co.  
November 29.

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

ON SALE.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,  
**The Brigantine ELIZA,**  
Burthen 98 Tons.—Apply to  
RICHARD HOWLEY.

The ELIZA is a remarkably strong and substantial Vessel, Six years old, completely fitted for a Sealer or Foreign Trader, having undergone an extensive repair at Cork this year. She is Choked, and Iron-sheathed, and will be Sold with her Punts, Spare Rudder, Towline, &c., so that she may be sent to the Seal Fishery with a trifling expense.—An Inventory of her Materials may be seen on application as above.  
November 22.

Valuable Mercantile and Fishing ESTABLISHMENTS

AT FERRYLAND,  
TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THAT Capital PLANTATION situate on the north side of Ferryland Harbour, comprising a modern Stone-built DWELLING-HOUSE, with spacious domestic conveniences and OUT-HOUSES, together with spacious STORES and WHARVES, calculated for carrying on an extensive Mercantile Trade, for which it has been used for a Century past.

ALSO,  
SEVERAL

FISHING PLANTATIONS,

Situate in the same neighbourhood.  
A Purchaser or Tenant will be treated with on liberal terms. Further particulars on application to the Proprietor Mr. HENRY HOLDSWORTH, Dartmouth; Mr. JAMES SIMMS, St. John's; or to Mr. THOMAS CONGDON, on the premises.  
November 22.

BY  
**R. BRINE & Co.**

**50 BLS. No. 1 Herrings**  
(Without Casks)  
**30 Do. do. do. do.**  
(In Pork BLS.—branded No. 2)  
AND  
**100 BLS. excellent Aberdeen Yellow TURNIPS.**  
November 22.

BY  
**RICHARD HOWLEY,**

**106 BLS. OATMEAL**  
Ex Rival from Hamburg.  
Nov. 22.

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.

BY  
**M BRIDE & KERR,**  
Per Cora and Olinda from Copenhagen,  
**3400 B** 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.

New CIDER  
**The Subscribers**

ARE NOW LANDING,  
A small consignment, per Eliza, from Newark, in uitable packages, warranted equal, if not superior to the best English—which they offer for Sale at reasonable prices.  
J. DUNSCOMB & Co.  
November 15.

BY  
**EWEN STABB,**  
THE  
**Schr. ACTIVE**  
59 Tons Burthen, and fitted for the Ice.  
Nov. 29.

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 Half-bls }  
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. 6w.  
November 8.

AT THE STORES OF

**Parker & Gleeson,**

Ex AGNES, THOMAS BAKER, and MEDIUM from Hamburg,

**1500 B** 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.

ALSO,  
30 Puns. best retailing MOLASSES.  
AND IN BOND,  
30 Hhds. Faya 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.

"MADEIRA WINE!"

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

**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.

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.

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.

ON SALE.

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, hhds. & qr.-casks  
Sherry Wine in pipes  
Cognac Brandy, of first and second qualities, in hhds. and qr.-casks  
Pale Rotterdam Geneva, of first brands, in hhds.  
Old Jamaica Rum, in puncheons and hhds., 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.

Notices.

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 Dehney
William Power	Thomas D. Quinn.
Michael Allen.	

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

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.



Poets' Corner.

TO AN INFANT.

"Thou art all fair, my love!"  
Whilst unloved as yet by touch of sin,  
Thy mimic thoughts in wild delirium rove  
O'er every object which the sight takes in,  
As though they could from each some new-born rapture win.

Thy fond and mirthful smile  
Tells of the fountain of unmingled bliss  
That wells within thee; for there is no guide  
In infancy; each look and motion is  
The voice of truth, though born of dreamy phantasies.

The lustre of thine eye  
Wherein lies mirror'd heaven's ethereal blue,  
Seems pregnant with unceasing energy;  
And who the light of infant eyes could view,  
And deem that death would such bright work undo?

Thou art all fair, my love!  
Yet were thy brethren fairer e'en than thee,  
And they are vanished. Beauty cannot move  
Thy stern destroyer; still he wanders free,  
And culls the choicest flowers from life's luxuriant tree.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

The love of woman is the greatest bliss  
The other world in mercy gave to this;  
For when man's sorrowing bosom is too full,  
And when his weeping eyes with tears are dull,  
And when his once subservient friends are gone,  
Their lives to soothe his miseries but one;  
And she can with a single smile impart  
Joy and contentment to his harassed heart;  
And she alone, with all her witching power,  
Can turn to happiness the gloomy hour:  
True, as to earth the Regent of the Night,  
Man finds her still in sorrows infinite.

FRENCH VIEW OF ENGLISH POLITICS.  
(From the Examiner.)

In the *Revue Française* there is an article on the State of Parties in England, written by M. Duvergier de Hauranne, with much fairness and acumen. It is always curious, and often instructive, to see the views which a well-informed foreigner takes of our affairs; such an observation cannot escape minute errors, he may mistake the importance of individuals, and the nature of particular questions, but the large salient features of the political contest strike him, and the bearing of forces on the key of the position on which the success of the battle turns. The writer in the *Revue Française* has been happy in the last respects.

M. Duvergier de Hauranne observes truly, that the Irish questions, which seem the weak point in the policy of the Ministry, are really its strength and its salvation; and remarkable indeed it is, that whatever compromise of honour has been made for the adjustment of those questions, has been made also to remove the great barrier between the Tories and office; and while the Radicals have been making sacrifices to keep the Tories out of power, the sacrifices of the Whigs in place have had the opposite tendency of clearing away the obstacles to their rivals' possessions of office.

The writer in the *Revue Française* sees all the difficulties which the Melbourne Ministry has had, and still has, to contend with; he perceives that those difficulties are rather increasing than subsiding, inasmuch as Lord John Russell has done all that a man in his position could do to heighten the discontents of his Radical followers; but yet, upon the question whether the Melbourne Government can continue with such discords amongst its supporters, M. Duvergier de Hauranne answers:

"Yes, if the Tories persist in their absurd policy on the subject of Ireland: not if they adapt themselves, as they seemed to have the wish and intention to do, to a wise accommodation of differences."

He tells the Tories that they committed an "enormous fault" in losing the opportunity of disposing of the Irish Corporations Question.

The Leopard must get rid of his spots, the Tories must change their Orange complexion, must, in other words, un-Tory themselves, cast off their anti-Catholic prejudices, conquer their hatred of Ireland, and undergo the embraces of Mr. O'Connell, before they can carry on the Government. In their desires for office let them ever bear in mind that the "tail" goes with it—the despised tail with the reviled O'Connell. The same condition of Justice to Ireland which would make it possible for a Tory Ministry to possess the Government would make Mr. O'Connell its supporter, for, provided Ireland be tolerably fairly treated, Mr. O'Connell would be well content to give England to the dogs; but the Tories must have a new political birth before they can consent to subdue their passions and prejudices and change their policy to Ireland, even for the sweets of office. But again in speculating on such improbabilities, which come close to impossibilities, let them remark that it is a dispensation inseparable now

from any practicable government to have attached to it the graces of the O'Connell tail.

Our French critic, in reviewing the past Session, attaches just importance to the vote on the Ballot—

"We may," he says, "be deceived, but this vote appears to us the most serious and the most significant of all in the Session of 1838. Here were Lord J. Russell and Sir R. Peel, Mr. Rice and Lord Stanley, Lord Howick and Sir R. Inglis voting together; and in spite of their combined efforts, a minority of 200 openly took part for secret voting, the primary symbol of Radicalism! These 200 voices, which on such an occasion separated themselves from Ministers, and left them almost isolated in a little coterie of friends and subordinates, are the portion the most numerous, the most active, and the most influential of the majority, which up to that time had recognised the Whigs as their chiefs and constantly supported them."

The progress of moderate Radicalism is acknowledged by M. Duvergier Hauranne, who also notices the decline of ultra-Radicalism.

"In the beginning of the Whig-Radical alliance," observes our critic, "the Whigs were the most numerous, and could take a high tone, and impose their own will, but now that the proportions are reversed, it is difficult for the Radicals to preserve the same deference, and the same self-denial. For many reasons no doubt they would be wrong, with regard to the interests of their cause, to abandon the Ministry; and the progress which they make daily should be an encouragement to patience and perseverance. In their ranks, moreover, there has not yet risen a man by talents or station marked out for the chief of a Ministry, or the leader of an Opposition; but supposing the moderate Radicals the most prudent and modest of men, they have in the rear of them an opinion less prudent and less modest, which urges them on, and which says to them, 'You are more than 200, and you know not how to use your force to impose conditions upon a Ministry of which you have the mastery. You are more than 200, and those members of the Cabinet who think with you on the question of the Ballot are obliged to vote against their opinions, or, at least, to absent themselves, in order to keep their places. How is it that a party which does so well in propagating its opinions knows so little how to make them respected?'"

These suggestions, which would tend to a rupture and the downfall of the Ministry, are, however, counteracted, observes our French critic, by considerations regarding the interests of Ireland, which rally the moderate Radicals under the Ministerial flag. But this is a state of things which the *Revue Française* thinks cannot be permanent. It anticipates the ultimate merging of middle or Whig opinions in the two parties of Tory or Radical, which it classes, not very definitely, as those who wish to preserve and those who wish to change the old Constitution. Upon a precipitation of this kind the Reviewer reckoned on in the last Session, but he observes that it has been delayed in consequence of the Radicals having been more measured in their conduct, and the Tories more imprudent than could have been expected; and from the postponement of the crisis, if still further delayed, our French critic foresees this important result, that many of the Whigs, familiarized by degrees with the ideas of reform, which terrified them three years ago, will insensibly and imperceptibly incorporate themselves with the Radicals. In this case M. de Hauranne supposes that the Ministry succeeding the present will not be a coalition but a Tory Ministry, and upon the probability of its success let us hear the dispassionate, uninterested opinion of an intelligent foreigner, whose bias is rather Tory than the other way:—

"We believe, for our part, that such a Cabinet (headed by Sir R. Peel), and with the accession of a score of obscure Whigs, giving it a majority of some few votes, could not govern the country. The Tories, we admit, have an undoubted majority in the Church, the Army, the landed property, the universities, the law, and, as the last election proved, in the industrious and commercial classes;—[upon this last assertion we must enter our passing denial]—but they have against them their own prejudices and the spirit of the age.... The day when the Government belongs to them exclusively, without counting the divisions among themselves, there will be a movement of opinion which will not fail again to overthrow them."

If the Tories had with them all the majorities assigned to them by M. de Hauranne, the spirit of the age would be with them too, for the spirit of the age must reside in some considerable and preponderating body of the community. If the industrial and commercial classes were Tory, together with the other majorities recited, which really are Tory, the spirit of the age would in the British Isles be Tory also; but it is the large majority attached to liberal opinions in the industrious and trading classes that, added to respectable minorities in the several professions named, turns the scale in favour of Reform, and determines the genius of the times. The body of people below the aristocratic classes, and above handicraft labour, who, from their numbers in the constituency, have the greatest influence collectively, and who in their humble stations have nothing to gain by public abuses, while in their vocations they are the first to feel the effects of misrule on commercial interests, these are, in an immense proportion, moderate Radical Reformers. A blunt Admiral, in answer to a question put to him by the late King, very well described the political anatomy of the country—"In the country towns, please your Majesty, the High Street is Tory, but the Radicals have all the second-rate streets, courts, and alleys."

The Liberals have a large minority in the best portion of the aristocracy; they have a large minority in the law; a small minority in the church, the army, the navy, and the landed interest; but a large majority in the trading and industrious classes, far more than counterbalancing the Tory preponderance in the other conditions and profes-

sions. It is, we repeat, in the middle classes, below aristocracy and above manual labour, that the stratum of the political power created by the new franchise mainly lies, and it is upon this stratum that moderate Radicalism would be elevated to a commanding position, if it were not for the powers of intimidation and bribery which domineer over opinion.

Our French critic erroneously supposes that the class of people whom the Ballot would protect against the foul influences are the unenlightened dependent. He is not aware of the extent of the dependencies in England, and of the degree of education and intelligence that co-exist with them. The Ballot is the substitute for worldly independence, as it gives a man for the occasion the security that fortune would give him—nay, something more, as amongst men of fortune and rank the Ballot is needed in their clubs, to guard against the effects of mere personal piques and resentments.

M. de Hauranne's view may be summed up shortly as this—

That the spirit of the age renders a Government on Tory principles impracticable, even if supported by a majority of the Commons through the adhesion of some of the Whigs:

That the Irish policy of the Tories, so long as it is persisted in, make a coalition with the leading Whigs, and the Government that might be patched up on it, impossible:

That while things remain in their present posture the moderate Radicals insensibly make converts of the Whigs:

That the end of the present state of parties must be the absorption of the Whigs in the two bodies of Tories and (moderate) Radicals.

We are convinced that the moderate Radicals could not have done better than they have done, and that they have shown far more prudence than the other parties—the course of the Tories, whose tactics are so absurdly extolled by their opponents, having been marked with the egregious and fatal blunder of the obstinate opposition to Municipal Reform in Ireland; and on the Whig side there having been the not less enormous fault of Lord John Russell's declaration against any advance beyond the Reform Bill—a declaration which M. de Hauranne, advocate as he is of a *juste milieu* policy, alludes to as "*funeste*." The great mischief which has been done by Lord John Russell's assertion of the finality of the Reform Bill is appearing every day more clearly in the agitation for Universal Suffrage, and there are many former friends of Lord John Russell who are beginning to think that, if there must be a choice of the two evils, instead of the finality of the Reform Bill, there must be a political finality of Lord John Russell. Indeed there would be nothing more than justice in holding the statesman who conceived himself the author of a final measure as much closed in his career as his measure. But, remembering the many past services of Lord John Russell, we would much rather see him retract an inconsiderate and injurious speech than suffer the penalties of it, and politicians of any sagacity must now perceive that the doctrine of the finality of the Reform Bill stands in the way of a fair and rational resistance to the demand for Universal Suffrage, and is indeed used with too much success by the advocates for Universal Suffrage.

Before we quit the essay of M. Duvergier de Hauranne, we are tempted to present to our readers the impressions produced on a foreigner by the scenes between Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel in the negotiations upon the Irish Corporations Bill, which we observed on at the time as a rich farce, suggesting a parody of *Lucy's* speech in the *Beggars' Opera*—"Surely Tories were born to dupe, and Whigs to believe them."

Here commenced between Lord J. Russell and Sir Robert Peel a series of scenes of broil and reconciliation, of reproaches and compliments, altogether singular, and without example in the history of representative governments. At one moment they seemed agreed, they said so, they rejoiced together, and O'Connell, softened, was ready to throw himself into the arms of Lord Stanley, or at least of Sir Robert Peel. The next day they differ abuse, accuse each other of perfidy, promise mutually not to be tricked again. They are tricked nevertheless, and two or three times in the course of the session they recommence the same farce almost in the same terms."

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE.—Let the literary man be disappointed; let his high aspirations be dashed to the ground, or his heart worn out; let him fail of his remuneration; let the interposition of mercenary influence be ever assailing him with temptations; let neglect follow him through life; let want be his portion, and his death premature; yet still, when once a valuable work has passed the press, there it is; and great indeed are the chances against its being overwhelmed in final oblivion. The author may have passed away uncelebrated—he may have been the martyr where he should have been the honoured champion; but still, like seed cast upon the waters which may be found after many days, the offspring of his intellect may descend to a generation which shall cherish it; and at length his name gather all its glory, and succeeding generations render the late, and to him then unavailing tribute, but yet that in which, if his imagination realized it, he saw the noble recompense to which his heart aspired. The hiring critic may depreciate, the partizan may abuse, the edition may be limited, the trade may be hostile, the public indifferent, and the writer starve; but there is the Press in its agency of conservation. That agency it has fulfilled, and shall ever fulfil with the great works of antiquity, the wisdom, philosophy, poetry, which are the world's inheritance, into which it has entered, and which shall never perish. From remote periods have they

descended, and now are safe from all the perils that were surmounted in their early transmission,—safe beyond the power of earth's vicissitudes, of its changes of government, the subversion of its social forms, or of the shifting of empire, to whatever regions. They cannot be touched; the monuments erected by those master minds have now entered into the immortality of their creators. The works which made the hearts of our fathers' fathers glad within them, shall make the hearts of our children's children glad within them also, as they shall study them in coming ages. They shall remain monuments of what mind has done in the past, and prophecies of its yet more glorious destiny to be accomplished in future generations.—Lectures by W. J. Foz.

A VISIT TO NEWGATE.

(From Sketches by Box.)

THE CONDEMNED CELL.—We entered the first cell—it was a stone dungeon, eight feet long by six wide, with a bench at the further end, under which were a common horse rug, a bible, and prayer-book. An iron candlestick was fixed into the wall at the side; and a small high window in the back admitted as much air and light as could struggle in between a double row of cross iron bars. It contained no other furniture of any description.

Conceive the situation of a man spending his last night on earth in this cell. Bowed up with some vague and undefined hope of reprieve he knew not why—indulging in some wild and visionary idea of escaping he knew not how—hour after hour of the preceding days allowed him for preparation, has fled with a speed which no men living would deem possible, for none but this dying man could know. He has wearied his friends with entreaties, exhausted the attendants with importunities, neglected in his feverish restlessness the timely warning of his spiritual consoler; now that the illusion is at last dispelled, now that eternity is before him and guilt behind, now that his fears of death amount almost to madness, and an overwhelming sense of his helpless, hopeless condition rushes upon him, he is lost and stupefied, and has neither thoughts to turn to, nor power to call upon, the Almighty Being from whom alone he can seek mercy and forgiveness, and before whom his repentance can alone avail.

Hours have glided by, and still he sits upon the same stone bench with folded arms, heedless alike of the fast decreasing time before him and the urgent entreaties of the good man at his side. The feeble light is wasting gradually, and the deathlike stillness of the street without, broken only by the rumbling of some passing vehicle which echoes mournfully through the empty yards, warns him that the night is waning fast away. The deep bell of St. Paul's strikes—one! He has heard it—it has roused him. Seven hours left! He paces the narrow limits of his cell with rapid strides, cold drops of terror starting on his forehead, and every muscle of his frame quivering with agony. Seven hours! He suffers himself to be led to his seat, mechanically takes the bible which is placed in his hand, and tries to listen. No! his thoughts will wander. The book is torn and soiled by use—how like the book he read his lessons in at school just forty years ago! He has never bestowed a thought upon it since he left it as a child—and yet the place, the time, the room—any, the very boys he played with, crowd as vividly before him as if they were scenes of yesterday; and some forgotten phrase, some childish word of kindness, rings in his ears like the echo of one uttered but a minute since. The deep voice of the clergyman recalls him to himself. He is reading from the sacred book its solemn promises of pardon or repentance, and its awful denunciation of obdurate men. He falls upon his knees, and clasps his hands to pray. Hush! what sound was that? He starts upon his feet. It cannot be two yet? Hark! two quarters have struck—the third—the fourth. It is! Six hours left. Tell him not of repentance. Six hours repentance for eight times six years of guilt and sin! He buries his face in his hands, and throws himself on the bench.

Worn with watching and excitement he sleeps, and the same unsettled state of mind pursues him in his dreams. An insupportable load is taken from his breast; he is walking with his wife in a pleasant field, with the bright blue sky above them, and a fresh and boundless prospect on every side—how different from the stone walls of Newgate! She is looking not as she did when he saw her for the last time in that dreadful place, but as she used when he loved her—long ago, before misery and ill-treatment had altered her looks, and vice had changed his nature, and she is leaning upon his arm and gazing in his face with tenderness and affection—and he does not strike her now, nor rudely shake her from him. And oh! how glad he is to tell her what he had forgotten in that last hurried interview, and to fall on his knees before her and fervently beseech her pardon for all the unkindness and cruelty that wasted her form and broke her heart! The scene suddenly changes. He is on trial again—there are the judges and jury, and prosecutors and witnesses, just as they were before. How full the court is—what a sea of heads—with a gallows too, and a scaffold—and how all those people stare at him! Verdict.—"Guilty." No matter, he will escape.

The night is dark and cold, the gates have been left open, and in an instant he is on the street, flying from the scene of his imprisonment like the wind. The streets are cleared, the open fields are gained, and the broad wide country lies before him. Onward he dashes in the midst of darkness, over hedge and ditch, through mud and pool, bounding from spot to spot with a speed and lightness astonishing even to himself. At length he pauses; he must be safe from pursuit now; he will stretch himself on that bank and sleep till sunrise.

A period of unconsciousness succeeds. He wakes cold and wretched; the dull grey light of morning is stealing into the cell, and falls upon the form of the attendant turnkey. Confused by his dreams, he starts from his uneasy bed in momentary uncertainty. It is but momentary. Every object in that narrow cell is too frightfully real to admit of doubt or mistake. He is the condemned felon again, guilty and despairing; and in two hours more he is a corpse.