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The following is an estimate of the value of the different jewels contained in the late magnificent diadem, the "Queen's rich Crown," and from which the present one, manufactured by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, is composed, and which her Majesty wore on Thursday:

Twenty diamonds round the circle, £1,500 each	£30,000
Two large centre diamonds, £2,000 each	4,000
Fifty-four smaller diamonds placed at the angles of the former	100
Four crosses, each composed of twenty-five diamonds	12,000
Four large diamonds on the tops of the crosses	40,000
Twelve diamonds contained in the fleur-de-lis	10,000
Eighteen smaller diamonds contained in the same	2,000
Pearls, diamonds, &c., on the arches and crosses	10,000
One hundred and forty-one diamonds on the mound	500
Twenty-six diamonds on the upper cross	3,000
Two circles of pearls about the rim	300
	£111,000

Notwithstanding such an uncommon mass of jewellery, independent of the gold, velvet cap, ermine, &c., this crown weighed only nineteen ounces ten pennyweights; it measured seven inches in height from the gold circle to the upper cross, and its diameter at the rim was five inches.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—The study of the science of medicine cannot but be regarded as one of the noblest and most interesting pursuits that can engage the attention of the human mind. To contemplate the wonders of creation—to behold them as exhibited in the intricate structure and extraordinary mechanism of the human frame—to mark the changes which ensue at the various periods of life, and under a variety of circumstances—to render, by a diligent study of these phenomena, nature itself tributary to the comfort and happiness of mankind—to relieve the pains of suffering humanity—to restore the bloom to the cheek of faded beauty—to dispel the gloom of disordered intellect—and to assuage the agonies of expiring nature—these are among the objects and the duties of the physician. The faculty of accomplishing these falls to the lot of comparatively few, and requires the possession of varied and powerful talent.

POLARIZED LIGHT.—M. Biot, in a memoir read to the Academy of Sciences, proposes the application of polarized light to detect the variations in isomeric substances; among several instances, this distinguished philosopher adduces gum arabic, which, when dissolved in water, gives a rotation of molecules to the left, but, on applying sulphuric acid, this rotation gradually changes to the right, while a precipitate is found at the bottom of the vessel which contains it—M. Biot suggests the test of polarized light to all chemical combinations, as opening a new and extensive field of the most delicate observations. "Would it have been believed," says M. Biot, "some few years back, that the impressions produced by the vibrations of a musical instrument on liquids in motion should be the best means of evincing the physical mode of operation by which their flowing is operated?"

MARSHAL SOULT.—We have much pleasure in quoting from Colonel Napier's "History of the Peninsular War," a most interesting and seasonable anecdote. Brave and high hearted men are brothers everywhere, to whatever country they may chance to belong; and it is not now for the first time, while grateful for the cordial hospitality of England, that

Napoleon's great marshal has shown a noble and considerate respect for the British name:—"When the French renewed the attack at Elvina, he [Colonel Napier is speaking of his elder brother] was with a few men, somewhat in advance of the village; for the troops were broken into small parties by the vineyard walls and narrow lanes. Being hurt, he endeavoured to return; but the enemy coming down he was stabbed, and thrown to the ground with five wounds; and death appeared inevitable, when a French drummer rescued him from his assailants, and placed him behind a wall. A soldier with whom he had been struggling, irritated to ferocity, returned to kill him, but was prevented by the drummer.—The morning after the battle the Duke of Dalmatia being apprised of Major Napier's situation, had him conveyed to good quarters, and, with a kindness and consideration very uncommon, wrote to Napoleon desiring that his prisoner might not be sent to France, which (from the system of refusing exchanges) would have been destruction to his professional prospects. The marshal also obtained for the drummer the decoration of the legion of honour. The events of the war obliged Soult to depart in a few days from Dorunna, but he recommended Major Napier to the attention of Marshal Ney; and that marshal also treated his prisoner with the kindness of a friend rather than the rigour of an enemy, for he quartered him with the French consul, supplied him with money, gave him a general invitation to his house on all public occasions, and refrained from sending him from France. Nor did Marshal Ney's kindness stop there; for when the flag of truce arrived, and that he became acquainted with the situation of Major Napier's family, he suddenly waived all forms, and, instead of answering the inquiry by a cold intimation of his captive's existence, sent him, and with him the few English prisoners taken in the battle, at once to England, merely demanding that none should serve until regularly exchanged. I should not have dwelt thus long upon the private adventures of an officer, but that gratitude demands a public acknowledgment of such generosity, and the demand is rendered imperative by the after misfortunes of Marshal Ney. The fate of that brave and noble-minded man is well known. He who had fought five hundred battles for France, not one against her, was shot as a traitor!"

THE CHURCH—ITS FRIENDS AND ITS ENEMIES.

(From the Morning Herald.)

There is one important circumstance relating to the present administration which must excite the suspicion of every good man, and give rise to well-founded alarm in the mind of every sagacious politician. The circumstance we allude to is simply this, that the influential friends of the administration are the persevering enemies of the established church. No intelligent man, whatever his religious opinions may be, can avoid the conclusion as a politician, that this dislocation of the frame and order of British government must be fraught with danger. No man of forethought can doubt that the continuance of such a strange discord in the course of British polity must produce weakness and confusion, and eventually, revolution.

Even they who are unfriendly to the church establishment—as doubtless a very numerous body of dissenters are—cannot believe that the conductors of the government are faithful to the established principles of the monarchy, when they earn the applause and support of the enemies of the church. They may believe that the ministers are conducting the government upon a plan which is better than the old plan of the British monarchy, identified as that monarchy is

with the Protestant Established Church; but they must believe, at the same time that it is not honest for men who profess to be faithful to the monarchy, to govern as if that monarchy had been revolutionised, and to allow influences to prevail which are hostile to an establishment essential to the constitutional throne of these realms.

We conclude from this, that while the enemies of the established church support the government, they are very far from having any esteem for those who conduct it. They look upon them either as weak and dull men, who are unconscious of what they are doing, or as men who are doing one thing while they hold power upon trust that they will do another. In either case, the political danger arising therefrom is very great. If the friends of the government be persons who are merely using the governors as a temporary convenience, for the sake of the evil which they may be made the instruments of inflicting upon the institutions which they are by their situation bound to defend, the storm will be found to burst as soon as these ministers have served their turn, and the strength acquired from their weakness will be mercilessly used against the betrayed and dismantled citadel of "church and state." We must repeat that even they who think the phrase of "church and state" an offence, signifying a combination which was unwise in its origin, and as opposed to "the spirit of the age," must still, if they speak the truth, admit that, according to the British constitution, church and state is combined, and that the minister of state who knowingly permits injury to be done to the church betrays his trust. A man who is not a servant of the state may honestly contend for revolution, if he does so within the limits of public argument permitted by the law; but the trusted and paid servant of the British monarchy cannot be a party to any attack on the combined political fabric of church and state, without thereby acknowledging that he is either devoid of sense or devoid of honesty.

Now, the instances are not few in which it might be shown that the members of the present government directly and unblushingly abandon the church, and, upon the pretext that, under all the circumstances, they cannot help it, join their exertions (such as they are) to the exertions of the declared and notable adversaries of the establishment. But that which, perhaps, makes a more general, though not on each occasion so marked an impression, is the language of the public journals, which support the administration, and are understood to be in some way or another influenced in the expression of their opinions, by the views and sentiments which prevail among the ministers themselves. In they journals the most laboured praises of the administration, and the bitterest vituperation of the established church, are continually to be found mixed up together, as if on purpose to disgust and offend all lovers of the constitutional harmony which ought to subsist between the civil government and the ecclesiastical institutions of the nation. From such publications nothing but discord can ultimately flow. Such are the habits of the people of this country, that they judge of the principles and intentions of government far more from the journals which espouse its cause, than from any other ground upon which a judgment might be formed. The friends of the constitutional monarchy, therefore, who read the libels that every day are poured forth from the ministerial journals, naturally lose all confidence in those who now conduct the government, and are filled with indignation, not merely at the miserable error of the policy which it appears to them the ministers have espoused, but at the base betrayal of duty which the desertion of the church by the ministers of the crown appears to them

to involve. On the other hand, they who are by these journals influenced to think favourably of the measures of the government, are, at the same time, fed with fresh fuel of acrimonious hatred towards the church, and become more confirmed in the habit of regarding the government as beneficial and salutary in proportion as it weakens and undermines the union between church and state, which, in consequence of the nature of the bond between ministers, the crown, and the people, no government can honestly do. Hence there comes a confusion of distrust, dismay, rancour, and wrong, wholly subversive of the political tranquillity and happiness of the nation. And though the persons whose principles are most offended, and whose alarm is most excited under the present order of things, be not of that class who make known their grievances in the clamour of public meetings, or in the angry essays of party newspapers; yet it is not less true that disturbance and anxiety are the wretched results of the anomalous and dishonest system of government which now prevails. A monarchy with democratic ministers, a Protestant monarchy, whose government is ruled over by a Romanist enemy of the Protestant establishment, is a monster in political combination, and cannot come to good.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM QUEBEC, DATED JUNE 23.—"We are all sadly vexed at a report of the intended resignation of Sir John Colborne, a man who has united the mildness of a parent and the energy of a soldier—one whose aim, whilst in the Upper Province and before the disturbances, was to exert himself to the utmost to assist and improve the situation of the numerous emigrants who proceeded to that province. From proceedings at the Castle which have leaked out, a war with our neighbours is not a little talked of. Lord Durham has sent for Sir John Harvey. Trade at Montreal, and in the Upper Province especially, is very bad."

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—Few of our readers are aware how justly our Virgin Queen has been termed the "Rose of England," for the day chosen for the august ceremony of her coronation is the anniversary of that upon which roses were first planted in this high-favoured land in 1522.

THE NEW GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND.—The following is a description of the new "great seal," which has just been finished by Mr. Wyon, principal engraver of her Majesty's seals. It is said to be a beautiful specimen of art:—Obverse—an equestrian figure of her Majesty, attended by a page. The Queen is supposed to be riding in state; over a riding habit she is attired in a large robe, or cloak, and the collar of the order of the Garter; in her right hand she carries a sceptre, and on her head is placed a royal diadem.—The attendant page, with his hat in hand, looks up to the Queen, whilst gently restraining the impatient horse, which is richly decorated with plumes and trappings. The inscription, "Victoria, Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina, Fidei Defensor," is engraved in Gothic letters, and the spaces between the words are filled with heraldic roses. Reverse—The Queen, royally robed and crowned, holding in her right hand the sceptre and in the left the orb, is seated upon the throne, beneath a rich Gothic canopy; on either side is a figure of Justice and Religion; and in the exergue are the royal arms and crown; the whole encircled by a wreath or border of oak and roses.

EXCITEMENT.—A man drink three glasses, and he is in a state of excitement. A person receives a box on the ear, and he is excited. You stick your elbow in your neighbour's soup at table, and he is excited. You kick him with a sharp toed boot, and he is excited. You pull

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