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From the Liverpool Standard, May 24.

When our country is in danger, a morbid love of ease and retirement is criminal in the highest degree. This country is in danger, in imminent danger, at the present moment. All its mighty and multiplied interests are in the greatest peril. At home the charist masses threaten us with a revolution;—abroad our influence is daily diminishing, and our commerce is suffering in consequence; our colonies are only held by the slenderest thread, a breath is almost sufficient to sever the connection. And what is the cause of all this? The only answer that can be given to this question is, that England has a government impotent for good, but powerful for evil. We firmly believe that this is the response which nine-tenths of the population of great Britain would give to the question: and yet the contending contents itself with calmly contemplating the dangers by which we are surrounded, without making any adequate effort to overcome them!

It has been said that "the strength of a nation is perceived in its silence." We confess that we had much rather see the strength of the people of England putting forth its active energies than patiently watching "the tide of affairs." If this country is cursed with a government potent only for mischief, let that government be removed, and superseded by a better, before it has time to inflict more harm. If the Queen is really enthralled by a destructive faction, let the people of England unite to release her from the object captivity in which she is placed.

We confess ourselves to be heartily tired of the Fabian policy hitherto acted upon by the conservative leaders, and still recommended by many good friends to the cause. The welfare of the country is a matter too momentous to be trifled with any longer.

We are glad to find that this policy is not universally acted upon. Norwich, Ipswich, Brighton, Bristol, Shrewsbury, and other places, have had their meeting to petition her Majesty to dismiss from her councils the present reckless administration, and to summon to her assistance men who will defend her throne and protect her subject, men who, while they will give us wholesome and necessary reforms, will not suffer the rude hand of the republican and the leveller to touch the citadel of our constitution, men who will strenuously maintain, in unimpaired integrity and in undiminished usefulness, the Protestant Church of England, that church which is at once the security of the British throne and the glory of the British nation. The inhabitants of the

places which we have mentioned are anxious that the Queen should call to her assistance men of constitutional principle, of disinterested honesty, and of genuine and unsuspected loyalty; and they very consistently pray that she would dismiss Lord Melbourne and his associates, and place Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington in power.

Why are the conservatives of Liverpool silent on this matter? The "shabbies" have had their meeting in Clayton-square—the chartists have also had their meeting in Queen-square, but what have our conservative friends done? Why do they not show, by a demonstration of the most unequivocal character, that there are loyalists as well as liberals and chartists in Liverpool? How can the Queen know the dangers of her position, or ascertain the feelings of her subjects, unless by means of loyal conservative addresses?

(From the Liverpool Courier.)

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S explanation of the circumstances connected with his successful endeavour to form an administration, which we give in another place, will be read with universal interest. It is in all respects such an explanation as might have been expected from a man of his high principle, and straightforward integrity of purpose. Nothing is glossed over, nothing concealed: it is a simple, unvarnished narrative of facts. But the facts speak for themselves. They show, that while strictly regardful of the responsibility he was under with reference to a great public principle, he never lost sight of the dutiful respect owing by a loyal subject to his Sovereign; and they give the lie to the monthly clamour that has been raised on all sides about the wanton harshness and extravagant presumption of his requirements from the Queen.

It was never contemplated, Sir Robert tells us, to change all the ladies of the household. The changes intended to be made were specifically pointed out, and they extended no further than to the Ladies of the Bedchamber. Is there one even of Sir Robert Peel's opponents who would not have charged him, openly or secretly, with the grossest folly, if he had allowed these ladies to remain? Might they not fairly have taunted him with his eagerness for peace, in catching at it upon any conditions, however humbling, unusual, or inconvenient? Did the Reformers, on getting hold of the municipal corporations, allow their opponents to continue in the occupation of all the places of trust and emolument? Yet these were

offices in which political opinion was of much less consequence than in the administration of the affairs of the nation, at the fountain-head of public morals, and at the highest seat of official influence, for good or evil. The Queen's household, in fact, so far as Sir Robert Peel proposed to interfere with it, is a political household; and it is not less natural that he should insist upon the removal of Lady-Normanby, for instance, from her Majesty's Bedchamber, than that he should insist upon the removal of Lord Normanby from the Colonial-office.

But did Sir Robert Peel go a step further than was absolutely essential to the efficiency of his control over the various departments of the public service? The whole history of his negotiations for the construction of a ministry, and his correspondence with the Queen, assure us to the contrary. We see, throughout, the utmost tenderness for her Majesty's personal feelings that gentlemanly breeding could dictate, or refined delicacy require, the most perfect freedom allowed her in the choice of her servants and associates, whose public duty did not enjoin a limitation. On this point, however, it will be seen, that Whig falsehood and audacity did not reach so far as the profligate Whig journals were anxious to present. The answer of the Queen to Sir Robert, as blazoned forth in large type by the newspapers, was, that she "would rather be reduced to the level of a private subject, than to whom she was personally attached, and who had been the friends of her childhood." An answer of which it could only have been said, that its undignified peevishness was only equalled by its hypocritical untruth. In the official note, as communicated by Sir Robert Peel, her Majesty is merely made to say, that she "cannot consent to adopt a course which she conceives to be contrary to usage, and which is repugnant to her feelings."

An explanation was likewise tendered by Lord John Russell. His lordship distinctly proved, that Ministers have been all along behind the scenes, and that the royal letter upon which we have been remarking was actually the production of an ex-ministerial conclave, expressly called together for the purpose! A better justification of Sir Robert Peel's conduct could not have been furnished: a post which the enemy has made peculiar dispositions to defend, a commander-in-chief cannot go far astray in giving equal prominence to in his plea of attack.

We understand, from an authority on which we can place implicit reliance, that it is the intention of the present trumpery administration to displace Lord Hill from his present situation at the Horse Guards. We had long suspected that some intrigue had been at work for the purpose of superseding Lord Hill:

indeed, the whole course of the mean and dirty, but self-aggrandizing policy of the whigs, might have led us to expect that the gallant chief of the army would eventually be sacrificed to the insatiable cupidity of his political enemies. There have been, however, difficulties almost insuperable in the way of his removal, the chief of which is said to have been the deference paid to the advice of the Duke of Wellington in the highest quarters.—The Whig intriguers and intrigants having succeeded in poisoning the mind of the Queen, and prejudicing her against her best friends, it is now thought practicable to remove Lord Hill. The whigs have already tampered with the Queen, and they are now seeking to tamper with the army. Let them try. Of one thing, however, we can inform them—that *the country will not be tampered with.*

The recent insurrectionary proceedings at Paris have fortunately had a speedier and less bloody termination than there was at one time reason to anticipate.—The character of the movement seems rather to have been that of a rash, extemporaneous outbreak, to which a very general want of employment offered a strong predisposing cause, than that of a regular, organised, or deep-laid scheme of revolution. Louis Philippe, it is now seen, was not at all too cautious in making Paris, as he has done, the headquarters of so large a body of troops. A mutiny from one extremity of the kingdom to the other: in the capital, of course, its effects are more to be dreaded than anywhere else; and such, unhappily, is the lack of moral support under which the principles of constitutional government still labour in France, that the only efficient security against rebellion is the manifestation of a force sufficient to put it down.

Some indications there appear to have been of a sympathy between the rioters and the National Guards. Nor is this surprising. The National Guards are essentially a popular force, and Louis Philippe's measures have been necessarily anti-popular. The necessity is explained by the anomaly of his position. He is "a monarch, surrounded with republican institutions." Such was Julius Cæsar, and as such, his government could only be sustained by crushing the liberties of the commonwealth, and placing all dependence upon the soldiery. As the terms themselves are contradictory, so the things they represent must be in perpetual conflict. The absence of a powerful hereditary peerage throws the entire burden and odium of controlling an aggressive democracy upon the King. And this control is only the more impatiently submitted to, because the less consistent with what men would naturally expect to experience under "republican institutions." It is Lord Bacon, however, as well as Lord Stauley, who says, that "a king, to be loved, must first be feared;" and Louis Philippe would in vain hope to mend his situation with the people of France by showing that he did not know how to govern them. Rational person can comprehend his policy, and understand the motives for it. It could not be from the conformity of all his actions with the standard set up in 1830, and must therefore have been from a love of order, and a willingness to make allowance for circumstances, that the pupils of the Polytechnic School, amongst the most active in the revolution of the "three glorious days," on being invited to join the insurgents on the present occasion, answered by a discharge of musketry.

The formation of a Ministry, after an interregnum of six weeks, has been one consequence of these events. It is not calculated to last long, two-thirds of its number being Conservative, while the Chamber of Deputies is hopelessly Radical.

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