

The



Star

AND

Conception Bay Journal.

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1839.

No. 273

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

NOTICES
HARBOR GRACE PACKETS

ESS Packet being now having undergone such improvements in her accommodation, as the safety, convenience of Passengers can possibly suggest, a careful Master having also been appointed to resume her usual route, leaving Harbour Grace, on WEDNESDAY, and on FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, and on the following days.

Fares
Passengers 7s. 6d.
Children 5s.
..... 6d.
..... 1s.
in proportion

Packages will be carefully packed, but no accounts can be given for Passengers, nor will be responsible for any specie to be sent by this conveyance.
AGENTS, HARBOUR GRACE
RICHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. John's
May 4, 1839

Creina
between Carbonear and
regal Cove.

Returning his best
public for the patronage
uniformly received, begs
of the same fa-

will, until further no
on the mornings
EDAY and FRIDAY, post-
; and the Packet Man
on the Mornings of
Y, and SATURDAY, at 9
at the Boat may sail from
clock on each of those

TERMS
..... 7s. 6d.
from 5s. to 3s. 6d.

proportion
DOYLE will hold
for all LETTERS
given him.
1836.

PATRICK

LAN, begs most respect
the Public, that the
and comendous Boar-
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between CARBONEAR
COVE, as a PACKET,
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adies, with two sleeping
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ly fitted up for Gentle-
g-berths, which will
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endeavour to give them
ossible.

will leave CARBONEAR
days, Thursdays, and
Clock in the Morning
o'clock, on Mondays
Fridays, the Packet
s at 8 o'clock on those
ERMS.

engers 7s. 6d
ditto, 5s.
6d
1s.

ortion to their size of
not be accountable for

St. John's, &c., &c.
se in Carbonear, and in
ear, &c. at Mr. Patrick
lland Tavern) and a

LET
ase, for a Term of
ears.

OUND, situated on the
the Street, bounded of
use of the late captain
by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.
1839.

inks
Sale at the Office of

[FOR THE STAR.]

Shades of evening close not o'er us,
Ere we raise our voice in prayer,
Morn' alas! may not restore us,
Such a sweetly tranquil hour:
This the hour when praise ascendeth,
Freely to the throne of grace,
And the breathing spirits sendeth,
Aspirations after peace.

Darkning shadows lengthen round us,
Night is robing all in grey,
Yet ere we to rest betake us,
We will raise our souls to thee;
In thy presence we discover
Blessing daily, nightly new,
Let thy wing of mercy hover
O'er us all life's journey through.

Though the clouds that deep o'ershadow
us,
We thy presence dimly see,
Yet thy mercy will uphold us,
If we trust alone in thee:
Then each shadow quick dispersing,
From our hearts shall flee away,
And the beams of love arising,
Welcome in the morning ray.

(From the St. James's Chronicle.)

Serious alarm was created in Dublin by Mr O'Connell's announcement of an illumination upon the anniversary of the Irish rebellion of 1798, accompanied as that announcement was by a significant intimation that there are but 13,000 soldiers in the island. We think that the alarm was groundless; and we think so because Mr O'Connell was to remain in Dublin; and we are as thoroughly convinced that he will be the first to run away from an actual insurrection, as that he will have the earliest information when the burst of treason shall be contemplated. Mr. O'Connell's personal presence any where in Ireland may be regarded as insurance that for the time no blows will be struck there.

Perhaps it was because he found his Disciples becoming impatient, and feared a realisation of the anticipations of the loyal, that the incendiary on Wednesday recalled his mandate to illuminate. He did recal it, from whatever cause. At a public meeting; and in the course of his speech made some curious revelations upon the subject of Ribbonism, which he must give more in detail, and in a more satisfactory shape, if the committee of the House of Lords will do its duty. Mr. O'Connell has, by his own confession, been for 20 years in communication with the Ribbon lodges, and according to his statement of Monday the connection has been continued until within the last fortnight. Surely the committee will fail in its duty if it do not examine Mr. O'Connell. As we are upon this subject, we will suggest another source of information. The Roman Catholic clergy, some of them, ought to be examined as to the extent to which the conspiracy has prevailed. The seal of confession has never been

held to restrain a priest from giving his general impressions, in cases where persons and details are not in danger of being exposed. With a few of the elder and less disloyal Romanist bishops it was some years since a practice to make Ribbonism a reserved case that is, a case in which no authority below the bishop himself could grant absolution: to ascertain the number of reserved cases of this kind, would enable the committee to form a tolerable estimate of the extent of Ribbonism.

STATE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.

(From the Morning Herald.)

The extraordinary disclosures which "the Lord's Report of the State of Crime in Ireland" have given to the world must convince any rational being that if the very criminal associations called ribandmen be not speedily put down, a violent separation must take place between that unhappy land of whig misrule and Great Britain. The oaths of secrecy with which these conspirators are bound to each other, under the most appalling denunciations of vengeance against the Protestant population who are, and long have been, the dauntless defenders of British connection, demonstrate incontestibly that the great majority of the Romish priesthood are the secret fomenters of this deeply laid and extensive conspiracy against the national altar and the throne of Great Britain. These jesuitical intriguers, it is true, pretend to denounce those secret societies; but it is now before the world in evidence that the public opposition of these sacerdotal emissaries of a foreign power "are not sincere in their attempts to check these lawless men." Of this the conspirators are quite aware, and one amongst many proofs of this is, that ever since those priests began to denounce these practices from the altars in the romish places of worship, these diabolical associations of incendiaries and assassins have increased surprisingly, not only in Ireland but amongst the romanists in England and Scotland, in both of which countries it has lately made a progress sufficient to create alarm in the minds of all the truly loyal and Protestant classes of Great Britain.

The evidence clearly proves that the most accurate information of secret meetings, and even the names of the parties engaged in them, have been transmitted to the Irish government frequently, but they were in general treated with coldness or supercilious disdain by the miserable representative of royalty, whose incapacity for that high station was, to say the best of it, chiefly the cause of this surprising increase of disaffection to the British government; so flagrant, indeed, is the disloyalty of this priest-ridden multitude, that they have

avowed in some instances their intentions of arming themselves secretly, to wait until an opportunity shall offer to destroy the connection with Britain, and thus lead to the dismemberment, and eventually the subversion of this once mighty empire. To prevent such a dire calamity prompt, but wise and strong, measures must be immediately resorted to; and to begin, some of the secret fomenters of those assassinating societies, who have amongst them, it is said men, of senatorial rank and dignity, ought, without delay, to be laid hold of and handed over to the bar of criminal justice; for it is not only vain, but cruel and unjust, to hang up scores of the unfortunate though criminal dupes of deeper villains, who hold a much higher rank in society, whilst the latter are allowed to go at large, and even to insult the laws with impunity by various modes of agitation.

THE MANCHESTER WESLEYAN AND MR. O'CONNELL.

O'Connell has written another letter to the Wesleyan of Manchester. The silent, yet biting contempt, with which they treated the agitator, has told upon him. An answer would have been a boon; their silence is gall and wormwood. It is a sin not to be forgiven. He is, of course, as usually as usual in his language, full of hard names, and quotations; and, to use an Irishism, "bally-rags" the Wesleyans, their founder, and ministers, through three and a half columns of the Morning Chronicle. The Methodists, however, know him of old; his wickedness was long ago detected and exposed by members of their society in Ireland; and those in England, by following their example, have done good service to the state, to religion, and to the honored name they bear. His epistle will have as much effect upon them as the blows of his knuckles would have upon a stone wall. He may call John Wesley a liar, a cheat, a hypocrite, and a seven-fold turn-coat; but so established is his character, that foul words from him cannot be considered as slander. He can prejudice the reputation of neither the dead nor the living. It is to the honor of the society that they have brought this evil upon them; it will be the sure recompense of all who pursue a course of honor, integrity, and duty, and who seek to stop him in his mischievous, if not dangerous, career against the Protestant faith of Great Britain. "The filthy shine of Wesleyan malignity," as he calls their exposure of his infamous louseness, his perjury, and his "badness" in every sense of the term, will, with the blessing of God, be over him still. They have stung him to the quick. His "reply" is an awful example of writhing and foaming agony, and proves how much the wound has rankled.—*Britannia.*



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

An Act to encourage the Killing of Wolves in this Colony.

[Passed 14th September, 1839.]

WHEREAS much injury has arisen to the Inhabitants from the depredations of Wolves in this Island; and it is expedient to encourage the destruction of the said Animals:—

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, and

by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act, any Person or Persons who shall produce, or cause to be produced, before any Justice of the Peace in this Island. The Skin of a Wolf recently killed within this Colony, and shall make and subscribe, or cause to be made and subscribed, a declaration in manner and form as in Schedule A, hereunto annexed, that the same was killed by or for such Person or Persons, such Person or Persons so applying shall be paid a reward of Five Pounds; and if any declaration so made shall be false or untrue, the Person willfully making such false declaration shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

2d.—And be it further enacted, that the said Justice of the Peace shall, on such proof as aforesaid being exhibited, detain or destroy the said Skin, and give to the Person or Persons applying as aforesaid a certificate in manner and form as in Schedule B hereunto annexed, which Certificate being laid before the Secretary for the Colony, His Excellency the Governor, or Person administering the Government for the time being shall issue his Warrant for the payment from the Treasury of the Colony of the said Sum of Five Pounds.

3d.—And be it further enacted, that there shall be laid before the Legislature at the opening of the next Session, a return of the number of such Certificates so presented to the Secretary of the Colony, with the name and residence of the Magistrate certifying, and the name or names of the party or parties, and their residence also, to whom such reward was thereby made payable.

4th.—And be it further enacted, that this Act shall be and continue in force for two years, and until the end of the next Session of the Legislature.

SCHEDULE A.

I, A. B. of the district of do solemnly declare that I (or A. B. of in the district of in my presence) on the day of in the year of our Lord at in the district of within the Island of Newfoundland, did kill a Wolf, the Skin of which I have deposited with A. B. Esquire, Justice of the Peace for the district of Newfoundland.

SCHEDULE B.

I, A. B., Justice of the Peace for the district of Newfoundland, do hereby certify that A. B. of in the district of within the Colony of Newfoundland, came before me and deposited in my hands the Skin of a Wolf, and being examined did solemnly declare the same was killed on the day of in the year by him (or by A. B. in his presence) at in the district of Given under my hand this day of in the year of our Lord. A. B.

NEW-YORK, August 3.

THE SLAVE VESSELS.—The probability now is, that the Wyoming, Clara, and Eagle, will be thrown upon the hands of the English Government as Spanish property, to be dealt with as such. Their case is a curious one, and is pronounced not within the jurisdiction of the United States government. The Cabinet at Washington look upon it in this light.—If the vessels are American property, the English went too far in capturing them, and if they are Spanish vessels, the government has not, of course, any business with them. Therefore, as it is doubtful whether they be American or not, the Cabinet refuse to adjudicate upon them in any way; and accordingly Captain Fitzgerald and Lieutenant Bedloe will be compelled to take them back to Sierra Leone for confiscation.