

empowering Sir John Colborne to erect tribunals for the trial and punishment of the rebels, and to take such other measures as he may deem necessary for the suppression of rebellion; and the fourth authorising the arrest and detention of persons charged with treasonable practices, and suspending for a limited time, as to such persons, the provisions of the Habeas Corpus act.

The weather was extremely unfavorable to military operations on Thursday, much rain having fallen, which had a very bad effect on the country roads, which at this season of the year are passable with great difficulty.

On Wednesday a party of police came in from an expedition to Varennes; in which they took three prisoners and a small piece of cannon.

The 71st regiment, a company of the 93d, two squadrons of Hussars, six companies of the Guards, a large force of artillery and troops under command of Sir John Colborne and Sir James Mc Donnell, proceeded to St. John's on Wednesday and Thursday. The remainder of the Guard arrived on Thursday evening from Quebec.--N. Y. Com. Adv. of. 15.

From the north. - (11) 2000 in Lower Canada is effectually disposed of, for the present at all events. Messrs. Nelson and Cote have taken care of themselves as usual; when last seen they were in State of Vermont, putting as great a distance as possible between themselves and Canada.

When the troops reached Napierville they found the place in possession of some 150 loyalists, who had been prisoners, but who, on the flight of the insurgents, had armed themselves with the weapons abandoned by the fugitives, and had captured about 20 of the latter, upon whom they were mounting guard. They greeted the regulars with three hearty cheers.

Sir John Colborne has caused a considerable number of houses to be burned, belonging to noted rebels--a severe and painful, but doubtless necessary measure.--N. Y. Com. Adv., Nov. 16.

LOWER CANADA.--The officers barracks at Chambly, an old wooden building, were destroyed by fire on Friday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock. The fire broke out in one of the attics, and spread so rapidly that the inmates could save nothing. Lieut. Carey of the 15th regiment, in the attempt to save something which he valued very highly, perished in the flames. He had escaped from the building, but returned through a window, and was no doubt suffocated. A dragoon endeavored to prevent him going into the building but he would not be restrained, declaring that he would rather lose his life than the object of which he was in search. His body had been found in the ruins, captain Smith also was severely injured in the fire, subsequent accounts mention that Ensign Roe, of the 15th regt., also perished in the flames.

ROYAL NAVY.--Captain Drew and Graham have been called into the service, as well as Lieuts. Harper and Clarke. Lieut. Harper has already proceeded on a cruise in the splendid steamer Queen Victoria. Bieuchamp Clarke has gone to join the squadron on Lake Erie. The fine schooner Jesse Wood, has also been chartered by the government. This will increase our squadron of the Lakes to four steamboats, four schooners, and a large number of gun boats.

LATER FROM THE FRONTIER.--The Commercial of this city of evening states as follows:--

At the moment we were ready for the press we have been favoured with a letter from Col. Worth giving a full account of his own operation, and of the proceedings of the Canada side. Having received it at late hour, we can give some extracts.

Much fear is entertained of retaliation from the other side, but Col. W. is confident that nothing of the kind will be done if the British authorities can prevent it. His intercourse with them has been marked by great courtesy and good feeling.

Extensive arrests were in progress.--Col. W. expected that he should be able to set off on the 17th for a visit to the intermediate towns between Ogdensburg and Sackett's Harbor, leaving Col. Clarke with one company to cruise in the neighborhood of the former for a few days.

The war-fever in that region, he says, is radically cured for the present at all events.

During the engagement of the 16th he had his vessel stationed between the combatants and the American shore, to prevent any efforts that might be sent over assistance to the invaders, or, on the other hand, if they to the water and were pursued to prevent the pursuers from infringing our neutrality.

It was a painful situation in which he was placed to see his countrymen, guilty as they were, selling their lives so dearly, but his duty was plain and he would not shrink from it.

The whole number that crossed over was about 250.

Besides Johnson and Bibe, about a dozen others were arrested on the 16th, all principals in getting up the invasion.

The Queen Dowager arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th Oct. and was received with regal honors. She embarked again on the 18th for Malta.

Parliament stands prorogued to the 4th December, on which day it was supposed the House would meet for the despatch of business.

Louis Napoleon was at London, staying at Fenton's hotel.

Lady Russell, wife of Lord John Russell, died at Brighton on the 2d inst. a few days after her accouchment.

The steam-ship Royal William, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th of Nov.

The alleged discovery of the Jewels of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, and of their appropriation by his Majesty King Louis Philippe, are now, it appears, to come before the tribunals in the course of proceedings ordered to be taken against the Marquis Di Giac, who published a letter on the subject.

At a public meeting held at Sunderland, the Mayor in the chair, resolution were passed and a memorial to the Crown adopted, praying that steps should be taken by Government to appoint fit and proper persons to examine the machinery and boilers of all steam-vessels, with power to interdict their departure where the safety of the public might be endangered.

The journey from London to Liverpool, and visa versa, 206 miles, is now daily performed in 11 hours, being at the rate of nearly 19 miles an hour.

The Whig Lord Panmure has just been bestowing a thousand pounds on a public charity in Edinburgh. This is the affectionate father whose son was obliged to sue him in a public court to obtain a maintenance.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1838.

The system of National Education which has been adopted by Her Majesty's Ministers, and which, persons of a similar persuasion are endeavouring to establish in Newfoundland, is represented, by some, as one of the wisest crotchets that ever entered the cranium of a legislator; inasmuch as it renders the *Pierian spring* accessible to individuals of every cast and creed under the canopy of heaven.--

Catholics, Protestants, Socinians, Jews, Turks, and Infidels,--the venerator of the Bible, of the Koran, of the Talmud, and the Shasta may all, it has been said, assemble in the National School-room with as high a degree of fellow-feeling, and with as little violence to principle or prejudice, as if they had all been nourished upon one mother's milk. In a mixed community like ours, a system of so extraordinary capabilities were a blessing of no common order, and one, which every parent of the smallest pretensions to liberality would hail with delight; for, as every member of society furnishes, by his labor, something to the general stock; it is but just and proper that in a distribution of this accumulated wealth each should come in for a share.

But here comes the question,--Is the system alluded to, that which its advocates represent? Does it, in a word, place the Catholic and the Protestant upon an equal footing? It has been answered that it does. We again enquire by what means? By the exclusion of the Bible! Here then we take our stand. We deny that the exclusion of the Bible does place these two parties upon an equal footing. We deny that by this means "all sects of professing christians are embraced without hurting the feelings of any." Nay, we fearlessly assert that by such a measure the utmost violence is done to the feelings of every conscientious Protestant; while the members of the Catholic communion have all they can possibly desire.

What, we ask, have been the great principle and the invariable practice of the Catholic Church for the last twelve hundred years? The withholding of the Scriptures from the eye of the people.-- What has been the result of her Councils,--"The reading of the Scriptures is interdicted." True it is, that a few years since an English translation, guarded with certain notes and commentaries, was suffered to be published in Ireland, but who can forget the occasion of it? Was it not to frustrate the labors of the British and Foreign Bible Society? Was it not, as it were, in self-defence? But has the "interdiction" ever been taken off? If so, let us hear by what Council, and the when and where. No, so far from this being the case, it still exists with all its frosts and terrors; and could the free use of the authorised version be, by any means, for an hour prevented the other version would be immediately called in, and again consigned to the chambers of oblivion, with a "Requiescat in pace."

But what, let us now enquire, is the great principle, and what the invariable practice of the Protestant Church? Is it not the dissemination of the Scriptures,--the free and unrestricted use of them? A practice, we will observe by the way, which has never drawn upon the world the clouds of THE DARK AGES; no, but the one which dispersed and dispelled them.

Here then we have the two great principles of the rival Churches brought in review before us. We perceive that the object of the one is to PERDU, and of the other to UPHOLD, the free use of the Book of Life. Now it is pretended that by excluding the Bible from the Schools, or in other words, by recognising the principle of the one church, and by utterly condemning and setting aside the principles of the other, a middle way is discovered--a wonderful method is found out "which embraces all sects of professing christians without hurting the feelings of any." Away with such futile logic--such barefaced and intolerable effrontery! Shame upon the head and heart--aye, shame upon them, let their owners be of what estate or dignity they may--that could be duped and bought over by such insidious frippery.

We turn from these despicable impostates who have sold their consciences for pay, and admire with feelings of respect the members of the Catholic Church, who, believing themselves to be right, have firmly and unflinchingly maintained their point; we say we admire and respect them; and we doubt not that every enlightened and honest member of that communion regards, with an equal degree of respect, every one who struggles for the maintenance of principle, be he who he may. The brave and heroic soldier extorts praise, even from his enemies; it is only the traitor or the skulking coward that is hooted through the ranks, and merits the contempt of all.

Some "cool-thinking Protestants" it appears, object to the use of the Bible as a School-book, because it may occasionally be "applied to unholy purposes; and thus be deteriorated in value and consideration"; but the same objection may be taken to the use of every blessing which Providence has bestowed upon man; and to every institution established among us. The grape and the olive have been abused; but shall we therefore destroy and uproot the plants which produce them? Fire has burnt down cities,

and devastated countries; but shall we strike up a universal curfew, and banish this element from our hearths? Temples have been converted into dens of thieves, and Courts of Justice into nests of villainy; but shall we demolish these edifices, and fling aside both the Gospel and the Law? Newspapers have been made the vehicles of every abomination; but shall these guardians of the people's rights be universally put down? Again, these squeamish advocates for reverence and decorum admit into their literary omnibuses selections from the Sacred Writings; and ought not the very same objection to be taken to these? The argument lies as strongly against the admission of any part of the Bible as it does against the whole. Away then, we again say, with such sophistical cobwebs; we puff them from our presence. Next week we shall resume.

The following is an extract from a private letter to a Gentleman in this Town dated--

New-York, 24th November, 1838. "The rebellion which broke out with violence throughout Lower and Upper Canada, at the departure of Lord Durham, has been entirely quelled by the defeat of the insurgents at all points. There is a reasonable prospect of the country being kept quiet for the winter. --Royal Gaz., Dec. 4.

ALL Persons having legal claims on the Estate of the late Mrs. CHARLOTTE CAWLEY of Harbor-Grace, Widow, deceased, are requested to present their accounts to the undersigned for liquidation; and those indebted to the said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment to

ANN ELIZABETH HENDERSON, Administratrix. FRANCES MARIA BAYLY, Administratrix. Harbor-Grace, Dec. 12, 1838.

ALL Persons having Claim on the Estate of the late WILLIAM HOWELL, of Carbonear, Merchant, are requested to present the same; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment to

her MARY + HOWELL, and JANE GOULD, Administratrices. Carbonear, December 5, 1838.

The following Valuable Mercantile and Fishing Establishments situate at St. Mary's, belonging to the Insolvent Estate of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co., of Carbonear.

Will be offered for Sale By Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 28th Dec. next, At 12 o'Clock, AT THE COMMERCIAL ROOM St. John's

THAT Eligible Room, known as RIDDOUBT'S ROOM--consisting of a Large DWELLING HOUSE, with COUNTING-HOUSE, adjoining; Three STORES, One SHOP, One COOK-ROOM, Two STAGES, One BEACH, FLAKES, MEADOW, and GARDEN.

That Eligible Room, known as PHILPARD'S ROOM--consisting of One DWELLING HOUSE, One STORE, One STAGE, Extensive MEADOW GROUND, with right and privilege of Piscary at Great Salmonier.

That Eligible Room known as CHRISTOPHER'S ROOM--consisting of a DWELLING-HOUSE, FISH STORE, STAGES FLAKES, BEACH, GARDEN, and MEADOWS.

Also The Boat BETSY, that will carry about 80 qtls Round Fish The Boat HANNIGAN.....65 Jo. EMMA.....50 Jo. Now in the Harbour of St. John's.

AND, 10 FISHING BOATS, carrying from 16 to 30 qtls Round Fish At St. Mary's.

Together with sundry SKIFFS, PUNTS, CRAFT, CASKS, &c. Particulars of the Rooms may be known on application to Mr. LUSH, St. Mary's; Mr. J. B. WOOD, at St. John's; or at Carbonear, to

J. W. MARTIN, Agent. Carbonear, Nov. 13, 1838.

In the Honourable Court for the County of New Brunswick, Grace, Or. Victoria.

In the matter of the estate of Mark Major, and late of Carbonear, Captain.

WHEREAS the said Mark Major, died on the Thirtieth day of the month of Law, of the said Court of Queen. And THY, of CHARLES RENDLE, Merchant, and JAMES M. Merchant, Creditors, have by the Creditors been appointed Trustees of the estate of the said Mark Major, and late of Carbonear, Captain. Notice is hereby given that the said Trustees, on the Thirtieth day of the month of Law, of the said Court of Queen, will receive the said estate of the said Mark Major, and late of Carbonear, Captain, and will distribute the same among the Creditors of the said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the said Court of Queen. And THY, of CHARLES RENDLE, Merchant, and JAMES M. Merchant, Creditors, have by the Creditors been appointed Trustees of the estate of the said Mark Major, and late of Carbonear, Captain. Notice is hereby given that the said Trustees, on the Thirtieth day of the month of Law, of the said Court of Queen, will receive the said estate of the said Mark Major, and late of Carbonear, Captain, and will distribute the same among the Creditors of the said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the said Court of Queen.

Court House Harbor-Grace, Dec. 12, 1838.

WE have the pleasure to inform that we have appointed Mr. J. B. WOOD, of Carbonear, Agent, to transact the business of the said Estate.

RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED that the Gentlemen who are proprietors of the several of the SCHOOLS for LADIES.

The Branch are Reading, Grammar, Fancy Needlework, Preliminary, and Drawing. Hours Saturdays excepted. Terms can be seen at Mrs. S's, res Moore's, Harbor-Grace, Nov. 14, 1838.

Capt. W. 400 Bags 50 Firkins By RIDL Harbor-Grace November