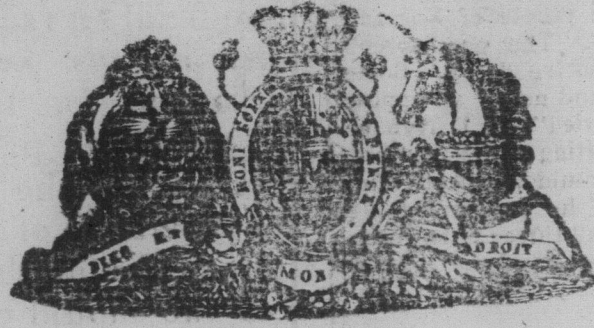


THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1839.

No. 250.

HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mr. W. Dixons.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The French have had another fight with the Mexicans, and have taken the town of Vera Cruz, killed 1 gen., wounded another, and taken a third prisoner. If the particulars are correct, about 500 Frenchmen flogged 5,000 choice Mexican troops. This affair, in itself, is nothing; but as it involves remotely, the peace of Europe—it is every thing. England has immense wealth in various parts of Mexico—all the mines are worked by English machinery, English engineers, and English gold. The city of Mexico contains many English merchants, and much of their merchandise. The town of Vera Cruz taken, France will shortly march to the city of the Montezumas. England will either interfere to prevent this, or else by a private arrangement between the respective administrators of the two countries, their troops will act in concert, conquer the whole country, and (as to the victors being the spoils) they will divide the proceeds, share and share alike. England will then perhaps take for her portion the northern half of Mexico, and from the Gulf to the Pacific, including Santa Fe, and so on up the Oregon Territory. The disturbed state of Canada, is an excuse to send 50,000 regular troops there, and to raise in the province 50,000 militia, fit for immediate and active service. These may edge along, and ultimately occupy the 10 degrees of the Oregon territory which we award to England.—With a large army there a large force in or near the southern boundary of the Oregon territory claimed by us. In possession of that, her troops hem in the United States on three sides, and her ships on the fourth. nor is this all. We are driving the Indians west of the Mississippi by hundreds of thousands, with their hearts full of revenge and thirsting for American blood. They meet the English, and are used by them for the basest of purposes. Such a movement, if successful, might enable England to strengthen her East India possessions, and overawe Russia more effectually, and perhaps enable her to conquer the Russian territory on the north-west coast of America. We should not be surprised to hear next of the French marching upon and taking Tampico. The fort and town of that place and of Sisal may be easily captured, and the conquest of the whole of Mexico must inevitably follow. *N. York paper, Jan. 16.*

Catholic.—When will people understand that the simple meaning of the word "Catholic" is universal or general? When will

they understand, that when the word is applied to the Church, it signifies that the Church of Christ is general or universal, embracing within its pale, men of all nations? The canon of the Church of England defines the word most admirably, when it instructs the Clergy to pray before their Sermons, "For CHRIST'S HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH, that is, for the whole Congregation of Christian people dispersed throughout the whole world." We wish that all Protestant schoolmasters would make a point of repeatedly explaining to their scholars this and other words, which are constantly employed by members of the Church of Rome for the purpose of deceiving the poor and the ignorant; and we think that the Protestant Clergy would not be ill employed in occasionally reminding the higher classes of society, how much injury they do when they bestow upon the subjects of the Bishop of Rome a title to which they have no just claim.

"When Rogues fall out, &c."

The Leicester Political Union (composed of Radicals) have repudiated and denounced the perjured agitator of Ireland. At a meeting of the body, last week, a number of resolutions were adopted, enumerating O'Connell's acts of perfidy and corruption, and thus concluding:—"We therefore denounce him as one of the vilest traitors and political apostates recorded in the annals of political delinquency."

The President of the Wesleyan Conference (*Thomas Jackson*), in a work just published, entitled "The Centenary of Wesleyan Methodism," observes, "The sanctified learning which is displayed in the profound and orthodox writings of the divines of the Church of England has ever been of the greatest benefit to the Wesleyan body, as it has to the more serious and religious part of the community in general. This is a debt that never can be repaid. The writings of Churchmen in opposition to Infidelity, Popery, and the Arian and Socinian heresies, are beyond all praise."

CABINET DIFFICULTIES.—It will be seen in our Parliamentary Report that Lord Glenelg has resigned the Secretaryship for the Colonies, having been ousted by an intrigue going on for some time past with the view of infusing a stronger tincture of O'Connellism into the Cabinet. He is to be succeeded by the Marquis of Normanby. Lord Morpeth is also to join the Cabinet; and it is expected that there will be a general shifting of places, preparatory, probably, to a general break up. It is hinted that the Duke of Sussex will be the new Viceroy; and these are not times for discrediting any absurdity. Lord Glenelg's retirement is to have been occasioned by the offer that he should take the Privy Seal, which, of course, he refused. It is further affirmed

that Lord Duncannon, who has offended Mr. O'Connell, is also to be dismissed.—The removal of Lord Glenelg is looked upon as the death-blow of the Ministry. Another report states that Lord Radnor will be the new Lord Lieutenant.

The late Fatal Duel at Wimbledon.—At the Central Criminal Court on Friday, Edmund Delves Broughton surrendered to the indictment charging him with aiding and abetting one Francis Lionel Elton to kill and murder one Charles Flower Mirfin. The prisoner pleaded guilty. Mr. Broughton was the second to the deceased, Mirfin; and it appearing by the statement of his own counsel and the admission of the counsel for the prosecution, that he stood in a very different situation from the other parties, the Court in ordering judgment of death to be recorded, intimated that the case would be recommended to the Secretary of State for a term of imprisonment certainly not to exceed that to which the other persons had been sentenced.

MILITARY STATISTICS OF EUROPE.—In the Almanack de Gotha for 1839, a publication of great authority and circulation on the Continent, there appears a very detailed and apparently correct statistical table of the Military and Naval forces of all the Powers of Europe, which in the present rather a momentous state of affairs may not be without its value. According to this table, the preponderance of military strength lies decidedly in favour of Russia, which with a population of 50,000,000, and in addition to keeping a fleet of 130 sail, maintains a standing army of upward of 1,000,000 of men, nearly one half of whom, however, are distributed along the frontiers of the empire, with a view of overawing the different tribes which that power from time to time incorporated in her dominions. Next in the scale of numerical military strength comes Austria, which country, with the population of 33,000,000, maintain a regular army of 400,000 men, exclusive of a Landwehr, or Militia, of nearly equal number. France with a population of 32,000,000 has a military force of 350,000 exclusive of the National Guards, and in addition possess a fleet of 220 sail, of which more than one hundred are in commission.—The military force of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of 24,000,000, is set down, at 109,000 men, exclusive of the East India Company's; while the navy is 530 sail, either in commission or in ordinary, and mounted with 23,000 guns. Prussia with a population infinitely smaller than any other of the leading states of Europe maintains a very strong military force, the army calculated at 250,000 men, with a Landwehr or reserve of 350,000. Being, however, a purely agricultural country, she possesses no navy.

Mr. O'Connell's Portrait of Lord Brougham.—In the House of Commons on Wednesday evening, Mr. O'Connell thus referred to some observation made upon him on the preceding evening in the House of Lords:—"For this supposed offence, he found that a judicial sentence had been passed on him by some grave person, who had seen the accusation on one side but had not taken the trouble to look for the answer on the other. If such a person had dispensed justice on the bench, he must be one who ludicrously combined the character of a court jester with that of a judge; and who had been deprived of power, not by the entrance of an adverse party into office, but on account of his own unfitness, so that his own friends could not allow him to remain in place. He had actually lost office because he was an incumbent, and it was found necessary to give his appointment to another, and to a certainly much better qualified individual. He was a judge of such a kind, that he was the ridicule of the bar and

the terror of the clients, mistook rapidity for the administration of justice, and made decrees, not as examples to be imitated but as land marks to be avoided by all future Chancellors. * * * No situation in the country was high enough to be secure from such hostility. Even maiden modesty on the Throne could not escape the obscure slander of a wretch who dared to insult Majesty by insinuations too gross to be repeated.—He might have been the sycophant of one Monarch and the slanderer of another—he might call himself the friend of the people; he would be the enemy of the Throne."

DEATH OF ALEXANDER MACARTNEY, Esq.—We regret to intimate the death of this excellent and eminent individual, which took place at his residence, Cameron House, near Edinburgh, on Wednesday last. Mr. Macartney was long manager of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, an office from which, owing to the state of his health he retired in 1835.—Perhaps no person in this city had a more enlightened knowledge of the nature of banking and the science of money than Mr. Macartney, and his knowledge, combined with his sagacity, and the suavity of his manners, gained him, in an eminent degree, the esteem and confidence of the Directors and Proprietors of the Bank, as also of the public. Mr. Macartney was a member of the Leith Dock Commission, being one of the Representatives of the Government at that board. He was a person of great goodness of heart; and spent several considerable sums in acts of beneficence. The views in life of many a young man he promoted; and to his relations, whose means were not so ample as his own, his liberality was enlarged and unremitting. He literally done good by stealth, and blushed to give it name. He was singularly remarkable for his hospitality. His friendships were warm and lasting; and we know not if ever he had a personal enemy. His was born in the Parish of Penningham, Wigtonshire, of a very respectable family, one branch of which, settled in Ireland, was eroded in the person of the late Lord Macartney. He was brother to the late Rev. William Macartney, minister of Old Kirkpatrick, near Dunbarton, the author of an elegant translation of *Cicero de Officiis*, and whose life is given in Murray's "Literary History of Galloway." Mr. Macartney died, we think, in the 71st year of his age.—*Edinburg Chronicle.*

MELANCHOLY CASE OF INSANITY.—We regret to learn that Preston King, Esq. of St. Lawrence county, who took a leading part in the stormy political debates of our Legislature last winter, has become a confirmed lunatic. This, perhaps, should be a warning to political partisans never to permit the mind to become too exalted by the exacerbations of partisan warfare. We have no doubt the constant excited feeling of Mr King's mind on politics had its influence in producing the deplorable malady that afflicts him.

MORE INSULT FROM THE YANKERS.—On Friday morning last, three companies of the 85th Regt. marched up as far as Windsor, and on their return were fired on by some person or persons immediately of Detroit. A young gentleman who was a short distance ahead of the advance guard, heard a ball whiz past his face; he said that it came within an inch of his nose. The ball was found lodged about an inch deep in the post in a fence. He marked the House from whence the above and several other shots were fired, and says that it is occupied by French people. We can assure the immaculate authorities and citizens of Michigan generally, that the time is fast approaching when these aggravated insults will