THE Weekly Chronicle.

Terms—15 shillings per annum ;] "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

VOL. V. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1840. No. 11.

The Chronicle,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by LEWIS W. DURANT & Co. at their Office in Mr. D. M'Millan's building, Prince William Street.

Terms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

Papers sent out of the City must be paid for IN ADVANCE.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

All letters, communications, &c. must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Weekly Almanach.

Nov.		R. Sun.	s.	Moon	h.	w.
14	Saturday,	6 55	4 36	9 39	2	21
15	Sunday,	6 56	4 35	10 52	3	15
16	Monday,	6 57	4 34	Morn	4	15
17	Tuesday,	6 58	4 32	0 8	5	22
18	Wednesday,	6 59	4 31	1 18	6	33
19	Thursday,	7 0	4 30	2 27	7	36
20	Friday,	7 1	4 29	3 34	8	33

Last Quarter, 16th, 4h. 14m. morn.

Public Institutions.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.-Director next week: Hugh Johnston, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Lewis Burns, Esq. President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: R. M. Jarvis, Esq.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—(Saint John Branch.)—R. H. Liston, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3. Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days. Director next week: W. H. Street, Esq.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John Boyd, Esquire. President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock. [All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

SAVINGS BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Jas. Kirk, Esq. President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

VESSELS FOR SALE.

THREE Vessels now on the stocks at Truro, Nova Scotia, of the following Tonnage, or thereabouts:

One Barque, 310 Tons, } Copper Fastened,
One Brig 210 do. }
One Brigantine, 110 Tons, Iron Fastened.

All built of good materials and very burthensome. They are now rigging, and will be ready for sea early next month.—Applications for all or either of the above Vessels to be made to

CRANE & M'GRATH, or
Aug. 14. CHARLES TUCKER, Truro.

FLOUR, BREAD, BUTTER & OIL.

Ex "Minerva," from Quebec:

386 BBLS. superfine fine and middlings FLOUR; 100 bags Navy Bread, 80 Kegs Butter; 9 Hhds. boiled Linseed OIL; 4 bbls. Raisins; 54 barrels Prime and Prime Mess PORK. For sale cheap while landing.

September 4. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Per "Friends," from Liverpool, *28th August*, 1840:

32 ANCHORS, from 2 cwt. to 24 cwt. including stocked Anchors for chains; Kedge Anchors; and also, Anchors for wood stocks.
18 Chain Cables, from ⅞ short link to 1¼ inch cables.
16 Rolls Sheet LEAD, 3½, 4, 4½, 6, 8 & 10 cwt.
The above will be sold at prices to cover the expence of importation. JOHN ROBERTSON,
City Bank Building.

New Lunch House.

JAMES SORLEY respectfully informs the respectable portion of this community, that he has opened a LUNCH HOUSE in Princess street, adjoining the Post Office, where every attention will be given, and the smallest favor kindly acknowledged. JAMES SORLEY.

July 24.

IRON AND COALS.

The subscriber is now landing ex *Wanderer*, Dixon, Master:

7093 BARS and 390 bundles common and refined Iron, assorted, as follows:—Round, from ½ to 3 inches; Square, from ½ to 5 inches; Flat, from 1 inch to 4 by ¼; Do. 1 to 5 by ⅜; Do. 1½ to 4 by ½; Do. 2 to 4 by ⅝; Do. 2½ to 4 by ¾; Do. 3 to 4 by ⅞; Do. 3 to 4 by 1.
90 Tons Coals.—Which will be sold low while landing, to save storage.

July 3. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Boards, Deals, Shingles, &c.

400,000 FEET (Superficial) bright Deals: 200,000 feet White Pine Boards; 250,000 do. Merchantable seasoned Pine ditto; 200,000 do. Clear do. do.; 100,000 do. Refuse do. do.; 250,000 Merchantable spruce Boards and Plank; 150,000 Scantling, different dimensions; 200,000 sawed Pine Shingles; 50,000 sawed Cedar ditto; 100,000 Rift pine and spruce ditto; 300,000 Laths of superior quality.

ALSO—4 Shares Nova Scotia Steam Boat stock.

The above is offered for sale by the subscriber at lowest market rates for cash or approved paper.

July 24. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Removal.

THE Subscribers have removed their Business to the Fire proof Brick Warehouse, recently occupied by Messrs. John Kerr & Co., west side of the Market Square.

Sept. 11. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Boards and Shingles.

JUST Received and for Sale.—100 M. Cedar Shipping Shingles; 100 M. Cedar 18 inch do., 200 M. do. Pine, 18 inch; 75 M. feet seasoned Pine Boards

September 11. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

ESSENCE OF SMOKE.

For the Smoking of Hams, Bacon, Fish, Beef, &c.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to announce to the Public, that the Essence of Smoke has been extensively used throughout the Province during the past season, and that all those who have given it a fair trial, recommend it as decidedly preferable to the old mode of smoking fish and meat.

House-keepers, Provision-dealers, and others can smoke any quantity of meat or fish, without the least inconvenience or loss of time, by attending to the following plain directions:—While the ham, &c. is moist from the pickle, wipe it with a dry towel, then wash it over twice or three times with the Essence of smoke, allowing six hours to elapse between each washing; hang it up, to dry slowly; it will then keep for years, and in any climate.

No fly or insect will touch any thing preserved with the Essence of Smoke.

Half a pint is sufficient for the largest ham.

Meat or Fish that has become tainted will be restored to a wholesome state in a few hours by being washed once or twice with the Essence of smoke.

For its uses in the cure of Rheumatism, Inflammations, Cuts, Burns, Sprains, and many other complaints, and also for its beneficial effects in the removal of diseases, and accidents to which horses and cattle are liable, as Inflammatory sprains, spavin heaves, &c. see handbills.

A liberal commission allowed to merchants and traders wishing to become agents.

Sold by Thos. Walker & son, J. & J. Alexander, Peters & Tilley, and G. Chadwick, St. John; J. Cook, Carleton; Robert Boyle, Portland; Barnes Travis, Indian Town; James F. Gale, Fredericton; G. F. Bonnell, Gagetown; J. Baird, Woodstock; Jas. Lyons, Long Reach; Thos. Sime, St. Andrews; G. Ruggles, St. Stephen; Gould Picket, Kingston; Samuel Fairweather, Bellisle; David Burnham, Digby, N. S.; G. Bent, Bridgetown; Sternes Jones, Weymouth; J. Runciman, Annapolis; E. W. B. Wood, Yarmouth; J. D. Harris, Kentville, and by the subscriber.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Hampton, 24 July, 1840.

Rum and Loaf Sugar.

150 PUNS. Jamaica, Demerara, St. Kits and St. Croix RUM; 30 Hhds. and Tierces Loaf SUGAR. For sale by

July 24. W. H. STREET.

BRANDY.—5 Hhds. and 13 Cases superior Cognac Brandy, just received per *Edwin* from London, for sale by

August 14. JAS. MALCOLM.

Deals Wanted.

THE Subscribers require about 200 M feet SPRUCE DEALS, half of which must be bright, the remainder may be rafted.

July 17. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

PINE BOARDS.—300 M. feet of Pine Boards, for sale low if applied for immediately, by

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Aug. 14. *City Bank Building.*

Ex 'EDWIN,'—London:

240 KEGS best London White LEAD; 5 Pipes, 10 hhds., 20 Qr. casks Sicily MADEIRA WINE.

7th August. W. H. STREET.

New Vessel for Sale,

NOW on the Stocks at Londonderry, Nova-Scotia, a new Brig of the following dimensions: Length of keel, 87 feet 4 inches; breadth of beam, 21 feet 7 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet.—She is built of as good materials as this country can afford, is now ready to be launched, and will be sold on reasonable terms, on application to

CRANE & M'GRATH.

Sept. 24. 1840.

BRANDY.

Per Brig *Friends*, from Liverpool:

35 PIPES, 20 hogsheads, 25 Quarter casks COGNAC BRANDY; now landing from the above vessel, and for sale low from the Wharf, by

Aug. 28. ALEXANDERS, BARRY & Co.

ANNAPOLIS HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the Public generally, and travellers in particular, that he has erected a large and spacious HOTEL, upon the old site, immediately opposite the Steam Boat Wharf and Ferry Landing. This Hotel offers particular advantages to travellers on account of the comfort of the building, and its convenience to the Steam Boat landing. The office of the Royal Western Stage is also kept at this hotel.—The subscriber trusts that he will receive that support from the public which his exertions have entitled him to.

N. B.—A choice selection of Wines and Liquors of every description kept constantly on hand.

Horses and Carriages can be always provided at the shortest notice.

LAWRENCE HALL.

Annapolis, Sept. 22, 1830.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having leased the above named Establishment from the Company, and put the whole in a thorough state of repair, they respectfully beg to intimate that the House will be re-opened on *Monday next*, the 17th instant.

They are determined that every thing which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize them, shall be strictly attended to on their part, and they confidently hope that their exertions will merit a share of public support.

☞ A supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors will be constantly on hand at the Hotel.

WILLIAM SCAMMELL,
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DANIEL BRUNDAGE, late of Carleton, City of Saint John, N. B., deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

HANNAH A. BRUNDAGE, *Adm'rx.*
WM. OLIVE, Sen. *Administrator.*

Carleton, 30th April, 1840.

Per Sophia,

198 COILS Manilla ROPE, of very superior quality, assorted from 6 thd. to 3½ inch;
23 Reams Sheathing Paper; 1 case Stationery;

The above are now landing on the subscriber's wharf, and will be sold low if applied for immediately.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

24th July, 1840.

Miscellany.

Description of a Model exhibited at the Meeting of the British Association, at Glasgow, September, 1840, in illustration of the plan for an Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, by William Alexander, Esq. F. R. S. E.

THE Model is intended to illustrate in the most simple and distinct manner the Plan published by Mr. Alexander in May, 1837, for "An instantaneous "Telegraphic Communication betwixt Edinburgh "and London, by means of Electric or Voltaic Cur-"rents transmitted through Metallic Conductors "under ground."

The Plan is proposed to be carried into execution by the application of certain well-established Scientific Principles, viz.—*First*, that the Magnetic Needle, when supported in such a manner as to allow it to have entire freedom of motion in a horizontal Plane, (as is the case in the common Mariner's Compass), *tends to assume a position directed nearly North and South. Second*, That if a Metallic Wire, having one end attached to one of the Poles of a Voltaic Battery, be placed in a certain position near the Magnetic Needle, the latter ceases to point North and South, and deflects or turns towards the East or West the *instant that the other end of the Wire is connected with the other Pole of the Battery. Third*, That although the Wire uniting the two Poles of the Battery be many miles in length, the Electric or Voltaic current is transmitted *instantaneously* through the whole length of the Wire.

The Model is contained in a Mahogany Case or Frame, 6 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 3½ feet high.

The end of the Case, intended to face the North is composed of a Wooden Board or Tablet coloured black, with the 26 Letters of the Alphabet, a Comma, a Semi Colon, a full Point, and an Asterick, shewn on White Enamel at equal distances in six rows or tiers.

The Tablet is protected by a sheet of Plate Glass, and the top or lid of the Case is also of Glass, for more easy inspection of the interior.

Behind the Tablet are placed (also in six rows or tiers) 30 Steel Magnets, about 2 inches long, poised on their centres, so as to admit of their assuming their natural position in the Magnetic Meridian, and thus having their North Pole pointed to the back of the Tablet.

On the North Pole of each of the 30 Magnets a small piece of Brass Wire is fixed, protruding thro' a slit or aperture in the Tablet; and from the point of this Brass Wire, a thin piece of Brass of about one-half inch square, coloured black outside, is suspended.

Each of these 30 pieces of Brass, when the Needles are in their natural direction of North and South conceal or veil one of the Letters or Points marked on the Tablet; and, in this position, the observer of the Tablet perceives nothing but one uniform black surface.

Each of the Magnets is poised within a Coil of several Convolutions of Copper Wire, and a Galvanometer is thus formed.

At the other, or South End of the Model, is a horizontal line of 30 Wooden Keys, resembling the Keys of a Pianoforte, and on these Keys are marked the 26 Letters of the Alphabet, a Comma, a Semi-Coion, a Full Point, and Asterisk, in the same manner as on the Tablet.

Thirty insulated Copper Wires traverse the Model from the Keys to the Galvanometers, with both of which they are connected.

Each Galvanometer is also connected by an insulated Wire, about 3 inches in length, with a transverse copper Rod, extending from one side of the Model to the other. There are 6 such transverse Rods placed horizontally, and at right angles with the 6 rows or tiers of Galvanometers.

These copper Rods are connected by Wires with each other,—and a thick copper Wire traverses the Model from the undermost Rod to the South End of the Model, and is there connected with the Copper Plate or Positive Pole of a small Galvanic Battery.

In a small Trough or Reservoir, extending under the whole length of the Line of Keys, a small quantity of Mercury is deposited, and the Zinc Plate or Negative Pole of the Galvanic Batttery is connected by a Wire with the Mercury in the Trough.

It must be here noticed that the two poles of the Galvanic Battery are thus connected together by the Wires and Metallic Conductors above described, *except in the space that intervenes between the Keys and the trough of Mercury placed beneath them.*

It has therefore, in the next place, to be remarked, that 30 pendant Platinum wires are attached to the under part of the 30 Keys of the model,—and that when any Key is pressed down with the finger, the pendant Platinum wire is immersed in the Mercury, and the Galvanic circuit by means of Metallic Conductors between the two Poles (copper and zinc) of the Battery completed.

The instantaneous effect of the Galvanic Circuit being so completed, is to cause one of the Magnets to deflect towards the West, carrying the small Brass Veil along with it, and thereby exhibiting on the Tablet the same Letter of the Alphabet, or point that is marked on the key pressed down.

When the finger is taken off the Key, it rises by means of a spring underneath, to its former position on a level with the other Keys; and the pendant Platinum wire ceasing to be dipped in the Mercury, the Galvanic Circuit is again broken, and the Magnet returns to its natural position, and Veils the Letter that was shewn on the Tablet.

Hence it follows, that by simply pressing down with the finger, any of the Keys, (precisely in the same manner as the keys of a piano forte are touched,) the same letter that is marked on the Key is shewn on the Tablet for a sufficient length of time to allow it to be observed by any person watching the motions of the Veils on the Tablet; and words are thus communicated in rapid succession from the one terminus of the Telegraph to the other.

When, in the course of a communication, it is wished to indicate a Comma, Semi-Colon, or Full Period, these will be disclosed on the Tablet, on the corresponding Key being pressed down; and in order to indicate that the spelling of a word is finished, the Key marked with the *Asterisk* may be pressed down, and the Asterick being at the same instant exhibited on the Tablet, will shew the observer that the word is completed, and that a new one is about to be spelled.

In order either to send or receive a communication by a Telegraph of the simple construction proposed, no greater learning would be required than is necessary in reading a common book; and the rapidity with which a communication could be made, would be as great as that with which most persons are able to write, or as a compositor is able to set up types.

In Telegraphing between distant points, the connecting Wires would be able to traverse the intermediate space through a Tube of Wood, or some other material that would protect the Wires from external injury; and the Wires would of course be separated from each other, by laying them in separate grooves in the tube, or by coating them with some non-conducting substance. The Diameter of the Tube might be very small; and in order to protect the Wires from any atmospheric influence, and the Tube itself from violence, it would be best placed under ground.

Following out the scientific principles that have been explained, and taking advantage of the mechanical contrivances illustrated by the Model now exhibited, it appears perfectly practicable to construct an Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, surpassing all other kinds of Telegraph in respect to the rapidity, facility, and certainty with which every species of communication can be made between points however distant.

THE LEARNED HORSE.

Every body has heard of "the learned pig" which delighted our grandfathers in the last century, although at this time of day few of us are acquainted with the wonderful tricks by which he acquired his reputation. We now wish to introduce to the notice of the public a "learned horse," which was exhibited last week at Windsor, and which excited the astonishment of all who witnessed his surprising performance. He is a fine looking black beast, about 15 hands high, and rising five years old. A half-crown, a shilling, a sixpence, and a half-sovereign, were thrown upon a table, and ranged in any order that the spectator liked. The spectator was requested to direct the horse to take up in his mouth any one of these four coins in any order that he pleased to name. The horse instantly obeyed the directions and brought to the spectator, the half-sovereign, the sixpence, and shilling, and the half-crown, as those coins were severally named. A pack of cards was produced and passed from hand to hand among the company. The horse drew a card from the pack every time the pack was passed into different hands. He then carried it to his master, who placed it for about half a minute under his left eye, and this operation was repeated every time the horse drew a card. After he had drawn as many cards as there were spectators in the room, the cards were all placed at some distance from each other, on the table, and the horse on being directed by the spectator to restore to each individual the card which he had drawn out of his hand, restored them correctly to all, without any regard to the order in which he had drawn them. The court cards were then spread out indifferently on the table. The spectators named any one of them they pleased, and the card was immediately selected by the horse, and brought to them in his mouth. A number of cards, with figures from 1 to 20 printed upon them in large characters, were then thrown on the table. The horse being asked in any order you pleased how many days there were in a week, how many weeks in a month, and how many months in a year, took up the figures 7, 4, and 12 respectively. Being asked how many days there were in a year, he first picked out the number 3, then a 6, and then a 5, and placed the three numbers together, making 365. The owner of the horse, who for his station is a very intelligent man, requested a gentleman to lend him his watch. He placed it under the horse's eye for about a minute, and then the following scene took place between the horse and master:—"Tell me what o'clock strock last?" The horse fetched a card with the number 3 on it. "Tell me what hour will strike next?" The sagacious animal brought a card with the number 4. "Tell me how many minutes it wants of 4?" The horse brought a card marked 17, the exact time at which the watch stood when it was placed under the steed's eye. A gentleman was requested to drive a cork into a bottle as fast as ever he could. The horse immediately drew it out with his teeth. An egg was then put on the ground, and afterwards an egg from which the inside had been extracted. It was curious to observe the care with which the animal took up each with his mouth in order that he might avoid breaking them. It seemed as if he was balancing in his mind the degree of force which it was necessary for him to use to accomplish each of the three last tricks with safety. A succession of tricks was then performed to show that the animal was equally remarkable for its flexibility of limb as for its apparent powers of memory and ratiocination (if we may be permitted to apply such terms to a brute animal.) It twisted its front leg round its own neck, and subsequently interlaced its two hind legs together in the most surprising complexity. It then disentangled its twisted limbs, but not without some pain and difficulty. We closely watched the master of the horse and the horse itself during the performances which we have described, but we could not detect any signal, either of eye or whip, that passed between them. That some signals must be used is quite evident. The cleverness of the trick is that the signals escape detection. Mr. King (for such is the cognomen of the owner of this extraordinary animal) professes that he can tame the wildest animal at first sight, but has hitherto tried his art on no other animals than those of English growth. There is a horse in the Queen's stables which will only allow one blacksmith in Windsor to touch his feet, and kicks and plunges in the most desperate manner when any other person approaches for that purpose. King went to his head, opened the beast's mouth, inserted his hand for a short time into it, and then went and put one of his feet into his pocket. A similar power of subduing unruly horses is said to have been possessed by an Irish groom, who from his knack of whispering into the horse's ear obtained the nickname of "the whisperer." King said he had been acquainted with this personage, but admitted that he did not know his secret. Without disclosing his own, he would say, that it depended on pressing a certain nerve in the horse's mouth, which he called the nerve of susceptibility, and which, he declared, when pressed, convinced the horse that it could be mastered. Of course, there is a great deal of mystification in such language; but the consolation is that no man is forced to believe it, unless he likes it. We do not know whether Mr. King intends to surprise the world with a "learned fox" too; but he has succeeded in the very difficult task of rendering a young fox as tame as a dog. Like Van Amburgh with his tigers, he twists it like a boa round his neck, holding his hands in its mouth during the time. He has taught it to simulate death; and while it is lying on its back with its legs rigid and its eyes closed, he has taught it to submit to hold a lighted candle in its mouth, and to have lighted paper waved before his eyes, without flinching. We understand that Mr. Ducrow has been to see these animals, and that he intends to exhibit them to the London public, as an extraordinary attraction, on the night of his benefit. Mr. King intends to exhibit them afterwards for his own benefit, and we can recommend his exhibition as one worthy the support of every lover of natural history.

VISCOUNT HOWICK.

From the Britannia.

The circumstances which occurred near the close of last session, and Lord Howick being the leader and founder of the great dual party of neutrals in the House of Commons, have combined to exalt him into a degree of temporary importance by no means warranted by his abilities, principles, or political standing.

Every body knows that Lord Viscount Howick is the eldest son of Earl Grey. If every body did not know it, everybody would at least suspect that he was the son of "somebody," so completely does the young Lord take care to exhibit the fact in his manner. For be it known that all the Grey connection are very proud indeed that their chief was, by carrying the Reform Bill, enabled to plant the family tree so far in the bowels of the land—that tree which has sent forth so many branch roots into the state. They exult in all the chuckling satisfaction of successful nepotism; and Lord Howick, in particular, was apt to presume upon his relationship with the arch enemy of Conservatism, to an extent which made his new quondam Whigs, jealous to a degree.

From this cause, added to other, which will be drawn from the description which I propose to give, there is something inexpressibly offensive and displeasing about Lord Howick. I do not think it possible for any one to entertain regard or respect for him as a public man. There is nothing amiable or dignified about him. He seems absorbed in an impenetrable self-conceit, accompanied and rendered still more disagreeable by petulance, and a disposition to hold himself aloof. He is not a man one would be likely to court as a companion or adviser, yet he puts himself to the unnecessary trouble of being exclusive. He never was a favourite in the House of Commons, and he is now still less likely to be so, because the interested motives of his late conduct to Ministers was too glaring. Despised by the Conservatives, mistrusted by the Whigs, and mortally hated by the Radicals, Lord Howick has no consciousness of principle to fall back upon, no sympathetic minds to cheer him in his seclusion. But then, to be sure, he has his tail to look to for support; and truly he and Charles Wood do present an affecting picture of friendship in adversity.

Lord Howick has the air of an ill-natured man. Those who know him well, or who have had dealings with him, say that he is so. It is his misfortune to be deformed in his person—for that all men will sympathise with him. But that nature has grudged him the usual proportions of species is no ground for excusing him from censure on the score of want of those fine manly qualities which will make even an unsightly dwarf, or a hunchback, superior to the handsomest jack-a-dandy that ever used perfumes. Lord Howick's deformity, however, is not so bad as this. It consists in a serious defect in his left leg, which causes him to trail it after him at every step, and an unpleasant distortion of the lower part of the face. He stoops also in his gait. But there is, if we may be allowed the phrase, a sourness in the expression of his countenance—a discontented, envious look—which, even had he the most regularly chiselled features, would make it disagreeable to observe him. When he is engaged in addressing the house, these disadvantages exhibit themselves in an increased degree. While he is silent, nature has to answer his defects; but, when he becomes excited by the heat of a debate, there is a tone of acrimony, a virulence, a petulance, and an air of conceit, that identify his inner man with the external appearances that excite your dislike. He looks like a man on ill terms with every body. The matter of his speeches is not absolutely bad, though there are generally too many words for the number of ideas; but the manner of delivery spoils them. He affects the orator, too, without having the power requisite to sustain the character; and the consequence is, that in his exordiums and perorations he exhibits no higher excellence than a wordy pomposity. His case is that of the goose that aped the eagle, but could only scamper and flutter along the ground. He is a good deal indebted to the reporters for any polish there may be in his speeches; but his general style is hard and dry, devoid of ornament, and wholly untinged with eloquence of enthusiasm. Indeed, strong feeling, at least of that sort which prompts a man of eloquence, is a quality wholly foreign to his nature—all that distinguishes him from the mass being an intense selfism, the result of the conceit which forms the basis of his character. Nothing can be more flat than his attempts at parliamentary oratory. No imagination, no poetry of diction, no arguments save those fictitious ones which arise out of the pretences of party—nothing, in fact, but energetic commonplace. If Lord Howick did not aspire to be thought an orator—if he merely sought to express in plain language his own opinions, or those of his constituents—these defects would amount to nothing. But, as it is, the paucity of his reasons, the barrenness of his illustration, and the superabundance of his words, with his harsh screeching, discordant voice, and pompous mouthing manner, make him altogether a most ridiculous exhibition of shallow pretension. He is the latest and most glaring instance of that 'vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself.'

There is always an air of insincerity about him. He seems not to be in earnest, but to be acting a part. There are men who, though you know them to be devoid of enthusiasm for the cause which they advocate, yet command your adherence by the grandeur of their minds, and the perfection of their powers. You know they are acting a part, but you forget their insincerity, and yield up your principles to the guidance of their judgment. But the attempts of Lord Howick to put himself in the position of such men, render him absurd. You see the insincerity, but the power is wanting, and, like all men of this stamp, he only ends by incurring your contempt, because he has not the commanding talent which human nature, in its moral weakness and yearnings after intellectual strength, allows so often to take the place of principle. A man must command your respect. Lord Howick, while he forfeits the former, in his political capacity, fails in attempting the latter.

It is, in one sense, unfortunate for Lord Howick that he is the son of Earl Grey. From the representative of the man who had revolutionised his country something was expected. Lord Howick seems to have been aware of this, and has made the effort to shine. Had he been allowed to remain in his natural obscurity, he has sufficient ability of the common-place order to have been a grammatically correct mouthpiece of the many, as the member of some Whig constituency enamored of the honor of having a Lord to represent them.

[*From the Prince Edward Island Gazette, Oct. 27.*]

The arrival of the English Mail last week prevented our publishing the following Petition and answer from the Herald of the 17th instant, and whilst we deplore the occasion that called for so severe a visitation on the part of the Supreme Court, we perfectly concur with the Executive that the case is not one which merits its interference, for the continued repetition of resistance to the Law which has occurred in that district of the County, in spite of the many warnings which these deluded people have from time to time received, rendered it absolutely necessary that the Court should place its hand heavily upon the parties in the event of a conviction; and we trust that in the present case it may have the effect of convincing others of the evil consequences of listening to the sophistry of designing men, by which they may be induced to commit those infractions of the Law, the majesty of which it is the duty as well as the interest of a well ordered Society to vindicate and uphold.

To His Excellency Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy, K. H., Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c.

The Petition of the inhabitants of King's County, humbly sheweth—

That your Petitioners are greatly alarmed at a trial and sentence passed at the Supreme Court, held lately at Georgetown, upon John M'Kie, John Coffin and William Douglas, of Bay Fortune, John and James Howlet, of Little River, and William Blackett, of Grand River, who are sentenced to a long imprisonment of from four to ten months, and three of them to a fine of £20 each, besides imprisonment: That it appears upon the affidavit annexed, of creditable persons, that the evidence which led to such sentences of the Court was false in material points, and consequently is imperfect in the whole; and it is the opinion and firm belief of your Petitioners, that the prisoners are not guilty of a riot, for which they are suffering punishment.—Under such circumstances, it is alarming to your Petitioners to see men whom they deem innocent deprived of their liberty and property, and their families reduced to poverty and misery, by a false witness.

We therefore pray your Excellency to take the case into your consideration, and grant such relief as you in your wisdom shall deem meet, and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 939 Signatures.]

AFFIDAVIT.

We who have hereunto subscribed our names and set our marks, do, according to the best of our knowledge and belief, declare and make oath, that John M'Kie, John Coffin and William Douglas, of Bay Fortune, and James and John Howlet, of Little River, and William Blackett, of Grand River, are not guilty of riot, to obstruct the Sheriff in the sale of James Douglas's property; and it is our belief, that the verdict given and the sentence passed is through a false witness, whose evidence implicated all those who attended the sale; and as the witnesses were not examined on behalf of the prisoners, their case was not duly investigated. We further declare and make Oath, that we had no intention to obstruct the Sheriff in his duty, or prevent the sale. We knew the case of James Douglas to be one of peculiar hardship, and we believe it was the general desire of all those who attended the sale to bid in the property at a low rate, and return it to James Douglas, and we believe that such proceedings were not contrary to Law.

[Here follow 25 signatures.]

In the course of one day, the following answer to the Petition was handed to the gentlemen composing the Deputation:

Charlottetown, (P. E. I.)
14th Oct. 1840.

Gentlemen:

In answer to the Petition presented by you to the Lieutenant Governor this morning, on behalf of certain persons at present undergoing the sentence of the Supreme Court, for a riot, and obstructing the Sheriff of King's County in the execution of his duty, and for an assault upon that officer, I am directed by His Excellency to say, that as these parties have had a fair and open trial, and have been pronounced guilty by a Jury of their own county, His Excellency sees nothing in their case to warrant any interference on his part with the sentence passed by the Court: and I am further directed to inform you, that it is His Excellency's determination never again to remit any part of the punishment which may be awarded by the Supreme Court, in any case where parties are convicted of obstructing the due course of the law.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obt. humble servt.
(Signed) T. H. HAVILAND, Sec.
To Donald Macdonald and Wm. Dingwell, Eqrs.

LIBEL CASE.

SUPREME COURT—FREDERICTON.
29th October, 1840.

QUEEN *vs.* LEWIS W. DURANT.

Before His Honour Mr. Justice PARKER.

Counsel for the Crown—*The Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Hon. E. B. Chandler, Hon. W. B. Kinnear, and L. A. Wilmot, Esquire*

Counsel for the Defence—*John Ambrose Street, Robert L. Hazen, and George Botsford, Esquires.*

This was an action for libel, contained in a publication in the *Weekly Chronicle* of the 28th February last, printed at Saint John by the Defendant, and subsequently published at Fredericton and other parts of the Province; and which the following Jury were sworn to try:—Benjamin Sloat, H. Munro, Moses Pickard, Alexander Ross, Jas. Brown, George Clements, Daniel Duff, James Annand, H. Garcelon, Thomas T. Smith, G. W. Turner and H. S. Miller. The Information having been read, which charged the defendant with publishing a Libel tending to vilify and defame His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, Lieutenant Governor of the Province.

The Attorney General addressed the Court and Jury, and stated the nature of the issue which the Jury had to try. The information charged the Defendant, with maliciously and designedly, and in defiance of law, endeavouring to bring the Lieutenant Governor of the Province into disgrace, and cause it to be believed that Sir John Harvey by virtue of his authority, acted corruptly and dishonestly. That was the object stated to be contained in the libel, and formed the subject of complaint against the Defendant: who comes into Court by his counsel and says he is not guilty: and the issue the Jury had to try was, whether or not he is guilty of that with which he is charged in the information: and of making such publication with intent to vilify and defame His Excellency, to bring him into contempt, to degrade him in the eyes of the people, and to render them dissatisfied with his government. He said it was unnecessary to state that it was a cause of much importance, and one that had created much expectation, when the multitude which was assembled proved that fact; and he would add, that it was one in which the vital interests of the country were concerned. It was an issue between the liberty of the press or rather its licentiousness, and the well-being of government; and the trial involved the question, whether if a person purchased printing types, and assumed the dignified situation of acting under the sanction of the liberty of the Press, he could publish what he thought proper, upon the principle that such liberty must be supported, or that of the people must fail, under the plea that public men and public measures are public property; and that in pouring forth all kinds of abuse of individuals, a man was only doing that which he had a right to do—to discuss public measures and give his sentiments to the people at large. If this were the just liberty of the press, then it became an injury rather than an advantage. But the point between liberty and licentiousness he said was easily defined; as a man might ride along the road, but he had no right to ride over his neighbour—he had no right to do that which might be injurious to his neighbour. The meaning of the liberty of the press was, that it was free from the restraint of a censor, but that its exercise must be confined within law; and if a man by this means attacks the reputation of another, he does it at his peril. This was not his own view of the question, but he should bring in support of his opinion, the dictum of judges and the most distinguished counsel: for the present trial was not new in its nature; and the Jury from those cases that he

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