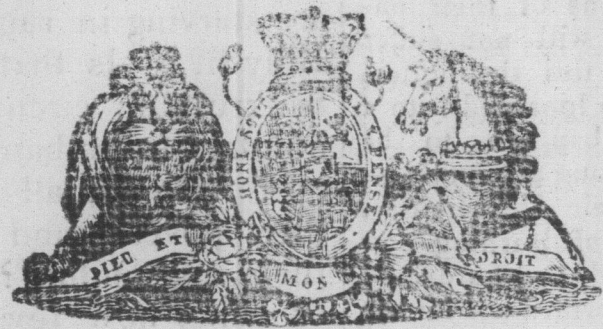


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UNITED STATES.

(The following jeu d'esprit is from the John Bull.)
TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

In addressing you in this my second annual Message, I inform you that you cannot sufficiently express your thanks to me, for preserving you in health, wealth, and prosperity. It is owing to me that the planetary system of government in this tremendous creation remains in unity, and that round me, as your common centre, you all drink light and life and glory from my aspect—that's a fact.

In taking a review of past events, and in appointing what shall happen for the future, I shall tread in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessor, whom to have served, is glory enough; and you will, therefore, regard this important State Paper as a mere domestic document, with which foreigners have nothing to do, except to be humbugged thereby—that's a fact.

I cannot sufficiently felicitate you on the success of my efforts to prevent the dousing of our gim, by diverting the citizens—silly folks call them subjects—from studying homespun despotism to the study of despotism of foreign manufacture, under Kings, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons; all and each of whom fancy they have a right to even six feet by two of American soil wherein to rot—that's a fact.

Grounding themselves with gout and dietary vices, these persons—all of whom are paupers—vainly imagine they get rid of disease and starvation by emigrating to my dominions; it therefore became my pleasure as well as duty to put a life and ballot-ticket in the hand of every expatriate—that's a fact.

I have convinced the "boys's" that it is their interest not to cut another's throats about the land I do possess, but to cut the throats of the aliens not within the planetary system on my continent, touching the land I do not possess—that's a fact.

This policy is now carried out from Labrador to Cape Horn, and whether the French grab the island of Cuba, under pretence of blockading Mexico, or the English pick up a rope in Canada, under pretence of no matter what—the end will be the same; both French and English, and all subordinate things, are but factors of my future glory—that's a fact.

Upon the superficies, my diplomatic relations with France are as per last—that's a fact. With Russia I have above and below the superficies, a perfect understanding. Dallas versus Chauncey are the ace of trumps against the dence of diamonds, which it not a trump—that's a fact.

With Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Naples, Holland, and the Pope, things are in statu quo. My claims on Portugal, although acknowledged to be just, I have ordered my Chancellor of the Exchequer to mark on his balance sheet as a bad debt. Portugal is not worth powder nor shot—that's a fact.

The civil war in Spain has not yet produced its intended fruits, namely, the transfer to me of the Spanish colonies on my continent, as a compromise for the non-transfer of British colonies on the same continent and on my Archipelago. My Ambassador at Madrid must sleep but seldom, and than with one eye open. My claims on the province, nicknamed the kingdom of Belgium, have not yet been paid, but as the English are going to set up a bank in Brussels, in order, I suppose, to benefit the coal-mongers of Durham, the instant that bank shall be in discountable operation I shall send in my bill to Leopold, and demand instant payment, or adopt proceeding—that's a fact.

With Brazil, and all our southern neighbours, we are on the most friendly footing, with the exception that some of your occasionally walk into their cotton, corn, and baccy plantations. Give the savages rum, make them drunk, then make them go a-head, and then no treaties with me will be violated; and when these savages, as your vanguard, shall have squatted, tell them to depart or die, they may take their choice—that's a fact.

How are you off for slaves? Do you breed enough for exportation as well as *que home use*? I have large orders for them from my own Archipelago in the West, and also from my friend Nick's Archipelago in the East. Sound policy is that, which breeds slaves in the East to die on their passage to the West, and thereby make a new market for me—that's a fact.

But the subject on which I chiefly claim your gratitude, and on which my heart jumps for joy, is the prostrate condition on Great Britain. Sprung directly from common progenitors. What have I accomplished. I have brought down what was a first power in the world, dependent for national existence on my friendly disposition. In the hopes of making a convenience of Queen Victoria, I sent my son to court her; but there being no spittingons in the room he spat on the carpet and offended her refinement. But both he and I shall be revenged. I am revenged already. I have placed a padlock on Upper Canada, whereof the Erie Canal, planned by Scotchmen, dug by Irishmen, and paid for by Englishmen, is the key—that's a fact.

They talk of impeaching John George Lambton. They dare as soon impeach Old Nick. Where is the man in the British Parliament with clean hands to do it? Is not every man, yea, and every woman, in England, supplying me with the

sinews of war?—and yet the legislature has not yet made it high treason to do so—that's a fact. I have ordered my Ambassador in London to propose for my present purposes, the purchase of all Queen Victoria's nominal dominions in this hemisphere, and I shall then borrow money in London to pay for them. I must always have the Londoners in advance to both the sun and the planets. Extracting a tooth a-day will bring even a Jew to reason—that's a fact.

If Queen Victoria cannot keep her subjects on my continent quiet, other nations, as my illustrious predecessor said with regard to Texas, then a province of Mexico, must interfere. When one's next door neighbour's house is on fire, the law of self-preservation suggests the idea of an engine. But I will precipitate nothing. Sure as my contemporary, the sun in the firmament, rises in the east and sets in the west, so surely do I know how many beans make five. At present I have nothing to do in this matter but to let the "boys," whom the English sent here for the purpose, I suppose, follow their own game; and an occasional pop at even a squirrel will compel the keeping in Canada a standing army to accelerate the absolute ruin of Great Britain, while by means of the Erie canal I shall supply that army with the necessities of life, and borrow the money in England to produce them—that's a fact.

Then there is the Hudson Bay Company. Is it to be endured that foreigners are to share in the profits of the furtrade on my continent? What right have they, I should like to know, to a beaver, or any other brute, or even, in hunting, as a single member thereof? Then there are the herring fisheries too, in the Bay of Fundy, and the cod fisheries too, on the banks of Newfoundland—I am not a fond of pickled herrings, and of tongues, and sounds, as anybody? But wait a bit. Bide your time. Never assassinate a man when you can murder him by gradually breaking his heart. That fifty-years-old next age for a quarrel, the Boundary question, is all right. It induces the laying of fresh eggs, and when it does not, you shall nest it in the lobby. My illustrious predecessor, in the presence of an Englishman, said he would not part with an inch of the ground in dispute—he would see the British government do it first. I am pledged to tread in his footsteps—that's a fact.

You will expect me to say something about the currency. Bah! These are my resolves—you shall rob Peter of as much as you can to pay Paul as little as possible, as the means of dicing the rest of the Apostle's that's a fact.

Eddie goes on well; and now Delafield is also at it. Moreover, I have have studying theology lately to decide what kind of church shall be established. I, myself, I incline to Romanism—not as respects faith—but as respects policy. But the point I want cleared up is this:—St. Clement wrote many books all of which the Romanists would have deemed canonical but for his belief in the fable of the Phoenix; and when I look at New York, I confess I, myself, am bothered. Three years ago this day, fifteen millions of dollars' worth of property was burnt, and, according to the American almanack, not one of the owners of that property broke—it was all reinstated by means of dollar notes, issued by the Panix bank, and of which notes I now make pipe-fights—that's a fact.

The reports from my Secretaries of State, I have commanded to lay before you. The report of Levi Woodbury will show that he is playing the right game of fast and loose. One day he demands gold from a Whig, and takes paper from a Tory. Noble fellow. He carries out expediency. Strange that no foreigners—save one—can comprehend my planetary system. And yet it is not strange. All my adopted citizens, initiated in my mysteries, found the lands of their birth too hot to hold them and therefore had no *animus revertendi* to tell the truth. That there should have been one exception is wonderful—that's a fact.

The report of my Secretary of the Navy will realise the prophecy, now twelve months old, in the *John Bull*, that when the *Pennsylvania*, the largest man-of-war in the world, which was built by British ship-wrights, and now manned and commanded by British seamen, shall bombard the Southampton river, the Conservatives England will turn up the whites of their eyes, and say, who—who—would have thought it?

The rest of the reports will show I have done all in my power to carry out the principles of modern philosophy in England in respect of free trade. I have caused our domestic manufactures to be bought, paid for, and consumed, and foreign ones to be merely gambled with. I defy the world to compete with my citizens in the production of commodities, whether bowie knives, broad cloths, or bandannas. Look at the annual fair at New York, at which prizes are contended for about manufactures, just as prizes are contended for in England about fattening cattle for canals, and bad ones too—that's a fact.

I have, being somewhat smothered by cotton, commanded that mulberry trees shall be extensively planted, the growth of which is favoured by my soil and sun; and in anticipation of the industry of the silk-worm, my adopted citizens, formerly wavers at Lyons and Spitalfields, are preparing their looms—that's a fact.

With regard to wines brandies, and other imperfect productions of Europe, I have commanded that the vine shall be cultivated even in the cemeteries, and that the natural forests of peach trees—beautiful sight when in blossom—shall be

avoided for distillation from their seed. It would be tedious to name all my schemes for supplanting the productions of the Old Country. Suffice it to say, that whenever any European comes here to sell "notions" expecting to be paid for them, he or his masters will be bringing coals to Newcastle—that's a fact.

To conclude. I am under the influence of conflicting feeling. I feel mortified at having sprung from a degenerated nation—for a nation degenerated is worse than original barbarism; and I also feel proud that my nation is progressing to perfection, and like a light to a marine, she beacons the haven of safety for all mankind. Upon the whole, I commend you to that Being who, for some inscrutable purposes permits Nick of Petersburg and me to dream of dividing dominion between us; and yet I fear that that same Being smites on the sweet little Cherub that sits up aloft.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.
Washington, Dec. 1838.

The French and Buenos Ayreans appear to have come actually to blows. We find in the *Journal* a long correspondence between the commander of a portion of the French squadron, detached for the blockade of the island of Martin Garcia, and the commandant of that Island, relating to certain vessels of the "anarchists of the Original Republic," which had anchored before the island, and which the commandant threatened to attack.

The result of the correspondence was that four French vessels, and a number of launches attacked and took possession of the island, after a pretty sharp engagement, in which 14 of the Buenos Ayrians were killed, and 20 or 25 wounded.

The French took possession of the island, and made prisoners of its defenders, whom they afterwards sent to Buenos Ayres in a cartel.

This affair caused great excitement and indignation at Buenos Ayres.

A genuine old tar, the mate of the *Jessy*, a West India trader, was on Saturday, at the police Office at Liverpool, summoned by one of those worthies whom old Fuller called "God's image carved in ebony," or, in sober prose, a hugely negro apprentice, for the sum of £2 13s. wages which he alleged to be due to him for serving as steward's assistant.—Blackey held his head remarkably high—somebody had told him of the Exeter Hall ladies, and their petitions on his behalf—and he seemed inwardly to parodying the observation of Alexander to his own case.

"If him not Brack Nigger's Prentice, den him wish be white a man."

Magistrate—how is it you have not paid him, Mr.?

The Old Tar—Paid the warmint, yer honour—paid him! Lord love yer; I jist wishes you had to deal with one o them there snawbalds—jist one woyage—iwer since that 'ere palaver was made about the niggers, there ain't no gittin 'em to work no how. (Laughter).

Magistrate—Confine yourself to my question, if you please. How is it you have not paid him for his services?

The Old Tar—Hold on a bit, yer Honour. (Laughter) That there picked-up log shore wage-bond had to help our steward, jist to swap the dishes, and keep the cabhouse something shipshape.—Well, my Lord, he gits ashore jist afore we sailed from St. Vincent's, an one o' them there missionary

chaps ups and tells him as how we'd ben and paid twenty thousand millions of hard suv'rius for him, and as how he were a free nigger, and every bit as good as our capt'n. (Roars of laughter.) Well, my Lord, so he comes aboard, and jist arter we'd cleared the island, he comes up to me and sea-sea he—"Messy mate," ses he, "Massa Caesar free nigger—him washee no more for noberry, so dere?"

Master Caesar (to the Magistrate)—Sar, him say ebberry-ting not so much as—

Magistrate—Silence, Sir.

Cæsar—Him free nigger, Sar. What a ship full 'a dollar pay for him—what a for—him not speak?

The Old Tar (interrupting) Never mind that coalbarge, yer honer. As I was a telliu yer honer he comes up and ses, "him washee no more for noberry." So I jist looks him a minute, and then I ses, "Look y' year, dy'e see this marl'n-spike as I got in my hand." "Eh—hah—o' ess, Massa," ses he, "Well then," ses I, "you may take and bile it down for supper, and when you wants breakfast in the mawning, you may take a geer block, or a dead eye, or a grumet, or anything except real wittles."

Blackhee (to Magistrate)—How, Sar, I askee was that do way ob speak and talkee of the mean sepsted nigger's prentice. (The attitude of Blackhee excited considerable laughter.)

Magistrate Hold your tongue, Sir.

Blackee Hole himself, Sar. Hole him hone.

The Old Tar (to the Magistrate) It's no use a talking to him, he thinks as how he better nor you is; but to cut this 'year yarn short, when the warmint, worked, then he got his mess, and when he did't, why, yer honer, then he did't and one night we cotched him a battain some o' the strands o' runnin riggin, and if so be as I hadn't jist knocked him down the hatchway in time, may I be if our main-top-sail lifts and braces wouldn't a been cut clean through. Tark about sodgers, yer honer, why, I'd sooner have a sodger aboard than those 'year lubberly, skulking, free niggers (Laughter).

The Magistrate ultimately decided that, as Master Teapot had not worked, he was not entitled to his pay.

Thank yer honour, said Jack, and now as he's ashore, if yer honer will jist gim me liberty to give him a good startin round this 'year 'Change, I'll give him his money for nothing. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate shook his head at the droll proposition, and Blackee, not partaking of the soul of his great manesake, skulked away under the lee of two police constable.

DR. CULLY'S VISITATION SERMON.

EXTRACTS.

"But the most singular and pregnant omen is in the east.—There the star of change has risen with sudden and perplexing beams. If man ever speculated on innovation, it must have been in the activity and ardour of Europe. On the threshold of the east it dared not plant its foot. The oriental love of ancient customs; the oriental contempt for European; the oriental tyranny; the oriental superstition; the tiger ferocity of the despot, linked with the serpent ferocity of the bigot; the scimitar lying on the Koran; all precluded change. Yet it is into the midst of this most stagnant, prejudiced, and intractable race of earth, that innovation has come with matchless force, that it has plunged like a thunderbolt into a lake, and roused up all its depths, dashing on every side. It has come upon the three great branches of Islamism—the Turk, the Arab, and the African—and come upon them all at once. It has come upon them from different sources—fear of conquest, ambition of independence, violent aggression. Yet it urges all in the same direction. From Algiers to Constantinople, Islamism is flinging off its ancient and cumbersome robes, and striding with gigantic steps into that arena where every passion and every energy of man will soon be demanded and displayed.

"How are those things to be accounted for? The principle of population is beyond all human control; the inventors of those new facilities of intercourse can have no political purpose; the foreign sovereigns can have no desire to shake their own security; the African and Asiatic can have no sympathy with our objects. What other solution of the universal problem is to be found, but that this extraordinary concurrence of natural means and human impulses comes from that Supreme source of power and wisdom, who moulds the times and the minds of men, and does all for ultimate good?"

"Why do I conceive that the Church of England is divinely summoned to be the teacher of Europe? Because I see the force of uncontrollable circumstances suddenly placing her in the condition to be that teacher; throwing a new light upon the infirmity of her rivals, and compelling the nation, by a stronger evidence than was ever administered before, to acknowledge her superiority as the guide of the national mind.—On this comprehensive subject I must now merely glance.—I desire also to speak in language of the most moderated order.—Schism and superstition are alike the natural enemies of the Church of England. They are the enemies of more.—Schism, by making opinion the rule of authority, makes religious confusion a principle. Superstition, by making authority the rule of all opinion, makes religious tyranny a principle. But the hostility of both to the Church had been long palliated under the plea of natural indignation at the refusal of privileges.—The plea is now extinct. Not a vestige of precaution remains on the side of the Church; not a fragment of restraint on the side of her adversaries; not a hair's breadth of separation excludes either among the present dispensers of dignities. But, has the result been peace? Whom has the reconciliation conciliated? Has either been content to extinguish the long discord, and beat the sword into the ploughshare? Or has not the sword been flung into the scale, with the contempt of an acknowledged victor, in the very act of treaty? Both have declared, in the plainest language, that the Church of England must be destroyed; that our bishops must be expelled from the legislature; that our churches must be no longer upheld by the nation; and that our clergy must be driven to the state for subsistence—a subsistence which might thus depend on the voice of the very individuals who had given them only the alternative of being paupers or slaves—'Delenda est Carthago.'

"The people of England are a sedate, a rational, and a feeling people. They have no love of change, they suspect innovation without utility as the sign of coming evil. They are not, like one branch of the foreigner, dissatisfied, unless they see churches and constitutions shifting before them, with the rapidity of scenes in a theatre; nor like another, always looking on earth and heaven distorted through a metaphysic fog. They love to follow their old pursuits in peace, and to reverence the old institutions, which made their forefathers great and happy. They are the last people in the world to clear the ground for new fabrics of polity or faith, by breaking up the tombs of their ancestors. Ascribing their prosperity and their virtue to the united influence of a regulated freedom and a Scriptural religion, they will not patiently see either torn down. And thus guard-

ing the principles, they will equally guard the rites and organs of their national integrity. They will not suffer marriage, of all human ties the holiest and most essential, to be loosened into a vulgar bargain; nor baptism to be degraded into a superfluous ceremony.—Nor will they suffer their Universities, the noblest strongholds of learning and sacred truth in the world, to be stormed before their eyes, and stormed not for the purposes of tenancy, but of dilapidation. They will look with disdain on the conscience that exhibits its newfound sensibility in the evasion of notorious contracts; and will utterly refuse to join in the confiscation of the oldest property of the realm, under the cloak of the voluntary principle—that bill of indemnity for every meanness and every fraud of man. They will look with still deeper disdain on religionists hurrying from the extremes of opinion into an unhallowed embrace, reconciled only by conspiracy, and compromising their mutual antipathies only in sacrifice. Finally, they will remember that England has been twice brought to the verge of ruin, within less than two centuries, by both schism and superstition; that she escaped in the first instance only through the havoc of a civil war, and, in the second, only through the perils of a revolution; and they will not have the madness to provoke a third hazard, only to escape by miracle.

"This is the true antagonist, the colossal challenger, with the helmet of brass, and the spear like a weaver's beam.—See the haughtiness and daring of the defiance. Fifty years ago there were not 50 Romish chapels in Scotland, England, and Wales; there are now upwards of 500 in England alone! Cathedrals are rising; monasteries and colleges are preparing to fill their ranks; enormous contributions are levied; in all the venerated illumination of the 19th century, Rome is sending back upon us (the morals, the discipline, and the darkness of the 13th). We must not fall into the capital error of mistaking the danger.—Compared with this solid and progressive usurpation, Dissent is nothing. The true peril of the mariner is not in the ice-land, shaped in chill and obscurity, sure to break up into fragments by its nature, and vanishing as it meets the sun. The danger is in the shoal, growing beneath the surface, continually shifting its shape, yet continually advancing, till it spreads over the waters and makes wreck inevitable and irretrievable.

"In full contrast to her adversaries, the people see the church of England—with all her ancient majesty unimpaired, and with even more than her ancient vigour awakened; sustaining the purity of her own doctrines and discipline, yet allowing to every man the full rights of conscience; ministering to the good order of the state, yet keeping aloof from the factions and follies of the time; indefatigably labouring for the poor, yet disdaining to court popularity by a bribe to their passions. With new respect and gratitude, they see her in all the tumults of the period, steadily pursuing her way to the public welfare, forming great plans of education, gathering the multitude into new temples pouring out her magnificent charity to her afflicted brethren, at the ends of the earth, spreading that most exalted gift of human benevolence, the Bible, wherever man can live and be redeemed, and planting her dignities, her discipline, and her principles, in mighty kingdoms, yet to reflect her image on a bolder scale. Like the sacred tree of India, projecting her noble branches far and wide that touch the ground only to take root, rise in statelier beauty and sanctify the land with a broader shade."

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AND THE BALLOT.

(From a Whig-Radical Paper—the Leeds Mercury.)

"But you advocate universal suffrage. Now, we ask you to look round in your own street, and say do you think every man 21 years of age is fit to judge who will make us the best Members of Parliament? Do you think that Black eyed drunkard who is staggering home from the public house is fit? Is that poor shiftless creature, who never keeps in any employ for six months together, fit? Is that profligate dog fighter fit? Are those two grown up sons of your neighbour Thomas, who broke their mother's heart, and are eating up all their old father's savings, fit? Is that fellow fit, who sleeps by day, and thieves or poaches by night? Is that smok-

ing idler, whose wife and children are starving in rags, fit? Is silly Billy fit? Is that man fit, twice bankrupt in circumstances, and a hundred times bankrupt in character? Do not all these men owe their poverty and rags mainly to their misconduct? How many, or rather how few, of your neighbours attend any church or chapel? How many are there notoriously profane and profligate? How many of them can read and write? How many educate their children? How many are members of any friendly society? How many ever open a book?"

"Another consideration which shows how fatal would be the effects of universal suffrage, is that it would immensely increase the corruptibility of the constituencies. We surely do not insult a poor man, but state a principle which is obvious from the constitution of human nature as it is notoriously proved by experience, when we say that the votes of the very poor may be more easily and cheaply purchased than those of persons in more comfortable circumstances.

The sad experience of the old boroughs, were the freemen are of almost the lowest class, and were they regularly sell their votes, goes to prove their position. No person who has seen an election warmly contested, even where there is household (not universal) suffrage, can fail to be aware of the extensive venality of the poorest class, who have no political opinions themselves, but are ready to sell their votes for a shilling, a riband, or a pot of beer. Of course we do not include the whole, even of the poorest class in this censure but it applies to so large a number as to make a contested election under such circumstances impressively revolting. We are perfectly aware that the universalists will say 'O, but we guard against the possibility of bribery by the ballot! Indeed! then why do you enact in your 'charte' such heavy penalties against bribery, if the crime will be impossible offences! This is answer enough for the chartists. But we add, bribery will never be impossible until human nature is wholly changed: and moreover universal suffrage would introduce the worst, the most extensive, the most continual, and the most demoralising system of corruption. It would inevitably lead to the opening of public houses, and the distributing of liquor without stint to every applicant. Candidates must then bribe by whole sale, and they must give the kind of bribes best suited to the gross tastes of the poorest and the most ignorant class. Drink, drink, drink, would be the one argument to prove the fitness of candidates for the senate; and he would be the prime favorite, who kept open the beer trough the longest, and let the greatest number of voters wallow in it."

THOUGHTS OF THE TIMES.

BY T. H. BROWNE, ESQ.

"Democracy and aristocracy are equally jealous of talent; aristocracy would look down upon it from some lofty eminence; democracy would not suffer it to rise above the plain. Under both systems thought is prescribed as dangerous. We have seen that Venice produced few great men; the existing system in America cannot be said to have produced one; for Washington, Jefferson and Franklin, were formed in ano-

ther era. It seems to be an evil inherent in the nature of pure democracies, that, in cases which strongly interest the masses, there is no security for the due administration of justice. In England, the popular tendencies of the jury are counteracted by the aristocratic feelings of the judge; but in America judge and jury are equally in dread of the tyrant majority. It is easy to bear the frown of a prince; in such contests a man of spirit and integrity is often supported by a powerful class, and is never without friends. But a contest with the majority is a contest with society, with a tribunal from whose sentence there is no appeal, and whose punishments, without injuring the body as Tocqueville expresses it, 'go straight to the soul.' To enable him to stand up against a superior power, a man must find sympathy somewhere; but in this case he meets with nothing but discouragement on all sides: even those who agree with him dare not betray their opinions, lest they should be denounced in the same manner.

"In all countries the men of the middle classes are the most satisfied with themselves, and the least disposed to admire intellectual excellence. The higher orders more cultivated are interested by an appeal to their taste; the lower, more warm, by an appeal to their feelings. But the middle classes though more regular in their moral conduct than either pursuits of the former, are from the nature of their moral conduct than either pursuits of the former, are from the nature of their more sordid and calculating and, at the same time, more vulgar, because they are perpetually attempting to appear what they are not. To make money, the great object of their lives, mental cultivation is not necessary, nor indeed, mental power, 'for riches are not always to men of understanding;' their self-love is not exposed to the same mortifications as that of the higher classes in a constitutional country, for they do not compete with each other in trials of intellect; nor is their conviction of inferiority, tho' felt, so constant and so galling as that of the lower classes. There is also another reason for the want of humility observable among the middle ranks. Every man naturally thinks that kind of knowledge most important which is most beneficial to himself. A tradesman is necessarily better acquainted with his own trade than his customers can be, among whom his life is spent; their ignorance is his triumph, and furnishes him with continual matter for self-applause. Thus, his habits are singularly unfavourable to self-knowledge to 'setting his mind at a distance, and making it his own object; and without self-knowledge no man can bear reproof.'

EDUCATION AND CRIME.

Lord ABINGER, in his charge to the Leicester grand jury, at the Assizes, complained that Education, as at present conducted, had increased, instead of diminished crime. "In looking at the calendar," he said, "he perceived the proper descriptions of the education of the prisoners, those who could read and write well, and those who could not read at all. In the list there were only three persons who could not read and write, out of a calendar of twenty persons; and the doctrine which was lately promulgated was, 'Give the poor education and you destroy crime.' This had not turned out to be the case with the calendar before the court; for he found that most of the desperate robberies and burglaries were

committed by persons who could not read and write well. It would never do to lower classes of society, and to boldly affirm that founded on Religion, ple, instead of being the poor, would be the poor. Moral instruction must be given to the poor, not only the Moral duty, but the Religious, without Religious instruction, the strong power; and he had of that the various of the circuit had felt that it would be just to give the poor education, and to give them the means of which had not been revealed and ble-

TRAIN COMMISSION.—has been lately published. Commissioners, entitled making Awards." The "The assistant commission certain—1. Who are in and in "what right. 2. Lands subject to tithes, such lands, and state of tithes there are, and thereby, and the estimated value of such lands, and the estimated value of the same. He will then proceed to composition of the tithes for that period. 5. To have an opportunity of producing evidence in the title-owners full to the land-owners will be deficiency. If the rates for the tithe-owner, the rates will be calculated the overseers' accounts required. If the tithe-owner the assistant-commissioner title-owners to produce receipts during the seven minutes of the expenses of land-owners may then, these accounts, or in the may produce orders of the to the cost of collection. If no accounts of the tithe taken in kind can be produced, the assistant commissioner to the board that by dealt with. In cases of decrease to the extent owner may produce his copies. The landowner's accuracy of his accounts, appellant may then produce his evidence in on which such evidence are referred to the report State for the Home Dept. May, 1833, which report by the legislature. The and bring counter evidence or exemption will before them titheowners once prepare themselves in relation if their case. four rules prescribed by early commutation; as 23, joint request of land 34, litigation pending, where the dispute is not where an incumbent has either of these cases no making ready for the parish so circumstances board, a month or six of the time given the programme, however, in promoting and facilitating as it is indispensable for of the compulsory cases, the course of the evidence in the one case, it will safe judgment for them, which it might be satisfied

Montreal, Jan. of the one hundred in Fort Henry have they belong to no denations, and more that have never been baptised.

The Kingston H. sum subscribed for da by the Piratical \$ to 70,000 dollars.

Yesterday, three Cannon, and 64 private neighbourhood of brought to town. that the reports of that already, in the sited by her Majesty lous disposition is

THE WEDNESDAY, Fe

PHILOSOPHY A FOUNDLAN

We are not in the our columns with. "Newfoundland P there is something serious in the following the appearance of have lately "astonish tan brethren, that we giving it insertion. er to transfer to ot table "plate" that

committed by persons who could read and write well. Now, although we would never discourage educating the lower classes of society, he would still boldly affirm that Education, if not founded on Religious and Moral principles, instead of becoming a blessing to the poor, would in the end turn out a CURSE. To give a sound Education to the poor, Moral and Religious instruction must accompany it—the receiver must be well made to know, not only the Moral duties he has to perform, but the Religious ones. Education without Religious instruction would not control the strong passions of the human race; and he had only again to repeat that the various calenders throughout the circuit had plainly convinced him that it would be far better to leave the poorer classes of the community in ignorance than to give them an education which had not for its ground-work our revealed and blessed religion."

TITHES COMMISSION.—An important document has been lately published by order of the Tithe Commissioners, entitled "Course of proceeding in making Awards." The following is a copy:—
 "The assistant commissioner will proceed to ascertain—1. Who are the owners of the tithes, and in what right. 2. Who are the owners of the lands subject to tithes, the estimated quantities of such lands, and state of cultivation. 3. What moduses there are, and what lands are covered thereby, and the estimated quantities of such lands, and state of cultivation. 4. What lands are exempt from any and what description of tithes, and the estimated quantities of such lands. 5. He will then proceed to ascertain the average composition or receipts for tithes during the seven years previous to Christmas, 1835, by calling on the tithes owners, to produce their accounts for that period. 6. The landholders will then have an opportunity of questioning these accounts, or producing evidence in proof of error. In case the tithes owners fail to produce their accounts the land-owners will be called upon to supply the deficiency. If the rates and taxes have been paid for the tithes-owner, the average amount of such rates will be calculated from the ratebook, and the overseers' accounts for the seven years will be required. If the tithes have been taken in kind, the assistant-commissioner will call, first, on the tithes-owners to produce the accounts of the gross receipts during the seven years, with their estimates of the expenses of collection; second, the land-owners may then question the accuracy of these accounts, or in the absence of such accounts may produce others of their own, and evidence as to the cost of collection and not value of the tithes. If no accounts of the compositions or value of tithes taken in kind can be obtained from either party, the assistant commissioner will at once report to the board that the case must be specially dealt with. In cases of an appeal for increase or decrease to the extent of 20 per cent. the tithes-owner may produce his account of average receipts. The landowners may then question the accuracy of his accounts, or in the absence of such accounts may produce others of their own. The appellant may then show cause of appeal, and produce his evidence in support. For the points on which such evidence should bear the parties are referred to the report made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department on the 1st of May, 1835, which report has just been sanctioned by the legislature. The respondent may answer and bring counter evidence. Disputed claims to modus or exemption will be decided." With this before them tithes-owners and landowners may at once prepare themselves for the forthcoming commutation. If their case fall within either of the four rules prescribed by the commissioners for early commutation; as 1st, tithes taken in kind; 2d, joint request of landowners and tithes owners; 3d, litigation pending, and this includes cases where the dispute is not yet in court; or 4th, where an incumbent has lately been inducted. In either of these cases no time should be lost, in making ready for the investigation, for when a parish so circumstanced is brought before the board, a month or six weeks may be the extent of the time given them for preparation. This programme, however, may be as serviceable in promoting and facilitating voluntary commutation as it is indispensable for the proper management of the compulsory cases. So far as it exhibits the course of the evidence which will be required in the one case, it will enable parties to form a safe judgment for themselves, and this is a use to which it might be satisfactorily applied.

Montreal, Jan. 24.—The greater part of the one hundred and sixty prisoners in Fort Henry have acknowledged that they belong to no denomination of Christians, and more than one half of them have never been baptized.

The Kingston Herald says that the sum subscribed for the invasion of Canada by the Piraical Sympathisers amounts to 70,000 dollars.

Yesterday, three pieces of Wooden Cannon, and 64 prisoners, taken in the neighbourhood of Beauharnois, were brought to town. We are sorry to add that the reports of yesterday go to state that already, in the district so lately visited by her Majesty's troops, the rebellious disposition is again visible.

THE STAR
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1839.

PHILOSOPHY AND THE NEW-FOUNDLAND PATRIOT.

We are not in the habit of garnishing our columns with extracts from the "Newfoundland Patriot;" but really there is something so inexpressibly ludicrous in the following attempt to describe the appearance of the parhelia which have lately "astonished" our metropolitan brethren, that we cannot refrain from giving it insertion. It is not in our power to transfer to our pages the inimitable "plate" that at once adorns and

illustrates the original; but if the reader can form an idea of a peeled potato with a japanned brace-button stuck in the middle of it, his notion of this wonderful picture will not be far from the truth.

With the writer's lucid and sagacious explanation of the cause of the phenomenon our scientific friends of every caliber (from your milk sipper of the Penny Magazine to the strong meat devourer of Newton, Brewster and La Place) will be exceedingly amused; nor will they, we presume, be less tickled with his astronomical display.

The concluding paragraph of this truly scientific production when compared with the modest reference to Captain Parry at the beginning will induce the most uncharitable of our readers to believe that this metropolitan philosopher must be a man of uncommon humility!

But setting irony aside, we are utterly at a loss to conceive how any Editor could be so forgetful of the reputation of his journal, as to give insertion to such intolerable mundungo: PARSONS'S we are pretty sure it is not; at least we hope so; we should blush if we thought that a countryman of ours had a hand in its production: it is quite bad enough, to have been so simple, as to print it.—But let it speak for itself.

"In our number of Saturday last, we inserted an extract from Parry's Voyages describing a Phenomenon in the Polar Regions, nearly similar to that which appeared in our atmosphere the previous Wednesday.

"Not content with PARRY'S remarks, which are only in common with those of every observer, who merely narrates, without assigning a cause for the appearances, we therefore (not finding any other person disposed or interested to treat on this department of science, which, under every enlightened government, has been fostered and encouraged) lay before our readers (with due deference to those who calculate the mean temperature of our atmosphere) the following explanation, which we illustrate by a plate, and though it is imperfect it will explain the subject to the reader not familiarized with the science, more clearly than words.

"About 10 o'clock, A.M. the atmosphere consisted chiefly of a luminous haze, unattended by clouds of any particular description. About half-past 10, the haze in the direction of the Sun began to recede, apparently leaving the Sun encompassed in a circle of blue ether of about 16 degrees diameter, the periphery of which seemed tinged with violet. At 11 o'clock the circle increased to about twenty degrees, at which time the circumference appeared well defined, tinged around with various hues, forming as many circles to the extent of about 3 degrees, the inner one not well rounded, of a deep orange colour, exhibiting on each side of the Sun, by a line parallel to the plane of the horizon, two spectra Stars. At noon the phenomenon was defined more splendidly; the Sun's rays penetrating the reflecting fluids and the condensed violet-colored stratum of the thickly coated surrounding atmosphere; through which all the Sun's rays, in consequence of his low altitude, &c. were unable to penetrate; but those proceeding from the Sun's centre, acting with greater force than the others, rarified the atmosphere in the direction of their course; thereby expanding and passing through a circle of orange colour all the aqueous particles in the direction of the oblique rays, or to the inside circle, which in consequence thereof became a transparent sheaf of reflecting fluid, coated by the icy and dense particles of the outer circle. Hence the sun being in the centre of this splendid atmospheric spectrum his image was accordingly reflected on each side in a line nearly at right angles with the meridian—

"In accounting for the cause of this phenomenon, the reader will observe, that the density of the atmospheric air, at that time, consisted chiefly of frozen little globules and other icy particles pressed closely together, causing a partial circle of negation between the reflecting fluids and the condensed violet-colored stratum of the thickly coated surrounding atmosphere; through which all the Sun's rays, in consequence of his low altitude, &c. were unable to penetrate; but those proceeding from the Sun's centre, acting with greater force than the others, rarified the atmosphere in the direction of their course; thereby expanding and passing through a circle of orange colour all the aqueous particles in the direction of the oblique rays, or to the inside circle, which in consequence thereof became a transparent sheaf of reflecting fluid, coated by the icy and dense particles of the outer circle. Hence the sun being in the centre of this splendid atmospheric spectrum his image was accordingly reflected on each side in a line nearly at right angles with the meridian—

LOCUS POTATÆ.

"Thus, experimentally, let S represent the Sun's plane; N N points of the circle of reflection parallel to the plane of the Horizon; place a light in the centre S and looking-glasses or water on points N N—then the points will exhibit spectre lights similar to S in a horizontal position, which accounts for the phenomenon.

"It may not be amiss to remark, that the appearance of the Planets these nights, viewed through a good telescope, in their different orbits, is very interesting; particularly Venus between us and the Sun, and Mars and Jupiter more distant from the Sun than our Earth.

"In viewing the Celestial sphere we often feel that there is no study more adapted to create a sense of humility in the mind of man, or to impress him with a strong conviction of his own insignificance than a contemplation of the great and glorious canopy of Heaven; and on these occasions we could heartily enter into the ardent feelings of the inspired Psalmist and exclaim with him—

"Oh, Lord! what is man that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou visitest him."
 —Patriot, Feb. 16.

COMMERCIAL ROOM,
HARBOR GRACE,
23d FEBRUARY, 1839

At a Meeting of Owners, Masters and Agents of Vessels, held This Day, pursuant to Requisition, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act 4th, Wm. IV., cap. 2, to regulate the cutting of Channels in the Ice.

Mr. JOHN MUNN having been called to the Chair, read the Requisition and the above Act of the Legislature, it was Resolved—

That a Committee of Eleven Persons be appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for carrying the said Act into effect, as speedily as possible.

The following Gentlemen were then duly elected to form "Tax Ice COMMITTEE."

- Mr. BROWN
- FOLEY
- PUNTON
- GREEN
- STEVENSON
- RIDLEY
- YATES
- MUNN
- M. KEEF
- EDWARD PIKE
- MOSES PIKE.

The Meeting then adjourned until MONDAY the 25th inst.

JOHN MUNN, Chairman.
 COMMERCIAL ROOM,
 HARBOR GRACE,
 25th February 1839.

At a Meeting of the "Ice Committee" held This Day, the following rules and regulations were adopted:

Rules and Regulations of the Ice Committee.

1st. That a Channel of sufficient width be cut in the Ice from the SEA to opposite the Premises of Mr. WILLIAM PARSONS, SENR., under the direction of a Majority of the Ice Committee.

2d. That the Masters of all Sealing Vessels in this Port, shall attend to Cut the Channel, with One Man for every Ten Tons of the Registered Tonnage of his Vessel, or be subject to such Fines as the Law in this case provides.

3d. That the cutting of the Channel shall be commenced on SATURDAY next, the 2d March at 9 o'Clock, A. M. and continue till 5 o'Clock, P. M. on that day, and each succeeding day (Sundays excepted), until the whole Channel is completed.

4th That for every Two Vessels the Master and Men shall be provided with One Ice Saw, Four Hatchets, One Grappel and Rope, Two Prizes and One Shovel.

5th. That any Person obstructing the Committee in their duty, or wilfully blocking up or injuring the Channel, contrary to the directions of the Committee, shall be subject to a Fine not exceeding FIVE POUNDS, Sterling.

6th That if any Master refusing or neglecting to attend, with the number of Men required by these Rules—and the necessary Implements for Cutting the Ice, shall be liable to a Fine not exceeding FORTY SHILLINGS, Sterling.

7th That any Master of a Vessel who shall haul his Vessels into the Channel before she is ready for Sea, or who shall keep his Vessel in the Channel to the obstruction of any other Vessel, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding FIVE POUNDS, Sterling.

8th. That the Masters and Crews of all Vessels lying in the Channel, shall be subject to the orders and directions of the Committee.

9th. That all Foreign or other Vessels, who have not assisted agreeably to these Rules, in cutting the Channel, shall, on making use of the Channel, pay at the rate of FORTY SHILLINGS, Sterling, for every One Hundred Tons of their registry, which shall go to defray the expenses incurred by the Committee.

JOHN MUNN,
 Chairman & Treasurer.
 Thomas Foley, Peter Brown,
 Edward Pike, William Punton,
 Michael Keef, Moses Pike,
 Daniel Green, W. L. Yates,
 John Stevenson, Thomas Ridley.
 Ice Committee.

SEALERS
Agreements

For Sale at this Office.

On Sale

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Munden, Master,

FROM HAMBURG,

- Prime Mess PORK
- Bread
- Flour
- Oatmeal
- Pens
- 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, Bidde & 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 RIDDOUT'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 PHIP-PARD'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 qts Round Fish.

At St. Mary's.

Together with sundry SKIFFS, PUNTS 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, BIDDE & 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,

POETRY

TIME, TIME, WHAT HAST THOU DONE?

My forehead is smooth, not a wrinkle is yet,
To be found as the tell-tale of Life's waning years,
Not a hair is turned gray, not a record is set,
That proclaims the long journey through trials and tears.
Oh, mine is the season when spirit and thought
Should know little of earth but its sunshine and flowers,
With joy to look back on joy still to be sought,
And Mirth and Hope, laughingly crowning the hours.
But though short be the tenure I've held from above,
Enough of dark sands in that tenure have run
To bid my soul cry, o'er the wrecks of its love,
Time, Time, what hast thou done?

Changes have passed, that I sigh to behold,
Over all that was dear to my childhood and youth,
Warm breasts are estranged, friendly hands have grown cold
And the lips I once trusted are warped from the truth.
My affection, that burnt as the God-serving flame
On the purest of altars that love could illumine,
Lives on, but now worships a form and a name
That is wrapped in the shroud-robe and carved on the tomb.
Oh, the world has too soon dropt its fairy-tinged mask,
For the holiest ties have been torn one by one,
Till my heart and my memory tremble to ask,
Time, Time, what hast thou done?

THE WIDOW.

I cannot love another,
I cannot cast aside
The dark weeds of a widow
For white robes of a bride;
I never more may listen
To love's beguiling voice;
The sad heart of the mourner
Can make no second choice.

Oh! offer nought but Friendship,
And I will be your Friend;
Speak only of the lost one,
And mark how I'll attend;
His portrait hangs above us,
Dare not to breathe the love's name,
Those dark eyes, could I listen,
Would frown upon my shame.

And see my child clings to me,
And looks up in my face;
She has no other parent
To fondly and embrace;
Unconsciously her finger
My wedding-ring hath prest,
As if it were to chide me
For smiling on my guest.

ODE TO A LEAFLESS TREE IN JUNE.

Desolate tree, why are thy branches bare?
What hast thou done
To win strange winter from the summer air
Frost from the sun?
Thou wert not churlish in thy palmier years
Unto the herd;
Tenderly gavest thou shelter to the deer,
Home to the bird,
And ever, once, the earliest of the grove,
Thy smiles were gay;
Opening thy blossoms with the haste of love
To thy young May.

Then did the bees and all the insect wings
Around thee gleam;
Feaster and darling of the gilded things
That dwell i' the beam.
Thy liberal course, poor prodigal, is sped;
How lonely now!
How bird and bee, light parasites, have fled
The leafless bough!
Tell me, sad tree, why are thy branches bare?
What hast thou done
To win strange winter from the summer air
Frost from the sun?
"Never," replied that forest-hermit, lone,
(Old truth and endless!)
"Never for evil done, but fortune flown,
Are we left friendless."
"Yet wholly nor for winter, nor for storm,
Doth love depart;
We are not all forsaken, till the worm
Creeps to the heart!"
"Ah, nought without—within thee, if decay—
Can heal or hurt thee!
Nor boots it, if thy heart itself betray,
Who may desert thee!"

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, carrying on business as Merchants, at this place, has this day been DISSOLVED.
All Debts due to, or from, the said late Firm, will be received and paid by Mr. EDWARD WALMSLEY, who, alone, is authorised to settle the same, and who will continue the Business at CARBONEAR, under the Firm of EDWARD WALMSLEY and Co.

THOS. CHANCEY,
WM. WILKING BULLEY,
By his Attorney
E. WALMSLEY.

Witnesses,

W. BRANSCOMBE,
WM. BEMISTER, Jr.

Carbonear, Newfoundland,
13th October, 1838.

A CARD

MRS. M. A. STOWE

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. Jacon Moore's.
Harbour Grace,
Nov. 14, 1838.

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

In the master 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.

TO BE LET ON A BUILDING Lease,

About Two Acres of Cultivated Land, well Fenced, situated on the Carbonear Road, immediately in rear of the Court House.

Apply to
Mrs. CAWLEY.

Harbour Grace, Oct. 31.

On Sale

EDWARD WALMSLEY & Co

Offer For Sale

THEIR PRESENT STOCK, COMPRISING A VARIETY OF

GOODS,

Of every description, suitable to the TRADE, of this Island, to which is now being added,

THE CARGO OF

The Brig SARAH lately arrived from LIVERPOOL,

CONSISTING OF

- A Few Bbls. Excellent Archangel PORK
- Hamburg BREAD
- A Quantity of TEAS
- CORDAGE
- HARDWARE, &c. &c.

AND,

A Choice Assortment of MANCHESTER AND OTHER

GOODS,

Carefully selected, and which they intend disposing of on Reasonable Terms for Cash or Produce.

Carbonear,
October 31, 1838.

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 assortment of

- PATENT LEVER and other WATCHES
- With a great variety of Watch Chains and Ribbons
- Gilt, Silver, and Steel Guard Chains
- Seals 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 Bladed Pen Knives

With a variety of other Articles, which he will Sell very Low for Cash.
Harbour Grace,
July 4, 1838.

COMMISSION

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

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

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS St John's and Harbour Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful 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 Portugal 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 carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept on Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
PERREARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. John's
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

None other than Packet-Boat left for 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 favours.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively 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 those 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.
Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR 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 Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR, 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 Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr. John Cruet's.
Carbonear,
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.
Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1838.

Blanks

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

THE AN

Vol. IV.

HARBOUR GRACE.

(From the Dev

There is no greater rant as your thorough and that but the affords proof that passed current with might long since expected to sink and of a designation since with its cond itself—once a good sive of ingenious unity, and imply a frank assertion opinions, but a fair rence also to those by the contaminat danger of being u from its honest n similar misapplic the fate of many a word before it.

It is whimsical of this party, that rate any mode of ing, any imagined which has ind red existence; thus adopts settled op recent their form of eternal "prog the party's cant p inclination to res ceasing tumult of meat, is at once p row-minded big worshipper of "t ancestors." Ou deed! they were as to suppose the the degree of ign humanity, and the fered themselves theorising dreams perfectability; ne ficiently dishonest possibility of real as a cloak for pur feared or were as They looked to rests, which they woted, and on the acquired from ex such institutions, the faults impute all raised a small highest rank of But our intuitive bersals" contem painful progress: on! on!—they a tes for "mouem their cant phrases the kindred spir itized France)—the adopting it in per the other that in perpetual motion more sure of the by whom they he their sinister obje

In watching th it is curious, and gasting too, to ol the party's affect the views an l pu