

# THE STAR

And Newfoundland Advocate.

VII.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1846.

No. 364.

ST. JOHN'S:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, Meeting-House Hill.

## ER MULLOWNEY,

and Copper-plate Worker,

have to acquaint his friends and public, that he has opened his Establishment in the above line of Business, *Water-Street*, opposite the *Presbyterian Church*, where JOHN H. WARREN, Esq., where on hand, a large assortment of COPPER-PLATE WARE, and STOVE PIPES, and offers for Sale at the very low Prices.

per 29, 1846.

in the Royal Gazette, Nov. 17.

### BY AUTHORITY.

Honor the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint *WILLIAM FORRISTAL* and *N. RUELLEY*, (of *Herring Bay*), to be members of the Roman Catholic Board of Education for the District of Placentia, in the respective of the Rev'd James Walsh and Nicholas Hayes.

St. John's Office,  
19th November, 1846.

*Ledger's* London correspondent, under 19th October, writes—  
The Right Rev. Dr. Feild, Bishop of Newfoundland, arrived home at the latter part of the week, for the purpose of raising contributions towards the necessities of his Diocese, in pursuance of the collection, is now being made throughout the parish towards the relief of the suffering.

The Editor of the Royal Gazette.

Bay-de-Verds, November 8, 1846.

you do me the favour of inserting in the following letters.

Your's &c. &c.

THOMAS HUTCHINGS.

Bay-de-Verds, November 5, 1846.

Honor the Administrator of the Government, &c. &c.

humbly beg leave to trespass on your attention by laying before you an account of the state of the roads under my jurisdiction, hoping that you will be graciously pleased to urge the necessity of completing the following roads.

out further preface I proceed to say I have this morning, and proceeded to the surveyor to examine the different roads in my district—making in distance 30½ miles.

road from this to Caplin Cove Brook has been opened and parts of it gravelled: it will be something considerable to perfect it—it is interspersed with marshes, which require to be matted with boughs.

road from Bay-de-Verds to Old Perlican has been roughly opened; this road will require money to drain and gravel it. It is, Sir, be amiss to remark that this road is of vast importance, because it connects two settlements of Bay-de-Verds in Trinity Bay and Old Perlican in Trinity Bay. The road from Bay-de-Verds to the Grates is a distance of six miles, is in a miserable state. This road will be of very great

benefit when finished, and may be likened, in usefulness, to the road between St. John's and Portugal Cove; the intercourse between Bay-de-Verds and the Grates Cove becoming greater every day.

The road from Bay-de-Verds to Red Island Cove, a distance of three miles, was roughly opened to Rice's house this fall. This road is also of great benefit to the inhabitants of that locality.

Though the above roads are in an unfinished state, yet they are of very great benefit to the different settlements, and will be far more so when gravelled. The people in this District and up the North Shore to Carbonear, are daily fencing in ground, and they are now able to haul wood to the harbours in carts, which was impracticable till the roads were opened—they also now can bring with comparative ease fish-offal and seaweed to their gardens for agricultural purposes; and what is paramount, many hundreds of our fellow-creatures have been kept from starvation the past four preceding years by the relief the road money afforded them.—All these reasons are strong motives to induce the Legislature to encourage the making and completing of roads throughout the length and breadth of the land. The great Creator of the Universe has said, that man shall live by the fruits of the earth:—Is it not, then, most desirable that the land should be brought by every possible encouragement under cultivation, and made to produce as much as possible, in order to assist in supporting that class of the population which cannot live by the fruit of their labor from a decline of the fishery.

In conclusion I beg to say it may not be incongruous to wander from the subject of roads, by saying that great and beneficial results have proceeded from the establishment of Schools in our District—but great inconvenience arises from the want of a suitable School-house here. The teacher is necessitated to use an old house which is very inadequate for the purpose. I beg your Honor will recommend to the Legislature the propriety of granting an adequate sum to erect a suitable School-house, so that the master may be able to dispense the blessing of a sound and useful education to the poor of this long neglected place. With these few remarks, I beg to subscribe myself, Sir, Your's very respectfully,

T. HUTCHINGS.

DISTANCE.	Miles.
From Bay-de-Verds to Bonny	2½
From Bonny to Low Point	2½
From Low Point to Caplin Cove	3
From Caplin Cove to Lower Island Cove	3
From Caplin Cove to Old Perlican	3
From Bay-de-Verds to Old Perlican	6
From Bay-de-Verds to Grates Cove	6
From Bay-de-Verds to Red Head Cove	3
From Bay-de-Verds to Seal Cove	1½
	30½

Bay-de-Verds, 5th November, 1846.

To the Hon. JAMES CROWDY.

Sir,—Gratitude obliges me to return you my sincere thanks for being instrumental in bringing about the opening up of Roads, &c.

My endeavour in this District has been to render what humble services I could;—if I have succeeded in any way the thought of it is a sufficient reward to me. I cannot help but remarking that very many of the poor people of this District would have starved the past four years, was it not for the relief the road money afforded them in time of great want.—The opening up of roads has excited a spirit of cultivating the soil, which would have been impracticable was it not for throwing open the

country from settlement to settlement. As our fisheries are yearly declining and the population fast increasing, this is another powerful incentive to encourage further tillage; and nothing will facilitate it more than the improvement of roads.

All must admit that cultivation is an auxiliary to the fishery, more especially in a country that cannot support its population without the aid of the fruits of the ground.

I cannot close this epistle without expressing the pleasure I feel in bearing testimony to the diffusion of religious and moral instruction among the poorer class, in the Out-harbours particularly. When speaking about education, I beg to inform you that the grants and the means for educating the poor of these neighbourhoods are more limited than in the majority of other Districts. The grants made by the Legislature are few and far between, and the Newfoundland School Society has no school between this and Carbonear, by reason of which we are in great need of some help towards instructing the poor. As an encouragement to the friends of education and of true religion and piety, I may mention the thirst and hunger of the young persons of this neighbourhood for knowledge. The Church of England at Bay-de-Verds and Grates Cove is attended by all who call themselves Protestants. Recently the Rev. John Roberts, the Clergyman of these Districts, established Sunday and evening schools to be kept on certain days of the week, and all the Protestant population displayed and do still display an inclination to attend them;—some of these schools are for adults to learn to read, and others for children and adults to read the Word of God and to catechise one another about the things of the soul and the world to come. When such encouragement is given it is a pity that the means of instruction cannot be procured for those who are willing to learn and are not able to pay for any schooling.

One thing more I beg to observe is, that temperance is proving a blessing to us daily—it has saved thousands in this Bay from destruction.

Lastly, I trust sincerely our Legislature will continue to promote education among the poorer classes, and give every possible encouragement to making of good roads and clearing of ground throughout the length and breadth of the land.

With these observations I remain, Sir, Your's, very respectfully,  
THOMAS HUTCHINGS.

The second instalment of 15,000 sovereigns of the munificent grant by the British Parliament, in aid of the sufferers by the Fire, was received by the *Unicorn*.—*Courier*.

ARRIVALS.—In the *Unicorn* from Halifax and Sydney, the Hon. Chief Justice Norton, Revd. Mr. Mackin, Mr. and Mrs. McNeil, Miss Leonard, Messrs. S. G. Archibald, T. Smith, J. B. Hutton, H. Gray, and E. Parsons, Capt. Hartley, Messrs. Cox and Newhook, and a draft of 22 men for the Royal Newfoundland Companies.

DEPARTURES.—In the *Unicorn* for Halifax, Messrs. H. Garrett, Cox, and Keith.

### UNITED STATES.

#### STORMING OF MONTEREY—FORTS TAKEN BY THE AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, October 11.

On the 19th General Taylor arrived before Monterey, with a force of about 6000 men.

After reconnoitering the city, at about 1600

or 1600 yards from the Cathedral Fort, during which time he was fired upon from its batteries, his force was encamped at the Walnut Springs, three miles short of the city. This was the nearest position at which the army could obtain a supply of water, and beyond the enemy's batteries.

The remainder of the 19th was occupied by the Engineers in making reconnoissances of the city batteries commanding the heights.

On the 20th, General Worth was ordered with his division to move by a circuitous route to the right, to gain the Saltillo road, beyond the west of the town, and to storm the heights above the Bishop's Palace, which vital point to the enemy appears to have been strangely neglected.

Circumstances caused his halt on the night of the 25th, short of the intended operation. On the morning of the 21st inst. he continued his route, and after an encounter with a large body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road.

It was here discovered, that besides the fort at the Bishop's Palace, and the occupation of the heights above it, two forts, on commanding eminences on the opposite side of the San Juan river, had been fortified and occupied.

These two latter heights were then stormed and carried, the guns of the last fort that was carried being immediately turned with a plunging fire upon the Bishop's Palace.

On the same morning, the 21st, the first division of regular troops, under General Worth, and the volunteer division, under Gen. Butler, were ordered under arms to make a division to the left of the town in favour of the important operations of General Worth. The 10 inch mortars and two 24 pound howitzers had been put in battery on the night of the 20th, on a ravine, 1400 yards distant from the cathedral fort, or citadel, and were supported by the fourth regiment of infantry.

At 8 a.m., on the 21st, the order was given for this battery to open upon the citadel and town. And immediately after the first division with the 3d and 4th infantry in advance, under Colonel Garland, were ordered to reconnoitre, and skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and, should prospect of success offer, to carry the most advanced battery.

The attack was directed by Major Mansfield, engineer, Capt. Williams, topographical engineer, and Major Kinney, Quarter Master to the Texas division.

A heavy fire from the first battery was immediately opened upon the advance, but the troops soon turned it, entering and engaging with the enemy in the streets from the city, having passed through an incessant cross fire from the citadel and the first and second batteries, and often from the infantry who lined the parapets, streets and house tops of the city.

The rear of the first battery was soon turned, and the reverse file of the troops through the gorge of the works, killed or dislodged the artillery and infantry, and the building occupied by the infantry immediately in its rear.

The first division was followed and supported by the Mississippi, Tennessee and first Ohio regiments.

The two former regiments being the first to scale and occupy the fort, the success of the day stopped.

The Mississippi, Tennessee and Ohio regiments, though warmly engaged in the streets of the city for some time after the capture of the first battery, and its adjoining defences, were unable, from exhaustion, and the loss they had sustained, to gain more advantage.