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(From the Devizes Gazette.)

Every political occurrence, no matter whence arising, points to the speedy downfall of our Whig rulers. They have nearly run their course of arrogant pretension and imbecile performance, and they sink, not into oblivion, for with lasting scorn will their fatal career be regarded, but into that state of powerless nullity from which only the fortuitous occurrence of extraordinary events, and as extraordinary delusions, could have raised them. There is not at this moment a party in Britain but regards them as utterly unfitted for the offices they hold. The extreme Radical, indignant at finding himself their deceived and discarded tool, howls forth his hate of them from his mob assemblies; the Whig-Radical, that most selfish of all creatures, trembling at the thought of having compromised himself by his continued support of them, whispers his contempt, and prepares to quit the tottering ruin which can no longer afford him the pleasant shelter and sustenance of place; the Lords, the Church, the lauded aristocracy, mighty interests, in which the national strength is bound up, whom they assailed whilst the support of deluded numbers gave them courage for the attack, and covertly endeavoured to undermine, when, feeling the strength of those potent bodies, they dared no longer openly to oppose them; the commercial interest, whose welfare they pretend to have so much at heart, but which everywhere suffers from their timid apathy or meddling imbecility, which has seen itself excluded from the Black Sea, from the northern and western coasts of Africa, from the internal traffic of the greater portion of Germany, and now from the great inlets of Mexico, Buenos Ayres, and Monte Video and vast tracts of South America, each and all of these parties, however differing in opinions, interests and feelings, cry aloud for the termination of the government by which they have been alike injured or insulted. All parties speak of them with contempt and but one supports them, and that one, not because it approves of any principles which this Government professes to maintain, but because it, knows, and as openly declares, that they are its tools, that their tottering existence depends upon its support, and that, therefore, it can force them in any direction and almost to the commission of any act that may lead to the attainment of its objects. This one party is the popish party of Ireland, it is O'CONNELL. That by this man's aid they may retain office, they have scrupled not to

harass and libel the Protestant people and gentry of Ireland—to injure, with a perfect consciousness of the evils they were committing, the Established Church in that country, the strongest bond that links it to Great Britain, to facilitate every step, indeed, that may lead to the dismemberment of the empire; for the man who sees not this result in the repeal of the Union, who perceives not that it is to this sole end it is advocated, is as incapable of benefiting by the lessons of the past, as he must be stone blind to the glaring indications of the future. But the strength of this support decays apace; and we rapidly arrive at the conclusion of a chapter in Whig history such as must darken with a yet deeper tinge of shame the ignominious records of that selfish party.

In opposition, the Whig is always a flaming patriot. Loud and specious in his pretensions to be considered the sole depository of public virtue, unscrupulous in his denouncement of the principles and objects of those who differ from him, he presents himself to the world as an angel of light, and unfortunately the country has occasionally been deceived into taking him at his own valuation. In office, chameleon-like, Whiggery assumes a different hue. The wordy patriot changes into the greedy placeman, ready to adopt any course, either of mean subserviency or grasping encroachment, to retain the pay and patronage and flattering consequence which possession of government affords. Such has been the history of modern Whiggery, at least, from the time of CHARLES FOX downward. Witness, whilst in opposition, his long and bitter denouncement of Lord NORTH's ministerial conduct, and his eager readiness to become the colleague of the man he had so denounced, when it opened to him a prospect of the sweets of office, a coalition so disgraceful that it fell to pieces beneath the weight of its own infamy. Witness, also, that stainless patriot of opposition, as Minister, endeavouring to perpetuate his power by means of the flagitious India Bill, which, had he succeeded in carrying, would have placed king and people at his feet, and rendered him, not the minister of his country, but its dictator!

In the same spirit have our existing Whigs proceeded. Taking advantage of a long, a terrible, and, we will say it, an unavoidable war, which demanded for its successful termination all the energies of the country, which unavoidably involved immense expences and a heavy weight of debt, and rendered it nearly impossible for the government of the time to bestow the

requisite degree of attention on matters of internal organization, taking advantage also, of the excusable reluctance of many excellent men, who feared to acquiesce in hasty changes which elsewhere had been productive of much mischief, and finding vast masses of the country imbued with the revolutionary doctrines of our neighbours of France, greatly resulting from the unavoidable pressure which so unexampled a war had occasioned, the Whigs saw and unhesitatingly seized upon their advantage. They cried loudly for what, by a characteristic Whig misnomer, it suited them to term reform. The people, heavily but unavoidable burdened, were excited by wild hopes and promises of they knew not what: the Whigs alone could save them from impending destruction, from overpowering and degrading tyranny! They promised a political millennium,—how have they kept that promise? The present state of the country and the contempt now felt for them by every party is at once a brief and damning answer.

Instead of the mighty benefits which they taught the people to expect from their administration, they have filled the country with discord, at home and abroad they have stricken it with weakness. They have "reformed" the House of Commons, but have they raised its character or increased its usefulness? They have "reformed" the municipal corporations, have they rendered them purer either as the administrators of our borough funds or as the dispensers of local justice? Will any one who observe what passes around us daily dare to answer "yes"? They hoped by increasing the influence of the middle classes to raise up a power which would perpetuate their hold of office, and this, in the true Whig spirit, was all they cared to effect; have they succeeded?—No. Portions of the middle classes, whilst yet in the novel exercise of their recently acquired franchises, gave them their votes; but the immense majority of them are far too intelligent and too honest to be misled into the continued support of hollow and deceptive Whiggery, and this is proved by the progressive decline throughout the country of the numbers of Whig adherents on the registration lists. And how have they treated the vast masses of the working people, whom they used every means, even to the secret dispeusation of money amongst them, to rouse into a state of excitement bordering on physical violence? These men were led to believe that they also would participate personally in the promised advantages of Whig reform,

But the Whigs dared not to carry out their vaunted principles to their full consequences, and the working classes are accordingly getting up an agitation of their own, in which they denounce the Whigs as their worst enemies!

Indeed, the rule of our Whig Ministers has been a rule of almost unmitigated evils. Instead of endeavouring to strengthen the empire by promoting a spirit of concord amongst all classes, they have done their utmost to place them in opposition. When the Peers set themselves resolutely to withstand the injurious measures which the Ministry (itself forced) was forcing forward, they were denounced by the Whig leader in the Commons as Obstructives, were proclaimed to be corrupt and ignorant and factious, and the people were encouraged to demand, not their "reform," but their absolute destruction as a legislative body; the Peers, the virtuous sectarians, and those who regarded the Church as a stumbling block in the way of change, were contemned and applauded, also, in the propagation of every slander that might diminish the well-earned respect for it entertained by the great majority of all that was respectable in the kingdom. The lauded gentry, too, under the designations of the "squirearchy," the "great unpaid," and other monarchical names, were held up to odium as the enemies of "the people;" but these powerful bodies happily stand unshaken, firmer perhaps for the shocks they have endured, whilst the Ministry totters to its fall, sustained only for awhile by the Anti-British faction of the O'CONNELLITES! On other of the old constituted bodies, however, the assaults of the Ministry were more successful—the ancient municipal corporations were overthrown. Whatever might have been their sins, it is now notorious that the commission appointed to examine into their constitution and conduct was formed, not for purposes of fair inquiry, but to find evidence against them; and so far was this purpose acted on, that the statements of two of the Commissioners (Sir E. PALGRAVE and Mr. HOGG) were rejected from the report presented to parliament, because, not unfairly biased, they reported of them as they found them, neither extenuation nor setting down aught in malice! And has the system of municipal government which has been established in their stead resulted in any conceivable benefit to our boroughs? Has not that system (we speak not of individuals), under which everything is done for party, and nothing for fair-play or justice, introduced into them such constantly renewing, never dying dissension, without any counterbalancing advantage, that they are become almost what BONAPARTE threatened his invading soldiers should make England, "places not fit for men to live in"?

As a last effort of Ministers, in their dying anger, an attempt is now to be made, under specious pretences, founded on the asserted impolicy and injustice of the poor laws, to set the commercial and manufacturing interests in angry opposition to the agriculturing. But this will be their final and fatal struggle. We repeat, the last chapter of their wretched history draws to a conclusion, and miserable indeed will be its tale of broken promises, withered hopes, dissension, and degradation.

"CONTRACT.
Office of the Provost Marshall,
Kingston, U. C., Nov. 26, 1838.
Sealed tenders will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Dec. 6, 1838, from persons who may be willing to contract for the HANGING of such Sympathisers, Patriots, Rebels, Yankces, and other Vegetables, who have been or