



THE

STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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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

On Sale

THORN, HOOPER, & CO

BREAD, 1st, 2d. & 3d Quality.
FLOUR
PORK
PEAS
BUTTER.

HAMBURGH.

SALT and COALS, *Afloat.*

BOHEA
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With a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH MANUFACTURED

SHOP and STORE

GOODS.

ALSO

ON CONSIGNMENT

220 Bags fine Bran
60 Do. Pollard
100 Do. Bread
80 Firkins Butter, of superior quality
made up for the BRISTOL Market.
Harbour Grace, June 14, 1837.

BY

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co
JUST IMPORTED

By THE BRIG *Johns*, from *Hamburg*,

700 Bags Bread, No. 1, 2 & 3
250 Barrels Superfine Flour
150 Barrels Prime Pork
200 Firkins Butter
10 Barrels Peas
68 Coils Cordage, Marline & Housing

By the NAIV, from *Liverpool*,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
MANUFACTURED

GOODS,

Bar and Bolt Iron Nails, Grapnels
Tinware &c., Pitch, Tar
Paints, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine
Soap, Candles, Loaf Sugar
Mast Hoops, Oakum
And 40 Coils "Harris's" Patent Rope

By the FISHER, from *Liverpool*,
Salt, Coals, Nails, &c. &c. &c.
Harbour Grace, May 31, 1837.

HAY SEED, and a variety of GARDEN
SEEDS

by
W. DIXON & Co.
Harbour Grace.

Indentures

KELLY, GREENOCK Oct. 4, 1837

MY LORD,—I have been requested by the merchants in the Newfoundland Trade, to call your lordship's very particular attention to the present state of Portugal, and she position: the trade to this country generally, but especially that of Newfoundland, may again be placed in, by the occupation partially of the seaport towns by the Belligerent parties. I must remind your lordship that these losses arose entirely out of the imperfect blockade on the coast of Portugal, and the enforcement of the law under the pretext of a blockade, which might have been termed a nominal and fictitious one—for in fact, there was not one of the essentials, saving and excepting the robberies committed on British trade, under the semblance of protecting national rights and international law. I state these things strongly, because I was a witness to the grievances and losses which were sustained by highly respectable merchants in the own of Greenock.

I now beg leave, my lord, to request in the most urgent manner, that immediate steps should be taken for preventing the detention or seizure of British shipping and property in the ports of Portugal, or on their way thither, by an effectual system of warning off, and all other precautions customary in similar cases.

I request your lordship to give me a reply at your earliest convenience, as the season has arrived for shipping fish from Newfoundland. I am, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT WALLACE

To Lord Palmerston, &c.

Foreign Office, Oct. 1837.

SIR,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th instant, in which you express the apprehensions entertained by the merchants embarked in the Newfoundland trade with Portugal of the losses which would probably be sustained by them, in consequence of the late declaration of the Portuguese Government to the blockade of the northern ports of Portugal; and Lord Palmerston directs me to acquaint you in reply, that it appears by information which has been received from her Majesty's Minister in Lisbon, that the blockade in question has been raised; but I am to add that its legality was not acknowledged by her Majesty's Government, in consequence of its not being efficient.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

R. Wallace, Esq., M. P.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER

(From the Ladies Magazine and Museum.)

Morning Dress.—Dress of striped jacquet muslin, the corsage plain, and made so cross in front. Sleeves without gathers at the shoulder, and perfectly tight all the way down (being cut in the cross way from the the material), with the exception of a single puff or sabot exactly above the elbow; two frills, not very wide, from a heading to the sabot; the sleeve is finished at the wrist by a lace ruffle. The skirt of the dress is ornamented with a deep flounce. Underneath the corsage is a chemisette of cambric quite high, and trimmed with a lace frill at top. Cap border, or half cap, of blonde. The border is double, and only commences at each temple; at top it is united by a small wreath finished at each end by a full blown rose and a bunch of cherries; the rose is placed between the two borders on the left side, and at the back of the border is a bow of rich

sarsnet riband with long ends. A similar riband ties the half cap under the chin; hair in smooth bands quite off the face; white kid gloves Scotch thread stockings.

Dress of gros de Naples, corsage tight and a pointe; a deep fall of rich blonde goes quit plain round the bosom of the dress, sleeves tight and plain with ruffles at the elbow; blonde cape, consisting of a roundawl, and rather deep head-piece with two borders in front, the upper one wide and standing upright off the face, the lower one very narrow and falling over the brow; a bunch of grapes is placed at each side, just below the temples, white ribands, hair in smooth bands. Pelerine or fichu of embroidered muslin with falling collar; the pelerine as well as the collar is trimmed all round with with a narrow outre-deux (insertion), out side which is an embroidered or a lace frill; the welerine is pointed back and front.

Hat of gros de Naples, the front large and trimmed with a ruhe, the crown not very high; the bows are on the right side, and retain the bouquet that droops to the left over the front of the bonnet.

LORD MELBOURNE AND THE QUEEN.

(From the Spectator.)

In telling the news of the Court last week, we, in our simplicity, remarked on the irksomeness to "the procurante Premier" of being compelled to be at the Queen's elbow, when he might prefer to join the so-called circle at Pansanger, or even to relax from cares of state in the bachelor solitude of Brooked Hall: where, instead of the gentle dalliance with the muse that his colleague Mr Rice delights to indulge in, he would, as he reclined beneath "his old ancestral trees," find consolation in the glances of the wood nymphs, that (poetically speaking) we may fancy haunts its sylvan shad. Little did we think that there could be any ground for the suspicion so darkly and delicately insinuated in the John Bull of last Sunday.

"The constant residence of Lord Melbourne at Windsor," said John, "and the impudence with which it is tauntingly stated by the hangers on of the Government, that his Lordship's perpetual presence at Court is by the special command of the Queen, have given rise to feelings of a nature which, however unquestionable the constitutionality of their origin may be, we dare not venture more particularly to explain.

"Having a very different opinion of Lord Melbourne from many of our contemporaries, we do not consider the constant association of his Lordship with her Majesty so decidedly dangerous, in a moral point of view, as our correspondents suggest. From a letter of one of them we extract the following passage. "You ought to know that the present general subject of conversation amongst sober and reflecting persons, whether of the Church Establishment or of Dissenting congregations, is the frequency and now continuance of the visits of Lord Melbourne to our young Queen: it is as, you must know, a circumstance which never before was heard of, and is, most assuredly, not required for the transaction of public business. The mischief that may arise from this most unconstitutional influence, in the alienation of her Majesty's attachment to the institutions in Church and state must be added to the irremediable injury which her Majesty may receive from the daily, and frequently private, conversations with a man of—

"Here we stop. We will not repeat what our correspondent (a man of the highest character) goes on to say, because we have never touched upon topics of the sort, as regards Lord Melbourne's conduct as a Minister; but we will ask, because we are sure it will not offend his Lordship, a hypothetical question, but

to us by your excellent correspondent. Can a more dangerous character be admitted to the frequent and familiar acquaintance of a young and unsuspecting female? Do not a handsome person, an insinuating address, and practice in the arts of gallantry, give great advantage in working upon the feelings of innocence and virtue."

At first we were duly shocked and alarmed at this plain intimation.—Recovering, however, our wonted equanimity, we proceeded, as in our wont, to reflect. A new light broke in. There is something in the Premier's visits to the youthful Queen, but nothing of the kind that John Bull apprehends. In the fact that Lord Palmerston is staying at Windsor as well as Lord Melbourne, we see a proof that the intentions of the latter are most honourable: were they not so, he would pack off Palmerston; but being, as we say, honourable in his views, he is as glad to have the sleek Secretary with him at Windsor, as Othello was to court in company with Cassio, who "come between" the Moor and Desdemona "very oft." Oh! it's all right. Matrimony, not gallantry, is the wind; and it must have been Lord Melbourne, not the "Dear Duke," for whom, as the Tories say, her Majesty confessed a tender preference. If it was the Duke, then has Lord Melbourne resolved not to be "done" by the old soldier, furnished up his wooing artillery, and "upon that hint speak" himself. A shrewd fellow this Melbourne. See how he has turned the tables on the Tories. They thought to have had the Queen for the Duke of Wellington; but their man was no match for the experienced William Lamb, with a Henry John Temple to play the trumpeter. Hayter is taking the portraits of the Queen and the Premier—"confirmation strong," and the only question is "when is it to be?" Alas for the Tories!

GERMANY.

Account from Baden of the 25th of September say that only sixteen young men have offered themselves this year to be examined for their admission to the Archbishop's Seminary. This remarkable backwardness to embracing the priesthood, which becomes every day more evident, begins to excite some uneasiness, and it is supposed that it will increase in proportion as the young men have more hopes of being able to follow some other profession than one that compels them to celibacy. Accordingly, a resolution of the Second Chamber has been very favourably received, which was adopted in compliance with the wish of a great number of petitions, namely, to solicit the government to take the necessary steps, by convoking provincial synods, to obtain by legal means the abolition of the celibacy of the Catholic clergy.—*Dutch Papers*, Oct. 4.

Affairs in Spain have taken another turn. The Carlists have been forced into full retreat, after having been defeated near Cuenca, and the Baron Carondelet, another of the Queen's Generals, had driven them out of Valladolid. The mutations of this war are much more like the rapid changes in a dream than the occurrence of real life. A few days ago Don Carlos had pushed his advances so far, that fears for the safety of Madrid were entertained, and now his troops are described as being so much disheartened that there is no chance of their making another march in advance.

The news of the suppression of the rebellion of Terceira and Saldanha is said to have been received with grief by the Queen of Portugal and her husband. It is alleged that when the Minister of War went to the place to announce the victory, the Queen availed herself of the plea of indisposition to avoid receiving his congratulations; and the Prince

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