

madversion. But Lord Brougham is not dealt with as the Whigs and opposition writers dealt with Lord Eldon. The journal which now fabricates charges against Lord Brougham, injurious to his reputation as a judge and a minister, has, be it remarked, ever since it was established, followed his lordship into the domestic circle. What is a public man under such circumstances to do? Many things may be said of a man which he cannot notice without exposing himself to the imputation of excessive irritability; and though every man may not like to be the subject of a joke, yet in such a case prudence prescribes patience. If, for instance, Mr Cobbett chooses to say that the editor of this journal is a gaunt suspicious looking fellow, a frequenter of public houses, a boon companion of Messrs. Rushton and Parkes—were he to produce a certificate of his inches, and weight, and habits, and to challenge Cobbett to a fight, or a day's work at digging, the public would only think him as deficient in sense as Cobbett was in good manners and a regard for truth. But if he were a judge, and were to be charged with vices notoriously disqualifying a man for discharging his functions as he ought, or with bribery, he would not in such a case sit down tamely under the imputation.

When Lord Lyndhurst was charged with having received money from a certain distinguished lawyer, and having thence been improperly influenced, his lordship had recourse to a court of law; and we are not aware, that he was ever blamed for so doing. People laughed at the *Atlas* for having allowed his lordship an opportunity of vindicating himself at its expense, but it was never doubted that his lordship could do less than prosecute.

When the Duke of Wellington prosecuted the *Morning Journal* it was justly thought that he was not in the same predicament—that though the language was intemperate, yet the charges having reference entirely to the public actions of his grace, any mode of vindicating himself would have been better than prosecution. The distinction was obvious, though, for not being able to make it, Sir J. Scarlett fell, never to rise again as a public man.

And now with regard to Lord Durham.—He was a public man; but it is now some time since he returned to private life. Why should his lordship more than any other private individual be compelled to submit to all manner of imputations, thrown evidently for the purpose of holding him up as a selfish tyrannical man, and thereby lowering his character with his countrymen? These imputations are the fruit of invention regularly tested; and forbearance under them would only serve to stimulate malice by the prospect of impunity. The *Standard*, in oppugning the determination of his lordship, affords the best justification of it, because he shows that even he, familiar as he is with the loose manner in which charges are frequently made, at once acquiesces in the truth of the charges against Lord D. "We have read," (he says) of a *discreditable* dispute about a right of way, which, while the high road remains the proverbial type of publicity cannot be considered a private

dispute." Why a *discreditable* dispute? Are all disputes about right of way *discreditable*? Or are they only *discreditable* when entertained without cause? But his lordship conceives that in vindicating the right of the public to a way along the sea beach, so far from acting discreditably he is acting the part which peculiarly becomes a rich man. If his lordship succeed in establishing the right of the public to way along the beach, and prove that his opponent has endeavoured to wrong the public, then the act, so far from being discreditable, is highly honourable to his lordship. The man who would term such an act discreditable, would be equally ready to term the act of robbing the public creditable. Even if Lord Durham fail, yet the assisting his poorer neighbours to have the point tried is a noble act.

Well, but his lordship is charged with allowing himself to order the removal of a village, because its inhabitants were wanting in the respect he thought due to himself. And is it nothing to be held up to the community as an overbearing tyrant, utterly regardless of the welfare of a whole village, because some part of its population acted disrespectfully towards him? There is no charge from which a man of well constituted mind would be more disposed to shrink than that of his having indulged in such a wanton abuse of power. There may be English noblemen and gentlemen so callous, so cased in selfishness, that they would feel only uneasy under a charge of having on any occasion sympathised with their fellow creatures. But Lord Durham does not appear to be ambitious of the reputation of living in the hatred of his countrymen. He does not, probably, wish to trust to fortified castles and guards of Yeomanry Cavalry.

What is a man, who sees he is the aim of all manner of invectives calculated to lower him in general estimation, to do? He must have little penetration indeed if he cannot discover the source of all this calumny; and he must be equally devoid of penetration if he do not see that instruments for circulating the calumny may always be had so long as a portion of the press is peculiarly devoted to the reception of such abuses.

And here it may be well to remark, when speaking of the licentiousness of the press, that the distinction between Radical papers and Conservative papers is this—the Radical papers are often intemperate, and mix up abuse with argument; but the abuse injures rather than forwards their cause, and no man cares much for the abuse, as it is so indiscriminate. Cobbett, for instance, abuses by wholesale; but it is the abuse of a drayman, who thinks he is most effective when he is most copious in vituperative epithets, and the louder he raises his voice.—Cobbett does not trouble himself with raking into private life—he does not even take the trouble of ascertaining what could easily be known. But the Conservative journals, like the Conservative circles, deal almost exclusively in defamation. They seldom (our contemporary the *Standard*, perhaps, excepted) reason—that would be vulgar; but they affect to abound in anecdotes—they sneer—they tell falsehoods, or improve on them. The Radical papers coarsely abuse to-day the idol of yesterday—a single devia-

tion from the course they advocate is sufficient to make the idol of yesterday a monster in their eyes to-day. But the Conservative journals would be ashamed to have it for one moment supposed that they conceived there was in the whole world one human being who was not actuated by base and selfish motives; and they wish to have it thought that they conceive the people are not to be reasoned with but humbugged; and that he is the greatest politician who is the best at deceiving them.

The *Nuremburgh Correspondent* gives the following as to territorial arrangements agreed upon at Munchen Gratz, but at the same time declares that they resemble the fabulous:—"Russia, Austria, and Prussia, came to an agreement that Poland should be again erected into an independent kingdom, and that the sceptre should be conferred upon the Duke of Saxe Weimar. Prussia is to receive as an indemnity the Duchy of Saxe Weimar, and Russia and Austria, Moldavia and Wallachia. But in order that by this incorporation Weimar may not become a mere provincial town, some person of ingenuity has conceived the following arrangement: After Russia and Austria shall have been indemnified, all Poland will pass under the dominion of Prussia, and a Prussian Prince will be placed on the throne of Poland. Prussia will then cede to Weimar her Thuringian provinces, and the Grand Duke, assuming the title of King of Thuringia, will establish his residence at Weimar. Thus the kingdom of Thuringia, destroyed in 534, would be revived after an extinction of 13 centuries.

#### THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1834.

On Sale,

A FEW  
HORSE COLLARS,  
FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers,

T. CHANCEY & Co.

Carbonear, Jan. 22, 1834.

In the hurry of business, we have, for these last few weeks, neglected to mention the establishment of a COMMERCIAL SOCIETY in this town. It had often been to us a source of surprise and regret, that a society, such as the one now formed, did not exist here, long since, so much was it needed to represent the large trade which is carried on, in this place. A trade that supplies constant employment for not less than 10,000 tons of shipping, demanded the existence of such an establishment; and we doubt not but that the advantages of it will soon be felt by the commercial body, as well as by the whole community. *Ex passant*, it may not be out of place to mention the existence of another society, established here, about three years since, that bids fair to become very useful. The unpretending name it has been known by, is that of "*Debating Society*," which very insufficiently explains its