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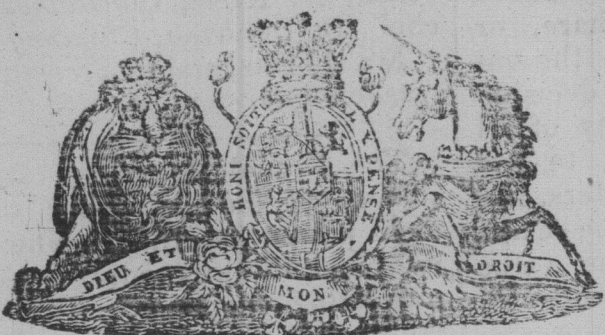
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## WHIG LOVE OF PLACE.

It is matter of speculation with persons of all parties, how long her Majesty's ministers will adhere to their places. With us it is no matter of speculation at all, any more than it would be to conjecture how long Waterloo Bridge will stand. We never trouble ourselves about bare possibilities. If the continuance of the ministry rested upon any of those principles which have regulated the duration of every administration since the revolution, we should be able to calculate its term with perfect accuracy; or, rather, it would no longer be a subject for calculation, inasmuch as its existence would have been at an end months ago; but all the ordinary data for such a computation are swept away. We might as well attempt to reckon the probable duration of a freebooter's occupancy of quarters where he found himself in possession of every thing he wanted. The only hope is, to starve him out; but Conservatives are too loyal to "stop the supplies." If contempt, could drive them from power, they would long since have taken refuge with the faction which conferred it.

We must not suppose, however, that the example of such degeneracy in public men is without its use. We consider the whole course of Whig domination during the last seven years, as a source of present evil, out of which future good will come. For more than half a century the Whig party had been preaching up their own virtues, boasting of the national services they were anxious to perform, inflaming public discontent by ascribing every political disaster to the neglect of their counsels, and prophesying what a millennium would follow their accession to power. Bold predictions, incessantly repeated, have a tendency to become gradually received as truths by the many. Besides as Hooker justly observes, "he that goeth about to persuade a multitude that they are not so well governed as they ought to be, shall never want attentive and favourable hearers; because they know the manifold defects whereunto every kind of regimen is subject; but the secret lets and difficulties, which in public proceedings, are innumerable and inevitable, they have not, ordinarily, the judgment to consider. And because such as openly reprove supposed disorders of state are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, and for men that carry singular freedom of mind; under this fair and plausible colour whatsoever they utter passeth for good and current. That which wanteth in the weight of their speech, is supplied by the aptness of men's minds to accept and believe it. Whereas on the other side, it we maintain things that are established, we have not only to strive with a number of heavy prejudices deeply rooted in the hearts of men, who think that herein we serve the time, and speak in favour of the present state, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment, but also to bear such exceptions as minds so averted beforehand usually take against that which they are loth should be poured into them."

Here we have Whiggery painted to the life, and by the hand of a master; understanding by Whiggery, that which truly is, the spirit of popular and factious oratory, "going about to persuade the multitude they are not so well governed as they ought to be." The multitude were at last so persuaded; and nothing would do but they must have those who would govern them better. They had them.—Go to the multitude now, and ask them their opinion of their new masters.—Ask them the question of questions, whether they consider that they are now as "well governed as they ought to be?" Seven years' experience of the difference between plausible professions and deficient practice, between boasting and per-

forming, have taught them there answer; have taught them that which their seven years of admonition, though coming from an angel's tongue, would have failed to convey.

This then is the good of which we spoke, as proceeding from the evil of Whig domination. Time and opportunity have been given for the Whigs to disclose their own worth. Their characters, as statesmen, have been presented by themselves—exhibited in their acts—illustrated by the practical applications of their own theories. What their enemies were willing to do for them, but could not, they have themselves done convinced the notion that a low selfish ambition lay at the foundation of all these schemes—that they have coined to themselves principals from a republican die, unknown to the impress to our fathers in the constitution—that the patronage and emolument of office are, in their estimation, of higher moments than the consideration of the monarchy—and that in defence of the former they have willingly made common cause with the avowed enemies of the latter. Add to these qualities their now proved and notorious incompetency for official business or ministerial functions, and you have a true description of that partiular speeches of Whig which may aptly enough be styled, for distinction's sake, the O'Connell Whig certainly the vilest of the whole faction.—Church of England Gazette.

Mr. O'CONNELL's sun has set in the Whig horizon, where he will remain the future drudge of the most despised Government that ever degraded the throne, the court, and the country—fit slave of such a ministry. The master of plots—the very creature of combinations—the arch lawyer—there is no dirty work for which he is not fit. How a straightforward honest Radical can act with him, attend to him, or even support a single motion of his, we know not; for certain it is, that he does nothing without a deep design, and therefore a liberal measure in his hands is only to be made the means of some dirty juggle by which England is to be lowered, and real Reform crushed. Mr. O'CONNELL's conduct to the Trades' Unions of Dublin is before the public. He attributed to them the acts of his own political supporters, and now the same game is to be played off upon the working classes of England and Scotland. Of course we may expect that by the cunning of this Whig slave of the last thirty years, all the offences will be brought home to the Trades' Unions, from the murders of the Marrs and the Williamses, and the riots at Bristol, down to the burning of the Roy-Exchange. This is in return for the "ENGLISH RENT."

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS BY THE CIRCASSIANS.—From the Semaphore of Marseilles of the 14th:—"We have received a letter of the 26th ult. from Constantinople, from which we take the following passage:—The Circassians have just gained a complete victory.—The Russian army is destroyed; all the works raised by the besiegers on the shore have been levelled with the earth. thousands of Russians who have escaped from the carnage have taken refuge in Erzeroum. This has given rise to a report that they had taken forcible possession of the town."

ITALY.—A new crater has been formed on Vesuvius, and an eruption is daily expected. The road between Rome and Salerno have been stopped by the falling down of part of a mountain which hung over it.

BEAUTIES OF THE BIBLE.—Longinus knew anything of the sublime in writing, the scriptures must be full of it; since his whole work, compared with their several parts, seems but a comment on the beauties; and if there be anything in what

has been written by Quinctillion of the force of oratory, the power of self-assistant arguments, there we behold it all.—No work was ever at once so animated, and so correct; so plain, and so full of elegance. What is said of architecture, is equally true of style: that simplicity is the source of all true beauty, and that a profusion of misplaced ornaments and figures, while they strike the eyes of children and idiots, accuse the structure, to the discerning eye, of barbarism. Different authors have made approaches towards excellence in the different manner of writing, it is in this work alone that we are to look for perfection in all; nor is this a wonder, when we recollect that the others are the product of limited and imperfect conceptions, this of unbounded and infallible; that they are human, this divine.

ST. JOHN, N. B. MAY 26.

BLACK LEAD.—The black substance found in the limestone at Fort Howe Hill, has been recently analysed by Dr. GESNER, who has discovered it to be plumbago or black lead. It is very abundant and of a fair quality, and had been used by some persons for blacking shoes, stoves, &c. before its properties were fully known.

THE LOGAN STONE.—The indignation which was expressed some years ago when a naval officer threw down the Logan near the land's-end, and the orders which he received from the Admiralty to repair, if possible, and at his own expense, the mischief he had done manifested proper feeling on the subject in the public press and in the government; yet mischief is so contagious that the people of the nearest hamlet, who derived some advantage by conducting strangers to the spot, have found it necessary to secure the stone by iron chains. The replacement of the creaking stone was almost impressive sight. Greater multitudes than where ever before collected upon that wild coast were assembled to behold an attempt which required all the skill and coolness of British seamen. When the rock had been raised, the person who directed the proceedings asked of the spectators, while it was yet suspended whether it was in the exact position. One man, who seemed to speak with the certainty of accurate knowledge and to whose judgment others deferred, advised a little movement to one side, and when his approbation was giving, the stone was let down. As soon as it was done, the men who thanked God that no life had been lost; and it was till they rose from this act of spontaneous devotion, that the multitude, who had been kept silent, first by expectant suspense, and then by devotional feelings of which they partook filled the air with their huzzas.—Quarterly Review.

THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS.—In the days of the blue laws, a shoemaker was condemned to be hanged for something he had done but on the day appointed for his execution they discovered that he was the only shoemaker in the place; so they hanged a weaver in his stead; for they had more weavers than they knew what to do with.

FATHER TOM'S NOTION OF MAKING WHISKEY PUNCH.—"Put in the spirits first," says his Riv'ence, "and then put in the sugar; and, remember, any drop of water you put in after that spoils the punch."

## Local Legislature

COUNCIL CHAMBER, June 27.

At 12 o'clock this day the Honorable the Legislative Council proceeded to the Government House, to present their Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session. The Address is as follows:

To His Excellency HENRY PRESCOTT, Esq. Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Council of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, beg leave to offer our respectful thanks for your Excellency's gracious Speech on opening the present Session of the General Assembly.

We beg to assure your Excellency that we sensibly feel, and desire gratefully to acknowledge, the gracious condescension of Her Majesty the Queen in offering Her Royal mediation for the settlement of those differences between the Council and the House of Assembly which, last year, unfortunately prevented the passing of any appropriation act: and your Excellency may rely that when you shall have laid before us the copy of the despatch from Lord Glenelg, referred to by your Excellency, we shall carefully address ourselves to the consideration of all the suggestions which it may propose to us, with all the calmness that a subject of such deep importance demands; and with a sincere and anxious desire to adopt any measures suggested by Her Majesty, in order to obviate similar misunderstandings in future, and to secure a satisfactory application of the public revenues.

We beg to assure your Excellency that we feel earnestly solicitous that the several acts for the relief of disabled Seamen, Fishermen and other Persons, and for the encouragement of Education, should be carried into efficient operation; and that if any emendations of those acts be required, in order to render them more efficient in the accomplishment of their purposes, we shall gladly co-operate in the means to make them more perfect.

We are also sensibly alive to the benefits which the public at large have already derived from the Hospital at River Head, and we feel earnestly desirous to render that institution as efficient as possible.

The subject relative to Crown Lands, to which your Excellency has invited our attention, shall, when the despatch from Lord Glenelg shall be laid before us, receive our serious and careful consideration.

The revision of the acts to regulate the making and repairing of Roads and Highways, passed in the fourth and fifth years of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, is a subject to which we are desirous to lend our aid, with a view to render those acts more practicable and beneficial; and we shall also gladly co-operate in promoting any amendments required in the act for the more speedy abatement of nuisances.

We shall also cheerfully co-operate in revision of the scales of fees to be allowed to public functionaries, with a view to place them on a more suitable and improved footing, calculated to meet the just claims of public officers to adequate remuneration, and to protect the just rights of the public at large.

To this Address His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply:—

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Council;

I thank you for this Address, and for the cordial manner in which you promise to consider the subjects which I have recommended for your deliberation.

DRUNKENNESS.—He walked on as royal as before keeping the middle of the road with great dignity and looking as if he should very much like to meet with somebody who would dispute possession of it with him.