

THE



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

On Sale

BY

THORN, RIDLEY, & CO

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

HAMBURGH.

SALT and COALS, Afloat.

BOHEA
SOLCHONG
HYSON

TEAS,

in qr. chests & boxes.

With a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
BRITISH MANUFACTURED

SHOP and SORE
GOODS.

ALSO

ON CONSIGNMENT

320 Bags fine Bran
60 Do. Pollard
100 Do. Bread
80 Firkins Butter, of superior quality
made up for the Bristol Market.
Harbor 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 NATIV, 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.

Harbor Grace, May 31, 1837.

HAY SEED, and a variety of GARDEN
SEEDS

By

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbour Grace.

Indentures

QUEBEC, Nov. 1.

Monseigneur the Catholic Bishop of Montreal has addressed a mandement, or pastoral letter, to the faithful in the district of Montreal, on the subject of the present state of the district. He of course inculcates peace, and submission to the established authority; but it will have little influence with the leaders of this faction, who are disseminating the spirit of violence and rebellion. They are, for the most part, men who have embraced the doctrines of the French revolutionary school. Several of them are neither Canadians nor Catholics, nor indeed British subjects. They will attack the Bishop and his mandement through their presses, with all the venom and falsehood which are habitual to the school to which they belong. The recommendations of the respectable head of the Catholic Church in the district will, however, have weight with some who are sincere in the religion they profess, but have been deluded by the faction to contribute to their views, which are equally destructive of religion as of loyalty.

Nov. 3.

The Amidu People published at Montreal, on the evening of the 31st inst states, that in consequence of Resolutions passed at Napierville on the 26th, mobs headed by Dr. Cote, had gone to the houses of some militia officers in the country of L'Acadie and forced them to resign commissions.

One of the Resolutions is as follows:—"Resolved, 3.—That all those who wish to live among the inhabitants of this parish be invited to resign, without delay, the different commissions which they hold under the present Government and that we will consider, as suspected (*regardeons d'un mauvais œil*) those who may continue to hold commissions under Lord Gosford."

Several of the officers, it appears, resigned in consequence; one Mr. Timoleon Quesnel is mentioned as having yielded only after threatened violence on a second visit.

Nov. 6.

The affair of Lower Canada are beginning to excite a more lively interest in Upper Canada, probably occasioned by the removal of the troops. The requisition to the high Sheriff for amending at Kingston on the 2d instant, is inserted in the Gazette. Other meetings were to be held at Brickville and Prescott. A private letter from Toronto, of the 31st ult., state that the last of the troops were then marching down to the steamer, to embark for Kingston, amid the cheers of the population. Two offers had been made by the citizens and the Rifle Corps to do military duty but His Excellency declined, stating that the civil authority was sufficient. Six thousand stand of arms had been delivered into the keeping of the Magistrates, and lodged in the City Hall, where they were guarded by Constables.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTACK.—On Friday night between the house of 10 and eleven Messrs. W. K. McCord, W. B. Lindsay and R. E. Carou, on returning from the Albon Hotel, where they had been on business connected with the Militia Artillery, of which corps they are officers, were overtaken in Fabrique Street, by eight or nine men, Canadians, who immediately attacked those gentlemen in the most brutal manner. The ruffians having knocked their victims down, commenced dancing upon them, and with heavy sticks inflicting severe blows, until interrupted by the voice of a person who had been attracted by the noise to the scene of action.

MONTREAL, Nov. 4.

We learn on the best authority that arrangements have been entered into to build additional barracks on the ground

now occupied as a wood yard between the Bonsecours church and the barracks and that the Commissariat Stores at the cross are also to be fitted up for the same purpose. Workmen are also busy on the Island making preparations for the accommodation of the 43d Regiment.

At a late hour last night we were informed that the house of R. B. McGinnis, Esq. in the Parish of L'Acadie, was torn down by the Rebels because he would not resign his commission, as Captain of Militia. How long will Lord Gosford wring his hands, and looking up at the ceiling, say "I can't help it."

Lower Canada.—The governor of Lower Canada has issued warrants for the payment of all the public officers, up to the 10th of July last. This measure was adopted in consequence of the refusal of the Assembly to grant the supplies in the usual way. The governor states that all the public officers, with the exception of the executive, his secretary, the judges, and the law officers of the crown, must here after rely for their salaries on the votes of the House of Assembly; Those mentioned above are to be paid out of the crown revenues, without consulting the assembly.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

AGENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—It has already been stated that Mr. Cowell had arrived in this country on the mission from the Bank of England from all that we can learn, we have reason to believe that Mr. Cowell has come with instructions of the most liberal nature in relation to the debts due from our countrymen to England, so far as the Bank of England is concerned. A large amount of the proposed bills on the Anglo American houses came into possession of the Bank, so that the institution is, to a very great extent, the creditor of our merchants. We are assured that there is no disposition to oppress the debtors, but that on the contrary very facility will be afforded them. The Directors of the Bank of England, who are at the hand of the largest monied establishment in the first commercial country in the world, are convinced as well of the magnitude, as of the importance to England of the commerce of the United States; and a moment's consideration could not fail to convince such men of the folly, either for their immediate or ultimate interest of pursuing any course or taking any measures that might tend in the least to check or paralyze the exertions or enterprise of our merchants. They feel, also the necessity of more accurate and official information as to the resources, trade, commerce, banks, &c. of this country, than they now possess. This Mr. Cowell will obtain for them, in addition to the other duties with which he is

charged. Mr. Cowell is represented as a highly intelligent well educated and business men, with predilections in favour of our institution. He will proceed to Philadelphia, we are informed, in a day or two for the purpose of having interviews with Mr. Biddle & other gentlemen there; after which he will probably remain some time in this city, and afterwards visit all our principal commercial cities.

MIRAMICHI, Nov. 14.

The Weather.—With the exception of Sunday last the weather during the week has been extremely cold & boisterous, and large quantities of ice have formed on the river. The small craft which have arrived report that they experienced dreadful weather, one schooner from Prince Edward Island has been 15 days on her passage.

In consequence of the number of English residing, not only on the coast, but throughout the interior of France, a demand to a very considerable extent for certain articles has been the natural result, and although various English manufactured goods (paying the usual duties imposed by the French government) have been from time to time imported into this country, yet the state of the law was such that the speculators were forbidden to dispose of them by public auction, because they were new. However, a most important decision on this point has just taken place in the second chamber of the Civil Court of Donai, which at least for a time, has set this question at rest in this department. The court decided on the claim of M. Hure, that auctioneers, have a right to sell publicly all descriptions of articles that are new. It is well known that the royal Courts of Cession are divided in their opinions of this important question are divided in their opinions of their important question to both natives and foreigners.

The Tanlonnais of 27th ult states, that at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st, the two French naval divisions composed of seven ships and one brig, were still at anchor in the roads at Tunis from Constantine, which he had left on the 14th. According to the report of this traveller, the French army was already within sight of Constantine, and during the erfire of the 15th he had heard a brisk cannonade, from which circumstance he inferred that hostilities had commenced. Admiral Laland appraised by our Consul General of this intelligence, went ashore to learn further particulars, and to visit the Bey agreeably to an appointment, but just as he was going to cross the threshold door