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HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mr. W. Dixon's

An Elephantine Rat.—There is at present in the possession of Mr. Lewis Smith, spirit dealer, of Glasgow, an animal of the rat species, of the following extraordinary description: It is of the bulk and thickness of a pretty large terrier dog, and covered on the back and belly with a thick coat of very fine hair; the head is about the size of that of a house rabbit, the front teeth in the upper and lower jaws are nearly an inch and a half long, and very sharp, the paws are webbed, and the hind ones are broader than the webbed foot of a full grown goose. It swims and dives remarkably well, remaining in and under the water until recalled by the voice of its owner, to whom it is very much attached, following him like a dog. The animal, which is a female, weighs upwards of ten pounds, and its length from the head to the extremity of the tail, when extended, measures two feet seven inches. The tail is entirely bare of hair, and very long and thick, and covered with a scaly substance. She is partial to vegetables and fish, but dislikes every kind of flesh, whether raw or in a prepared state. In eating she rests on her hind paws, holding the food in her fore ones. She is also partial to porter and beer, and has often than once drank more than she could well carry. Although so powerful and ferocious-looking, she is perfectly tame and gentle, and will suffer handling without the least show of resistance or even ill-nature, so that the most timid may approach her with perfect safety. A strong attachment subsists between her and a fine dog of the cocker species.—Glasgow Constitutional.

(From late English Papers.)

In the House of Lords on the night of the 5th inst., the Archbishop of Canterbury brought forward his resolutions on the subject of the Government Education Bill. A division on the Primate's motion took place at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, which resulted in a majority of 229 to 118 against the establishment of 'Her Majesty's Cabinet Education Board.' An address to the Queen to the same effect as the resolutions, and adopted by the same vote, was presented to the Sovereign, at Buckingham Palace, on the 11th instant.

The following is the Queen's reply: I duly appreciate your zeal for the interest of religion, and your care for the Established Church.

I am ever ready to receive the advice and assistance of the House of Lords, and to give to their recommendations the attention which their authority so justly deserves.

At the same time I cannot help expressing my regret that you should have thought it necessary to take such a step on the present occasion.

You may be assured that, deeply sensible of the duties imposed on me, and more especially of that which binds me to the support of the Established Church, I shall always use the powers vested in me by the Constitution for the fulfilment of that sacred obligation.

It is with a deep sense of that duty that I have thought it right to appoint a Committee of my Private Council to superintend the distribution of the Grants voted by the House of Commons for Public Education. Of the proceedings of this Committee Annual Reports will be laid before Parliament, so that the House of Lords, will be enabled to exercise its judgment upon them; and I trust that the funds placed at my disposal will be found to have been strictly applied to the objects for which they were granted, with due respect to the rights of conscience, and with a faithful attention to the security of the Established Church.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE BIRMINGHAM.

(From a Second Edition of the Morning Chronicle of July 15.)

BIRMINGHAM, Monday Night, July 15, 12 o'clock.

Little were we prepped for the diabolical events of this night. At 8 o'clock, some symptoms of riot having been betrayed by the populace, it was found necessary to call out the police to disperse large assemblages of people which presented themselves in the different vicinities of the Bull Ring. In so doing, the police wounded three persons—one in the head, another in the leg, and a third in the hand. As soon as quiet appeared to be restored, the police retired. Nothing very remarkable occurred until about half-past eight or a quarter to nine, when a simultaneous attack was made on the houses of several persons who were deemed hostile to the Chartists. Strange to say that neither the police nor the military were called out. At nine o'clock the awful work of destruction commenced—houses were forced open, entered, pillaged, and gutted. At half-past nine a general cry of "Put out the Gas!" was raised, and obeyed. Immediately a most distressing scene took place. The most valuable articles were set fire to in the public streets, and next combustibles were applied to several houses ineffectually. At last the demons succeeded in firing the houses of Mr. Bourne, grocer, and Mr. Legget, upholsterer, both of which are reduced to ashes. A terrible attempt was made, but happily in vain, to fire the Nelson. The insurgents during this period held undisturbed possession of the Bull Ring, converting shutters and every thing that came in their way into weapons of destruction.

At half past nine, the police and special constables, headed by Superintendent Mayne, made an attack, sword in hand, on the mob, who fled in all directions—Nothing could exceed the order observed by the police on the occasion: they behaved admirably.

At a quarter to ten, the dragoons, commanded by Colonel Chatterton, galloped into the Bull Ring, followed by the whole body of the Rifles. The dragoons commenced clearing the streets, avenues, lanes, &c. Several rioters were captured. At half-past ten o'clock the Birmingham engine arrived, followed by others, escorted by dragoons. The mains were immediately opened, and the engines commenced playing on the houses.

As for the destruction of lamps, windows, &c., it is impossible to form the remotest idea of its amount. The authorities are acting with decision, tempered with forbearance. The Mayor, Doctor Booth, and other Magistrates, are at their posts. Surely such a state of things will not be permitted in civilized England.—The delay of the troops and police is most unaccountable.

(From a Second Edition of the Liverpool Times of Tuesday.)

The following particulars we have learnt from a Birmingham gentleman, one of the special constables of that town,

who left there by the two o'clock train this morning:—

A report it seems had prevailed on Sunday that a Chartist meeting would be held on Monday, and that Mr. Altwood was expected to attend. No arrangements, however, were made, and the town was remarkably quiet during yesterday, until about half-past eight o'clock in the evening, when a body of men, about two hundred in number, formed in the Bull Ring, the usual place of rendezvous, and proceeded two and two on the road towards Warwick, for the purpose of escorting Lovett and Collins, Chartist leaders into town, on their release from Warwick Castle, jail having, it is said, been accepted.

On their arrival at Trinity Church, a short way out of town, either they learnt that their leaders had not been liberated, or had made that only a pretence to cover ulterior proceedings, they halted, pulled down the paling of the church, and arming themselves with the iron bars, returned to the Bull Ring. Without a moment's pause they attacked the Nelson Hotel and having demolished the windows and every thing inside, they attacked two shops kept by widow ladies, and having gutted them, entered the shop of Mr. Houghton, silversmith, and threw all his stock into the street. While one part of the mob were thus wantonly destroying property, or helping themselves to the most valuable part, another portion of them had collected broken doors and broken furniture in the centre of the street, and set fire to the pile. On its blazing up they deliberately carried the ignited wood over to Mr. Bourne's shop, corner of Moore street, and after pulling down the shutters, deliberately set fire to the premises. The flames quickly extended throughout the building, a very extensive one, and communicated to the house of Messrs. Burns and Banks, chemists, adjoining.

Strange to say, up to this time no attempt, it is stated, was made to interfere with them. Forty of the metropolitan police, and the police of the town, special and otherwise, were in the public offices, but as there was no magistrate present they refused to act.

At ten o'clock the Mayor appeared, and the military being called out, the mob anticipated their approach by flying in all directions. The engines then turned out, and by two o'clock this morning the fire had been so far subdued as to prevent any apprehension of its extending.

At two o'clock, when the train left, all was quiet as could be expected. The streets were filled with military and police.

Mr. Bourne is one of the most extensive grocers in Birmingham, and rendered himself obnoxious by his complaints of the former meetings of the Chartists in the Bull Ring. This was, it is believed, the cause of their enmity, and not because he is a Conservative: indeed they had sent him anonymous letters, stating their intention.

(From the Sun of Tuesday.)

We have received the following this morning:—

TUESDAY MORNING, 7 o'clock.

I have again this morning visited the scene of havoc and desolation. Although the numbers engaged in the fiendish work were comparatively small (not exceeding three hundred persons,) yet they acted so simultaneously and so apparently under excellent generalship, that they met with no opposition in their demolition and plunder. They first, at half past eight o'clock, attacked the public office, in the front of which there is not left a single pane of glass. They next proceeded to Mr. Bourne's, the extensive wholesale tea-dealer's; within a quarter of an hour they effected an entrance into it, took down the shutters, which they smashed into pieces, and used as arms. Finding that wood did not do their work

sufficiently expeditiously, they forced the iron railings which surrounded the Nelson Monument, and with these iron bars they carried all before them, battering down doors, shutters, casements, &c.—For a short period they ceased, and retired from the more laborious work, and commenced breaking all the large lamps and windows in the Bull-ring and High-street. All this time they had the battle ground to themselves. About nine they forced Mr. Leggett's (a most amiable man and a Reformer) house, carrying the upholsterer into the street, which they shortly set in flames, carrying back a portion of the latter into Messrs. Bourne's and Leggett's houses, which were shortly in flames.—The order was giving, all the gas-lights were extinguished, and then they attacked, pillaged, and gutted the houses right and left.

About this time the police bravely advanced and faced the infuriated rabble, who fled in all directions. Shortly after the Dragoons advanced at full gallop.—One unfortunate man fell a victim to their fury, and I believe was killed on the spot. The Rifles followed in two bodies, each about 150 strong. Several rioters were arrested in the very act of destruction.

The following houses in High-Street are complete wrecks:—Mr. Martyn, jeweller, Mr. Banks, chemist, Mr. Gooden, Nelson Hotel, Mr. Bunton, porkman, Mr. Arnold, bacon shop, Mr. Pontrey, grocer, Mr. Savage, cheesemonger, Mr. W. Dukin, tea-dealer, Mr. Baden, grocer, Mr. A. Dukin, grocer, Mr. Horton, silversmith, Mr. Parke's snuff shop several other houses are greatly injured. At ten o'clock the roof of Mr. Leggett's house fell in with a fearful crash. Mr. Bourne's extensive premises, occupying large fronts in High Street and Moore Street, have the walls along standing. The loss of property is incalculable. It is supposed that not more than two lives have been lost. The crowds at this moment in the streets are immense; the Police and Rifles are the only force on duty. About 20 rioters are in the Public Office.

Eight o'clock This Morning.

The troops are again parading the streets.

IPSWICH ELECTION.

On Saturday last the Election of a Member of Parliament for the above borough took place, as it had previously been fixed. The polling commenced at eight o'clock, and the votes were taken at six different booths, which had been prepared for the occasion in different parts of the borough. Many of the friends of both candidates had paraded the streets during a great part of the previous night, and each one seemed determined to leave no means unemployed to return his favourite candidate.

On reaching the booths at nine o'clock, we found them all in a great state of bustle and activity, and were informed that Sir Thomas Cochrane, the Conservative candidate, was considerably ahead, a position which he maintained up to near the hour of twelve o'clock. By that time Mr. Gibson's friends began to rally in their exertions to bring up their voters to the poll, and in a short space afterwards both candidates were pretty nearly equal. From that hour up to three o'clock each party successively took the lead, the majority being alternately between five and eleven in number. The hopes and expectations of both candidates were kept up till within a few minutes of the last hour, when the freemen began to come up in great numbers, and it then became evident that Mr. Gibson's chance of succeeding against his rival candidate was exceedingly slight. The four of four having at length arrived, the Mayor declared the poll to be closed; and the Conservatives, aware that they had a majority, paraded the greater part of their