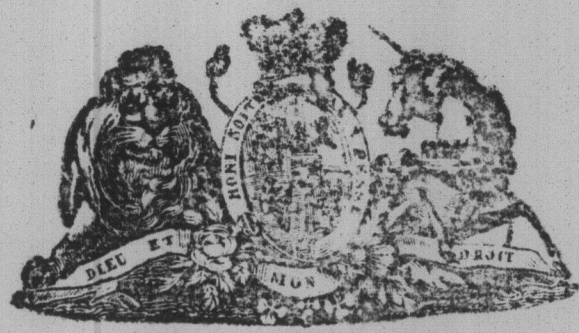


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HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland.—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Messrs. W. Dixon & Co's

KILLIGREWS PACKET.

JAMES HODGE,
Of Killigrews,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has a most safe and commodious FOUR-SAIL BOAT, capable of conveying a number of PASSENGERS, and which he intends running the WINTER as long as the weather will permit, between Killigrews, and Brigus, and Port-de-Grace.—The owner of the Packet will call every TUESDAY morning at the Houses of Mr. John Crute and Mr. Patrick Kieley, for Letters, Packages, &c., and then proceed across the Bay, as soon as the wind and weather will allow; and in case of there being no possibility of proceeding by water, the Letters will be forwarded by land, by a careful person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

JAMES HODGE begs to state, also, he has a Horse and Sleigh, which he will have every TUESDAY morning in St. John's, for the purpose of conveying Passengers to Killigrews and from Killigrews to St. John's—he intends carrying a Saddle every trip in case the path should not be answerable for the sleigh to return. He has also good and comfortable Lodgings, and every necessary that may be wanted, and on the most reasonable terms.

Terms of Passage, &c.—

One Person, or Three, 15s.—Passages across the Bay, above that number, 5s. each.
Horse 10s.—Luggage, &c. carried on the most reasonable terms.

MIDDLE BIGHT PACKET.

ROBERT AND JOHN HINDS,
Of Middle Bight.

BEG most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have a safe and commodious Four-sail BOAT, which they intend running the Winter, as long as the weather will permit, between MIDDLE-BIGHT and BRIGUS, and PORT-DE-GRACE.—One of the Owners, of the Packet will call every TUESDAY Morning at Messrs. Perchard & Boy's for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bay as soon as wind and weather will allow; and in case of there being no possibility of proceeding by Water, the Letters will be forwarded by Land by a careful Person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

They beg to state, also, that they have good and comfortable Lodgings, and every necessary that may be wanted, and on reasonable terms.

Terms.

Passengers . . . 5s. each
Single Letters . . . 1s.
Double do. . . . 2s.
Packages in proportion.
Not accountable for Cash or any other valuable property put on board.
Letters will be received at Messrs. PERCHARD & BOAG'S.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S

Which will not be forwarded until the POSTAGE is paid.

HARBOUR GRACE.
Thomas Foley—care Patrick Morris, Esq. St. John's.
John Cartey—care Thos. Foley, Harbour Grace.
From John Jewel, seaman on board H.M.S. Talevara, To James Jewell at Mr Soper's Harbour Grace.
Mr Joseph Woods.
Thomas Murphy—care of Wm. Bailie.
Thos Hyde, Bay-de-Verds—care of C. F. Bennett, St. John's.
Patrick Strapp, Harbour Main—care Pat. Welsh, St. John's.
Thos. O'Hara.
Miss Ann Maria Ford, Cubits.
CARBONAR
W. Bennett, junr.—care Gosse, Pack, and Fryer.
S. SOLOMAN P. M.

(From the Liverpool Mail)

There is a period in the life of the enemy we hate, as in the life of a fool, when he becomes the object of pity. Reader, we have been thinking of Lord Palmerston! It is said, and we believe the rumour, that the whigs, whom he has served, are about to cast him off. It is the nature of weak men to be cruel, just as it is the nature of a coward to be ferocious. Lord Palmerston has devoted seven years of his declining and unfortunate life to the venal cause of a faction, and as he can no further promote their purposes, he is to be thrown overboard like a rust-eaten bomb or a splintered blunder-buss.

Never was the career of the foreign secretary of England more disastrous than that of the noble lord in question. He joined Earl Grey's administration avowedly for the purpose of maintaining the "peace" of Europe; but the portfolio was no sooner placed in his hands than he became the ally of all the "discontented spirits," as his illustrious friend, George Canning called them, of Portugal, Belgium, and Spain. In the name of "principle" he and his whig colleagues took the side of political adventurers, revolutionary demagogues, and stock-exchange swindlers, in the countries we have named; keeping alive feuds, instead of establishing tranquility, encouraging mercenary cut-throats instead of protecting property and discountenancing usurpation, and thereby bringing the character, the honour, and the sacred renown of Great Britain into universal odium and disgrace.

Can it be—will it be denied that England is placed at this moment in a state of deeper humiliation than at any period of the last two centuries? At no court in the world are her ministers respected or their demands regarded, or their menaces feared. From the mouth of the Danube to the shores of the petty republic styled New Grenada, our ships are plundered, and our subjects despoiled and insulted with impunity. Even the citizen-king of France, who owes his throne to our leniency, holds Algiers despite the solemn engagements made to withdraw from it by his predecessors; and as regards the Spanish contest, he, Louis Philippe, disdainfully refuses to interpose, and treats with marked contumely and open disrespect the interpretation given to the quadruple treaty by Lord Palmerston!

Such are the *peaceful* results of the *peace*-professing, *peace*-pledged secretary for foreign affairs—the old tory and juvenile whig—who, in his latter days, has exceeded all his younger felices by attempting to initiate untutored factions into the forms of diplomatic correspondence, under the Grex, Melbourne, and Melbourne-Russell-O'Connell ministries! He has unfortunately succeeded, by dint of crooked perverseness, speed a little by malice and personal feelings of rancour, in driving a nail into his own coffin. He has tarnished the arms of England in the mountain passes of Spain, once the scene of glorious achievements under banners now disgraced. He and Lord John Hay may now condole with each other on the policy of the one and the military skill of the other, for the motives and objects of the latter are in excellent harmony with the disappointed ambition and the battered prospects of the former. Westminster, too, may, if she pleases, join in a weeping duet over the chilled hopes and miserable generalship of her radical hero, Evans, who, licensed to neglect her interests in parliament, has also been licensed to prove how little dependence can be placed on any mob orator, who, admired by tailors, greeted by gin venders, and cheered by the acum of every pest house fancies he is a patriot, a statesman, and a soldier.

But is the faded and disconsolate Lord Palmerston alone to suffer for all these services? Is he, so tough an offering, to be the only sacrifice of atonement for the bones of British subjects bleaching in the cold ravines of Spain? Is one minister in a cabinet alone responsible? Did he send out troops and munitions of war upon his own account, the one to be slaughtered, and the other wasted in a senseless and absurd quar-

rel with which England had nothing to do, which his Majesty, if consulted, could not possibly have countenanced? In a disastrous campaign some individual is held to be responsible, and is made the victim. Admiral Byng was executed for a blunder; Nelson most probably would have been shot had he failed at Copenhagen; Whilelock was disgraced for his folly and cowardice in South America; Sir John Duckworth should have been tried for his life for his conduct in the Bosphorus; but in the present instance, as Sir John Hay is irresponsible, and Colonel Evans, by a figure of speech, not in our service, and as the responsibility must devolve upon some other party, in the name of pity and christian charity, is the ill-fated Lord of the Protocols to be made the only scape-goat of a people's fury and a nation's shame?

We are told, and on no mean authority too, that the whigs mean to adopt this cowardly course, and make Cupid the Jonah of a sinking ship, and thereby endeavour to propitiate public opinion, and slay the storms of popular indignation, by throwing a tub to the whale, or a bone to the dogs. Is this fair? But why should we ask the question? Anything is deemed fair and justifiable which has a remote tendency to keep Lord John Russell and his legion of needy adventurers in office—to secure patronage to the Irish beggar, his master—and to keep the avenues to the treasury open to mendicant, partizan, slave, and tyrant, until the quarter-day in July next. But we enter our protest against this most selfish and contemptible course of the whig secretary for foreign affairs. He is only one of a confederated band of impostors, "and something more," who, having made him a tool, or like Lord John, an "utensil," proclaim him to be cracked, and consequently useless, and would, with all the savageness of angry vipers, toss him out of the attic window to be dashed to pieces. We take part, in our very humble way, with the feeble and unfortunate Lord. He is not more guilty than the rest of the crew. He is only an unit in the cabinet; and in vulgar parlance we hold that the nose is not more culpable than the chin, and that the lips should not be held answerable for the whole face—the head and brains (if there be any) into the bargain. If, however, murder is to be committed, in the extremity of madness, by a cabinet whose desperate deeds only intimate its speedy and disastrous downfall, we enter our solemn protest against the crime. In the name of justice we demand a verdict against all who compose the administration. Lord John Russell has written a tragedy, and cannot therefore be ignorant of catastrophe; and we contend that the author and the player are equally responsible to the voice of public opinion.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

We have at last entered upon the eventful month of April, which has been looked forward to by so much apprehension by the commercial world as most trying to trade of every description; but from the precautions which have been taken, and the prompt manner in which the Bank of England has come forward to render assistance, it is hoped that it will be got through with less mischief than was expected, although it cannot be denied but that it will require every nerve to be put in force to effect it. The long continuance of easterly winds, which has prevented the arrival of several packets with remittances to a considerable amount, tends materially to increase the embarrassments, and render the period more difficult. The principal American houses, which are the greatest sufferers from this cause, and whose extensive engagements render them the chief objects of apprehension, have, however, it is said, made arrangements with the Bank of England by which they will be able to weather the storm, and recover their position. They have obtained what would be termed at the stock exchange a put of securities upon the bank, to a certain extent, during a given period, so that accordingly as

their acceptances become due they will have the command of money. It is but fair to the houses in question to state that previous to this plan being adopted they showed their backs to a committee of gentlemen of the first rank in the city, who felt perfectly satisfied of the solid basis on which their operations had been founded, and many became security to the bank for the loans made upon their report. As far as this side of the water is concerned it may, therefore, be said that things for the present have been adjusted; but then the important question comes, what will the houses in the United States do when they find that their bills can no longer be negotiated in this country, and that they are called upon to remit in specie? This is the vital question, and how it is to be overcome is difficult to say. Many of the American bills, it is well known, were not drawn against shipments, but to raise money in this country for speculative purposes in the United States; so that, in fact, they represent shares and other things which cannot be converted to any extent in times of pecuniary pressure. These, therefore, who have not *bona fide* capital must inevitably suspend payment, and throw back the onus on this country. To obviate, however, such an alarming state of things, the Bank of England, situated in quarters where the best information is usually received, have suggested to the United States' Bank the propriety of their drawing upon the Bank of England, and remitting a portion in specie and the rest in approved securities to meet the bills when due. This would allay all uneasiness, and being undoubted paper in circulation instead of the speculative kind, which has brought about the present distrust. With the United States' Bank, therefore, it remains to be determined whether the commerce of both countries shall be convulsed to its very foundation, or a whole some state of things be brought about by an exportation of a limited amount of specie from America. If the United States' Bank refuse to meet the views of the Bank of England, on this subject, gold and silver to the full amount of the bills must be shipped by the merchants, at any loss, or they must suspend payment; so that, in fact, the United States' Bank would not prevent, but increase, the expectation of the present metals by any short-sighted hesitation to grapple with the evils by which mercantile matters are surrounded.

The accounts from Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and other places where commercial undertakings have been impudently entered into beyond what the resources of the parties justified, continue to be of a most unsatisfactory nature, and furnish almost daily, particulars of failures or the embarrassments of different houses. The firm of the greatest importance, which has suspended payment at Liverpool and Glasgow within the last few days was chiefly connected with the China and East India trade, from which it would appear that the bills drawn at Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, &c., on different parts of Great Britain against large shipments made at high prices are beginning to fall due, and by the strength of parties connected with this important branch of commerce. The warning which the American houses have furnished will perhaps be the means of their getting thro' as they have had time to prepare, although the general distrust which has prevailed throughout the country for some time past must necessarily render it more difficult for them to obtain assistance. As regards the metropolis it is not expected that any fatal consequences will arise in this branch; but in the country, where they are not so powerfully supported, it is feared many other failures will occur before matters can be properly adjusted. The whole commerce of the kingdom, has, however, been so severely shocked, that, even should no unforeseen or further difficulties arise, it must take a long time to revive confidence and bring back things to a wholesome position. Nothing can be more demonstrative of the general uneasiness and distrust which exists in the mercantile world than the gradual improvement in the premium on Exchequer Bills. They were done to-day at 36, being an ad-