

rent... it is the discredit into which their proceedings had brought his house. It seems, however, that even in their new location they are scarcely able to muster half-a-dozen members, a number insufficient to proceed with the ordinary business; and these are linked by so slender a thread, that a few days may probably see them dispersed. They now deliberate within closed doors! A determination is still professed to raise recruits for the re-embodiment of this "Convention," and especially by Feargus O'Connor.

(From the Morning Herald.)

When that change of "the pea" from "one thimble to another" took place which transferred Lord John Russell from the Home-office to the colonial department and promoted the ex-Viceroy of Ireland from his colonial retreat to the Home-office, the reason given by the evening organ of the government for the change was that Lord Normanby was incompetent to the duties of the Colonial department, whereas Lord John Russell knew something of colonial affairs. Strange that disqualification for any office should be a disqualification for holding it in the case of the Melbourne administration, whose rule of selection in general has been, the greater the incompetency the better the appointment. It could not, therefore, have been any consideration of the usefulness of Lord Normanby for the Colonial-office, which caused his removal to the Home department. His notorious unfitness for the government of the colonies did not prevent Lord Melbourne from placing him there. His incompetency was certainly, as well known when he was appointed to that office as when he was removed. If Lord Normanby were removed from the government of the colonies because he was incompetent to preside over the important interests connected with them, how did it happen that, at the very same time, Mr. Shell was selected by Lord Melbourne to fill the chair of vice-president of the board of trade? Was it his fitness or his unfitness that recommended him for the office? Did the penetrating eye of the chief of the bed-chamber ministry discover a peculiar aptitude for the dry calculations of commerce in the shrieking *Grubbrig* of repeal agitation? Or did he suppose that the Majesty's Theatre Royal and her Majesty's Board of Trade are only divisions of the same great establishment, and that the avenue to eminent station in the one is through the green room of the other? Or was Lord Melbourne charmed by the proofs of pre-eminence legally to the House of Hanover, which Mr. Shell had at various times exhibited, but more especially on that memorable occasion when he drew the curtains of the death-bed of the Duke of York, and mingled the yell of triumph with bacchanalian orgies, screaming "success to fox glove" in the spirit of a barbarian flourishing his shillelah over the head of a dying victim? Again.—If Lord Normanby were removed for his incompetency from the colonial office, was it because of his competency that Mr. More O'Ferrall was placed in the post of secretary to the admiralty? A gentleman who knows more of the pedigree of race horses than the nomenclature of ships, may be admirably qualified to uphold the ocean supremacy of England, when the battles of the British navy are to be fought on the Curragh of Kildare. Perhaps Lord Melbourne recollected enough of his classical reading to know that the horse was sacred to Neptune, and so thought he could not do better than place the British trident in the hand of the *tailcoat* who knows most about race-horses. As to Mr. Macaulay, we know not what philosopher Square would say of his "moral fitness" for the office of secretary at war; but we are sure that if the learned gentleman, who is ambitious of being thought no mean scholar, be a disciple of Dr. Pangloss, he must consider his failure in India not only a most fortunate event, but the "all-sufficient reason" for his promotion at home. A man who endangers the safety of a province has no slight claim upon the consideration of a government that seems resolved to ruin all the dependencies of the British crown. Mr. Macaulay, a cultivator of rhetorical flowers for the garniture and adornment of the rank and rotten system of imposture which, at the present day, passes under the name of whiggery, is chosen to take our military fame under his protection, as Mr. More O'Ferrall does the naval. Happy England! that when in quest of statesmen to direct thy destinies, can find them ready educated to thy hand on the Curragh of Kildare, or haunting the green-room of a theatre, or engaged in the "fructifying" system of chandler's shop philosophy, or festooning of floral periods, and "warbling poetic prose" in schools that teach how "eloquence" can flourish in proportion

as the masculine powers of intellect are wanting—a "science" unknown to Demosthenes and Tully, to Chatham, Burke, and Pitt. When we look to India trembling to its fate under the imbecile sway of the puny capacity of Lord Auckland, whose unopposed marches are more disastrous to an army than some hotly-pursued retreats, or cast our eyes at Canada, which Durham nearly ruined, and whose ruin Poulett Thomson is sent to complete, we cannot for an instant allow ourselves to believe that the removal of Lord Normanby from the colonial-office to the Home department was in consequence of what the *Globe* admitted to be his incompetency for the former appointment. We admit the incompetency, indeed. The *Globe* had not much difficulty in persuading us of that. But if there had not been another "sufficient reason" for the change, we take it that the very circumstance of incompetency would have been, in other cases, a positive recommendation. It is our opinion that the "sufficient reason" for the change was, that O'Connell might still be secure of Lord Normanby's watchful superintendence of Ireland, the Home office being the department which is more immediately in communication with the Irish government, and from which the government instructions are transmitted to the viceroy of that country.—Doubtless the exposure of Lord Normanby's delinquencies as chief governor of Ireland in the committee of the Lords, made his "merits" shine with more eminent lustre than ever in the eyes of that prime minister of our Protestant Queen, who has resolved to inflict "a heavy blow and great discouragement on Protestantism." But that consideration alone was not the cause of the change of offices. It was to afford the assurance to the Popish agitators that Ireland, though with the name of another lord lieutenant at its head, is still really under the supreme government of O'Connell's most abject vassal—the Marquis of Normanby. Let not, then, the Irish conservatives be blinded to the real state of things, and egregiously mistake the feelings of the Irish government towards them, because Lord Ebrington, or Fortescue, does not play the wild pranks of fantastic viceregency, and commit the burlesque outrages upon the administration of justice with which they were familiar in the time of his predecessor. Personally, Lord Ebrington is more respectable than the late Lord lieutenant. Leaving politics out of the question he is a nobleman who holds a superior position in society. But unfortunately his public conduct is not under his own control as his private conduct is. He has surrendered the former to a faction, and one of the worst factions both as to political principle and public morality that has ever attained, by the basest means, to any high degree of power in England. What man, however untainted and unblemished in the relations of private life, can surrender his public character to the keeping of O'Connell's faction, and hope ever to receive it back again clean and undishonored? We ask the Irish conservatives were we not right when we warned them from the beginning against that weak compromise on the corporation question which Mr. Frederick Shaw and some other representatives of Irish "Protestantism" so zealously advocated, and which had also, we regret to say, the support of some of our conservative contemporaries on both sides of the water? Are not all really honest and true Irish conservatives now fully persuaded that the carrying that compromise into effect would have given a tremendous, if not an irretrievable, blow to the cause which they have at heart—the cause of the reformed religion, of constitutional liberty and of British connection? Let them also believe us in the matter of Lord Ebrington's government. If that nobleman wishes to shake off the trammels of O'Connell, he can only do it by ceasing to be any longer one of the chosen functionaries of the Melbourne cabinet, of which O'Connell is (always excepting the ladies of the bedchamber) the mainstay. While lord lieutenant of Ireland under the administration, the representative of the House of Fortescue must obey the orders which come from the Home-office, over which Lord Normanby, at once the wooden idol and the wiredrawn puppet of O'Connell, now presides. One of our conservative contemporaries thus contrasts the government of the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with that of his predecessor. "Putting aside Lord Ebrington's abstract merits, he so shines in contrast with his predecessor, that the benefit of that contrast stands him in the place of abstract merit. Ebrington is felt as a relief from Normanby. His government may not be favourable to the principles of the constitution; but then there is no open, flagrant, violent, and offensive infraction of those principles." Therefore we say it may be the more dangerous, because the more cautious,

circumspect, and Jesuitical. The flagrant and violent course of proceeding brought too much trouble on the Melbourne ministry to be tried again. Another and more artful course is adopted to favour ultimately the plan of inflicting "a heavy blow and great discouragement on Protestantism." Let Irish Protestants, therefore, be upon their guard. Credulity will be their ruin.

*Carlisle's Opinion of the Charitable Leaders.* Richard Carlisle, well known in the political world, has just published a pamphlet. "On the political excitement of the present time." Speaking of O'Brien, he says: "Throughout the periodical writings of James Brontierre O'Brien, I have seen nothing but an expression of hatred toward, and warfare with, people of property; and here rests his popularity with the most desperately depraved portion of the people, of similar tastes and habits. I repeat, that from him I have read no emanation of sound political principle, nor any instruction calculated to raise and dignify a people." Proceeding further upon the subject, he adds—"Unprincipled desperadoes, like these, agitate the ignorance and inflame the passions and vices of the people, without directing them to any good, without working any useful change. With lying report as to the state of mind or disposition of the people, carried from place to place, they keep up an excitement, make a profit by it, and thus carry on a political business that suits the agitator, but damages the people. This is not wholesome agitation. There is no principle, no teaching, no strength deduced from such proceedings. Lancashire and Yorkshire are full of political associations, of moving delegates, with out any other purpose than to apply and expend the subscriptions. I have known this game carried on, and livings made of these delegacies ever since the year 1817; while it is politically clear that they can minister nothing but a political deception. I have uniformly condemned, and do condemn still, all political associations, as a damage to the general question of reform. Thousands of pounds will have been collected and spent in political associations and delegacies this year, will be found to end in effect as it begun in cause. needed we a convention of delegates, all but self appointed, to tell us to abstain from the use of execrable articles, to run upon the banks without having property in them, to stand idle without the means of subsistence, and to make all our dealings of a sectarian character? Is this an affair of conventional wisdom for which to expend two thousand pounds? Either delegates or delegators might have learned all this, and the futility of such proceedings, by reading the political tracts of the years 1817 to 1819. Alas for a miserable and deluded people! Alas for political scoundrelism!

*South Sea Expedition.* During the last fortnight the visitors to Chatham dockyard have been very numerous, to inspect a vessel, the *Erebus*, fitting out for a three years' voyage to the South Pole and Pacific Ocean. The *Erebus* has been in dock several months. She was put out last week and is rigging with all despatch. The *Terror* bomb will accompany her. Both these vessels are fitted out by Government, but are only lent by the Admiralty to the Board of Arts and Sciences for the expedition, by whom the whole expense of stores, &c., is to be defrayed. The

ships are made extremely strong to encounter stress of weather. The wales are doubled with 3 inch oak plank, and the bottom with plank of 3 inches: the ceiling of the holds is doubled with two thicknesses of 1 1/2 inch African teak, crossing each other at right angles, and the bulkheads in the holds are built in like manner and made water tight, so that should the bottom be stove in at any part by the sheets of ice, the safety of the ship will not be endangered. The pumps fitted are those of Massie's patent. The weather deck is also doubled with 3 inch fir plank, with farnought dipped in tallow laid between them. It is stated the ships will sail on Saturday the 31st inst. Many persons, however, think the *Erebus* cannot be ready for a fortnight. The *Erebus* is commanded by Captain Ross, nephew to Captain Sir John Ross, who attempted a north-west Passage. The *Terror* is commanded by Captain Crozier.

*Calcutta for Convenience.* There is, perhaps, no place in which everything essential for an establishment can be obtained so easily at Calcutta—carriages and horses are to be hired at a reasonable rate, palanquins by the day or half day, and servants also by the lay; these people are called *ticca*, and if recommended by individuals of known good character, may be trusted. A whole house may be furnished from the bazaars, in the course of a few hours with articles either of an expensive or an economical description, according to the means of the purchaser, a well-filled purse answering all the purposes of Aladdin's wonderful lamp.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1839

It is with much pleasure we insert the following extract from the *Liverpool Courier*, Oct. 16:—

"The Right Rev. Dr. AUBRY SPENCER, the newly-created Bishop of Newfoundland, sailed for his diocese on the 1st instant, in the Toronto line of packet ship, *via* New York. To those who have the interest of the Church of England at heart, it will be gratifying to know that in going out to his extensive and important diocese, the Right Rev. Prelate has had his hands strengthened by the Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel and for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge in Foreign Parts; and it will interest the public to know, that their generous feelings has added the sum of £500 per annum towards the revenue of the new Bishopric, increased the number of Missionaries, providing £100 for the outfit of each, and raised their stipend from £150 to £200 per annum. With these auxiliaries, and the aid of the powerful eloquence, high example, and Christian devotion to his duties of the gifted and excellent Bishop, we trust it will not be long before the differences which have existed in Newfoundland may be happily reconciled."

We understand that Mr. Jukes, in his late cruise, after touching at Lamaline and St. Peters, visited the Bay of Islands, and ascended the Humber River for 30 miles, finding at its mouth a great limestone formation, which contained some variously coloured marbles. From St. George's Bay he visited the Grand Pond, with an Indian Guide, and sailed to its extremity in a small boat, being about 60 miles N.E. from St. George's Harbor. He here found a thin bed of coal, and indications of others existing in the neighbourhood. On the S. side of St. George's Bay he found a similar mass of rocks to those at the end of the Grand

Pond, one place shore, a thick, time by Codroy I doubled Port-au-La Poile The who ed of ge and simi From account son and winds, Peters, Mortier, Little death those Bay. Trepasse a fortnight again 3 in Ferry places those in John's ber 26. The terminat since, a given m public occasional nor, who has ree consider with yet learn Dec 4 4th Tender TENDERS For the 31st of Persons w ply of Four Of the best Light Hou der to be the article willing to for Oil of accepted. The Jan liver Ten of June at Tues, next August, 1840. The O Casks, in a lone—ent place rness of Contractors other exper Payment made on the terms. (By ord Light Hou St. John's November ALL Pa Estab of Harber requested to attested to t sons indebted immediate St. John's, November WILLIA HAVIN sity quaint his F rally, that h rent branched junction with dence, be m Harbor G 20d Sept, 1