



# THE

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**THE GREAT WESTERN**—Our Great Western has been productive of numerous small wonders; amongst others, several of the citizens of Bristol have had upon their tables a brace of quails from America, quite fresh, and every way in good condition. Who, a year ago only, would have dreamed that such an importation would be possible—that the actual contents of a sportsman's bag in the New World would be consumed fresh in England? The birds, in their feathers, just as killed, were hung up by the legs, and exposed to the spray and sea breeze. There were various fowling sea stores packed in ice; these were not.—*Bristol Mirror.*

**UNITED STATES**—Several extensive defalcations among public officers connected with the general government of the United States have been discovered. Mr. Swartwout, the late collector of the port of New York, has privately sailed for England, under peculiar circumstances, which all the papers on both sides attribute to immense defalcations. Since that event, the sudden departure of Mr. W. M. Price, the United States' district attorney for New York, through whose hands much of the public money passed has created much astonishment, and given rise to a thousand rumours. He says, in a letter which has been published, that the amount of costs due for the unfinished business of his office will far exceed that which he had recently received from the debtors of government, and confidently affirms that he is no defaulter. Mr. Price left England in the *Liverpool*. His most intimate friends knew nothing of his intended departure; and although he was with Mr. Hoyt, the present collector of New York, until nine o'clock the previous evening, the subject is said not to have been mentioned to Mr. Hoyt. Since these events, there are rumours of large government defalcations at Washington and at Boston. In short, the people are astounded at the sudden decampment of the New York functionaries, and suspicion is the order of the day. The *New York Courier and Inquirer* estimates the probable defalcation by officers of government, since the first election of General Jackson, at 20,000,000 dollars. This is probably an over estimate. General Gratiot, of the United States army, is said to be also a defaulter to the extent of 35,000 or 35,000 dollars.

**CALCUTTA, July 13, 1833**—The aspect of affairs at the present moment is fraught with matter of serious consideration. Whether it be the result of a concerted plan, or a purely accidental combination of events, it is certain that we are more or less threatened on all sides. To the north-west, the movements of Persia upon Herat, and the attitude of the Sovereign of Cabool, promise to bring to a speedy termination the oft mooted question of propriety of extending our frontier to the banks of the Indus. To the south-east, our new resident, Colonel Besson, is engaged in settling the relation friendly or unfriendly, which are hereafter to subsist between the usurper of the throne of Ava and ourselves.—Along the eastward line of mountains we have the Nepalesses, who by incursions into our territories, and the despatch of several missions to Runjeet Sing, are manifesting a disposition to put an end to the treaty of amity which was entered into at the close of the last war.

Thus, look which way we will, we behold a gathering, and it seems to be admitted on all hands that we have no master spirit at the head of affairs to avert the storm, or bravely to breast it if it bursts over our heads.—Negotiation and precaution are the order of the day, but it is questionable whether half measures and a temporising policy will at this juncture prove of the slightest avail. An imposing and a determined attitude must be assumed at once if we wish to avoid long and

expensive campaigns, and the ultimate necessity for extending our overgrown territory.—Thus much of our foreign relations in this hemisphere.—*Liverpool paper.*

### NEWFOUNDLAND.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.

We have been obliged with the perusal of the Memorial which the Chamber of Commerce, at St. John's Newfoundland, have dispatched by one of their body to present to Her Majesty the Queen. This document is important and instructive—important, as it supplies us with a sketch of the actual condition of the Colony, drawn by the men who are best qualified accurately to depict it—the wealthy, peaceful, and unprejudiced portion of its resident merchants; and instructive, as it affords an additional and unerring indication of the gripping rapacity, unblushing exaction, insatiable ambition, and dastardly meanness, which distinguish and disgrace the unhallowed policy of the Romish Priesthood. The Memorial itself, we regret to add, is unusually lengthy. It is published, in fact, in the form of a pamphlet, and those statements which, had they been condensed within the limits of a narrower compass, we might have been enabled to quote without mutilation, we are reluctantly compelled to abridge.

The Memorial acquaints us that the Chamber of Commerce is composed of 13 Members, who are elected by ballot from the general community. The association during the period of its existence have cautiously and as comported with the avocations its Members pursue, abstained from all interference with the proceedings of the civil government, and from allowing themselves to intermeddle with the business of local and party politics. The personal pearl with which existing circumstances appear fraught has urged them to cast off the reserve which they have hitherto maintained, and they conceive themselves driven to the alternative of laying a narrative of their grievances at the foot of the throne. They submit that the propinquity of Newfoundland to the States—the invaluable resources its hardy population affords to the British navy, and the circumstance that upwards of £400,000 worth of English manufactures are annually imported into the Island, entitle the Memorialists to respectful consideration and attentive regard. The greater portion of the inhabitants, we are informed, are unable to devote any considerable portion of their time to the duties which the acceptance of public offices would entail on them. Of the lower class the majority are engaged in the business of the fisheries, and the proportion of re-

sident agriculturists is consequently trifling. With the expectation of merchants and professional gentlemen, the mass of the inhabitants are fishermen who are not attached to the island by any tie, and are ready, should a depression in trade occur, or should their any individual caprice instigate them, to remove to the States. The emigrants to the colony are chiefly supplied from the south and west of Ireland. They are Roman Catholics, "peaceable and well-disposed," says the memorial, when left to themselves, but for the most part uneducated and bigoted, and consequently are completely under the dominion of the priests, as if they were so many automata. To this people, based as they were by savage ignorance, untrained as they must be by the wholesome restrictions which a personal interest in the welfare of the colony would impose, in an evil hour the Whig government offered in 1832 a colonial legislature. The only qualification which was exacted from a candidate was a residence of two years—from a voter of one. It was dreaded that those beggarly requirements eventually render the representative assembly the nominee of the Popish clergy. The anticipations of the most gloomy and timorous prognosticators have too sadly been realised. The usurping priests desecrate the altar which they serve by publicly announcing the names of the candidates whose election they seek to secure. Nay, more—should any contumacious auditor manfully refuse to support the implicit opinion of his spiritual adviser, he is forthwith denounced as opposed to the interests of the Holy Church, the congregation are solemnly charged to abstain from intercourse and trading with him, and, blasphemous maledictions, he is held out to public detestation. "The very dead bodies of those are refused Christian burial." Is it any wonder, then, that, scared into submission by the awful horrors of the dreaded curse—coerced and banned by the wily artifices and imperious demeanour of their ruffian clergy—the majority of the voters—

"The scum of Brittany,  
Whom their o'er cloyed country vomits  
forth  
To desperate venture,"

should return an assembly, "the breath of the nostrils," of the fetid priesthood who have appointed them an assembly whose acts are more recklessly tyrannical than were the most vaunting aggressions of the Long Parliament, and whose disgusting incapacity for the office to which they aspire is more ridiculously contemptible than even that of the Barebones' parliament itself? The Memori-

alists state, that in defence of the positions they advance they have supplied the Secretary of State with a mass of evidence, for the production of which we sincerely hope some staunch Conservative legislator will move.

Since the creation of the legislature the expenses of the colony have increased, discord has spread and justice has been outraged in the lawless arrest of its administrators. The Memorial, after warning Her Majesty that the patience of the loyal population may at length be worn out under the protracted infliction of the grievances, the redress of which they crave, prays Her Majesty to abolish that detected imposture and proclaimed curse, the House of Assembly.

Is it to be borne, or can the most devout regard to order long endure it, that the peace and prosperity of the most ancient British colony shall be endangered by the frantic excesses of 15 creatures, the crawling tools of an exported Maynooth gang, whose capabilities and attainments would with difficulty qualify them in their mother country for the performance of the most drudging and degrading duties, and who, suddenly elevated at the behest of a stolid and surfeited firebrand into the office of a legislator, "play such fantastic tricks," as the most drivelling idiot could ape?

**Important Fact. Potatoes raised from Cuttings**—Mr. Costell, of Stapleton, near Bristol, has succeeded in raising this valuable root from cuttings. Mr. C. says, "reasoning upon the analogy of the potato to the dahlia, I was induced in the spring to try an experiment on cuttings, and have succeeded admirably, having from White Apple and Foxe's seedlings an early potato, produced a full crop of good sized potatoes, many of which weigh half a pound. The method was thus: When the potatoes were about 9 inches high, I cut off the tops about 6 inches long, planted them in a line about 8 inches apart with a flat dibble, pressing the earth carefully against them, gave them water and afterwards hoed them as an ordinary crop. I produced this way at the rate of 140 lbs. the rod." The deficiency in the wheat crop, and the consequent high price of bread, must cause a more than usually large demand for potatoes; and if, by means of this plan, one half the quantity of food, Mr. Costell will richly deserve the thanks of those to whom an abundant supply of potatoes is of such vital importance. *Wiltshire In.*

Portarlington is literally sacked by the fury of the late gale in the land.

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