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(From the *Cald's Frontier Journal*)

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.

The following extracts are from a letter written by Capt. David Clancy, who sailed from this place for Barbadoes, Nov. 12th. The letter from which the following intelligence is derived is dated "At sea, on board *Brig Adamant*, Jan. 17, 1839, and post marked at *Wilmington, N. C. Feb 9th*."

"On the 10th of this month, (Jan.) I was ready to sail from *Port Royal* for *Wilmington*; but was detained, expecting however to sail early the next morn., but God had otherwise ordained. How shall I relate to you what befell us? My pen is inadequate to the task, still I will attempt it. Just at day-light, on the morn. of the 11th Jan. 1839, we were visited by a terrible earthquake. The *brig (Adamant)* lay about twenty rods from the shore in 18 ft. water. We were all below except the cook, who was on deck. For a minute, it seemed to me the *brig* would go in pieces. I sprung on deck in a instant, and casting my eyes upon the City, all appeared well. Apparently at the same moment the whole Island appeared in motion, and in an instant more the whole City of *Port Royal* was levelled with the ground! And oh my God, what a tremendous crash it made! And the screaming, the screaming, the groaning of the dying and the living, oh dreadful, dreadful!"

"The city was principally built of stone, and you can perhaps imagine to yourself the horror of the scene when thousands of poor souls who were quietly enjoying their repose were in an instant buried beneath the shattered fragments of their own tenements, hurried into eternity without even time to exclaim, "Lord have mercy upon us!"

"I ordered the pumps of the *brig* tried and found she did not leak. I then, with the crew left immediately, for the shore, and aided and assisted all in my power in digging out the dead and wounded from beneath the ruins. How dreadful was the sight! Some all mangled to pieces, others alive with broken arms, legs, and bodies dreadfully bruised."

"There was an extensive Hospital, (it was a most beautiful and splendid building) in which were eighty persons sick, and not a soul of them was saved alive."

There are some building yet standing, but so badly shattered that most of them will probably be taken down. It was fortunate for the inhabitants that there were in the harbour ten ships of war, whose crews have been constantly engaged on shore digging out the

dead bodies from under the immense piles of stone."

GAUDALOUPE.—There is a distressing report in circulation this morning, that the centre of the island of Gaudaloupe has sunk far below the tide level. This effect is supposed to have been produced by some volcanic action having a connection with the late earthquake at Martinique. Gaudaloupe is divided by a creek running nearly through the centre of the island, one side of which is a limestone formation, and the other volcanic. Some very celebrated plantations, with extensive building, once of great value, are said to be completely submerged. —*N. Y. American.*

BOSTON, FEB. 16.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.—Letters from Martinique dated Jan. 15th, say that the earthquake which has already been announced as having occurred on the night of Jan 11, with such frightful effect, was repeated on the nights of the 12th and 13th, and greatly increased the damage. The whole Island was injured more or less, and Fort Royal more especially. In that city 80 houses were thrown down, including the Government House Hospital, Treasury, Churches, and other large edifices. Not a house escaped injury more or less. Six hundred persons were killed. And the rest who were able had fled to the low ground. In Gaudaloupe and St. Lucia great damage had been done. Two schrs had arrived at Martinique from Gaudaloupe laden with wounded persons, seeking for Hospitals; but the inhabitants were compelled to turn them away, as they had more than their hands full of their own wounded.

CANADA, FEBRUARY 16.

The Frontier.—The accounts which reached town yesterday, and the day before, announce an extensive preparation to invade the Province from the Vermont frontier. We have only one fear, which is that they will not come in.

THE EXECUTION.

Yesterday morning at half past eight o'clock, both the Old and new Guard were under arms in front of the new Gaol. The Queen's Light Dragoons paraded at the same place and hour; the whole under the order of a Field Officer. The 7th Hussars stationed at the Current were held in readiness to turn out, should they be called upon.

At a very early hour persons had commenced to assemble near the fatal spot, and by 9 o'clock the crowd was immense, and so dense that it was no longer practicable for any one to force a passage along the road. There were a

great many Canadians upon the ground.

About 20 minutes past 9 the 5 prisoners mounted the Platform, attended by those Rev. gentlemen who had offered them spiritual consolation, and who still waited upon their last moments tranquilizing their minds, and endeavouring to produce a becoming state of feeling for the awful change they were so immediately to undergo.

The first who appeared on the platform was Charles Hindelang, who sprang upon it with activity; they all 5 advanced with a firm step. Hindelang then came forward to the very front, and briefly addressed the people in a clear steady voice, and in the French language. He asserted that the cause in which he had been engaged was a good cause, he denied the right of the British government to put him to death, and he concluded by exclaiming "Vive la Libertie!"

Nicolas then advanced to the front and addressed his countrymen, but in a different strain. He deprecated the cause in which he had been engaged, but which he said was got up and maintained through the ardour of youths, to whom their parents had neglected to give any instruction. He urged the increased necessity arising out of the want of instruction, of attending to the precepts of their clergy and the duties and discipline of their church. He did not directly advert to the fact of his having participated in the murder of *Chartrand*; but he admitted in general terms that he had led a bad life, and had deserved to die long ago, although he had been reserved for the atonement he was about to make.

After Nicolas had retired, the whole of the prisoners continued in communication with the Rev. gentlemen present, and it was not until 10 minutes to 10 that they took their stand upon the platform and the last terrible preparations were made. The Provost Martial no longer delayed the fatal signal, and the drop fell.

Louis Joseph Papineau, late Speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada, was a passenger in the Packet ship *Sylvie de Grasse*, which sailed from New York for Havre (France) the 8th inst.

The Yankees on the other side, who have recently made prize of a British Spy, assert that he is the chap who hanged *Woodruff* and other notables. We beg to undeceive our friendly neighbours; the fellows who hanged the whole of the executed vagabonds were two of their companions, who seemed to have been promised their lives, on condition of their officiating as

Jack Ketch and his assistant. These men are both Yankees. This is as it should be, set one rogue to hang another.

(From the *Halifax Journal*, March 4)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

The hon. Mr. Dodd entered this morning and called the attention of members to the intelligence which had been just received by the eastern mail, relative to the threatened invasion of the Province of New Brunswick, by a formidable force from the State of Maine. By papers which he had just read, it appeared that the Executive of that State had sent a Message to the Legislature, representing in strong terms the necessity for a Military organization, to assert the jurisdiction of the State over the disputed territory, and that that demand had been responded to by a vote of 10,000 men and 800,000 dol., to carry on the war. Under these circumstances, it behoved this House to act—and he should therefore move, that for the present all business be suspended—that some of the leading members of the House be added to the Committee of Defence, and that the House adjourn till 5 o'clock this afternoon, to give that Committee time to prepare and submit such measures as the state of affairs in our sister Province seemed to demand.

Mr. Howe, in rising to second the motion, said that the time had evidently arrived for the Legislature of this Province to act with vigour and unanimity. He hoped, therefore, that the course recommended by his hon. friend from Sydney would be followed, and that, as the mail left to-morrow, such an expression of feeling would go with it, as to satisfy our brethren in New Brunswick that we were determined to aid them in the contest in which they were about to be engaged. If the House would permit him, he would read the Message sent to the Legislature of Maine. Mr. H. then read the Message of the Governor of Maine to the Senate and House of Representatives.

The hon. Mr. Uniacke next addressed the House at some length. He dwelt upon the general character of American policy—upon the hollowness of their professions, and the grasping character they had displayed towards Great Britain, and other Countries along their borders. He had foreseen the state of affairs which was now fast approaching for some time—and he hoped the house would act in the spirit that had been recommended, and devise such a system as would put the militia force of the country on the most efficient footing, and enable us to send such assistance to our friends in New Brunswick as would convince them that Nova Scotians would resent any invasion of their soil, as if our own were polluted—would resist any attempt to disturb the integrity of the Empire as a common misfortune.

The hon. Mr. Dodd then moved and the House unanimously assented to the following resolutions:

That in consequence of information this day received from New-Brunswick, of the proceeding on the part of the State of Maine, involving a proposed invasion of the neighbouring Province, this House deems it necessary to suspend all other business at present, in order to prepare for joining in repelling any such invasion, and in defending the just rights of the neighbouring Province as well as our own.

That Messrs. Howe, Young, Doyle, DesBarres and Forrester, be added to the Committee on the Military Defence of the Province; that the Committee wait upon His Excellency to furnish any information he may have received from New Brunswick.

The House then adjourned till 5 o'clock, to allow the Committee time to prepare their report.

Never perhaps, in the history of Nova Scotia has there occurred such an outbreak of deep impassioned feeling, as was given expression to when the Committee reported their resolutions.

Notwithstanding the suddenness of the measures adopted by the House, when the doors were opened at half past five o'clock, the lobby and gallery were filled to overflowing, by the crowds of inhabitants who had been waiting for admission. The report was then read, after some preliminary observations, by hon. Mr. Dodd, chairman of the committee. Here follows the Resolutions.

Much credit is due to the Gentlemen composing the Committee, for their prompt attention to this important subject.

The House received the report unanimously, after which, on motion of the hon. Mr. Dodd, the whole house, and the assembled multitude, arose and united in three times three cheers for the brave inhabitants of New Brunswick, and three times three for her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, which were given with such rapturous and tremendous effect, that the solid walls of our Province Building seemed to shake to their foundation, and the sound was heard in the adjacent streets.

WEDNESDAY, February 27.

At three o'clock to-day, the House in a body waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Resolutions passed yesterday, and the Speaker having presented them, His Excellency was pleased to make the following gratifying reply:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

It is impossible for me to convey to you in language sufficiently energetic, the sentiments of admiration and satisfaction with which I received the spirited and loyal Resolutions of the House of Assembly. They will show our fellow subjects in New Brunswick that the people of this Province are determined, and ready, to join their heart and hand, in repelling any outrage or aggression that may be attempted by any Foreign State upon our soil, or to occupy any part of that Territory which has, since the Peace of 1783 been acknowledged as under the jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

It is hardly possible that the General Government of the United States can be a party to, or uphold or justify the Governor and Legislature of Maine in, the outrageous proceeding they have resorted to, in invading a State with which they were at peace; but, should they unheeding do so, they will find that the inhabitants of British North America are, one and all, prepared and ready to repel from their soil any armed force which may attempt to occupy it. And they may rely upon, it that should it be found necessary, the whole strength of the British Empire will be brought forward, to guard, or to avenge, the faithful subjects of her Majesty in N. America.

For my part, Gentlemen, you may rest assured that my best exertions shall be used in giving full effect to your unanimous Resolutions, by putting the militia of this Province in an efficient state; and the confidence with which you have purpose, is most gratifying and acceptable, and every proper precaution and economy shall be used in its application.

It will be a most pleasing and satisfactory duty to me, to convey to her Majesty's Government sentiments so honourable to the Legislature of this Province.

WOODSTOCK, February 23.

Below we give the Spirited Address of Col. Maxwell, of the 36th Regt. to a few companies of the 1st Battalion Carleton Militia. The promptness with which our Militia volunteered their services to protect their country from a hostile invasion, and the enthusiasm with which the address was received, fully warranted the gallant Colonel in declaring that he had come among the right stuff.

Men of New Brunswick, and

Militia of the County of Carleton!

I have had the high honor of being sent here by your distinguished and talented Governor, to assume the Command of this District, and proud I feel of this commission, for I know I have come amongst the right stuff;—for your fame has spread far and wide as good woodsmen—good marksmen—and gallant warriors: and your devotion and loyalty to your Queen and your Mother Country and your Fatherland, is unequalled.

Circumstances may oblige me in a day or two to call for your active services in the field, when I feel assured, that all I have heard of you will be fully realized; for I know you have all the attributes of Soldiers, and that my duty will be more

to repress than to stimulate you should the occasion arrive when you are obliged to quit your own fire sides, which your daring spirits makes you so prompt to defend from encroachment. You will again prove what I have so often heard of the New Brunswickers—that they have bodies of adamant and souls of fire! and that they have the material within them for making the best soldiers in the known world!

Having said this much, I have only to remind you that the first qualities of the soldier are—good conduct—steadiness, and obedience to his superiors.

UPPER CANADA.—Our correspondent writes us from Adolphustown, that it had hardly ceased snowing for ten days; that the snow had accumulated in the roads, in many places, to five feet deep, and had fallen upon the dead level to fall three feet deep. Travelling had become exceedingly difficult, and the weather dreadfully severe.

LUNENBURG, JAN. 10.

THE BISHOP.—Letters have been received from his Lordship down to 5th December, at which time he was at Brighton. He continued busily engaged in preaching and attending public meetings in various parts of England, in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.—Churchman.

The Montreal Transcript of the 26th ult. announces the death of the Hon. Col. John Maitland, of 32d regiment, and brother of the Earl of Lauderdale.—The Honorable Colonel died in Upper Canada, with the regiment, which he has commanded for upwards of twenty years.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.

BRITISH FLEET AT VERA CRUZ.—It is reported that the object of the naval force in the Gulf of Mexico instead of being to counteract the designs of the French fleet against Mexico, is to enforce a similar demand on the Mexican Government for redress of the wrongs of British subjects, who have suffered deprivations on their property. Mr. Packenham has gone out with a demand of satisfaction, and if it should be refused the English squadron is to co-operate with the French in enforcing the blockade.

MONTREAL, FEB. 1.

The Kingston Chronicle states that the disclosure made in relation to the late expedition from the United States to Prescott, show that Mr. Hawley the postmaster at Oswego, was one of its most active promoters, although he had not the courage to take part in it.—He holds an important and lucrative office under the American Government, and his being allowed to retain it is a practical commentary on the sincerity of the Government as blazoned forth in proclamations and protestations of neutrality.

The following from the Louville Journal, displays a beautiful state of Society.—Judges tipping at bar rooms, and murdering their tailors with Bowie Knives.

A fearful rencontre occurred at the Galt House in this city on Saturday night.—Various conflicting rumors to it are afloat, and, to avoid errors, we shall only make a general statement of the occurrence.

On Saturday evening a difficulty took place between Judge Wilkerson, Dr. Wilkerson, and Mr. Murdo, all of Mississippi, and Mr. Redding, merchant tailor of this city, in regard to some coats that had been made by the latter for some of the first named individuals. Redding appears to have been roughly used, and he went to the Galt House after night to get redress, accompanied by three or four of his friends. In the bar room he met Judge Wilkerson, and some words passed by them. The Judge retired and in a short time returned with Dr. Wilkerson and Mr. Murdo, all armed with bowie knives.—A general fight almost immediately ensuing. Mr. Meek, a bar keeper in the Wall street House, was struck dead by a bowie knife. A similar knife passed through the lungs of Mr. John Rathwell, a hatter in this city, who died last evening. Mr. Holmes, a steamboat pilot or engineer, was also badly cut. In a short time a crowd had collected around the combatants, and the Mississippans retired up the steps of the hotel, and in going up the steps one of them received a wound in his shoulder from a pistol that had been in the contest. He returned the fire without effect. We learn that Mr. Redding and his friends were unarmed—at least they displayed no arms during the conflict. Judge and Dr. Wilkerson and Mr. Murdo were arrested and placed in confinement.

We had hoped that the examples which have been made of executing seven rebels would have had a good effect on the ignorant inhabitants in the country, and more especially on those individuals who

were arrested on Treason, and who have been dismissed for want of evidence against them or for some other reason equally valid. We are sorry to learn that the reverse is the case, and that the return of these individuals to their respective parishes, has been taken of to spread a belief that the Government approved of their rebelling, and disapproved of the conduct of those who fought against, and captured, them. The ignorance of the Canadians is so utterly deplorable, that it is difficult to believe the extent of it, even by intelligent individuals on the spot, and to people at a distance, the description of it appears like a burlesque or something worse. Their moral feeling are so blunted, and their prejudice and bigotry so deeply rooted, that nothing can have any effect on them but the evidence of their senses, and we think that instead of anymore executions taking place in Montreal, much good might result from the scene being removed to different sections of the country parishes which are peculiarly disaffected. Laideney has been tried *ad nauseam*, and has had a most mischievous effect. The Canadians in and around the city may be convinced by this time that the Government can, and will, punish for High Treason, but it is not so in the country, and as it is too true that terror has more influence over persons of no moral feeling than acts of forbearance, it is necessary to show these ignorant deluded men that the same hand which delights to wield the sceptre of forgiveness, can, when ingratitude compels it, exercise also the rod of punishment.

The protection of the loyalists in both provinces demands the administration of justice, both against rebels and sympathisers, at present examples are required. We have long enough suffered under the baneful Whig system of conciliation, have been absolutely sacrificed to it, and it is high time that our rulers should prove themselves what they always ought to have done, "a terror to evil doers and a protection to those that do well."

The Sandwich Herald mentions a rumor about a thousand invaders being about to visit that part of the country, and we are sure they will be well received. The Toronto Herald says, that Colonel Prince has received threatening letters from that ungrateful villain, Thelmer, which states, that he will soon visit Canada with two thousand men, and wash his hands in his (Colonel's) blood. Extensive collections of banditti are collecting and organizing in the interior of Michigan.—Courier.

Lord Brougham has published a note in the new number of the *Edinburgh Review*, complaining bitterly of being taxed with the authorship of the "Letter to the Queen."

The Marchioness of Breadalbane is to succeed the Countess of Durham as Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty.

It is currently reported in Dublin that disclosures have been made to the Government, from which it appears that the murder of Lord Norbury was the commencement of an organized scheme for the assassination of a large body of Irish protestants.

The Bayonne *Phare* says, "Her Catholic Majesty's lieutenant in Valencia, General Van Halen, has decided that his wounded prisoners shall be taken care of, and that as they are successively cured, they shall be removed from the hospitals and immediately shot!"

The Liverpool papers state the loss of the New York packets Pennsylvania and St. Andrew, the reported wreck of which vessels is confirmed, at from £400,000 to £500,000, but this is considered here as a great exaggeration. The value of the two cargoes cannot, it is conceived, much exceed £100,000 each, unless they include some amount of specie, which is not, we believe, the case.

There has been a considerable fall in potatoes throughout England.—*Dublin Register*.

The Britannia flag ship, in this harbour, has 500 supernumeraries on board for general service who are daily exercised; they are principally intended for the Canadian Lakes.—*Hamp. Tel.*

The town of Patropawisk, in Russia has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Twenty-two bodies have been taken from the ruins; and 8000 persons had been rendered homeless.—The loss is estimated at £135,000.

The destruction done to the manufactories at Manchester, it was supposed would deprive from 12 to 15,000 persons of employment for several weeks.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 2.

DREADFUL GALE AT NEW YORK.

The storm commenced about half past two o'clock, A. M., and increased in force till about five in the afternoon, when it blew a perfect hurricane.

Large quantities of timber, barrels ice, &c., were floated up Broad street to Pearl Street, the tide flowing up as far as Marketfield street in Broad.

Several houses were unroofed and many chimneys blown down.

The roof of the large tobacco inspection building were taken off, as were also the roofs of several buildings on Long Island, opposite Blackwell's Island.

Two or three sloops sunk on the East River side, and heavy damages were done to the Shipping. The ship *Louis Philippe* was supposed to be injured to the extent of 1000. dols. The tin roofing in some places was loosened, and rolled off like a piece of broad cloth, at the time the boat left, was a scene of havoc and confusion. Two or three lives were reported to have been lost, and several persons had been seriously injured by the falling of chimneys and roofs.

In New York, besides the particulars already published, we learn that four three story buildings, situate on First Avenue, were unroofed, and their chimneys blown into the streets. Many thousand barrels of naval stores were swept from the wharves. Several vessels were driven on shore at Rockaway and its neighborhood. All the small bridges on the mail routes to the North of New York have been carried away, and it is utterly impossible to get the mails on.

At Newark, N. C., the wind was sufficiently powerful to propel an eight wheeled car on the railroad, with great rapidity, up a rising grade, and which was only stopped by its entering a deep cut. The mail from New York to Newark, lost its way during the storm, and the mail bags were all submerged.

At Philadelphia the storm appears to have been very severe, and the destruction of property great. The water rose in the Schuylkill 10 feet above its ordinary level, which was equal to the great freshet of 1798. In some of the streets the water completely flooded the lower stories of the houses, from which the inmates were taken in boats, which rowed along the streets for the purpose.—The floating bridge at Gray's ferry was entirely swept away, as was also about 200 feet of the new bridge recently erected by the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company. There were several rumours afloat on Monday as to the number of lives lost, but we see nothing definite on the subject. No estimate can as yet be made as to the value of the property lost.

At Manayunk, Pa. the damage sustained was likewise considerable. In consequence of the destruction of the mills and manufactories, hundreds of the people will be thrown out of employment.

A letter from Allentown, Pa., says that the Lehigh at that place was much swollen. The driver of the mail from Philadelphia was drowned together with one of his horses, and the mail lost.

The gale was severely felt at Albany and other places on the North river. The steamboat North America valued at 90,000 dollars was sunk—the lower stories of the stores on the streets and wharves near the river were overflowed, and thousands of barrels of flour destroyed. The ferry boats, and a large number of schooners and sloops have been either sunk or carried away by the ice. A schooner with 74 and a canal boat with 28 persons, were carried down the stream, and fears are entertained that all of them perished. The bridge at Waterford was carried away, and the railroad bridge slightly damaged. The lumber was swept from the wharves at Troy, and vessels sunk at the wharves. The whole loss of property is estimated at upwards of a million of dollars.

The following is an extract of a letter received by Messrs. Topiff, dated

"BELLINGS FALLS, Jan. 26.—Last Sunday we experienced a most unprecedented freshet. The strong south wind with rain, commenced on Friday, continued all Saturday, and blew a most tremendous hurricane—the river rose 30 feet, in a few hours. At 7 Sunday morning, the ice began to start, and came down in a most terrific and sublime manner, and I am sorry to say, that at nine o'clock, the first section of Charles-town bridge, four miles above me, came down, about 100 feet long, and in an upright posture, and so perfectly was it balanced, it came over the dam with great majesty and still kept its upright form. In this manner it approached our bridge, and a vast number of spectators came to witness the scene of its passing through one of the arches of the bridge, at the eddy just above the Falls. The ark seemed to doubt which arch it would take. Fortunately it took the one on the New Hampshire side, and in a second of time dashed into pieces not larger than a shingle. The second section of the bridge grounded two and a half miles above the Falls.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—The Court Martial continues its sittings here (London). Up to this date twelve prisoners have been put on trial. Mr. Adjutant Linn was hung on Monday last, Captain David Bedford, of Norwich, will be executed on Friday next, and Albert Clark, an American, is ordered for execution on Monday next. Linn was worthy of a better fate, being decidedly the most respectable among the Brigands. We have something like 30 more for trial, this morning comes on the trial of Capt. Joshua G. Doan, of Yarmouth, for whom a reward of £250 was offered by Sir Francis Bond Head.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 2.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec having been pleased, upon the suggestion of the Lieut. Governor, to send a second Missionary, who is presented to him as being a well qualified Clergyman, as an assistant to the Priest, stationed in the Madawaska Settlement, chiefly for the purpose of giving his attendance to the Tobique or other Indians, established in the neighbourhood of that Settlement, the Lieut. Governor recommends some moderate allowance being granted in aid of the services of those gentlemen.

The Montreal Transcript of the 26th ult. announces the death of the Hon. Col. John Maitland, of 32d regiment, and brother of the Earl of Lauderdale. The Honorable Colonel died in Upper Canada, with the regiment, which he has commanded for upwards of twenty years.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts have resolved on sending out, with the least possible delay, a large additional number of missionaries to the North American, West Indian, and African Colonies; the appointments, for which at the present moment the society is especially desirous of obtaining the services of good and able men, are those of travelling missionaries, to be employed under the direction of the Bishop of Nova Scotia and Montreal in the North American Provinces. The Missionaries will receive an annual salary £150, together with a

grant for outfit and pass expense of travelling with funds. We are glad which has already attracted the attention of friends of this Society, in expectation that continued to its resources, as the religious wants of the C

From a recent publication, it appears that in the metropolis ring last year (the value of property consumed by fire in

Mr. Lawson, the Times, was judgment in the Bench on We reached to one ment, and a libel on Sir Jo

The magnitude of the loss was burnt the night of the sed to have been ing a fire in an and not prop. Raphoe is out sees, and since late Bishop, I pedded great in, the place h a care-taker at ed by the Ecc sioners, whose

WEDNESDAY

To do "O. P." remain at some future opportunity. It is possible variations upon the Education," in

We have received Papers to the 18th 4th March.—Some with confidence of JESTY to her cousin bourg.

The whole Count ment on the Corn taken place in the the purpose of pett ject. Lord John B Earl of Durham, favourable to a cha is, that a material place.

NEWFOUNDLAND Office I an answer to and able to the considera by the mer connected with the trade of not pretended suggest is ch apprehension they entertain vague. The the governm their power distracted co condition of has been ear directed, eit It now on loyalist popu land should by enrol them pledged to d of that union and the mo the timid government discovered. merchants o consent to s to the impa the lives of t nections to tender merc bred priests their implic doubtful m of the House

NEWFOUNDLAND rived at Liverpool foundland have b

grant for outfit and passengers, while the actual expense of travelling will be defrayed from local funds. We are glad to hear that the success which has already attended the exertions of the friends of this Society, leads to the confident expectation that continued accessions will be made to its resources, as the pressing nature of the religious wants of the Colonies becomes known.

From a recent return made by the various Fire Insurance Companies, it appears that *three millions and a half* of property situated in the metropolis is insured; during last year (1838) about a *million* value of property was consumed by fire in London.

Mr. Lawson, the publisher of the *Times*, was brought up for judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and a fine of £200, for a libel on Sir John Conroy.

The magnificent palace of Raphael was burnt to the ground on the night of the 16th inst., supposed to have been caused by lighting a fire in an unoccupied room, and not properly attended to. Raphael is one of the suppressed sees, and since the death of the late Bishop, Dr. Blisset, who expended great sums in improving it, the place has been occupied by a care-taker and his wife, employed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, whose property it is.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1839.

To Correspondents.

"O. P.'s" remarks shall be attended to at some future time; we watch our opportunity.

It is possible we may offer a few observations upon the *MERCURY'S "Friend to Education,"* in our next number.

We have received since our last No. London Papers to the 18th February and Halifax to the 4th March.—Some of the London papers speak with confidence of the early marriage of Her Majesty to her cousin, Prince ALBERT of Saxe-Coburg.

The whole Country was in a state of excitement on the Corn Laws; public meetings had taken place in the principal cities and towns, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament on the subject. Lord John Russell, Lord Brougham, and the Earl of Durham, have expressed themselves favourable to a change, and the general opinion is, that a material reduction of duty will take place.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Colonial Office has at last vouchsafed an answer to the unusual lucid and able memorial preferred to the consideration of the executive by the merchants of Liverpool connected with, or interested in the trade of Newfoundland. It is not pretended that the remedy they suggest is chimerical; or that the apprehensions of outbreak which they entertain are unfounded or vague. They are informed that the government have it not in their power to despatch to the distracted colony, to the deplorable condition of which their attention has been earnestly and respectfully directed, either ships or troops. It now only remains that the loyalist population of Newfoundland should promptly and manfully enrol themselves as volunteers, pledged to defend the continuance of that union between the province and the mother country, which the timid and truckling home government would allow to be discovered. In the meanwhile the merchants of Great Britain must consent to submit their properties to the impartial jurisdiction, and the lives of their friends and connections to the guardian care and tender mercies of the Maynooth-bred priests of Newfoundland, and their implicit devotees, their redoubtable majorities, the members of the House of Assembly.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—By the ST. PATRICK, arrived at Liverpool, papers and letters from Newfoundland have been received to the 13th of Jan.

From these we learn that Doctor Kielley has unanimously resolved to appeal for the revision of illegal and unconstitutional decision delivered by the hiring judges of the frebrand Assembly.—The resident merchants of the Colony, in order to record their abhorrence of the acts and character of the Colonial Legislature, by whom their interests are sacrificed and their peaceful occupations interrupted have resolved to enter into a subscription to defray the expenses which the harshly treated Dr. Kielley must incur in his attempt to reverse the decree of the Supreme Court.

The Protestant members of the Commission appointed to carry into effect the national system of education recently imported into Newfoundland, as though it had been determined by its rulers to crowd within the limits of the island all the miseries which rampant Popery, and truckling Liberalism could inflict upon its hapless inhabitants, have unanimously resigned. They protest against the adoption of the system, because it sacrifices the welfare of the majority to conciliate the prejudices of the few; and because they conceive that a system of education better calculated to advance the interests of the Colony might safely be espoused and readily devised. The resignation of these gentlemen was accepted, and five Protestants were appointed to succeed them. Of these latter four have already refused to act as the patrons and propagators of Romanism.—*Dorset Gazette, Feb. 14.*

[We beg to inform our readers that the five Protestant vacancies referred to above, have been filled by the following very learned Roman Catholics—John McCarthy, John Walsh, Thomas Power, William Hanrahan, and Mich. Howley, ESQUIRES—Ed. Star.]

The changes in the Cabinet consequent on the retirement of Lord Glenelg from the Colonial Office have been arranged. The Marquis of Normanby succeeds to the Colonial seals, and Lord Morpeth obtains a seat in the Cabinet, still retaining the Secretaryship of Ireland. The retirement of Lord Glenelg occasioned surprise especially among those who were best acquainted with his Lordship's state of health, and the effect produced on his tone of feeling by the lamented decease of his brother, the intelligence of which reached him in December last. So keenly, we have reason to believe, was this bereavement felt, and such was the disposition of Lord Glenelg for retirement, that his Lordship only yielded to imperative necessity in attending to the routine of office, from which he would have sooner escaped, but that he had done so previously to the return of Lord Durham and the meeting of Parliament his resignation would have been referred to unworthy and injurious causes by those who have little respect for feelings, however sacred, when party prompts a misrepresentation of either. It might have been desirable that Lord Glenelg should have continued in office until the important affairs of Canada had been brought before Parliament, and disposed of by its decision; but the state of those provinces, the still unsettled boundary question between this country and the United States, necessity of constant vigilance in the Colonial Office, in consequence of the incursions made and threatened into the British provinces; the refractory disposition of the Jamaica House of Assembly, and other important circumstances, which obviously require that the head of the Colonial department should, while they exist, be continually present in Council, and eminently prompt in action—induced the Cabinet to submit to her Majesty the change these exigencies rendered necessary. Lord Glenelg, it is generally understood, declined an office involving less official duty, in order that, when he had undergone the labour of explaining, and if attacked defending, his conduct as the head of the Colonial department, in the administration of his office in connection with Canada, he might undisturbed remain in the seclusion which his present state of health and feelings induces him to desire. That his Lordship's health may be restored, and his mind tranquillised by retirement, will be anxiously desired by all, of whatever party, who are acquainted with the eminent virtues which adorn his character. The wisdom and energy which have characterised the Marquis of Normanby in the important offices he has filled in the West Indies and in Ireland, eminently qualify him for a post in which those qualities are of more than ordinary value; while the introduction of Lord Morpeth to the Cabinet will enable the government at once to avail itself, when in deliberation on the measures connected with Ireland, of the official information possessed by his Lordship, and of the experience he has acquired, in the important relation in which he stands to that country. It has been currently reported that the Earl of Ragnoir will succeed the Marquis of Normanby in the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland; but we are able to state without the slightest foundation—*Globe.*

List of Sealers fitted out at Trinity Bay, Spring 1839.—Sailed 5th and 6th March.

Vessels.	Masters.	Tons.	Men.
Supplied by Mess. J. B. Garland & Co.			
Beaver,	George Rex,	156	37
Dart,	B. Andrews,	101	33
True Blue,	Wm. Green,	115	32
Eclipse,	G. Freeman,	99	28
Phoenix,	Wm. Curtis,	110	24
Active,	S. Digham,	72	21
Almira,	R. Hiscock,	56	16

Ews. Late Robert Slade.

William,	Ed. Egan,	145	38
Robert & James,	Geo. Field,	137	33
Caroline,	J. Dwyer,	101	27
Thos. & Sarah,	W. Wiltshire,	63	22
Seal,	John Egan,	57	20
Success,	Thos. Stone,	63	18
Three Brothers,	J. Hindy,	115	31
Swallow,	J. Crocker,	67	26
Edward,	Jas. Lodge,	76	24
Anna,	J. Clarke,	91	26
Hibernia,	Thos. Verge,	49	14
Hannah,	Stuart & Rennie,	59	23
St. Patrick,	P. Doherty,	59	23
Metis Packet,	Patriek Bryan,	110	31
Water Lilly,	M. Bryan,	110	31
Frederick,	Newman & Co.,	88	23
Mary,	J. Galtwan,	88	23
Tryon,	W. & H. Thomas & Co.,	125	30
Perseverance,	J. Hopkins,	125	30
June,	Bulley & Co.,	93	27
Total—27 Vessels,	J. March,	125	36
	S. March,	125	36
	Robert Ateop & Co.,	80	25
	T. Carey,	80	25
	Robert Underday,	81	25
	R. Hopkins,	81	25
	Charles Newhook,	57	20
	C. Pitman,	57	20
	Total—27 Vessels,	2502 Tons,	and 716 Men.

In the Honorable the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Newfoundland, Harbour Grace, October Term, Second Victoria.

In the matter of Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, late of Carbonear, Merchants, Copartners.

WHEREAS the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, were on the Thirtieth day of April last past, in due form of Law, declared Insolvents by the said Court of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. And whereas JOHN MCCARTHY, of Carbonear, Merchant, WILLIAM RENDELL, of St. John's, Merchant, and JAMES SLADE, of Trinity, Merchant, Creditors of the said Insolvents, have by the major part in value of the Creditors of the said Insolvents, been in due form chosen and appointed Trustees of the Estate of the said Insolvents. Notice is hereby given that the said JOHN MCCARTHY, WILLIAM RENDELL, and JAMES SLADE, as such Trustees, are duly authorised under such orders as the said Northern Circuit Court shall from time to time deem proper to make therein, to discover, collect, and realize the Estate, Debts, and Effects of the said Insolvents; and all Persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or having in their possession any Goods or Effects belonging to them or either of them, are hereby required to pay and deliver the same forthwith to the said Trustees.

By the Court,
JOHN STARK,
Chief Clerk and Registrar.
Court House,
Harbour Grace,
9th Nov., 1838.

WE, the undersigned, Trustees to the Insolvent Estate of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. of Carbonear, in the Island of Newfoundland, Merchants, have appointed, and by these presents do appoint Mr. JOHN WILLS MARTIN of Carbonear, Gentleman, to be our AGENT, to transact and manage all matters connected with, and relating to the said Insolvent Estate.

As witness our Hands, this 10th day of November, 1838.

(Signed)
JOHN MCCARTHY,
WILLIAM RENDELL,
JAMES SLADE.

We have great satisfaction in stating, that the acceptance by the King of the Netherlands of the definitive arrangements proposed by the Conference, for a final settlement between Holland and Belgium, has arrived in London. The Netherlands Minister in London has been authorised to sign the proposed treaty.

In the West Riding treasurer's account of the expenditure out of the county rates is this item: 'For the expenses of the London police and peace officers, in enforcing the introduction of the Poor Law Amendment Act into this county, and in protecting the Assistant Commissioner, £1,040.'

On Sale
SEALERS
Agreements

For Sale at this Office.

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Mun den, Master,

FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Mess PORK
Bread
Flour
Oatmeal
Peas
Butter.

Also,

15 Tuns BLUBBER.

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear,
Jan. 9, 1839.

The following Valuable Mercantile and Fishing Establishments situate at St. Mary's, belonging to the Insolvent Estate of Slade, Biddle & Co., of Carbonear.

Will be offered For Sale

By Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY the 1st day of May next

At 12 o'Clock,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL ROOM

(St. John's.)

THAT Eligible Room, known as RICHARD'S ROOM—consisting of a Large DWELLING-HOUSE, with COUNTING HOUSE adjoining; Three STORES, One SHOP One COOK-ROOM, Two STAGES, One BEACH, FLAKES, MEADOW, and GARDEN.

That Eligible Room known as PHILPARD'S ROOM—consisting of one DWELLING-HOUSE, One STAGE, One STORE, Extensive MEADOW GROUND with right and privilege of Piscary at Great Salmonier.

That Eligible Room known as CHRISTOPHER'S ROOM—consisting of a DWELLING-HOUSE, FISH STORE, STAGE, FLAKES, BEACH, GARDEN, and MEADOWS.

Also,
10 FISHING BOATS, carrying from 16 to 30 qtls Round Fish.

At St. Mary's.

Together with sundry SKIFFS, PONTS, CRAFT, CASKS, &c.

Particulars of the Rooms may be made known on application to Mr LUSH, at St. Mary's; Mr. J. B. WOOD, at St. John's or at Carbonear, to

J. W. MARTIN,

Agent.

Carbonear,
9th Jan., 1839.

TWENTY GUINEAS
REWARD!

Cow Stolen.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or persons did on the night of the 12th instant, or early on the morning of the 13th instant, break open the door of the STABLE on the Premises of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. and STOLE herefrom a

MILCH COW,

Any Person giving information of the offender or offenders, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive the above Reward

There is also a further Reward of

10 Guineas

offered to any person who will give information of the Persons by whom the Meadow and other FENCES belonging to said Estate, have been destroyed

JOHN W. MARTIN,

Agent.

Carbonear,

umber, barrels, ice, &c.,
reet to Pearl Street, the
a Marketfield street in

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POETRY

REASONS FOR RISIBILITY.

BY E. M. FITZGERALD.

"Why do you laugh so much?"
Query in a Ball Room.

Sweet Coz! I am happy when I can,
I'm merry while I may,
For life's at most a narrow span,
At best a winter's day:
If care could make the sunbeam wear
A brighter, warmer hue,
The evening star shine out more fair,
The blue sky look more blue,
Then I should grow a graver man,
But since 'tis not the way,
Sweet coz! I'm happy when I can,
And merry while I may!

If sighs could make us sin the less,
Perchance I were not glad—
If mourning were the sage's dress,
My garb should still be sad:
But since the angel's wings are white
And even the young saint's smile,
Since virtue wears a brow of light,
And vice a robe of guile,
Since laughter is not under ban,
Nor goodness clad in grey,
Sweet coz! I'm happy when I can,
And merry while I may!

I've seen a bishop dance a reel,
And a sinner fast and pray,
A knave at top of fortune's wheel,
And a good man cast away!
Wine have I seen your grave ones quaff
Might set our feet afloat,
But I never heard a hearty laugh
From out a villain's throat;
And I never knew a mirthful man
Make sad a young maid's day,
So, coz! I'm happy when I can,
And merry while I may!

THE PARTING YEAR.

The parting year! the parting year!
How many joys are fled and gone,
How many feelings disappear
Like shadows o'er a summer sun!
The parting year! and is there none
To mourn o'er thine expiring form?
Yes! there's a heart—a faithful one,
Will pour thy death dirge true and
warun.

II.
Come, recollections of the Past,
Come, like mild perfumes from the
shore
The happy vessels near at last,
When storms and perils all are o'er!
Are all your cherished hours no more
Mere creatures of deluding dreams?
Visions of bliss! again restore
The beauty of your morning beams.

III.
It cannot be;—ye're perished all,
Save in pale Memory's silent bowers;
And I may now alone recall
The presence of your parting hour.
Come, beautiful and lost! thy power,
Like music down a lonely river,
Clings to the soul as bee to flower:
Oh! it will linger there for ever!

IV.
Friends I have had—the year flew by:
How many hath it borne away?
Man, like the hours, is borne to die:
The last year's hours! O where are
The world's pulse doth the word obey,
Heaving like ocean's turbid wave;
But ah! it beats but to convey
Creation nearer to its grave!

V.
Last Summer, how the flowers all bloom-
ed,
Fresh as the dream of young desire;
Now these sweet flowers are all entombed,
And but their memory lives entire!
Man's thoughts in summer soar the
higher,
More ardent than the burning hours;
Alas! do chainless thoughts expire,
Transient as ye, last summer flowers?

VI.
I look upon the midnight doom,
And the same blessed lights are there;
Bright clustering stars are all at home,
Smiling like Love on lady fair:
Ye glorious creatures! thus ye are,
Showering pale splendour upon earth;
But ah! no more the perish'd year
Will hail with joy your welcome birth.

THE MOTHERLESS.—How interesting he
appears to every feeling mind! A child
robbed of his mother excites universal
compassion and affection from every
bosom. We look forward with anxiety
to every future period of his life, and our
prayers and hopes attend every step of
his journey. We mingle our tears with
his on the grave of her whose maternal
heart has ceased to beat, for we feel that
he is bereaved of the friend and guide of
his youth! His father would but can-
not supply the loss of his mother's whole

circle of his friends blend their efforts to
alleviate his sorrows, to fill the place
occupied by departed worth: a mother
must be missed every moment by a child
who has ever known and rightly valued
one, when she sleeps in the grave. No
hand feels so soft as hers—no voice
sounds so sweet—no smile so pleasant?
Never shall he find again in this wild
wilderness such sympathy, such fondness,
as he experienced from his mother! The
world was moved with compassion for
that motherless child, but the whole
world cannot supply her place to him.

Among the mass of valuables in the
Crown Jewel House at the Tower, there
are only two presents, both of which are
from the county of Devon: the first is a
wine fountain, three feet high, and used
at the late coronation banquet, which was
presented by the Corporation of Plym-
outh to Charles I.; the second, a salt
cellar, model of the White Tower—it is
about eighteen inches high, a most
splendid jewel, and was presented by the
people of Exeter to William III.

A servant girl, in a village in Bucks,
very narrowly escaped being run over
and trampled to death lately, by a four
horse coach. "Get out of the way,
Sally," said the coachman to the frighten-
ed wench. The girl who at that moment
was close to the horses' heads, instan-
taneously stopped, and entirely forgetting
her imminent danger, stood still, and
looking very angrily at the coachman,
holloa'd out as loud as she could, "Sally,
indeed! I'm none of your common stuff;
my name is Amelia Sophia, and I'd thank
you to call me by it."

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—Our read-
ers will recollect that the notorious rebel
leaders, Colonel James Phillips, murder-
ed a man named Edward Cusac, a
native of the county of Armagh, Ireland,
about four years ago, and was subse-
quently tried for, and acquitted of the
said murder, by a jury of radicals, in
that district. The widow of Cusac since
emigrated to this country, and his two
eldest sons (William and George) are
Volunteers in Lieut. Col. Gowen's Regi-
ment. At the battle of Johannah, these
two lads, with about eighteen or twenty
others were amongst the first to cross the
stone wall behind which the brigands
were entrenched. Phillips (the murder-
er of their father) was not more than
twenty yards from them, and in the act
of rallying his men to resist the charges
when the two young men, with a third
person named Crawford, fired at him,
and he fell! Upon examination, it was
found that one of the shots had pierced
his body, and the other his right temple.
Thus we find, that murder will never go
unrewarded; and, that although excited
and partizan jurors may acquit, yet that
an all-wise Providence that never sleeps,
will not suffer the guilty to go unpunish-
ed. Strangely that after a lapse of so long
a period, the sons of Cusac should come
a distance of four thousand miles, to
avenge the death of their murdered pa-
rent.—*Brockville U. C. Statesman.*

MORAL VIRTUES.—Some may be in-
clined to say that children of from two
to five or six years of age are too young to
practise the moral virtues. I allow that
they are too young to possess these vir-
tues in their full bloom and perfect de-
velopment; but they are not too young
to receive the seeds of them. If, by
neglecting to sow these seeds in early
childhood, be only lost time and deferred
their culture to a later period, we should
even then unnecessarily inflict an injury
on our children; but, alas! this would
not be the only evil. Every virtue has
its opposite vice, and that vice needs no
culture. Neglect to learn a child
fraternal love, and jealousy will spring
up in his bosom; neglect to train him
up in habits of respect and obedience,
and he will become contradictions and
rebellious; neglect to form in him habits
of truthfulness, and he will become de-
ceitful; neglect to cultivate in him self-
command self denial, and he will become
the tyrant of the domestic circle. In
short, virtuous habits are the only firm
safeguards of virtuous principals, and
virtuous habits cannot be formed to early.

MISERIES OF INDOLENCE.—None so lit-
tle enjoy life and are such burthens to
themselves as those who have nothing to
do. The active have the true relish of
life. He who knows not what it is to la-
bour knows not what to enjoy. Recre-
ation is only valuable as it unbends us
the idle knows nothing of it. It is ex-
ertion that renders rest delightful, and
sleep sweet and undisturbed. That the
happiness of life depends upon the pro-
secution of some laudable purpose or la-
udable calling, which engages, helps and
enlivens all our powers, let those bear
witness who, after spending years in in-
active usefulness, retire to enjoy themselves.
They are a burthen to themselves.

On Sale

FOR SALE at the Office of this
Paper, Price 2s. 6d. (prompt)

A RECORD

OF THE
EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF NEWFOUNDLAND,
IN THE
ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT
OF
Surgeon KIELLEY,

AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST OF
The Honorable Judge LILLY
AND THE
High-Sheriff (B. G. GARRETT, Esq.)
For, (as the House has it!)
"Breach of Privilege!!"

Harbour Grace,
October 10, 1838.

G. P. Jillard

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,

And just opened a handsome as-
sortment of

PATENT LEVER and other WATCHES
With a great variety of Watch Chains
and Ribbons
Gilt, Silver, and Steel Guard Chains
Seats and Keys
Women's Silver Thimbles
Silver Pencil Cases
German Silver Table and Tea Spoons
Gold Wedding Rings
Lady's Ear Rings and Finger Rings
Very Superior Single and Double Bla-
ded Pen Knives
With a variety of other Articles, which
he will Sell very Low for CASH.
Harbour Grace,
July 4, 1838.

TO BE LET
ON A BUILDING
Lease,

About Two Acres of Culti-
vated Land, well Fenced, situated
on the Carbonar Road, immedi-
ately in rear of the Court House.

Apply to
Mrs. CAWLEY.

Harbour Grace, Oct. 31.

COMMISSION

WILLIAM DIXON having
a commodious Premises, which
from its detachment is compara-
tively secure from Fire, will be
happy to receive GOODS of any
description for disposal on Com-
mission, by Private or Public
Sale.

N. B. A Public Sale will take
place weekly.
Harbour Grace.

A CARD

MRS. M. A. STOVE

RESPECTFULLY begs to acquaint
the Gentry and Public in general,
that in compliance with the wishes of
several of her Friends, she has opened
SCHOOL for a limited number of Young
LADIES.

The Branches she purposes to Teach

are
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic
Grammar
Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery
Preliminary Lessons on the Piano
Forte
And Drawing.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 4,
Saturdays excepted.

Terms can be known on application at
Mrs. S's residence opposite Mr. Jacob
Moore's.
Harbour Grace,
Nov. 14, 1838.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKET
St John's and Harbour Grace Packets

THE EXPRESS Packet being now
completed, having undergone such
alterations and improvements in her accom-
modations, and otherwise, as the safety, com-
fort and convenience of Passengers can pos-
sibly require or experience suggest, a care-
ful and experienced Master having also been
engaged, will forthwith resume her usual
Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour
Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and
FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Por-
tugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.
Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
Servants & Children 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double Do. 1s.

and Packages in proportion
All Letters and Packages will be careful-
ly attended to; but no accounts can be
kept or Postages or Passages, nor will the
Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or
other monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. JOHN'S
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

Nora Creina

Packet-Boat between Carbonar and
Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best
thanks to the Public for the patronage
and support he has uniformly received, begs
to solicit a continuance of the same fa-
vours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further no-
tice, start from Carbonar on the mornings
of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, posi-
tively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man
will leave St. John's on the Mornings of
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9
o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from
the cove at 12 o'clock on each of these
days.

TERMS.

Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. 6d
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d
Single Letters
Double do.

And Packages in proportion
N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold
himself accountable for all LETTERS
and PACKAGES given him.

Carbonar, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PRELAN, begs most respect-
fully to acquaint the Public, that the
has purchased a new and commodious Boat
which at a considerable expense, he has fit-
ted out, to ply between CARBONAR
and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-
BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after
cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping
berths separated from the rest). The fore-
cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentle-
men with sleeping-berths, which will
he trusts give every satisfaction. He now
begs to solicit the patronage of this respect-
able community; and he assures them it
will be his utmost endeavour to give them
every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONAR,
for the Cove, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and
Saturdays, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning
and the Cove at 12 o'Clock, on Mondays,
Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet,
Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those
Mornings.

TERMS.

After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single 6d
Double, Do. 1s.

Parcels in proportion to their size or
weight.

The owner will not be accountable for
any Specie.
N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c.
received at his House in Carbonar, and in
St. John's for Carbonar, &c. at Mr. Patrick
Kiely's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at
Mr. John Gruet's.
Carbonar,
June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of
Years.

A PIECE OF GROUND, situated on the
North side of the Street, bounded on
East by the House of the late captain
STABB, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.

Carbonar, Feb. 9, 1839.

Blanks

Of Various kinds For Sale at the Office of
this Paper.



Vol. IV.

HARBOUR GRACE

SOUTH A

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