



Newfoundlander

No. 605.

THURSDAY, February 28, 1839.

Sixpence.

Notices.

SPEYFOURD LASS.

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. 4. 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, situated 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.
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 parcel, &c., that may be given in charge to him.

JAMES DOYLE.

Carbonear, September 25, 1838.

JAMES HODGE,

Of Kelly-Grews,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has a most safe and commodious four sail Boat, capable of conveying a number of Passengers, and which he intends running the winter as long as the weather will permit, between Kelly-Grews, Brigus, and Port de Grave. The owner of the Packet will call every Wednesday morning at Mr. THOS. DOYLE'S for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bay as soon as the wind and weather will allow; and in case of their being no possibility of proceeding by water, the letters will be forwarded by land by a careful person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

JAMES HODGE begs to state also that he has good and comfortable lodgings and every necessary that may be wanted on the most reasonable terms.

Terms of Passage—

One person or three to pay 15s., above that number 5s. each. Single Letters 1s., double do. 2s., and packages in proportion.

Not accountable for Cash or any other valuable Property put on board.

January 10.

ON SALE.

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 f.w Barrels prime Hamburg Beef
10,000 Bricks,

And, a few Cases Glassware.

ALSO,

30 Puns: best retailing MOLASSES.

AND IN BOND,

30 Hhds. Fayal Madeira Wine
20 Almudes London Port wine
20 Qr. Casks Bronte Madeira (which can be recommended as very superior Table Wine)

1000 Ho. heads COALS.
October 25.

John and James Kent

ARE NOW LANDING,

Per *Fleides 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,
20 Chests best Twaakey,
10 Ditto Fine Congou

TEAS

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

PRIME UPLAND

HAY,

AT THE COTTAGE.
PATRICK MORRIS.

January 10.

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.

SCOTCH AND IRISH SERVANTS.—In Scotland, where the served and the servers are not of conquering and conquered races, but even of the same family or clan in some cases, the relation is of a totally opposite character to what it is south of the Tweed. Feudalism in Scotland was modified by clanship, tempered by it, stripped of its worst adjuncts, rescued from its most fatal liabilities. Whatever may be the faults of Scotch servants (except where foreign habits are partially introduced), want of attachment to their employers is not one. They serve those of their own name where they can, and their service has a mixture of worship in it. There is an identity instead of an opposition of interests between the two parties; and where there is a sympathy so close, much will be done and borne before mischief will be made. In Ireland, all is mischief in this relation. The case is worse than in England—it is desperate. The same causes operate as in England, but with more force. The invasion is more recent, the imposition of a conquering aristocracy, and the humiliation of the conquered are more fresh in the minds of the native race. It is still a misfortune to be in domestic service there; and the vices consequent on this state of affairs are in full blow. The hypocrisy, thievery, slovenliness, and utter untrustworthiness of Irish servants in Ireland are notorious. In Ireland, we say, for their character changes for the better in countries to which they emigrate. They improve the more, the further they get from home. In America, where they find themselves in the midst of a new state of things, they begin better than they left off here, and rise in respectability in proportion as they gain an insight into their new position. Some of the most faithful, affectionate, high-spirited domestics in the world are Irish footmen and housemaids in America. A man who in Dublin would not be trusted to buy a joint of meat, has in Boston (Mass.) the charge of his master's plate and wines, while the family travel a thousand miles south or west. Strangers who visit Dublin find, in all the better order of houses, that the dining and drawing-rooms are as superb as the scale of the premises can be made to allow, while the servants are not only kept under ground during the day, but lodged there, and too frequently in dark and utterly comfortless closets. The difficulty of choosing a dwelling in Dublin is great to an Englishman, though empty houses abound. The accommodation for servants is so bad that a considerate English master cannot reconcile himself to his splendid receiving-rooms, so accompanied. The Dublin lady often appears at the breakfast-table with a loaf under her arm, a bunch of keys hanging from one hand, and a plate of butter in the other. She cuts off the proper number of slices of bread, and sends them down to be toasted; and, when breakfast is done, disappears to unlock her stores and give out the meat, sugar, spices, &c., which are wanted for dinner. On the arrival of a guest, she puts into his hand the key of the wardrobe in his room, and is surprised at his asking whether he must lock his drawers every time he quits his apartment.—This, which is much worse than the state of things in England, is owing chiefly to the same causes as injure the relation of master and servant here; the difference being, as we have said, that the imposition of a foreign aristocracy has been more recent, and the wretched feelings occasioned by its oppression more fresh.

JOBING IN MATRIMONY.—Our readers are not perhaps aware of the extent to which the wedding trade is carried on the Scotch side of the Solway. Gretna Green, it is true, has long been famous as a matrimonial mart, and with it are associated the names of many Patricians, such as two learned Lord Chancellors, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and the Prince of Capua, with the fortunate and beautiful Miss Penelope Smith, who each and all passed the matrimonial portals by the aid of the Gretna or Springfield blacksmith; and in some of these cases, we understand his officiating fee was one hundred guineas. These are prizes in the list, however; but a great trade is driven in joining humbler men and maids, who have as good a right to marry and be happy as their betters, and accordingly more than one station has sprung up on the Scottish Borders. If the fee is smaller, there are a greater number of them, and we are informed that the keeper of a cabinet and ferry-boat on the Scottish side of the Solway occasionally splices "for better for worse," half a

dozen couples in the week. The ferryman is altogether a decent sort of a fellow, and obliging withal, as the following facts will show. A few days ago, an acquaintance of our own, a Dumfries merchant, happened to be pacing the sands, in company with a friend, when a party were observed making their way from the English to the Scottish strand: "These gentry need my assistance—they're widdiners," said mine host, who has a keen eye for the sublime. "Then will you allow me to officiate?" said the other. "By all means," responded the ferryman; and in a few minutes an English sea Captain presented himself, with a fair damsel from Cumberland, whose heart had, Desdemona-like, fairly given way under the recital of deeds of daring and hair-breath scapes on the stormy main. Our townsman, for the time, assumed the attitude and intonation of the Priest, and in the course of three minutes the Captain was a Benedict. The process is as follows:—Printed certificates are produced, into which are inserted the names of the candidates for matrimony, with the parish and county from which they hail; the priest then asks the gentleman if he be willing to take this woman and cherish her as his just and lawful wife, which being answered in the affirmative, the same question is put to the lady, and as she never receives it with a nay-say, the document is forthwith signed by the pair, attested by the signatures of the priest and others who may be present, and delivered over to the young wife. A tass of brandy, or a quail of the mountain-dew, passes round to the health of the young couple, the fee is paid, and the party set out to spend their honeymoon as they list. The fees of these pedestrian or boating couples amount to from 2s 6d. to 10s. 6d. each, and altogether a round sum of money finds its way to the Scottish side by this species of traffic, which is to the full as convenient and speedy as the new system of English registry. No one will applaud the morality of the system, but still it is a system; and, after all, the Church is rarely despoiled of her dues; for these marriages are generally celebrated in the teeth of opposing relations, or on the spur of the moment, and after the young folks have passed the Rubicon of the Solway, testy fathers and crusty mothers find that better may not be, and accordingly wipe out the levity of the Solway wedding by asking Mother Church to interpose her authority by countenancing a regular ceremonial.—*Dumfries Courier.*

PRIMOGENITURE.—By the "ancient laws and institutions" of this country, when a Nobleman dies without leaving a male heir, but several daughters, his hereditary estate must be divided, share and share alike, among those daughters; and no greater benefit could be conferred on the realm if the same law were applied to sons as well as daughters; as, without inflicting injustice on any one, it would give substantial justice to every son, whilst it would break up those vast masses of property, the possession of which in few hands produces such vast evils, not only to families but also to the nation at large.

It is singular that Constantine the Great cautiously guarded himself and successors against the establishment of a permanent body of Nobility, regarding such a body dangerous to the Prince; whilst in England another policy has been and still is pursued—to establish a body of hereditary Nobility, which is become so strong as to be able to deride the power of the Throne, to take possession of the great mass of what was formerly Church property, and, also, as each day's experience proves, to set at defiance the most solemn determinations of the Representatives of the nation. The right of the eldest son to take possession of the hereditary estates had some countenance given to it by the laws of feudalism; but the whole of that military web has long been worn and torn to tatters, so that there is not a pretext for continuing the unjust and atrocious practice; and it is not improbable but that some day, when the younger sons of great Aristocratic families get choked-off from the public purse, they will become the most clamorous and determined of any to abolish a principle of iniquity, which, whilst it renders the eldest a Peer, reduces the other children of the same parent to a condition that even a peasant might despise.

The advantage of a sub-division of land is exemplified in a remarkable degree in this country; especially in Lewes and Brighton. At the Conquest the Barony of Lewes, which had belonged to

Harold, became the property of the Conqueror, who gave it, as the dowry of his fourth daughter, Gundred, to Lord de Warren of Normandy who subsequently resided at Lewes, the remains of the Castle and Priory of which mark the princely state in which he lived. With some changes the Barony ultimately came into the hands of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who, dying without issue, that portion of his numerous possessions which was annexed to the Earldom of Surrey was divided among his three surviving sisters, Elizabeth (Duchess of Norfolk), Joanna (Lady Abergavenny), and Margaret (Lady of Sir Rowland Lenthall). The Barony thus became divided among these families, after which the Castle, as none could claim exclusive possession of it, became neglected and fell to ruins. The inhabitants, no longer awed by the presence of an imperious Lord and his insolent suite, began to taste of the first fruits of independence, scanty as it was. Many of the neighbouring gentry, no longer fearful of the feudal nobility, chose the town as their place of residence, and purchased fragments of the severed Barony. On a further partition of the Barony, in 1483, between the Howards and the Perkleys, Lewes and her lords became more estranged, and the policy of Henry VII. soon afterwards facilitating the alienation of landed property, the industrious burghers and others purchased manors and farms in the vicinity, and hence so are numbers of respectable freeholders and copyholders. Similar operations had been going on for centuries throughout the Barony, and, instead of this rape being pestered, as in some parts the inhabitants are, by the paramount and overwhelming influence and power of a great lord or duke, a great body of independent men and independent minds has been established, who will, if occasion require, act for themselves. It is our wish that every great barony in the kingdom was broken up in the same way, and this might be done without injury to any, by compelling an equal division of hereditary estates among sons as among females.—*Correspondent of the Brighton Herald*

(From the Dublin Evening Post, Jan. 3.)

STATE OF ENGLAND.

CASE OF STEPHENS—TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT.

The following statement of further proceedings in regard to Stephens—his liberation on bail, and the alarming excitement throughout Lancashire—appears in the *Sun*:—

Manchester, Dec. 30, Three o'clock.

Mr. Stephens was liberated yesterday (Saturday), at twelve o'clock. When he reached the outer gates of the prison he was hailed with tremendous huzzas by a large multitude, by whom he was accompanied through the town. His appearance caused great sensation as he passed along. Immediately on his arrest the secretary to the Chartists in this place made known the circumstance by dispatching special messengers to almost every secretary of unions in South Lancashire, and in most places meetings were held last night for the purpose of deliberating on the best means to be adopted to support their champion and leader, Mr. Stephens. The excitement already created is frightful—produced, no doubt, after reading in the Manchester journals of Saturday the examination on the previous day. There are not two opinions of any party, whether Tory, Whig, or Torchlight men, as to the special bunting displayed on the investigation, and a committal on such evidence would, it is thought, far the smouldering embers into a flame. Last night and this morning, up to this hour, has brought letters and delegates from every town and village in South Lancashire, announcing the determination of the unions in those places, as Oldham, Stockport, Bolton, Leigh, Tyldesley, Eccles, Ashton, Stayley-bridge, Rochdale, Royston, Middleton, Chadderton, Bacup, Todmorden, Baraley, Padham, Bury Tottington, Heywood, Pikington, &c. &c., by which it appears that on Monday evening meetings will be held. The most alarming part of the matter is, that the writers of the letters, and delegates' object principally to be the asking for advice as to whether the Chartists should come in bodies on the day of examination, in order to show that they consider the arrest of Stephens as aimed at the working classes, and as a determination to frustrate them in their designs, and to show also, that they are resolved on resenting it as such. The letters breathe only one spirit, and the following is selected as a fair sample of many:—

"Sir—We have received your letter announcing the arrest of Mr. Stephens, and a meeting was held in consequence last night. There is only one feeling, one opinion, one determination, one spirit which animates us. We are determined to support Mr. Stephens, because he is the able advocate of the Chartists, with our money, with our bones, with our sinews—aye, with our sinews, if necessary. We will not be sacrificed by either Whigs or Tories, nor by both united. Unite—unite, we say, to all good Radicals. Persevere! persevere! persevere! Be firm and of good courage."

Such are the letters in substance. The delegates are still more fierce.

That an immense assemblage will be collected to conduct Mr. Stephens to the New Bailey, on his second examination, there can be no doubt; and that from every part of the country. Mr. Stephens being announced to preach this evening at Charles-town, near Ashton, about seven miles distant, and as there will, doubtless, be much said that may, perhaps, throw some light on what is intended for future operations, I have resolved on going to hear

for myself, and the substance of what I may judge worth the communication you shall have sent.

That the magistrates should have fixed Tuesday (New Year's day) for a further hearing, is most astonishing, that being a rail saint's day with the working classes throughout the districts. It will be like the letting of society loose from all restraint; every man will be drunk, of course, who can raise as much cash as will make him so. This will be the more general because every kind of workmen go in knots for their New Year's gifts, on which occasions large sums are collected, which is invariably spent during the day. It would be in vain to expect such a day to pass over without some uproar.

P. S. I have just heard from authority that the examination is put off till Thursday. This is a wise determination.

This, certainly, has become a very serious business. In order to secure the earliest information on the subject, we have sent a reporter to Manchester, to attend the re-examination of Stephens, which, it now appears, has been postponed from Tuesday until this day.

From the *Sun* we also take the following, in relation to a memoir of Stephens, which appeared in the *London Observer* of Sunday. It must be confessed that his incendiary speeches are very little in keeping with the character for amiability and devotion to religion here given of him:—

Great additional light is thrown on Mr. Stephens's character and acquirements by a memoir concerning him in the *Observer*, and which, though drawn up by a friendly hand, can leave no doubt as to his character. He is a religious man. He has one of the largest provincial congregations known. He is the founder, too, of his own sect, for he has been excommunicated by the Methodist Conference. He has been stationary in the same neighbourhood for several years, and his character is exemplary. The people amongst whom he lives are religious, and Mr. Stephens has obtained over the masses a religious influence. It is not surprising that a man of this description, acting as he has acted, should have excited the dislike, indignation, and terror of the factory masters, and some of them it appears, forbade the persons in their employment to attend Mr. Stephens's chapel, on pain of dismissal, which amounted to a sentence of starvation. Then was displayed that proof of his disinterestedness, and of the mutual attachment between him and his flock, which is recorded in the memoir, and which stamps Mr. Stephens as no ordinary character, and no common agitator.

SECOND EXAMINATION OF STEPHENS.

On Thursday Mr. Stephens was brought up for examination, that day having been substituted for Tuesday, New Year's day, from a desire to produce as little excitement as possible in a densely crowded district like Manchester and its neighbourhood, when on the first day of the year, business is almost suspended. The hour fixed for the hearing was eleven o'clock, but long before that hour, the neighbourhood and approaches to the court-house were crowded with people. Precisely as the prison clock struck eleven, Mr. Stephens arrived at the New Bailey gates, his entrance being greeted with loud cheering from the mob. He shortly afterwards entered the court, accompanied by Messrs. Willis and Williamson, his sureties; Mr. James Taylor, of Spoutland, Messrs. O'Connor and Matthew Fletcher, of Bury, having arrived some time previously. Mr. Oastler was also greeted with loud cheers on his arrival. About half-past eleven o'clock the following magistrates took their seats on the bench, viz.:—John Kenworthy, Esq., in the chair; J. F. Foster, chairman of the Salford Hundred quarter sessions; Daniel Maude, Esq., the stipendiary magistrate; Edward J. Lloyd, Esq., Shakespeare Phillips, Esq., Captain Clarke, Dr. Garratt, Paul Moon Jones, Esq. We also noticed on the bench Col. Weyms, the commanding officer of the district, the constables of Manchester, &c. Mr. Brandt and Mr. Duck appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Stephens defended himself, but was assisted with the advice of Mr. Law and Mr. Richard Cobbett. It is a long time since we saw such a muster of the "press-gang," the representatives of the press having come from London, Leeds, Birmingham, &c.

Mr. Brandt, in opening the case for the prosecution, stated that as there were some magistrates present who were not in court at the time of the former examination, he thought state the course which he intended to pursue. He should call forward the witnesses examined on the former occasion, in order to afford the prisoner an opportunity of cross-examining them if he thought proper. The magistrates' clerk would read over the evidence of the witness as taken on the former occasion, and if the prisoner desired it, the cross-examination would be taken down. The learned gentleman then called James Johnstone, who deposed to the truth of his deposition.

Mr. Stephens was then asked if he chose to cross-examine the witness; but he declined doing so.

The evidence of William Coward, as taken on the last occasion, was then read, and upon his being asked to state whether the evidence was correct, he said that he did not state of his own knowledge that the Druidical Society had voted money for the purchase of fire-arms; but he had stated that which he had been told by other parties. It was proposed to strike out the portion of evidence relative to the Druid Society; but this was objected to by Mr. Stephens. After some discussion it was then decided that it should be stated in the minutes that the witness did not state the facts of his own knowledge.

Upon Mr. Brandt calling James Dean (an additional witness) to give his evidence, Mr. Stephens objected to this as being part of a fresh case.

Mr. Brandt then said that the evidence he proposed to give was with reference to the Leigh meeting on the 13th of November. But he would state, that although he should apply for the committal of Mr. Stephens on the charge of sedition, yet he should prefer an indictment which would include the names of other parties, charging them with a conspiracy to defeat the law of the land. (The learned gentleman, no doubt, alluded to the new poor law.)

It was then stated by the court that Mr. Dean's evidence would be received.

James Dean, who stated that he was present at the Leigh meeting, said, I heard what was said, I heard Mr. Stephens say something with respect to the poor law guardians. He said the poor law was no law at all, and ought not to be obeyed, because it contradicted the law of God; and he that killed a poor law guardian in the execution of his duty did God religious service. He mentioned the names of Mr. Topping, Mr. Jackson, and others. I don't know of Mr. Topping as a guardian. He also mentioned Mr. Pownall, who I have heard is a guardian. Towards the close of his address, he exhorted the people to purchase arms, and to hang them over their mantel-pieces, and not to use them till they saw him with his implements in his belt. I attended the meeting in the evening, and stayed there the whole time. It was a torch-light meeting. On that occasion he spoke of the poor law guardians. He said the people must go to the poor law guardians, and folk them out and strip them, and get a soft painters' brush, but not to hurt them, and then they must damn them over with tar, and feather them. He invited to the meeting at Kersall Moor. He told the people that he had said at the Kersall Moor meeting, that the ballot question was a knife-and-fork question, and bread-and-cheese question. Some man in the meeting then shouted, "Would not a span do?" Mr. S. said, "Aye, for your porridge; but a knife and fork for your buttock of beef." Somebody shouted, "We have no beef—we have no use for knives or forks." Mr. S. said, "take them, and put them to your vants' throats, and see how they will sit there." The meeting broke up some time afterwards.

Mr. Stephens—It having been declared that it is the determination of the court to commit me, and no previous cross-examination of the witnesses having been taken down, and I not knowing before what magistrates I am a case, and knowing that gentlemen are determined upon committing me, I decline putting a single question to the witness.

Mr. Kenworthy—Do you wish, Mr. Stephens, to say anything to the Court?

Mr. Stephens—I wish to apply for a copy of the warrant on which this extraordinary proceeding has been founded.

Mr. Kenworthy—You shall have it in an hour.

Mr. Stephens—In an hour, sir, or at any time. I want to know the name of the informer in this case.

Mr. Brandt—It appears in the warrant.

Mr. Stephens—I wish to know was that person produced.

Mr. Brandt—He is not; and now I must say, considering by whom the question is asked, that I do believe that that person has been taken away by some persons connected with the defendant. It is not the fault of the prosecutors that he is not here.

Mr. Stephens—The learned gentleman may believe what he pleases; but I cannot see what that has to do with this case.

Mr. Kenworthy—If you wish to say anything on the case, now is your time to do it.

Mr. Stephens then entered into the history of his arrest by two Bow-street officers, of the delay which occurred in finding magistrates to hear the case, and of the apparent discomfiture of the Bow-street officers at the course things took when a coach load of reporters and a number of his friends arrived to be present at the examination. He felt himself safe in the hands of British justice, and did nothing to create or excite a crowd. From Worsley he was brought back to Manchester, like to another Duke d'Enghien, in the dead of the night, under a military escort. He described what had subsequently occurred, and the conduct of the several magistrates, and referred to the recent fire at Mr. Jewett's mill, at Ashton, and intimated that it would be in his power to disclose the real incendiaries, and thus put the public in possession of a ruse of fraud and villany, such as never came before the country for many years.

Mr. Kenworthy—The court, after considering all that you have said, and the evidence given by the witnesses, are of opinion that you should be committed to Liverpool gaol to take your trial at the next assizes.

Mr. Law—I take it for granted that you will permit Mr. Stephens to give bail.

Mr. Kenworthy—Y s. himself in £1000, and two sureties in £500 each, with 24 hours' notice of bail.

Mr. Brandt said that one of the present sureties was considered sufficient; but that notice would be required of the other. In the meantime, Mr. Stephens should be committed.

Mr. Stephens was then removed in custody, and the large number assembled in the court-house quietly dispersed.

During the afternoon the bail tendered by Mr. Stephens was accepted by the magistrates, and Mr. Stephens was discharged.

The VIRGINIA, which was to have sailed from New York on the 15th inst., has been anxiously looked for during the last day or two; she will probably turn up to-morrow. By this conveyance we shall ascertain the fate of the State prisoners at Montreal and Kingston, at both of which places courts-martial had been sitting in judgment on the delinquent creatures who were drawn into the last outbreak in Upper and Lower Canada. The rapidity with which the New York Liners have recently performed their Eastern passages, makes the parties here interested in American commerce and politics experience a feeling of disappointment, if these fine vessels exceed fifteen or sixteen days. The Virginia has now been out sixteen days.

THE CANADIAN PRISONERS.—Mr. Roebuck, the ex-M. P. for Bath arrived in Liverpool on Saturday morning, armed with a judge's warrant to see the Canadian prisoners, who, since their arrival, have been shut out from all communication, except with the officers of the gaol in which they are confined. Proceedings have been taken by that gentleman to try the legality of the process by which they have been transported to this country. The order was given in consequence of a joint affidavit made by Mr. Home and Mr. Roebuck, that they had reason to believe the process under which the prisoners had been tried was informal and, consequently, illegal, and that they were entitled to their liberty. At the same time, writs of habeas corpus were issued, to bring the bodies of the prisoners before the Court of Queen's Bench, where Mr. Roebuck will be prepared to argue the illegality of the process. The learned gentleman, immediately on his arrival here, served the justices and the gaoler, with formal notices not to deliver up the bodies of the prisoners until the writs of habeas corpus should arrive from London. We hear that these notices were given in consequence of its having been intended to remove the prisoners, in the course of Saturday, on board a Queen's vessel, to be conveyed to Portsmouth for transportation to New South Wales.

REMOVAL OF THE CANADIAN PRISONERS. (From the Liverpool Correspondent of Dublin Evening Post.)

LIVERPOOL, January 4.

Considerable interest was created in Liverpool, on Friday, by the removal of a portion of the Canadian prisoners, who have been confined in the Borough Gaol since their arrival from our North American Colonies, about three weeks since.

It will be remembered that Mr. Roebuck interceded in behalf of these persons, from a conviction that they had not been legally convicted of the crimes for which they were to suffer; and in accordance with the measures he has adopted, a portion of them were removed to-day, and shipped on board Her Majesty's steamer *Albatross*, commanded by Lieutenant Patchard, to be conveyed to London. They were heavily ironed.

Eleven of the state prisoners were conveyed in coaches to the steamer, which received them on board about two o'clock. The remaining twelve state prisoners will be conveyed by land, and will be dispatched on Tuesday next per rail way. Among the twelve remaining to go by railway is J. G. Parker, one of the leaders in the rebellion.

Since the arrival of these prisoners, and their confinement in our gaol, they have behaved in the most peaceable and orderly manner, and have been treated with the greatest kindness by the governor (Mr. Bacheidor), to whom they have addressed a letter, returning their most grateful thanks for the kindness received at his hands.

Prior to their embarkation they were addressed by the Rev. Dr. Buck, the chaplain of the gaol, who afterwards joined with them in prayer. This was repeated after they were on board the steamer.

At the order of the magistrates all of them were treated with a new bed, a rug and blankets, and many of them with a new pair shoes, for which they appeared very thankful.—The following is the copy of the letter to Mr. Bacheidor:

"Liverpool Borough Gaol, Jan. 4, 1836.

"Dr. Sir—In behalf of the State prisoners who are under orders for removal here to-day, I feel myself under obligation to tender you our most sincere thanks and grateful acknowledgments for the kind indulgences we have invariably received since we came under your care.

"I can assure you that every favour experienced by us shall be appreciated and remembered while any of us remain to tell the untoward circumstances that have brought us to lodge in a gaol.

Should fortune favour us, and we be liberated, an opportunity may offer of requiting your kindness.

"Signed on behalf of the state prisoners,
"BENJAMIN WAIT."

WAR IN INDIA.

The following apocryphal paragraph we take from the *Sun*:—

We have heard that the Directors of the East India Company have applied to the Duke of Wellington for his opinion concerning the war in the East Indies. His Grace has given such an answer, that the Directors have given orders to recall all our troops, and not to prosecute the war against Herat and Cabool.

THE MARKETS.

The Markets, as may be seen by our notes, are still advancing. There is not, at present, the remotest prospect that Corn will be lower until the produce of the next harvest is gathered in.

We should observe that the exchanges have become unfavourable, owing to the necessity of sending out specie for the purchase of Grain. The consequences will be—must be, indeed—that the Bank of England will draw itself up—will limit the discounts, in short—and so curtail the currency. The tightness must be felt in all other banks. We need not point out the difficulties to which the

country will be exposed with a short currency and high prices. Even the Revenue must suffer—a real calamity, inasmuch as must augment our naval and military forces.

The cry concerning the Corn Laws still continues—but Ministers have, as yet, made no sign. After all, it is the people, that must "demonstrate." They may not succeed in abolishing the Corn Laws—but they will succeed, we should think, in substituting a fixed duty for the present elastic system.

We have taken occasion frequently to state that it is a fact, not a little creditable to the Irish Landowner and Farmer that neither have raised their voices against the opposition, now become so general, to the Corn Laws—though, perhaps, if the repeal of these laws were to be attended with the grievous consequences which Lord CHANDOS and the English Landlords generally insisted upon, they would suffer, even more than their British brethren, inasmuch as agriculture and its products may be considered, unhappily, as we think, the staple of Ireland.

The truth is however, the Farmer is convinced, if not the Landlord, that no permanent injury can arise to either by a modification, or even by a repeal of the Corn Laws. The Farmer knows that if prices recede, rents must fall, and the Irish Landlord knows that, if the Agricultural Interest of Great Britain be not potent enough in the House of Commons to prevent a reconsideration of the Corn Code, with a view to change, or even to abolition, all the reclamations which may come from Ireland on the subject will be disregarded. Hence we see that, while agricultural England—in this, the very hey-day of her prosperity—for prices are fast verging to the *Famine Point*—are in motion, East, West, and South—(The North does not feel very prominent)—the proprietors of the land in Ireland and its cultivators maintain a tranquillity which, we repeat, is very creditable to their good sense. Lord CURYON—we dare promise his Lordship will not obtain many recruits for the *Crusade* into which he is about, under very dishonouring and inauspicious auspices, to embark from the Emerald Isle.

The first Landlords in Ireland—the possessors of the greatest breadth of land in the country—are opposed to the Corn Laws—the excellent, the admirable Fitzwilliam, vigorously and pertinaciously—The Duke of Devonshire, passively—the Marquess of LANTON, *à la Carte*—and we have some reason to add Lord Palmerston—and even Colonel Wynne, the proprietor of the Egremond Estates in Clare.

But, after all, things have come to that pass, or, in other words, the straits of scarcity are so rapid, the aspect of the working classes is assuming a character of such a kind, that powerful as are the Landlords' interest in the House of Commons—omnipotent as they are in the House of Lords, neither, we verily believe, will be able to resist the "march of events"—to use a phrase which has become vulgar by constant application.

We are, we need not say, amongst those who hold that a repeal of the Corn Laws would be injurious to Ireland. In fact, how very, of following out the subject in our own manner, we shall avail ourselves of an article, or part of an article, in *Fraser's Magazine*, and the rather, as the Editor of that journal rounds his observations upon the sentiments, which he quotes, of one of the best and most upright, as he is one of the most extensive and liberal Landlords in the whole of Ireland. Need we name Earl Fitzwilliam?

When Earl Fitzwilliam presented last session petitions from Glasgow and other places, praying for the unconditional repeal of the corn laws, he observed—

"It was the misfortune of this system of corn laws, that when the first necessities of life, were sold at a reasonable rate, the great masses of the people did not attach to it that importance which it deserved; but in his opinion, when, by the operation of the seasons, or by any political or other cause, the prices were raised to their greatest height, the people would call for this code of protection, as it was called, to the agricultural interests, being entirely swept away, and that a duty on foreign corn would be imposed for the purposes of defence. That it would come to this he had not the slightest doubt; because, however prosperous this country might have been for several years back, it was impossible for even the most sanguine of men to entertain the expectation that there might not be a change in the seasons, and that that change would produce its effects on the price of corn in this country. Depend upon it that this code of laws, passed to protect the agricultural interests, at the expense of the manufacturing and agricultural labourers, could not be maintained, and, therefore, in his humble judgment, it would be wisdom on the part of the House calmly to consider the effects of those laws as shown by the history of them from their first enactment, twenty-three years ago."

The Newfoundland.

St. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) February 28, 1833.

It has been for some time apprehended that the amount of poverty which we should be called upon to witness during the present winter season, would exceed that of any former corresponding period;—these anticipations have not been exaggerated as the issue has unfortunately shown. Every day develops new scenes of wretchedness and misery, and even the able-bodied and industrious are in many instances amongst the number of those doomed to suffer under the inflictions of penury and want. What is to be done under such circumstances? is a question which it is now necessary to put and to consider also. The sources of employment to the majority of those who now want, are yet shut, and

so will continue during the two approaching months—in the mean time their condition will be every day growing worse. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact—no species of sophistry or argument can place the subject in a more favorable light—it therefore behoves ALL to interest themselves, with a view to devising means by which the evils may be counteracted, which such a state of things seems so calculated to produce.

His Excellency the Governor has subscribed liberally to all the various charitable institutions; but this is not enough—he will find it necessary to draw from the public purse—and this, we feel assured, he has ere now seen to be unavoidable. He may be unwilling to impose upon himself the responsibility which such an act would occasion, but we fear that the apprehended evils will be such as to require on his Excellency's part, the abandonment of all such considerations; he will not certainly withhold that assistance which the Legislature if in session would be called upon to grant, and which on its meeting would assuredly be ratified and confirmed. But the subject is too vitally important to be made contingent on mere matters of form, which, however desirable to adhere to in general, should not in the present case be allowed to weigh a feather in the scale—the question is, are the poor to starve, because, though a remedy is available, no constitutional grant has been made in their favour? Were this acted upon, we should be reminded of the *Exquisite* who declined to assist a gentleman in danger of drowning, because the ceremony of an introduction had not been gone through.

The Benevolent Irish Society have appropriated the sum of one hundred and eighty pounds for the relief of the poor—a very handsome vote, truly, and it will enable them to extend much valuable assistance—and though we are by no means willing to derogate from that just meed of approbation to which such liberality so fully entitles them, we do think that the large funds at their disposal would warrant a more extensive grant at this season of unparalleled distress. By the generosity and bounty of its supporters, the Society was enabled many years ago to place at interest the sum of £1500, which still remains to be devoted to the purpose of relieving the wants of the poor, for which the Society was first called into existence,—it was to the furtherance of this end that the money was so placed, and such was the spirit by which its contributors were animated. We mean not for a moment to insinuate that any other mode of application will ever be made, but we do unhesitatingly affirm, that in our view, the original intention which should be sacredly maintained, could never be more fully sustained than by an immediate expenditure, at this juncture, of some part of the funded monies of the Society; they were raised for the poor, and allowed to accumulate, in order that they might be available to meet occasions of necessity; that necessity now exists in a degree that would render even a departure from accustomed rules in the fullest sense justifiable. But the course we have suggested would involve no contravention of any of the laws of the Society; it seems to us to be a just and unexceptionable mode of carrying out the grand and fundamental principle on which the Institution was originally founded.

Are the poor of to-day to be permitted to die of want, in order that those of some future period may be benefited? Such, we think, forms the question into which this matter may be resolved. This argument was successfully urged during a discussion in the Society on a former occasion—it applies now with equal force, and will always hold good. A certain exigency exists, which calls for the application of a remedy—will it be said that the remedy cannot now be administered, but shall be withheld for some prospective emergency that may never arrive? But we do not deem it necessary to pursue the argument farther.—We are aware that many of the members are determinedly adverse to any encroachment on the funded monies; we respect their objection, inasmuch as we are persuaded that it proceeds from a conscientious desire to pursue that course best calculated to protect the interests of the Society.—we know that much may be said to support their views, and that it is highly desirable, if possible, to preserve untouched a respectable sum, such as they now possess; but we submit our suggestions for the consideration of those concerned, and we think that on reflection they will see that their objections do not stand on a tenable position.—let them but try the decision by the test of that spirit which originated the Society, and we shall not fear the result.

The Ice with which the coast has been for some time surrounded yet remains, and has completely suspended all navigation for the present. Two or three Vessels are now in port waiting a time to proceed—and several craft are reported to have been seen in the Ice from the Southern Harbors,—but the only authentic information on this subject, goes to state, that five Vessels were distinctly seen about a week since, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Cape Broyle, and supposed to be bound to this port. A strong S. W. wind is now anxiously looked for, as until such change takes place, there is no reason to suppose any of the expected shipping can arrive.

SALE BY AUCTION.

(TO CLOSE SALES.) Superior Souchong TEA

WILL BE OFFERED AT AUCTION, TO-MORROW,

(Friday,) At 12 o'Clock,

AT THE STORES OF

JOHN NICHOLS,

74 Quarter-Chests Souchong TEA

That can be recommended as a prime lot.

RICHARD LANGLEY Auctioneer.

Feb. 23.

NOTICES.

AMATEUR THEATRE,

(For the Benefit of the Poor.)

On WEDNESDAY EVENING Next, WILL BE PERFORMED,

The much-admired Comedy of

JOHN BULL;

OR, THE ENGLISHMAN'S FIRESIDE;

WITH THE VERY LAUGHABLE FARCE OF THE DAY AFTER THE FAIR.

Doors to be opened at half-past 6 o'clock: Performance to commence precisely at 7.—Tickets to be had at Messrs. PERCHARD & BOAG'S; Box, 3s.; Pit 2s.

February 23.

THE President of the Benevolent Irish Society has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of TWENTY POUNDS, being a donation from His Excellency the GOVERNOR in aid of the funds of that Institution, and of the Orphan Asylum School. Feb. 28.

THE President of the Benevolent Irish Society begs to acknowledge the receipt of FIVE POUNDS from the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE, being a donation in aid of the funds of that Institution. Feb. 28.

THE Partnership subsisting between the undersigned, since the First day of January 1837, under the Firm of JAMES FERGUS & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES FERGUS having withdrawn. All debts due to and by the above late firm will be received and paid by THOMAS GLEN and EUGENIUS HARVEY, who will continue the Business on the same Premises, under the firm of GLEN & HARVEY.

JAMES FERGUS, THOMAS GLEN, EUGENIUS HARVEY.

(Signed,) WITNESSES, KENNETH MCLEA, WALTER GRIEVE.

St. John's, Newfoundland, 17th December, 1838.

SAVINGS' BANK

AT the Annual Meeting of the Governors of the above valuable Institution, the following Resolution was passed—

That in addition to the Three per Cent. interest on the amount of deposits, a Bonus of one per Cent. for one year be paid on Sums, not exceeding Fifty Pounds, that had been deposited Twelve Months previous to the close of the Accounts.

N. W. HOYLES, Cashier.

January 10.

ALL Persons having claims for assistance rendered in saving the Schooner HOPE on the 25th November last, are hereby requested to send in their accounts to

M. STEWART & Co.

December 20.

TO BE LET,

ON THE FIRST OF MAY,

THAT HOUSE in Water Street, now in the occupancy of Mr STEPHEN MALONE. For particulars apply to

MARY SLATER.

Feb. 28.

ON SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

12 FIRKINS Prime Cumberland Butter 20 Baskets Onions 16 Boxes Lemons 10 Baskets Almonds and Walnuts 250 Bushels Oats, in 16 Bushel Casks 90 Bags Family Biscuit 21 Kegs Gunpowder 50 Pair Deck Boots

Also, to realize first cost

30 Table and Piano Oil Covers 6 Dozen Sparkling Champagne 6 Ditto Sherry Wine 1 Hogshead Brandy 1 Qr.-Cask Red Wine.

W. E. TAYLOR.

February 14.

ON SALE

AT THE STORES OF

JOHN NICHOLS,

200 Barrels CORN MEAL 100 Firkins BUTTER 100 Qr.-Chests Souchong TEA 40 Pouchons MOLASSES 500 Hhds. Sydney COALS 100 M. Pine and Spruce BOARD. February 7.

6w

New Provisions.

JUST ARRIVED

Per Brig Kingalock, from Cosh in 13 days,

AND FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF

Lawrence O'Brien,

50 Barrels prime Irish PORK 20 Half do. do. do. 60 Firkins first quality Irish BUTTER 100 Barrels BACON CUTTINGS 102 Do. PIGS HEADS. January 31.

Provisions.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Brigs MARY and PORCIA from Hamburg,

And for Sale at the Stores of

Lawrence O'Brien,

Bread, 1st 2d and 3d quality Pork, Butter, Flour Oatmeal, Gritts

Also,

25,000 Brick which will be sold reasonable from the above Vessels.

January 3.

A FEW HUNDRED POUNDS Exchange on London

For Sale by

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN

January 3.

BY

EWEN STABB,

100 Sacks prime Hamburg Barley & Oats. 50 Firkins do. do. Butter 100 Barrels Oatmeal & Pease 12 Do. English Hams 1 cwt, in each Superfine Flour Souchong Tea 4000 Lbs. Butt & Shoulder Leather Deck Boots, Shoes Tar, Tinware Paints, Red Lead, Blue &c. &c. January 3.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

PRINCIPALLY IN BOND.

And in Barter, for either Large Shore Cullage Fish, Cod Oil, or Blubber, at Market Prices, or Cash in June next.—Credit, over £50 to approved Purchasers,

300 Very prime Westphalia Hams 50 Dozen Champagne, pink and pale 45 Ditto old brown Sherry Wine, in barrels and cases of 3 dozen each

20 Pipes French and Spanish Red Wines

14 Hhds. ditto ditto

12 Pipes Marsella and Teneriffe Wines

14 Qr.-Casks ditto

20 Hhds. Cognac Brandy

2 Qr.-casks ditto

2 Hhds. Hollands Geneva.

N. B.—Purchasers wishing to let any part of the above articles lie over in bond until next Spring, can do so, at their risk, free of Warehouse Rent.

JOHN HOWLEY.

Dec. 27.

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 Pouchons very prime Molasses

Per Jane, from NEW YORK,

100 Barrels prime Potk.

ALSO, 60 Casks fresh Porter.

November 15



Poets' Corner.

OLD PINCHER.

BY ELIZA COOK.

I frolicked, a youngling, wild, rosy, and fat,
When Pincher was brought in the butcher-boy's hat,
And the long-promised puppy was hailed with a joy
That ne'er was inspired by a gold-purchased toy.

"What a darling," cried I, while my sire with a frown,
Exclaimed, "Hang the brute! though 'tis easy to drown;
But I wept at the word, till my sorrowful wail
Won his total reprieve from the rope or the pail.

Regarding his beauty, I'm silent, forsooth,
I've a little old-fashioned respect for the truth,
And the praise of his colour or shape to advance
Would be that part of history known as romance.

Together we rambled, together we grew;
Many plagues had the household, but we were the two
Who were branded the deepest; all doings reviled,
Were sure to be wrought by "that dog" and "that child."

Unkennell'd and chainless, yet truly he served;
No serfdom was known, yet his faith never swerved;
A dog has a heart,—secure that, you'll find
That love even in brutes is the safest to bind.

If my own kin or kind had demolished my ball,
The transgression was marked with a scuffle and squall;
But with perfect consent he might mouth it about,
Till the very last atom of sawdust was out.

When halfpence were doled for the holiday treat,
How I longed for the comfits so luciously sweet;
But cakes must be purchased, for how could I bear
To feast on a luxury Pinch could not share.

I fondled; I fed him, I coaxed or I cuffed,—
I drove or I led him, I soothed or I buffed;
He had beatings in anger, and buggings in love,
But which were most cruel, 'twere a puzzle to prove.

If he dared to rebel, I might battle and wage
The fierce war of a tyrant with petulant rage;
I might ply him with kicks, or belabour with blows,
But Pincher was never once known to oppose.

Had the pantry been rifled of remnant of beef,
Shrewd suspicions were formed of receiver and thief,
For I paused not at crime, and I blushed not at fibs,
That assisted to nurture his well-covered ribs.

The linen half-bleached, must be rins'd o'er again;
And our footsteps in mud were "remarkably" plain:
The tulips were crushed, to the gardener's dismay,
And when last we were seen we were bending that way.

But we weathered all gales, and the years sped away,
Till his "bonnie black" hide was fast turning to gray;
When accents were heard most alarmingly sad,
Proclaiming that Pincher, my Pincher, was mad.

It was true; his fixed doom was no longer a joke,
He that moment must die; my young heart was nigh
broke,

I saw the sure frowning-piece moved from its rest,
And the sob of keen anguish burst forth un-suppress'd.

A shot, a faint howl, and old Pincher was dead;
How I wept while the gardener prepared his last bed.
Something fell on his spade too, wet, sparkling, and clear,
Though he said 'twas a dew-drop, I knew 'twas a tear.

Our winter-night circle was now incomplete,
We missed the fond brute that had snoozed at our feet;
All his virtues were praised, all his mischief forgot,
We lauded his merits, and sighed o'er his lot.

He was never supplanted—nay, mention him now,
And a something of shadow will steal from my brow;
'Poor fellow!' will burst in such tone of regret,
That whispers my heart is his lurking-place yet.

No wonder, for memory brings back with him,
The thoughts that will render the lightest eye dim;
He is mingled with all that I idolised most,
The brightest, the purest, the loved, and the lost.

The smile of a parent, the dearest, the best,
The joys of my forest home spring to my breast,
And those days re-appear with a halo divine,
When old Pincher, a mother and childhood, were mine.

LORD BROUGHAM'S CHARACTER OF HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

LORD CASTLEREAGH.

"Few men of more limited capacity, or more meagre acquirements than Lord Castlereagh possessed, had before his time ever risen to any station of eminence in our free country; fewer still have

long retained it in a state where mere Court intrigue and princely favour have so little to do with men's advancement. But we have lived to see persons of more obscure merit than Lord Castlereagh rise to equal station in this country. Of sober and industrious habits, and become possessed of business-like talents, by long experience, he was a person of the most common-place abilities. He had a reasonable quickness of apprehension and clearness of understanding, but nothing brilliant or in any way admirable marked either his conceptions or his elocution. Nay, to judge of his eloquence, we should certainly have formed a very unfair estimate of its perspicuity. For, though it was hardly possible to underrate its extent or comprehensiveness, it was very far from being confused and perplexed in the proportion of his sentences; and the listener, who knew how distinctly the speaker could form his plans, and how clearly his ideas were known to himself, might, comparing small things with great, be reminded of the prodigious contrast between the distinctness of Oliver Cromwell's understanding, and the hopeless confusion and obscurity of his speech. No man, besides, ever attained the station of a regular debater in our Parliament with such an entire want of all classical accomplishment, or indeed of all literary provision whatsoever. While he never shewed the least symptoms of an information extending beyond the more recent volumes of the Parliamentary Debates, or possibly the files of the newspapers only, his diction, set all imitation, perhaps all description, at defiance. It was with some amusement to beguile the tedious hours of unavoidable attendance upon the poor, tawdry, ravelled thread of his sorry discourse, to collect a kind of *ana* from the fragments of mixed, incongruous, and disjointed images that frequently appeared in it. 'The features of the clause'—'the ignorant impatience of the relaxation of taxation'—'sets of circumstances coming up and circumstances going down'—'men turning their backs upon themselves'—'the Hon. and learned Gentleman's wedge getting into the loyal feelings of the manufacturing classes'—'the constitutional principle wound up in the bowels of the monarchical principle'—'the Herculean labour of the Honorable and Learned Member, who will find himself quite disappointed when he has at last brought forth his Hercules'—(by a slight confounding of the mother's labour, who produced that hero, with his own exploits when gained with immortality)—these are but a few, and not the richest, staples, by any means, of a rhetoric which often baffled alike the gravity of the Treasury Bench and the art of the Reporter, and left the wondering audience at a loss to conjecture how any one could ever exist endowed with humbler pretensions to the name of orator. Lord Castlereagh had some qualities well fitted to conciliate favour, and even to provoke admiration, in the absence of everything like eloquence. He was a bold and fearless man; the very courage with which he exposed himself unabashed to the most critical audience in the world, while incapable of uttering two sentences of anything but the meanest matter, in the most wretched language; the gallantry with which he faced the greatest difficulties of a question; the unflinching perseverance with which he went through a whole subject, leaving untouched not one of its points, whether he could grapple with it or no, and not one of the adverse arguments, however forcibly and felicitously they had been urged, neither daunted by recollecting the impression just made by his antagonist's brilliant display, nor damped by consciousness of the very rags in which he now presented himself—all this made him upon the whole rather a favourite with the audience whose patience he was taxing mercilessly, and whose gravity he ever and anon put to a very severe trial. Nor can any one have forgotten the kind of pride that mantled on the fronts of the Tory phalanx, when, after being overwhelmed with the powerful fire of the whig opposition, or galled by the fierce denunciations of the Mountain, or harassed by the splendid displays of Mr. Canning, their chosen leader stood forth, and presenting the graces of his eminently patrician figure, flung open his coat, displayed an azure riband traversing a snow-white chest, and declared "his high satisfaction that he could now meet the charges against him face to face, and repel with indignation all that his adversaries had been bold and rash enough to advance." Such he was in debate; in council he certainly had far more resources. He possessed a considerable fund of plain sense, not to be misled by any refinement or speculation, or clouded by any fanciful notions. He went straight to his point; he was brave politically as well as personally. Of this his conduct on the Irish Union had given abundant proof; and nothing could be more just than the rebuke which, as connected with the topic of personal courage, we may recollect his administering to a great man who had passed the limits of Parliamentary courtesy. 'Every one must be sensible,' he said, 'that if any personal quarrel were desired, any insulting language used publicly where it could not be met as it deserved, was the way to prevent and not to produce such a encounter.' No one after that treated him with disrespect. The complaints made of his Irish administration were perfectly well-grounded as regarded the corruption of the Parliament by which he accomplished the Union; but they were entirely unfounded as regarded the cruelties practised during and after the Rebellion. Far from partaking in these atrocities, he uniformly and strenuously set his face against them. He was of a cold temperament and determined character, but not of a cruel disposition; and to him, more than perhaps to any one else, was owing the termination of the

system stained with blood. His foreign administration was as destitute of all merit as possible.

JEREMY BENTHAM.

The age of Law Reform and the age of Jeremy Bentham are one and the same. He is the father of the most important of all the branches of Reform, the leading and ruling department of human improvement. He it was who first made the mighty step of trying the whole provisions of our jurisprudence by the test of expediency, fearlessly examining how far each part was connected with the rest; and with a yet more undaunted courage, inquiring how far even its most consistent and symmetrical arrangements were framed according to the principle which should pervade a Code of Laws—their adaptation to the circumstances of society, to the wants of men, and to the promotion of human happiness. Not only was he thus eminently original among the lawyers and the legal philosophers of his own country; he might be said to be the first legal philosopher that had appeared in the world. None ever before Mr. Bentham took in the whole department of Legislation. None before him can be said to have treated it as a science, and by so treating, made it one. This is his pre-eminent distinction; to this praise he is most justly entitled; and it is as proud a title to fame as any philosopher ever possessed. To the performance of the magnificent task which he had set before him, this great man brought a capacity, of which it is saying every thing to affirm, that it was not inadequate to so mighty a labor. Acute, sagacious, reflecting, suspicious to a fault of all outward appearances, nor even to be satisfied without the most close, sifting, unsparing scrutiny, he had an industry which no excess of toil could weary, and applied himself with an unremitting perseverance to master every minute portion of each subject, as if he had not possessed a quickness of apprehension which could at a glance become acquainted with all its general features. In him were blended, to a degree perhaps unequalled in any other philosopher, the love and appreciation of general principles, with the avidity for minute details: the power of embracing and following out general views, with the capacity for pursuing each one of numberless particular facts. His learning was various, extensive, and accurate. History, and of all nations and all ages, was familiar to him, generally in the languages in which it was recorded. With the poets and the orators of all times he was equally well acquainted, though he under-valued the productions of both. The writings of philosophers of every country, and of every age, were thoroughly known to him, and had deeply occupied his attention. It was only the walks of the exacter sciences that he had not frequented; and he regarded them, very erroneously, as unworthy of being explored, or valued them only for the inventions useful to common life which flowed from them, altogether neglecting the pleasures of scientific contemplation which form their main object and chief attraction. In the laws of his own country he was perfectly well versed, having been educated as a lawyer, and called to the English bar, at which his success would have been certain, had he not preferred the life of a sage. But of all his qualities, the one that chiefly distinguished Mr. Bentham, and was the most fruitful in its results, was the boldness with which he pursued his inquiries. And if this was at once the distinguished quality of his mind, and the great cause of his success so was it also the source of nearly all his errors, and the principal obstacle to the progress of his philosophy. For it often, especially in the latter part of his life, prevented him from seeing real difficulties and solid objections to his proposals; it made him too regardless of the quarter from which opposition might proceed; it gave an appearance of impracticability to many of his plans; and, what was more fatal, it rendered many of his theories wholly inapplicable to any existing, and almost to any possible state of human affairs, by making him too generally forget that all laws must both be executed by, and operate upon, men—men whose passions and feelings are made to the lawgiver's hand, and cannot all at once be moulded to his will. The same undaunted boldness of speculation led to another and a kindred error: He pushed every argument to the uttermost; he strained each principle till it cracked; he loaded all the foundations on which his system was built, as if, like arches, they were strengthened by the pressure, until he made them bend and give way beneath the superincumbent weight.

The greater qualities of Mr. Bentham's understanding have been described; but he also excelled in the light works of fancy. An habitual despiser of eloquence, he was one of the most eloquent of men when it pleased him to write naturally, and before he had adopted that harsh style, full of involved periods and new made words, which, how accurately soever it conveyed his ideas, was almost as hard to learn as a foreign language. Thus his earlier writings are models of force as well as of precision; but some of them are also highly rhetorical; nor are the justly celebrated 'Defence of Usury' and 'Protest against Law Taxes,' more finished models of moral demonstration, than the Address to the French National Assembly or Colonial Emancipation is of an eloquence at once declamatory and argumentative. The peculiar manner of scrutinizing every subject, into which he latterly fell, which, indeed, he adopted during the greater portion of his life, and which has been happily enough termed the 'exhaustive mode,' was little adapted to combine with eloquence, or with any kind of discussion calculated to produce a great popular effect; for it consisted in a careful

examination of every circumstance which could by any possibility affect either side of a given question, and it gave the same expansion to all considerations, however varying in point of importance; whereas, to convince or to strike an audience or a cursory reader, nothing can be more essentially necessary than the selection of the more important objects, and making them stand boldly out in relief above the rest. Another consequence of his addiction to this method was, that it impaired his strength both of memory, and of reasoning. He investigated with a pen in his hand, trusted to his eye as much as to his recollection, and enfeebled his power of abstract attention pretty much as analysts are apt to become less powerful reasoners and investigators than geometers. It thus happened that although he disliked conversation in which more than one joined, confining himself to *tete-a-tete*, or what he termed 'single-handed conversation,' he exceedingly disrelished, at least for the last thirty years of his life, anything like argument, preferring an anecdote, or remark, or pleasantry, in which last he was, though sometimes happy, yet often unsuccessful. But, as not unfrequently happens, he felt far more jealous of any disrespect shown to the jokes with which his latter writings were filled, than of any dissent from his reasonings, although the former were for the most part overlaboured, far-fetched, and lumbering. It was a result of similar prejudice, that made him undervalue not only eloquence but poetry; and he was wont to express his thankfulness that we should never see any more epic poems. That he might greatly prefer other exertions of original genius to those which have produced the wonders of song, is easily understood. But that he should deny the existence of the pleasure derived from works of imagination, or question the reality of the desire, or refuse it gratification, seems wholly incomprehensible, and only the more so, because his whole theory of motives proceeds upon the assumption, that man's constitution leads him to take delight in certain enjoyments; and no one surely can doubt the fact of the fine arts giving pleasure—pleasure, too, of a refined, not of a gross description. Nor could the devotion of some men's talents to poetry be rationally grudged, when it was considered how few those are whom such pursuits can ever withdraw from severer studies, and how often they are persons in whom such studies would find congenial dispositions. The moral character of this eminent person was, in the most important particulars, perfect and unblemished. His honesty was unimpeachable, and his word might, upon any subject, be taken as absolutely conclusive, whatever motives he might have for distorting or exaggerating the truth. But he was, especially of late years, of a somewhat jealous disposition—betrayed impatience if to another was ascribed any part whatever of the improvements in jurisprudence, which all originated in his own labours, but to effect which different kinds of men were required—and even showed some disinclination to see any one interfere, although as a coadjutor, and for the furtherance of his own designs. It is said that he suffered a severe mortification in not being brought early in life into Parliament; although he must have felt that a worse service never could have been rendered to the cause he had most at heart, than to remove him from his own peculiar sphere to one in which, even if he had excelled, he yet never could have been nearly so useful to mankind. It is certain that he showed, upon many occasions, a harshness as well as coldness of disposition towards individuals to whose unremitting friendship he owed great obligations; and his impatience to see the splendid reforms which his genius had projected, accomplished before his death, increasing as the time of his departure drew nigh, made him latterly regard even his most familiar friends only as instruments of reformation, and gave a very unamiable and indeed a revolting aspect of callousness to his feelings towards them. For the sad and mournful death of one old and truly illustrious friend, he felt, as he expressed, no pain at all; towards the person of a more recent friend he never concealed his disrespect, because he disappointed some extravagant hopes which he had formed that the bulk of a large fortune, acquired by honest industry, would be expended in promoting Parliamentary influence to be used in furthering great political changes. Into all these unamiable features of his character, every furrow of which was deepened, and every shade darkened by increasing years, there entered nothing base or hypocritical. If he felt little for a friend, he pretended to no more than he felt.

STATE OF THE NAVY.—A great deal has been said and written lately about the comparative state of our naval efficiency and that of other countries; but those who discuss the subject appear to forget that the difficulty does not lie in equipping ships of any force in any required number, but in getting men. We may safely let France and Russia build and equip as many ships as they please, will assured that the inadequate and incompetent crews they can furnish will only deliver these vaunted models into the hands of British tars, meet when they may. If we, and still more other European States could find sailors as easily as we can equip ships, we should be in no difficulty for any naval armament.—*Ulster Times.*

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