



Newfoundlander

No. 613.

THURSDAY, April 25, 1839.

Sixpence.

NOTICES.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

BY virtue of an order of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this District, in Sessions assembled, I, the High Constable, am thereby required to collect a rate or assessment of *Ten Shillings Currency in the Hundred Pounds*, on the value of all Houses, Lands, and Tenements in this District—to be applied to the purposes of remunerating parties who have sustained damage under the operations of the Acts 4th Wm. 4. Cap. 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.

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.

TO BE LET.

On or before the 1st May next—

THAT Eligibly situated HOUSE in Water Street lately in the occupancy of Mr. Maurice Cummins. For further particulars apply to

PATRICK MORRIS.

March 24.

ON SALE.

Prime Irish POTATOES,

[MINIONS]

NOW LANDING FROM THE MARY,

And for Sale by

PATRICK MORRIS:

Who has also on Hand,

- 10 Coils Bank Line
- Roping and Salmon Twine
- Bar and Bolt Iron
- Sheet and Sheathing do
- Iron Hooping
- Six and Seven Inch English Hawsers
- Nails, Window Glass in Boxes
- Shoes, Barrels
- Fire Brick's, Lime, &c. &c.

Also,

A Quantity of Prime Upland Hay.

March 14.

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

The Life of Thomas Reynolds, Esq. By his Son, Thomas Reynolds. 2 vols. Hooper.

The years that bring the philosophic mind are certainly not the years to which Mr Thomas Reynolds the younger has attained. All philosophy with him resolves itself into the fact that he is the son of Mr Thomas Reynolds the elder. His filial piety is indisputable and exemplary. A respect for it, even in its excess, shall so far prevail as to soften, whenever truth will permit, the view which we should otherwise be disposed to take of the narrative which he has here offered to the world. It is compiled from the letters, documents, and conversations of his father—whom he regards as a man whose like we shall never see again—whose like, indeed, the world had probably never seen before; inasmuch as it would be difficult to find, "in the annals of this or any country, a man whose political conduct has been so unjustly misrepresented, or whose private character has been so wilfully and foully slandered." This being the case, we are of opinion that his son might have evinced his filial piety in some better way than by publishing this memoir with a view to exonerate him;—there was no necessity to heap further injury upon such a sufferer, and we fear that this work is not calculated to rest lightly, like a blessing, on the memory of the departed.

It is truly said that the compiler has endeavoured all through the volumes to show that his father was uninfluenced by mercenary motives in the betrayal of his associates; that he is everywhere anxious to prove that self-interest, self-aggrandisement, or personal advantage had nothing whatever to do with his conduct in denouncing to the Government, the men into whose confidence he had been admitted, and to whose deliberations and designs he had solemnly sworn to keep sacred silence. But his evidence is often anything but evidence, and even his assertions are so loud and inconsiderate as frequently to excite suspicion instead of allaying it. He assumes on every occasion, and often where no occasion exists, that his father obtained no pecuniary reward whatever for the disclosures he made to the Irish Government; that whatever he received from the Irish Government, was not given to him as a remuneration for turning King's evidence against his accomplices, but "as an adjustment for the losses he experienced by having the King's troops living on his property at free quarters at a time when the Irish Government were not aware that he was their secret friend though covertly their foe." A statement of these losses is given with the items; it is a tolerably heavy account, indeed so heavy that the son complains the family has been a loser by its adjustment, though an annuity of £1,000. a year for three lives is the mode of its liquidation!

Upon this an obvious remark occurs to every reader. On the one hand is our compiler asseverating his father's perfect purity of purpose and independence of character—while on the other he lustily abuses the Government for not paying back by mercenary rewards what such a mode of payment would at once have characterised as a mercenary service. Mr. Reynolds the younger does not limit his family claims to a mere question of ordinary compensation. He goes far beyond that. In every second word he writes there is the strongest indignation against the Government for not rewarding his father to some unprecedented extent—but by every other word he would desire us at the same time to suppose that his father would with scorn have rejected any price for what had been simply and exclusively the duty of a patriot and a high-minded man! To such melancholy contradictions and inconsistencies is the writer of such a life as this, with such a purpose, necessarily exposed.

Other matters, let us add, more explicitly bearing out these inconsistencies, are dropped by the way. The fact seems certain, by the admission of Mr. Reynolds, that his father negotiated for the sum of £500, in payment of his information and as compensation for his risk—and it is equally certain that besides other advantages, among them an annuity from Government of 1,000L, he obtained a very lucrative post, that of Postmaster-General at Lisbon during the Peninsular War.

It may be as well to set against this, a pas-

sage that pictures very pathetically the annoyances and loss to which the recipient had been exposed, while his devotion to the Government was not quite so well established. The military enter Mr Reynolds's residence in search of Lord Edward Fitzgerald—

"They tore up the flooring from three complete stories of the castle, the whole of which had been recently laid down at great expense. They tore down the old oak wainscoting, not a vestige of which remained throughout the whole castle. They next broke the walls in various places, and tore the paper and canvass of such as were not wainscoted. They broke up the stairs, and in a few hours they rendered the interior of the castle a mere ruin, preserving only my father's bed-room, which, however, underwent a very severe investigation, having the walls, cupboards, ceilings and floors, pierced in many places. They also preserved their own sitting-room which they found necessary for their personal comfort; yet in that room was the only concealment that had been made in the castle, being the closet which my father had walled up, and which, if found, did not contain anything but money, some papers, and the old family plate.

"After the Rebellion, my father's cousin, Mr. Thomas Dunn, of Leinster Lodge, who had aided him in closing it, opened it, and transmitted the valuables it contained to him in Dublin.

"Captain Erskine, without ceremony, took possession of everything in and about the castle. There were twelve beds for visitors, exclusive of those used by the family, some of whom being absent with my mother, left three or four more vacant. The officers and non-commissioned officers occupied these beds; straw was laid down for the men. Forty horses were placed in the vaults, the others were accommodated in the out-houses. ... The wine was every morning and evening brought in buckets to the lawn in front of the castle, and a pint was there measured out to every soldier, attendant, and follower of this party. Beer was drunk *ad libitum*. The friends and acquaintances of the officers, their wives and children, and the wives and trulls of the soldiers, came daily from Athy to see the castle as a party of pleasure, where every one was feasted at my father's expense. If they did not find all they wished for at the castle, they sent out foraging parties through all the neighbourhood, seizing what they pleased. As there was not a sufficiency of oats for their cattle, they mixed with it wheat, which was threshed, and when no more threshed grain remained, they placed the wheat in the sheaf before their horses, by which means full as much grain was lost in the litter as was eaten. They dug up all the frames in the garden, they hacked and carved dates and names on the mahogany dining-tables, broke up all the furniture, and from mere wantonness, smashed every pier glass in the castle, of which ten or twelve were of very large dimensions; cut out the strings, split the sounding-boards, and hacked the outside of three piano-fortes. ... They cut the paintings from their frames, and used them as targets to fire at, or cut them in pieces with their sabres in the frames. Some of these paintings were of great value, having been a present from Sir Joshua Reynolds to my grandfather who, proud of this gift, had been at some expense in procuring a few others of good masters, to make up a little collection, to which my father added three or four. The whole collection was destroyed. They broke down the sluices of the river Greece, which ran through the estate, and so let the water inundate about seventy acres of meadow land, ruining it for that season, and by thus letting off the water they emptied the great pond which supplied the manor mill, to the great distress of all the neighbourhood. The pretence for this act was to lower the bed of the river, and empty the mill-pond, that they might see if pikes or other weapons were concealed there. The wives and servants of the officers as well as the soldiers' wives and followers, kept up a constant petty pillage, carrying off linen, blankets, quilts, books, china, and everything that was portable beyond the precincts of my father's bed-room, where, as yet, all was preserved by his living entirely in it."

Here to be sure was ground for compensation. Let us, in justice, also take a passage in favour of the service rendered by the "informer" at a time

when such service was most valuable. The passage will be read with interest at the present moment.

"Hoping to preserve the part of the country in which he resided from continuing their career of murder and robbery, on Sunday, the 25th of March, my father attended at the chapel of Mageny Bridge, and, after the mass had been celebrated he ascended the steps of the altar, and by the permission of the priest harangued the congregation, representing the heinousness of the crimes that were everywhere perpetrated, and the miseries they must inevitably bring upon themselves and families. He then took up a tone of authority, and assured them that those who seduced them, and led them to such scenes, were a mere set of idle vagabonds, who were a disgrace to the country, and that he himself would aid in prosecuting and bringing such fellows to justice, whenever he could discover them. His harangue seemed to have some effect on the congregation, and some of the plundered property was restored on the ensuing night, particularly that of Captain Beaver; but even at the chapel door, as he was going out, his own life was openly threatened, and he was plainly told he should assuredly be murdered, if he continued to oppose the orders of the committees.

"These and other circumstances were considered by government as proofs of his possessing an undue influence; and the very persons whose goods were restored considered him, not as an individual actuated by worthy motives, but as the head of a gang, influencing his subaltern plunderers. So decided was this description of feeling throughout Ireland, that on the trials by courts-martial, during and subsequent to the heat of the rebellion, the successful display of humanity by a person accused was very frequently urged, and with success, as a proof of guilt. Whoever could be proved to have saved a Royalist from assassination, his house from being burned, or property from plunder, was considered as having undue influence among the people, and was consequently set down as a rebel commander. When the rebel chief Keugh was brought to trial at Wexford, where at great peril of his own life he had preserved that of the Earl of Kingston, his protection and kindness to that nobleman, who was a witness for the prosecution, were adduced as undoubted proofs of his guilt, to the great scandal of many persons in court. When Keugh was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, a gentleman in the court exclaimed, 'Well, I thank my God no person can prove me guilty of saving the life or property of any one.'

We conclude with a startling account of a duel fought in Paris in 1825, between a brother of the author and a person named Warren. The narrative will serve as a specimen of the quality of the book, apart from the chief object of it.

"The Count de Rochfort called on Fitzgerald on the part of Warren, and a meeting was arranged for at eight o'clock in the morning of Sunday, the 17th, on the plain of Grenelle, each party to bring two friends, and the weapons to be pistols only. Fitzgerald, with Messrs. de Puibusque was on the ground a quarter of an hour when Warren arrived, accompanied by Captain de Toqueville of the guards, the Count de Rochfort, and an Irishman whose name I never could learn. Fitzgerald had a case of plain duelling pistols, made by Wogden of London: Warren had a French case, rifle barrels, hair triggers, and detonating locks, which unquestionably was an aim of much more certain destruction, and in every respect more formidable than the other, and one which would be incomparably more dangerous than if the barrel was not rifled. Fitzgerald, however, declared himself satisfied that each should use his own weapon, but the seconds would not permit it, their own honour being at stake in allowing such a disparity of weapons; they therefore arranged that the combatants should toss up for choice of weapons, and that both parties should use the same case. Warren won the toss, and chose his own pistols, one of which was given to Fitzgerald, who had never before handled or seen one of the kind. Forty paces were measured, and in the centre of this distance, an inner space of ten paces was measured, at each end of which a hat was placed. The parties were to be placed at the two extremities of the greater dis-

tance, and on the word 'advance' being given they were at liberty to advance as they pleased, or to remain at the extremity, but in no case to pass the hats, so that each had fifteen paces on his side; but the combatants could never approach nearer to each other than ten paces; they could never retreat a foot, each might fire when, where, and how, he pleased: whoever fired first should remain on the spot from which he fired, and there receive the fire of his adversary, who might still continue to advance up to the hat on his own side. Being placed, Warren ran forward up to the hat on his own side, presented at Fitzgerald, and remained in that attitude. Fitzgerald deliberately walked forward, and having advanced to within five paces of his hat, he, for the first time, raised his pistol to take aim, as it was evident Warren kept him covered in order to fire the moment Fitzgerald should arrive at his hat, and before he could have had time to raise his arm: but unacquainted with the nicety of the hair trigger, Fitzgerald by some means touched it, and his pistol went off while he was raising it. Thus disarmed at only fifteen paces before his most inveterate enemy, a noted and practised shot, he stood like a mark, while Warren several times corrected his aim during a space of time greatly exceeding a minute, as marked by the watch of M. du Hallay's man, until at length M. de Puiusque called out to him 'Fire; Mr. Warren, act honourably.' Warren directly lowered his aim, and took of his hat, and replied—'Sir, I am at liberty to aim and fire when and how I please, and I will exercise my right.' He then but on his hat, and gradually raised his arm until he had adjusted his aim to his satisfaction: he fired and missed. He looked for a few moments, as if in expectation of seeing the effect of his ball, and when convinced that he had failed he stamped, raged, swore, flung his arm about, cursed his pistol, and acted, in fine, like a madman."

With reference to that chief object—which we have spared in this notice because of the creditable though most mistaken feeling which is put forth as its ruling motive and excuse—it will be enough to say that we think it an utter failure in all the essential points. Still the curious reader, who can afford to dispense with the ordinary graces both of matter and style, will find curious and instructive passages in the volume—oddly but valuably illustrating various features of that ill-fated rebellion, which Mr. Reynolds proves to have been, what no well-informed persons in political affairs ever doubted, a Protestant rebellion.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Feb. 28.

MURDER OF LORD NORBURY.—The Earl of Charleville, quoting a passage from the *Pilot* newspaper, in which the story of the "well made boot" was reported, begged to ask whether any information had reached the noble Marquis (Normanby) which at all inclined him to suppose that any marks which were found upon the spot where the murder was committed corresponded with the description given in the first instance by an individual in the other house of parliament, afterwards contradicted by that individual, but now again reported by a newspaper known to be in immediate connexion with him?—The Marquis of Normanby replied that he had never received any information which could lead him to believe that such a circumstance was possible. Mr. Brownrigg, the provincial inspector employed in the investigation, had been in constant communication with the Government, and he (the Marquis of Normanby) asked him whether he believed it possible that such a track could have been observed by any person without his having perceived it. Mr. Brownrigg at once stated to him, that the first time he heard of such a thing was after an hon. and learned gentleman had mentioned it in another place; that he (Mr. Brownrigg) had investigated everything, and that he had never observed any such footmark.

APPOINTMENT OF LORD EBRINGTON.—Lord Lyndhurst observed that at no distant day, the noble lord, who had been appointed to the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, stated, in reference to the Irish Tithe Bill, that though he did not approve of that measure, he should support it, because he considered that the effect of it would be to render the war that was waging against the protestant church in Ireland more formidable. Now, the direct and necessary inference from these words was this...that the noble lord who uttered them was desirous that the war then waging against the protestant church in Ireland should continue, and that it should assume a more formidable character. He wished to ask the noble viscount whether, when he recommended the noble lord to this important office, he was aware of the observation to which he (Lord Lyndhurst) had alluded?—Lord Melbourne certainly was not aware of every observation and every expression that might have been made use of by his noble friend, to whom the noble and learned lord had alluded; but he was aware of his noble friend's opinions on this subject; and he thought there was nothing in those opinions that rendered him unfit for the situation which her Majesty had conferred on him, or that in any degree afforded just ground for the alarm that had been expressed by the noble and learned lord.—A long and somewhat angry conversation followed; in the course of which it was maintained by Lord Wharncliffe, the Marquis of Westmeath, the Earl of Wicklow, and the Earl of Roden, that nothing could be more dangerous to the protestant interests in Ireland

than the appointment of a nobleman whose opinions against the established church in that country had been so unequivocally expressed. On the other hand, the propriety of the appointment was defended by the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Holland. The excellence of Lord Ebrington's private character was admitted on all hands.

The poor law amendment act for Ireland was read a third time and passed.

March 21

The eternal subject of Ireland again occupied the house. The Earl of Roden, in a speech about as long, and possessing the same sort of interest as the Newgate Calendar, and principally directed against the administration of the Marquis of Normanby, moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state of crime and the administration of justice in Ireland. Lord Brougham lent his assistance to the Tory lords, to thicken the mess and was warmly applauded by them. The Duke of Wellington and other peers supported the motion, which was carried by a majority of 63 to 58, the only wonder being that the majority was not larger. Lord Normanby defended the Government with great spirit, and showed the absurdity of expecting any thing but disturbance and outrage while the tenures of land and the relations of society were so unjust to the mass or the people.

FRIDAY.

Copies or extracts from the despatches of Sir F. Head were laid upon the table by the Marquis of Normanby.—The Marquis of Normanby withdrew his name from the committee appointed on the motion of the Earl of Roden, on the previous night, to inquire into the state of crime in Ireland and the name of the Duke of Richmond was added in his stead.—Lord Normanby complained of Lord Brougham in 1837, approving of his policy and administration of the law in Ireland. He regretted the necessity of making this complaint: friendships of twenty years standing were not lightly broken: he had the honor to possess friends on both sides of the house: but Lord Brougham in this matter, had not acted with sincerity. Lord Brougham was much pained—he heard the last sentence with unfeigned sorrow; but it was some consolation to know that he had done nothing that ought to forfeit Lord Normanby's friendship. His duty compelled him to take the course he had taken. Fifteen months ago, he found out that he was mistaken respecting Lord Normanby's administration: and on the appointment of Sheriffs in Ireland he made a speech which so much offended Lord Normanby that they did not exchange words for weeks; but with that generosity characteristic for noble mind's Lord Normanby had forgiven him.

"Inimicitia mortales, amicitia sempiterna"—and he hoped the present difference would not last. But he repeated, that Lord Normanby's practice of releasing prisoners and granting pardons, because he happened to make a journey from Dublin to Limerick or Cashel, was reprehensible, and not that of British Sovereigns in modern and civilized times

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MARCH 18,

After the presentation of a great number of petitions, Mr. Horsman gave notice, that, soon after Easter, he would call the attention of the house to the subject of impressment in the navy.—In answer to a question from Sir J. Graham, Lord Palmerston said, that Mr. McNeill, the envoy at the court of Persia, after retiring from Persia, had returned to this country, on account of ill health, and that he had left Colonel Shiel as Charge d'Affaires.—A short discussion took place respecting the affairs of Canada, when it was settled, that Wednesday should be fixed for the discussion of the question.—On the motion being made for the house resolving itself into a committee of supply, Mr. T. Attwood moved, "That it be an instruction to the committee to reconsider the vote of 34,160 seamen and marines, and to inquire whether it would not be advantageous, in the present state of the country, considering its foreign relations, to make an immediate and considerable increase;" but, after a short discussion, he consented to withdraw his motion. The house then went into a committee of supply, when several votes connected with the army were agreed to.—The debate on the Corn-laws was resumed for the fifth time, and, after a discussion of several hours, the house divided, when Mr. Villiers's motion was lost by a majority of 147, the numbers being, for the motion, 195, against it, 342. The announcement of the numbers on the division was received with loud cheering. The house then adjourned.

TUESDAY.

On the motion of Mr. Hawes, seconded by Mr. Clay, it was resolved, that no bill for the recovery of small debts should be committed until the house should determine upon the course it intended to pursue relative to the County Courts Bill, introduced by Lord John Russell.—Sir T. Fremantle presented a petition against the return of Mr. Ewart for the borough of Wigan, which is to be taken into consideration on the 16th of April next.—In answer to a question from an honourable member, Lord J. Russell stated, that no intention existed at present of calling out the militia.—Mr. Labouchere gave notice, that he should, on the 25th of March, move for leave to bring in a bill for temporarily providing for the government of Jamaica.—Sir J. Graham gave notice of a motion for the 29th of March, relative to the affairs of India.—Lord J. Russell, in answer to a question from Sir E. Knatchbull, stated, that, in the bill for the amendment of the Poor-law Act, which he intended to introduce, he did not mean to make any provisions affecting the operations of those parishes governed by local acts.—Considerable discussion followed upon a motion by Mr. Grattan for certain

returns connected with the system of National Education in Ireland. Lord Morpeth defended the system, but assented to the greater portion of the returns moved for; and the motion was ultimately agreed to.

WEDNESDAY.

Among the petitions presented, was one by Mr. O'Connell, from the Speaker of the House of Assembly and inhabitants of Newfoundland, expressive of fears, that it was the intention of Government to make alterations in the constitution of the colony, and praying the house to make inquiry before sanctioning any such alterations. Sir G. Grey replied, that her Majesty's Government entertained no intention whatever of proposing any change or alteration in the constitution of that colony.—Mr. O'Connell gave notice, that he should move, on the first opportunity which presented itself after the Easter recess, for a return of a copy of the charter of Trinity College, Dublin, and also of any correspondence which may have taken place between the King of Hanover and the provost or other authorities of that college.—Mr. Parkington moved the second reading of the Sale of Beer Bill, which was agreed to after a short discussion. The bill was ordered to be committed on Wednesday, the 24th April.

THURSDAY.

In answer to a question from Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Labouchere said, that he had great gratification in informing the house, that Sir John Colborne and Sir George Arthur were of opinion, that it would not be necessary to carry further the executions in Canada.—After two divisions, which ended in the second reading of the Norwich Improvement Company bill and the London and Blackwall Commercial Railway Bill, Mr. Hume brought forward his motion for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Reform Act, with a view to enlarging the representation. He went at considerable length into the whole subject of the representation, and contended, that the Reform Bill had completely disappointed the hopes of the Reformers, while it had grown into great favour with the opponents of reform. The honourable gentleman made a number of statements with reference to the distribution of the franchise, and proved, from them, that an aggregate of small constituencies, open to corrupt influence, returned the majority of the Commons' House. His opinion was, that the evil of nomination existed quite as much now as it did before the passing of the Reform Bill; and that the only difference was, that, whereas, before the Reform Bill, individuals nominated the representatives, the same thing was now done by a small constituency. Lord John Russell opposed the motion, on the ground, that the change which the honourable member proposed was only part of the system of alterations contemplated by him, so that, if they acceded to one change, that would only be the precursor to the proposition of another. The noble lord contended, that the representative system, as settled by the Reform Bill, should not be touched; and, with respect to the inequality of the distribution of the franchise, he thought, that small constituencies were not without their advantages. "After the passing of the Reform Bill through that house," said the noble lord, "on the first occasion, and on the dissolution of Parliament, there was a strong popular feeling against many persons who had opposed the Reform Bill, and who were unable to get returned to Parliament. He was not surprised at such a result; but, a similar feeling might arise on less justifiable ground; and he, therefore, thought, that it would be well that those places having a small constituency, such as was alluded to by the honourable gentleman, should continue to return members to Parliament. He did not wish to see them return an unfair proportion of members, but they afforded opportunities to men of the highest eminence, and remarkable for their intelligence and skill in the law or the army, or any other profession, to get seats in that house." These observations, as was remarked by Mr. Grote, were certainly rather extraordinary; indeed, so much so, that he could not help feeling, that the noble lord had chosen to borrow them from the speeches of gentlemen opposite against his own reform. On the division, after several other members had spoken, the motion was negatived by 85 votes to 59.

NEW, QUICK, AND HUMANE METHOD OF SLAUGHTERING ANIMALS.

I take this method of announcing to the public that I have discovered, and, after a long series of experiments, matured a new, quick, and humane method of slaughtering animals for human food, which promises to be of the greatest benefit to mankind, and for which her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to grant me her royal letters patent.

The physiological principle upon which this discovery is founded, and the existence of which was first ascertained by myself, is, that a power, of great and extensive use to animal life, is derived from the stretch in which the lungs are held both in the living and recently dead animal, in opposition to their elasticity. In consequence of this power existing after death, while the antagonist and controlling power derived from irritability was destroyed with life, the blood, lymphatic and lacteal fluids are all drained from the arteries and smaller veins of the larger circulation, and from the lymphatics and lacteals into the viscera and blood vessels within the chest, and into the roots of the larger veins approaching to it.

It is impossible, and would be unseasonable, to enter fully into the physiological doctrine in an address of this kind. Such as way wish to be better informed on the subject, are referred to a paper of mine, printed in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of London*, for 1831, on the Vacuity of the Arteries after Death; and to the articles Respiration, Motion of the Blood, and Absorption, contained in the second edition of the *Inquiry into the Causes of the Motion of the Blood*, published in the year 1833. The object of the mode of slaughtering recommended is, to remove the impediments which nature has set up against the elasticity of the lungs, on the existence, of which impediments, life, in a measure, depends, and, of course, to allow the lungs to resiliate into their natural dimensions, or,

in other words, to collapse, while the animal is still alive.

The method of removing these impediments in the circumstances stated, to break fully and at once what may be considered the main-spring of life, in all animals with elastic lungs, in the most humane manner, has been the object of long and anxious consideration, and of much varied experiment. The result has been effectual and conclusive.

The effect of this method of slaughtering is to retain the lymphatic and lacteal fluids, and, indeed, all the finer juices of the body, at the same points, and in the same proportion in which they existed while the animal was still alive, instead of being accumulated in the large vessels and discharged out of the body in a mass, and becoming a nuisance.

The result is an increase of the edible part of a carcase to the amount of at least one-tenth beyond that which it would supply by any mode of slaughtering hitherto in use. The meat thus obtained is more juicy, tender, and far better flavoured. It sets sooner, and, of course is earlier fit for use. It keeps much longer sweet and untainted. This remarkable and important property is evidently derived from none of the vessels being empty so as to admit the external air, and from an oozing of juice or lymph from the full vessels when any portion is cut, upon the raw surface of that portion, and by its tenacity, forming a sealing cement. This property is of great importance to butchers, who lose a great deal of meat in certain states of the weather; to the public in general; but particularly to mariners and to the inhabitants of warm climates.

The time to which this meat will keep in different states of the weather has not been ascertained, for it has always been used before any marks of approaching putrescency have been discovered; but, in the course of last autumn, this meat continued sweet and untainted for many days after other meat, killed at the same time and placed in the same circumstances, had given such proofs of spoiling as to render it necessary to cook it.

The meat, the produce of slaughtering in this mode, is more economical. In the first place it never shrinks, but, on the contrary, enlarges in cooking; the fat, being supplied with the juices which enrich the muscular or red portion, is much more savoury and is more acceptable to delicate palates, and is, therefore, less wasted. It requires less time to cook. The centre of a large joint is done nearly as soon as the surface. These properties are derived from the meat being less spongy and a better conductor of heat than meat obtained by any of the modes of slaughtering at present in use. It preserves well and requires a much less quantity of salt. Other valuable properties will present themselves to those who use this meat, and the method in question is also attended with advantageous results affecting hides, skins &c., upon which it is not necessary now to dilate.

Such of the public as wish to make a trial of what may be called the patent butcher's meat, upon a short notice being given, may be supplied by any of the butcher's whose names will be given. Any butcher who wishes to be instructed in the manner of slaughtering may obtain that and any other necessary information appertaining to the patent by applying to Messrs. Carson Brothers, the patentee's agent's for Liverpool.

I may, I trust, be permitted to state, that the addition of one tenth, at least, to the edible portion of animals slaughtered for human food, with a high degree of improvement in the quality of the whole, with the property of keeping much longer, and with a diminution of the expense of cooking, as well as less waste in the substance cooked, will not be deemed one of the least important boons which science has at any period, been found to yield to the exigencies of human life.

The development of a plan by which a great addition of animal food may be said to be, as it were, created, will be considered peculiarly propitious at a time in which the vegetable food of the country is apprehended to be deficient, and if timely and extensively embraced, may be the means of preventing, or greatly alleviating, that distress which is always felt in seasons of scarcity.

JAS. CARSON, M.D., F.R.S.

Liverpool, 24th Dec. 1838.

The Newfoundland.

St. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) April 18, 1839.

By the arrival of the *Bonanza*, yesterday, in 28 days from Liverpool, we have received papers of that place to 26th ult., and London dates of 24th, which we have made extracts.

Mr. Villiers' motion on the repeal side of the Corn Law question was, after a long debate, negatived by the large majority of 147, a result that seems to prohibit the further introduction during the present session of any further measure on this subject; but it is as the Liverpool Albion remarks, only a temporary triumph to the adherents of the present system—the agitation of the question will continue until a modification at least is effected in the laws which impose so obnoxious a burthen on the first-necessary of life—years may elapse before the attainment of this desideratum—but the question is one of time, and its ultimate repeal is beyond all question certain.

The appointment of Lord Ebrington, to the head of the Executive in Ireland has afforded new pretext for cavilling to the opponents of the existing Ministry—Lord Ebrington has been created a peer with the title of Baron Fortescue, and took his seat in

the House of Lords on the 4th March. Lord Lyndhurst, a fortnight previously, charged him with hostility to the Church Establishment in Ireland, and urged this as a reason why he was unfit to administer the Government of that country. Baron Fortescue, in alluding to the charge, said, he thought it would have been more courteous and just if Lord Lyndhurst had deferred his censure until he had an opportunity of being present to meet it—he repudiated the charge, shewing how unfair an estimate was set upon his conduct, and how utterly unjust a construction had been placed on his observations, in reference to the Tithe System, on which Lord Lyndhurst had grounded the accusation now brought against him, and concluded in the words of Lord Wellesley, on his assumption of the Government of Ireland—that “he would go to administer the laws—not to change them.”

Mr. Ewart has been returned for Wigan after a severe contest.

Sir G. Grey has been re-elected by his constituents.

A Conservative supplies the place of Lord Ebrington as member for North Devon. This election was closely contested.

It will be seen by the following extract from the Liverpool Albion, March 25, the question is at length to be fairly tested whether the men now in office are or are not to continue to carry on the Government.

On Thursday evening the Earl of Roden brought forward, in the House of Lords, his motion for the appointment of a Select Committee “to inquire into the state of Ireland since the year 1835, in respect of crime and outrage, which have rendered life and property insecure in that part of the empire.” Ministers resisted the motion, as being “a vote of censure, and nothing else,” a marked condemnation of their Irish policy during the Lord-lieutenancy of the Marquis of Normanby. After a long debate, however, which occupied their lordships till the unseasonable hour of four o'clock on Friday morning, the motion was carried by a majority of five, the numbers being 63 to 58.

Next evening, in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, alluding to the hostile vote of the House of Lords in the morning, stated, that it was his intention, on an early day after the Easter recess, to submit a motion to the house, which would afford the Commons an opportunity of recording their opinion on the question on which the Lords had already decided. Lord Melbourne, he said, had always declared, that, so long as he received the support of the House of Commons, he would carry on the Government of the country. In pursuance, therefore, of that declaration, a vote of the house would be asked on the question of the ministerial policy towards Ireland: and, if that vote should be adverse, he and his colleagues would have no alternative left but to resign. This announcement was received with loud cheers. We shall, therefore, soon after Easter, have a trial of strength between the Reformers and the Tories. Both parties will in the interval, apply the whip to their respective partisans; and an interesting struggle will ensue for the retention, on the one side, of the loaves and fishes, and for the possession, on the other, of the good things of office. Ministers will, in all probability, prevail by a small majority; and, once more secure in their seats, they will get through the session as well as they can, and end it by doing as little as possible. They are not the men, we are sorry to say, likely to improve any advantage they may gain over the Tory lords.

We took occasion last week to offer some remarks on what we deemed an ungenerous and unfair species of animadversion, which almost since his arrival in this country has been pursued towards our present Chief Justice. We approached the matter with reluctance, and we trust with delicacy; our object was merely to point out what we could not but consider the impropriety of the procedure, and to endeavour to induce its abandonment.

The Ledger of Friday last repudiates the charges contained in our observations: but we are pleased that he has adverted to the subject in that calm and temperate strain from which we should at all times be most unwilling to depart. We are not more anxious than the Ledger to draw this discussion to any protracted length; but having put forward certain remarks on the subject matter at issue, and being then, as we still think ourselves, fully borne out in our views by the facts of the case, we think in justice to ourselves we are called upon to reiterate our former opinions, when we know them to be not unauthorised nor unfounded. It is not our intention to rake up evidence to bear out our assertions; but if proofs were wanting, they might easily be found in the columns of the Ledger, and would shew how ample were our means of support. But we are not the defender of Mr. Bourne—he stands not in need of our advocacy, for since his assumption of office in this country, his gentlemanly deportment & impartiality on the Bench of Justice, have been so fully admitted as to render any vindication of his conduct superfluous in the extreme. We should seek for him no exemption from that fair and legitimate criticism which may be deemed necessary from time to time, in reference to his judicial conduct; he is a public man, and his acts being vitally important to the interests of society, a too rigid scrutiny can hardly be exercised over them—this is unquestionably the journalist's legitimate province, and when the prescribed limits are not needlessly and wantonly passed, any censure thus bestowed would fail to induce a dissentient on our part; but it was because we felt that Mr. Bourne was made

the subject of animadversion, expressed or implied, in cases apart from public interests that we deemed it right to draw attention to the matter, and to express our disapproval of such a course.

We are twitted by the Editor of the Ledger and told that “our Knight-errantry was miserably at a discount” when Mr. Bourne's predecessor was so often and so severely reprobated—at the same time that he tells us we kept aloof altogether. Now, how that can be at a discount which was never in the market, our knowledge of mercantile affairs does not inform us—but the Editor of the Ledger must see the absence of any analogy between the cases which he makes parallel—Mr. Boulton had friends and adherents, and the press from day to day supplied him abundantly with its assistance, and had we indeed come forward it might truly be said that our knight-errantry was at a discount from the abundant stock in the market. Mr. Bourne has been in the country eight months, during which time it can scarcely be said that any protest was entered against the many imputations cast upon him—we leave it therefore to the public to say how much of Quixotism is involved in the remarks made in our last and present publications.

Departure—In the Paget for St. Vincent, Mr. James Clift.

Arrivals—In the Bonanza, Mr. J. Ryan, Mr. Hooper.

—In the Watchman from Bermuda, Mr. Harvey. Entered for loading for Newfoundland at Liverpool March 25, Mose, Nile, Union and Sarah.

The Dash, for this port was to leave Liverpool the day after the Bonanza—Funchal, Clift, left Cork for Hambro' 6th March.

DIED.—At Leamington on the 17th February last, after a short illness, CATHERINE, wife of EDWARD BRABAZON BRENTON Esq., Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland. The remembrance of Mrs. Brenton is affectionately endeared to this community, by her innumerable acts of unostentatious charity, and by the well known amenities of her private life. To the Judge, for whom men of all parties are perfectly assured entertain the highest respect, it is not unbecoming in us to tender our condolence, and we do so with all those kindly recollections to which our highly respected and much venerated Judge has so eminently entitled himself.—Ledger

SALES BY AUCTION.

On MONDAY next,

The 29th inst.,

The Property of a Person leaving the Island:

1 DOUBLE Barrel Fowling Piece

1 Single do. do.

1 Ditto do. Duck Gun

1 Patent Lever Silver Watch (Atkins maker)

Guard, Chain, and Seals

1 Fishing Rod and Tackle

1 Time Piece, 1 Trunk

1 Gun Case and Utensils

Several lots of sundry Wearing Apparel

A few books and various other articles,

ALSO,

1 Hogshead English Strong Beer.

The whole may be seen at any time previous to the day of Sale on application to

WILLIAM FIRTH, Auctioneer.

April 25.

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, the 10th May, Next,

At 11 o'Clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

ALL PASCO CARTER'S Interest for the unexpired term of 22 years, in two Dwelling Houses, situated at River Head, near Mr. Job's Cottage; subject to the Annual Rent of £12 12 0 currency; the above Premises will be sold in two lots to suit Purchasers.

R. PERCHARD, Auctioneer.

April 25.

WILL BE SOLD,

By Public Auction,

On MONDAY, the 2d September next,

At 12 o'Clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

Without the least Rescreve

ALL the ESTATE, Right, Title and Interest

A Term or Terms of years yet to come and unexpired of PATRICK MORRIS, Esq. of and in

all that GROUND Messuage or Tenements and PREMISES situate on the South side of Water Street, in the town of St. John's, between the

premises now in the occupation of Messrs. McBride & Kerr, on the East end premises now under lease

to Patrick Doyle, Esq. on the West, and which said Premises are now in the occupation of Patrick

Muldowney, Michael O'Dwyer, William Hart, James M'Bride & Robert Kerr.

For Further Particulars

Apply to

WILLIAM LILLY,

April 25.

WANTED,

A FEMALE SERVANT, who understands

the management of a Farm Yard, Cows, Pigs, and Poultry.—Likewise a MILK MAN, well acquainted with the Town of St. John's.

April 16.

Apply at BILLIES.

NOTICES.

SALE POSTPONED.

THE “VALUABLE PROPERTY” belonging to the Estate of ROBERT BRINE & Co. advertised for Sale by Public Auction THIS DAY, is Postponed until further notice.

ROBERT PROWSE, J. M. BRINE,

Agents.

April 25.

ORPHAN ASYLUM SCHOOL.

THE Semi-Annual Public Examination of the SCHOLARS of the Orphan Asylum School will commence on MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock.

April 25

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber until FRIDAY, the 10th of May next, at noon.

For repairing Duckworth-street.

For repairing Gower-street.

For repairing M'Larty's Lane,

For repairing the Street opposite Mr. T. Hogan's.

For repairing the Street next to the Custom-house.

For repairing the Road leading to Signal Hill.

N. B.—Sections and Specifications may be seen at the office of

JAMES DOUGLAS,

Chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners.

April 25.

IN THE CENTRAL CIRCUIT COURT.

IN THE CAUSE OF

John Kent, and James Kent, Plaintiff's

vs.

Samuel Loveys, Defendant.

THE said Defendant having filed and exhibited a Schedule and Statement of his Debts and Credits, shewing that he is insolvent, and unable to pay all his Creditors Twenty Shillings in the Pound:—It is Ordered, that the said Defendant with his Creditors do attend this Court, on MONDAY next, the 24th Instant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the said Defendant be or be not solvent, and for choosing Trustees of his Estate.

By the Court,

ROBERT R. W. LILLY,

Acting Clerk & Registrar.

April 24, 1839.

LIST OF CREDITORS.

David Rogers, Richard O'Dwyer & Co

Jonas Barber, Wm. Hutching,

Samuel Prowse, James Murray,

John Nichols, Edward Shelly,

James R. Humphry, William Loveys,

Wm. & H. Thomas & Co. John Kelly,

John Cusack, James Clark,

Adam M'Larty, M'Kellar & M'William,

C. F. Bennett & Co. Daniel Fowler,

Government Contracts.

THE Assistant Commissary General will receive Sealed Tenders at this Office, until One o'clock, P. M. on THURSDAY, the 28th May, 1839, from any person willing to Contract for either of the following services:

FOR COALS.

700 Chaldrons of the best Sydney Coals, from the mines in Cape Breton; deliverable at the Government Wharf in July, August and September next.

The Contractor will be exempted from paying the import duty.

The price Sterling per Chaldron, of 36 bushels Imperial measure, to be stated in words at length, and in figures.

The Tender to be accompanied by a letter signed by two respectable persons (subject to approval by the Senior Commissariat Officer) engaging to become bound with the party tendering in the penal sum of £300 Army Sterling, for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

FRESH BEEF.

Five days in the week, for one, two or three years, commencing 1st August, 1839.

The rate Sterling per pound; to be specified in words at length, and in figures.

Approved security as above, will be required; £800 Army Sterling, if the Tender be made for One year, or £1,000 if for a longer term.

The conditions of both Contracts may be seen daily. Payment, in each case, will be made monthly in the usual manner, in British Silver, or (at the option of the Senior Commissariat Officer) in Treasury Bills at 30 days' sight, at the fixed rate of a Bill of £100 for every £101 10s. due on the Contract.

COMMISSARIAT,

Newfoundland, St. John's,

2d April, 1839.

AMATEUR THEATRE.

ALL Persons having claims against

the AMATEUR THEATRE, are requested to furnish their Accounts to

the Treasurer forthwith for liquidation.

Green Room, April 25.

OFF SALE.

BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

THAT WELL-KNOWN

Mercantile Establishment

Situated at CATALINA, and belonging to the Estate of the late JOHN THOMSON; at present in the

occupancy of Mr. JOHN THOMSON, Jr.—For further particulars apply to

JAMES TUBRID,

Agent for the Estate.

April 25.

The Subscribers

WILL SELL, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

Their FISHING ROOMS

At INDIAN TICKLE, Labrador,

With the whole or any part of the Property thereon.

In such lots as may suit Purchasers.

The Plans of the Premises may be seen, and all other particulars known, on application to

CODNER & JENNINGS.

April 25.

Thos. & John Brocklebank

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per “Bonanza,” from LIVERPOOL,

160 BOXES SOAP

70 Ditto Mould and Dipt CANDLES

80 Chests TEAS—Twankey, Congou, and

Hung Muey.

April 25.

NOW LANDING.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE

The Cargo of the Brigantine “Devonshire,”

CONSISTING OF—

45 PUNCHEONS Grenada RUM

67 Puncheons Porto Rico MOLASSES

30 Hhds. do. SUGAR.

12 Bls. JOHN DUNSCOMB & Co.

April 25.

PROVISIONS

ON SALE BY

T. & J. BROCKLEBANK

1450 Barrels superfine Trieste, and

extra superfine Silesian Flour

1590 Bags 1st & 2d quality Bread

90 Barrels prime Mess Pork.

BY

JOHN CUSACK,

900 BAGS BREAD, 2d and 3d quality

200 Firkins BUTTER

140 Barrels Superfine FLOUR

50 Do. OATMEAL

55 Chests Congo and Green TFAS

100 HAMS

A few Tierces Archangel BEEF

JUST RECEIVED

Per AMANDA from London,

And for Sale by

John M. Rendell & Co.

RICE

COFFEE

LOAF SUGAR

CANDLES (mould and dipt)

CONGO TEA;

Also,

A few dozen Pieces India Silk HANDKER-

CHIEFS. April 11.—3*

BY

Wm. E. TAYLOR,

16 Ancient

Oil Paintings,

principally adapted for places of

devotion.

COALS! COALS!!

At 8s. 6d. per Hhd.

CARTED TO THE HOUSE OF THE

PURCHASER!

THE REMAINING STOCK OF

Newcastle and Sydney Coals,

BELONGING TO THE

Estate of ROBERT BRINE & Co.

Is Selling off on the above Terms by

R. PROWSE,

J. M. BRINE,

Agents.

TO BE LET,

ON BUILDING LEASES,

ALL that Piece or Parcel of GROUND be-

longing to the late JOHN THOMSON

Esq., extending from the Premises of Mr. JAMES

MURRAY, Baker, to Apple Tree Well.—For par-

ticulars apply to

JAMES TUBRID,

Cooper.

April 16

BIOGRAPHICAL CRITICISM.

The *Edinburgh Review* for October, 1838, has an article on the conspicuous public men of the days of Pitt and Fox, which must be read with enthusiastic pleasure by all who are acquainted with the history of that time, so prolific of men of shining talents. After touching on the characters of all who formed the brilliant "galaxy," and whose eloquence was the idolatry and admiration of their own, and has been, and will be, of all subsequent ages, the article is drawn to a close with the following reflections; and with the brief but masterly sketches of Bonaparte and Washington, the Reviewer dismisses his subject:—

And here, for the present let us pause. We have been gazing on the faint likenesses of many great men. We have been traversing a gallery, on either side of which they stand ranged. We have made bold in that edifice to 'expatiate and confer the State affairs' of their age. Cognizant of its history, aware of the principles by which the English chiefs are marshalled, sagacious of the springs that move the politic wheel whose revolutions we contemplate, it is an easy thing for us to comprehend the phenomenon most remarkably presented by those figures and their arrangement; nor are we led to stare aghast at that which would astound any mind not previously furnished with the ready solution to make all plain and intelligible. But suppose some one from another hemisphere or another world, admitted to the spectacle, which we find so familiar, and consider what would be its first effect upon his mind. 'Here,' he would say, 'stand the choicest spirits of their age; the greatest wits, the noblest orators, the wisest politicians, the most illustrious patriots. Here they stand whose hands have been raised for their country, whose magical eloquence has shook the spheres, whose genius has poured out strains worthy the inspiration of the gods, whose lives were devoted to the purity of their principles, whose memories were bequeathed to a race grateful for benefits received from their sufferings and their sacrifices. Here stand all these "lights of the world and demi-gods of fame,"—but here they stand not ranged on one side of this gallery, serving a common country! With the same bright object in their view, their efforts were divided, not united; they fiercely combated each other, and not together assailed some common foe: their great exertions were bestowed, their more than mortal forces were expended, not in furthering the general good, not in resisting their country's enemies, but in conflicts among themselves; and all their triumphs were won over each other, and all their sufferings were endured at each other's hands! Is it the unenlightened stranger would add, 'a reality that I survey, or a troubled vision that mocks my sight? Am I indeed contemplating the prime of men amongst a rational people, or the Coryphees of a band of mimes? Or, haply, am I admitted to survey the cells of some hospital appointed for the insane; or is it, peradventure, the vaults of some pandemonium through which my eyes have been suffered to wander till my vision aches, and my brain is disturbed?'

Thus far the untutored native of some far distant wild on earth, or the yet more ignorant inhabitant of some world, remote beyond 'the solar walk or milky way.' We know more; we apprehend things better. But let us, even in our pride of enlightened wisdom, pause for a moment to reflect on this most anomalous state of things,—this arrangement of political affairs which systematically excludes at least one-half of the great men of each age from their country's service, and devotes both classes infinitely more to maintaining a conflict with one another than to furthering the general good. And here it may be admitted at once that nothing can be less correct than their view, who regard the administration of affairs as practically in the hands of only one-half the nation, whilst the excluded portion is solely occupied in thwarting their proceedings. The influence of both parties is exerted, and the movement of the state machine partakes of both the forces impressed upon it; neither taking the direction of the one nor of the other, but a third line between both. This concession, no doubt, greatly lessens the evil; but it is very far indeed from removing it. Why must there always be this exclusion, and this conflict? Does not every one immediately perceive how it must prove detrimental to the public service in the great majority of instances; and how miserable a makeshift for something better and more rational it is, even where it does more good than harm? Besides, if it requires a constant and systematic opposition to prevent mischief, and keep the machine of state in the right path, of what use is our boasted representative government, which is designed to give the people a control over their rulers, and serves no other purpose at all?

It must not be supposed that in these general remarks upon party we are pronouncing a very severe censure upon all public men in this country, or placing ourselves on an eminence removed from strife, and high above all vulgar contentions.

The blame now cast upon politicians affects them all equally; and is only like that which ethical reasoners on the selfish theory of morals, may be supposed to throw upon all human conduct. In fact our blame applies not to individuals, but to the system; and that system we hold to be bad;—hurtful to the interests of the country, corrupting to the people, injurious to honest principle, and at

the very best a clumsy contrivance for carrying on the affairs of the State.

Let us now, before we close this view of the times recently passed, and of the great men who flourished in them, amongst ourselves, cast our eye towards the Genius that directed the resources of our enemies, unimpaired by our party divisions, and with all the unity of despotism besides. During the most eventful period of the age in which they flourished, the destinies of France, and of the Continent, were wielded by Napoleon Bonaparte; certainly the most extraordinary person who has appeared in modern times, and to whom in some respects no parallel can be found if we search the whole annals of the human race. For though the conquests of Alexander were more extensive, and the matchless character of Cæsar was embellished by more various accomplishments, and the invaders of Mexico and Peru worked their purposes of subjugation with far more scanty means, yet the military genius of the Great Captain shines with a lustre peculiarly its own; or which he shares with Hannibal alone, when we reflect that he never had to contend, like those conquerors, with adversaries inferior to himself in civilisation or discipline, but won all his triumphs over hosts as well ordered and regularly marshalled and amply provided as his own.

This celebrated man was sprung from a good family in Corsica, and while yet a boy fixed the attention and raised the hopes of all his connexions. In his early youth his military genius shone forth; he soon gained the summit of his profession; he commanded at twenty-five a military operation of a complicated and difficult nature in Paris: immediately after, he rapidly led the French armies through a series of victories till then unexampled, and to which even now his own after achievements can alone afford any parallel, for the suddenness, the vehemence, and the completeness of the operations. That much of his success was derived from the mechanical adherence of his adversaries to the formal rules of ancient tactics, cannot be doubted; and our Wellington's campaigns would, in the same circumstances, and had he been opposed to similar antagonists, in all likelihood have been as brilliant and decisive. But he always had to combat the soldiers bred in Napoleon's school; while Napoleon, for the most part, was matched against men whose inveterate propensity to follow the rules of an obsolete science, not even the example of Frederic had been able to subdue; and who were resolved upon being a second time the victims of the same obstinate blindness which had, in Frederic's days, made genius triumph over numbers by breaking through rules repugnant to common sense. It must, however, be confessed, that although this consideration accounts for the achievements of this great warrior, which else had been impossible, nothing is thus detracted from his praise, excepting that what he accomplished ceases to appear miraculous; for it was his glory never to let an error pass unprofitably to himself; nor ever to give his adversary an advantage which he could not ravish from him, with ample interest, before it was turned to any fatal account. Nor can it be denied that, when the fortune of war proved adverse, the resources of his mind were only drawn forth in the more ample profusion. After the battle of Aspern he displayed more skill, as well as constancy, than in all his previous campaigns; and the struggle which he made in France, during the dreadful conflict that preceded his downfall, is by many regarded as the masterpiece of his military life. Nor let us forget that the grand error of his whole career, the mighty expedition to Moscow, was a political error only. The vast preparations for that campaign—the combinations by which he collected and marshalled and moved this prodigious and various force like a single corps, or a domestic animal, or a lifeless instrument in his hand—displayed in the highest degree the great genius for arrangements for action with which he was endowed; and his prodigious efforts to regain the ground which the disasters of that campaign reaped from his grasp, were only not successful, because no human power could in a month create an army of cavalry, nor a word of command give recruits the discipline of veterans. In the history of war, it is assuredly, only Hannibal who can be compared with him; and certainly, when we reflect upon the yet greater difficulties of the Carthaginian's position—the much longer time during which he maintained the unequal contest—still more, when we consider that his enemies have alone recorded his story, while Napoleon has been his own annalist—justice seems to require that the modern should yield to the ancient commander.

But Napoleon's genius was not confined to war: he possessed a large capacity also for civil affairs. He saw as clearly and as quickly determined on his course, in government as in the field. His public works, and his political reformations, especially his Code of Laws, are monuments of his wisdom and his vigour, more imperishable, as time has already proved, and as himself proudly foretold, than all his victories. His civil courage was more brilliant than his own, or most other men's valour in the field. How ordinary a bravery it was that blazed forth at Lodi, when he headed his wavering columns across the bridge swept by the field of Austrian artillery, compared with the undaunted and sublime courage that carried him from Cannes to Paris with a handful of men, and fired his bosom with the desire, and sustained it with the confidence, of overthrowing a dynasty, and overwhelming an empire by the terror of his name!

Nor were his endowments merely those of the

statesman and the warrior. If he was not like Cæsar, a consummate orator, he yet knew men so thoroughly, and especially Frenchmen, whom he had most nearly studied, that he possessed the faculty of addressing them in strains of singular eloquence,—an eloquence peculiar to himself. It is not more certain that he is the greatest soldier whom France ever produced, than it is certain that his place is high amongst her greatest writers, as far as composition or diction is concerned. Some of his Bulletins are models for the purpose [which they were intended to serve; his address to the soldiers of his Old Guard at Fontainbleau, is a masterpiece of dignified and pathetic composition; his speech during the Hundred Days, at the Champ de Mars, beginning, 'General, Consul, 'Empereur, je tiens tout du Peuple,' is to be placed amongst the most perfect pieces of simple and majestic eloquence. These things are not the less true for being seldom or never remarked.

But with these great qualities of the will—the highest courage, the most easy formation of his resolutions, the most steadfast adherence to his purpose, the entire devotion to his object of all his energies—and with the equally shining faculties of the understanding by which that firm will worked—the clearest and quickest apprehension, the power of intense application, the capacity of complete abstraction from all interrupting ideas, the complete and most instantaneous circum-pection of all difficulties, whether on one side, or even providently seen in prospect, the intuitive knowledge of men, and power of mind and of tongue to mould their will to his purpose—with these qualities, which form the character held greatest by vulgar minds, the panegyric of Napoleon must close. HE WAS A CONQUEROR;—HE WAS A TYRANT. To gratify his ambition—to slake his thirst of power—to weary a lust of dominion which no conquests could satiate—he trampled on Liberty when his hand might have raised her to a secure place; and he wrapt the world in flames, which the blood of millions alone could quench. By those passions, a mind not originally unkindly, was perverted and deformed, till human misery ceased to move it, and honesty, and truth, and pity, the duties we owe to God and to man, had departed from one thus given up to a single and a selfish pursuit. 'Tantes animi virtutes ingentia vitia æquabant; inhumana crudelitas; perfidia pliusquam Punica; nihil veri, nihil sancti, nullus Deum metus, nullum jusjurandum, nulla religio.' The death of Enghien, the cruel sufferings of Wright, the mysterious end of Pichegru, the punishment of Palm, the tortures of Toussaint, have all been dwelt upon as the spots on his fame; because the fortunes of individuals presenting a more definite object to the mind, strike our imaginations, and rouse our feelings more than wretchedness in larger masses, less distinctly perceived. But to the eye of calm reflection, the declaration of an unjustifiable war, or the persisting in it a day longer than is necessary, presents a more grievous object of contemplation, implies a disposition more pernicious to the world, and calls down a reprobation far more severe.

How grateful the relief which the friend of mankind, the lover of virtue, experiences when turning from the contemplation of such a character, his eye rests upon the greatest man of our own or of any age;—the only one upon whom an epithet so thoughtlessly lavished by men to foster the crimes of their worst enemies, may be innocently and justly bestowed!—In Washington we truly behold a marvellous contrast to almost every one of the endowments and the vices which we have been contemplating; and which are so well fitted to excite a mingled admiration, and sorrow, and abhorrence. With none of that brilliant genius which dazzles ordinary minds; with not even any remarkable quickness of apprehension; with knowledge less than almost all persons in the middle ranks, and many well educated of the humbler classes possess; this eminent person is presented to our observation clothed in attributes as modest, as unpretending, as little calculated to strike or to astonish, as if he had passed unknown through some secluded region of private life. But he had a judgment sure and sound; a steadiness of mind which never suffered any passion, or even any feeling to ruffle its calm; a strength of understanding which worked rather than forced its way through all obstacles,—removing or avoiding rather than overleaping them. His courage, whether in battle or in council, was as perfect as might be expected from this pure and steady temper of

* The kindness of his nature will be denied by some; the inhuman cruelty by others; but both are correctly true. There is extant a letter which we have seen, full of the tenderest affection towards his favourite brother, to whom it was addressed, when about to be separated from him, long after he had entered on public life. It is in parts blotted with his tears, evidently shed before the ink was dry. As for his cruelty, they only can deny it who think it is more cruel for a man to witness torments which he has ordered, or to commit butchery with his own hand, than to give a command which must consign thousands to agony and death. If Napoleon had been called upon to witness, or with his own hand to inflict such misery, he would have paused at first,—because physical repugnance would have prevailed over mental callousness. But how many minutes' reflection would it have taken to deaden the pain, and make him execute his own purpose?

† Liv. xxi.

‡ It is a gross error to charge him with the poisoning of his sick in Egypt; and his massacre of the prisoners at Jaffa, is a very controverted matter. But we fear the early anecdote of his ordering an attack, with no other object than to gratify his mistress, when a young officer of artillery, rests upon undeniable authority; and if so, it is to be placed amongst his worst crimes.

soul. A perfectly just man, with a thoroughly firm resolution never to be misled by others, any more than by others overawed; never to be seduced or betrayed, or hurried away by his own weaknesses or self-delusions, any more than by other men's arts; nor ever to be disheartened by the most complicated difficulties, any more than to be spoiled on the giddy heights of fortune—such was this great man,—whether we regard him sustaining alone the whole weight of campaigns, all but desperate, or gloriously terminating a just warfare by his resources and his courage—presiding over the jarring elements of his political council, alike deaf to the storms of all extremes—or directing the formation of a new government for a great people, the first time that so vast an experiment had ever been tried by man—or finally retiring from the supreme power to which his virtue had raised him over the nation he had created, and whose destinies he had guided as long as his aid was required—retiring with the veneration of all parties, of all nations, of all mankind, in order that the rights of men might be conserved; and that his example never might be appealed to by vulgar tyrants. This is the consummate glory of the great American; a triumphant warrior where the most sanguine had a right to despair; a successful ruler in all the difficulties of a course wholly untried; but a warrior, whose sword only left its sheath when the first law of our nature commanded it to be drawn; and a ruler who, having tasted of supreme power, gently and unostentatiously desired that the cup might pass from him, nor would suffer more to wet his lips than the most solemn and sacred duty to his country and his God required!

To his latest breath did this great patriot maintain the noble character of a Captain the patron of Peace, and a Statesman the friend of Justice. Dying, he bequeathed to his heirs the sword which he had worn in the War for Liberty, charging them never to take it from the scabbard but in self-defence, or in defence of their country and her freedom; and commanding them, that when it should thus be drawn, they should never sheathe it nor ever give it up, but prefer falling with it in their hands to the relinquishment thereof—words, the majesty and simple eloquence of which are not surpassed in the oratory of Athens and Rome. It will be the duty of the Historian and the Sage in all ages to omit no occasion of commemorating this illustrious man; and until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and in virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington!

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