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THE IRISH POLICY.

(From the Spectator.)

The Irish policy, whether from dishonesty in the scheme or mismanagement in the execution, has not succeeded in widening the distance between the Tories and office. On the contrary, the approach of the Conservatives towards the citadel of power is palpable and regular. Nevertheless, that policy—not the keep-out, but draw-in the Tories—is to be continued. Can anybody doubt the result? It becomes, then, a consideration of importance, what in chief the Tories are likely to perpetrate in Ireland. "Oh!" say the Whigs and O'Connellites, "the Tories will attempt to revive slavery: we shall have the infernal Orange system again forced upon us." Let it be granted that the Tories have the inclination imputed to them—have they the means of indulgence? Are they so much more powerful now than in 1829, or the Irish means of resistance so much impaired, that the Tories would venture to set a whole people at defiance? Has Wellington grown a furious bigot and dotard, or Peel gained rashness with years, that either or both would in 1833 provoke a contest which they shrunk from, when their opponents were less numerous, in 1829? That the Tory leaders have no such insane schemes, may be concluded from the whole tenor of their recent policy.

Going back even as far as the appointment of the Marquis Wellesley as Lord-Lieutenant, and Sir William Plunkett as Attorney-General, we might discover indications that the change of the Tory policy towards Ireland arose from a conviction that the maintenance of the old Orange system had become an impossibility. But it is sufficient to refer to the conduct of Sir Robert Peel and his confidential supporters on and since the dismissal of the first Melbourne Ministry, to understand that the irritation and coercion of Ireland enter not into their plan.

It is true that some Orangemen were put into subordinate offices by Sir Robert Peel, but not with the good-will and entire approbation of the Tory Premier. His inclination was manifested by his first act towards forming an Administration, the application to Lord Stanley (between whom and the Whigs, not that the former has carried his point on the Church question, there is no discernible difference of principle) to join him in a mixed Cabinet. He sent Lord Hadington, certainly not a nobleman of the Roden school, to Dublin; by Mr. Shaw became meek and courteous; and the

Ministry patronized the new plan of Education for Ireland. The only great Irish measure which the Peel Ministry brought forward, is precisely that which the Whigs and O'Connell have united to carry! But Peel and the Tories were turned out of office because they refused to adopt the Appropriation principle, which the Whigs have virtually discarded.

What have been the Tory tactics since? Having soon discovered that Lord Melbourne, tho' a swaggerer in speech, was a poltroon or trimmer in action, and encouraged by the King's favour, they determined to exhibit the Ministry in a contemptible point of view as regards the country. They dumped the Ministerial Bills, insulted the "alien" Irish, and reduced Lord Melbourne's promises to "nothing." The death of William the Fourth, and the new order of things at Court, brought a change, not of object, but of tone and manner. The Sovereign being no longer theirs, but a majority in the House of Commons clearly attainable, the Tories "assume a virtue if they have it not," and take a line more agreeable to the supposed wishes and views of the young occupant of the Throne. The leaders, while careful not to abandon one jot of really valuable ground, have discouraged every thing like violence in their followers. The eager partisans have been restrained, and outvoted by the great body of the party, who rely upon Wellington Peel. Caution has been the order of the day. The fault of offending any large portion of the people was to be avoided. Lord Lyndhurst, in 1833, would have let his tongue be blistered before it repeated the "alien" insult of 1836. The purpose of his virulence had been accomplished, and he changed his note. The plan was laid for a landthrued and comparatively tranquil possession of power which policy is totally at variance with aggression upon the Irish population. On the contrary, it is probable that the soothing system will be adopted—no fusillades of the peasantry, but multifarious bribes administered to the leaders; and, ceases, there is a luxuriant field for corruption in a country where the actual applicants for Government favours are reckoned by thousands!

Manifestly it is the interest of the Tories not to irritate and oppress, but to conciliate and coax the Irish population, even were England and Scotland indifferent spectators of their proceedings in that country. But it is not true that the English and Scotch care little what becomes of the Irish. The power of public opinion in

Great Britain, far more than the accident of any set of party politicians being in office, is Ireland's safe guard against the "revival of slavery." We told Mr. Yates last week, that the Scotch would laugh to scorn the notion of being rough ridden by Tories or Whigs. The fact is, that, though Mr O'Connell talks about their "claymores," our canny brethren in the North have their eyes open, observe the progress of events, calculate the force of moral resistance to the oppressor, and never dream of blustering about claymores and millions, any more than they would go whimpering to bed because Lord John Russell had declared for the Oligarchy against the People. We wish there were more of this rational self reliance and moral confidence among the Irish, and less talk of "slavery" and "the valour Erin's sons."

THE FRENCH NAVY.—A report on the state of the French navy has been published by order minister of marine. Its author, Baron Dupin, was commissioned in August last to inspect all the military ports and naval depots in the kingdom; and from its observations we extract some of the principal results. It appears to be a matter of complaint that, whereas the parliamentary regulation orders that the naval force that the state shall consist of 40 ships of the line and 60 frigates, nearly one-half of which are on the stocks could be got simultaneously into a state of readiness; on the other hand, the material and arrangements of the ports, as they now are, found to be amply sufficient for the keeping in a constant state of readiness the 20 sail of the line and 25 frigates, besides other vessels, which is the smallest number that by law can be afloat. All seventy-four and 44 gun frigates have been for the future suppressed. The vessels laid up or on the stocks are stated to be in excellent condition. The total number of steamers afloat or on the stocks which ought to possess has been fixed by law at 40; whereas only 29 are in existence. The reports state that the material of the navy is too unequally distributed, the ports of the Mediterranean not having their due share. The proportion between the contents of the arsenals and yards of the sea and those on the other coast of France is only about 22 per cent. of the whole. At Toulon a magnificent work on marine engineering is in course for all western side of France. Baron Dupin dwells on the hard condition of the ordinary workmen employed in the dockyards who gain only 28 sous a day for time work and 40 sous for work by the piece. This is less than half the pay of the merchant service, and it has strongly recommended in the report to be increased, at the same time that the employment of convicts is signalled as exceedingly prejudicial to the general service of the state.

None can love freedom heartily but good men: the rest love not freedom, but license, which never hath more scope or more indulgence than under tyrants. Hence it is that tyrants are not oft offended by, or stand much in doubt of, bad men, as being naturally servile: but in whom virtue and true worth most is eminent, they fear in earnest, as by right their masters; against them lies all their hatred and suspicion.—Milton.

There is but little need to drive away that time by foolish divertisement, which flies away so swiftly, and when once gone is never to be recalled.

In matter of great concern, and which must be done, there is no surer argument of a weak mind than irresolution, to be undetermined where the case is so plain, and the necessity so urgent. To be always intending a new life, but never to find time to set about it; this is as a man should put off eating, and dainking, and sleeping, from one day and night to another, till he is starved and destroyed.—Bishop Tillotson.

Guilt, though it may attain temporal splendour, can never confer real happiness. The evil consequences of out crimes long survive their commission, and, like the ghosts of the murdered, forever haunt the steps of the malefactor.—The paths of virtue, though seldom those of worldly greatness, are always those of pleasantness and peace.

We had Lord John Russell among us in the course of the week, of which we shall take little notice—and that, because the people of Liverpool took no notice of him at all. He barely escaped being pelted by the few persons who witnessed his arrival from Dublin; and nobody but a policeman touched his hat in honour of the Home Secretary. He was obliged to sneak out of the Exchange, to avoid the hissing which was in progress; and when he dined at the mayor's, the proviso was that he should be quite private. As to meeting those who are called "the people," the vision of Feargus O'Connor "glared red on his sight"—and with the gentlemen of Liverpool he knew he had no chance. Therefore he dined exclusively with Mr. Rathbone. Oh! popular Whigs! oh! men carried in on the shoulders of the people! Here is the leader of the Whig section of the House of Commons obliged to steal through Liverpool like a thief in the night, cut by the wealth, intelligence, and honour of the town, and afraid of having his head still more practically cut by the populace! It was a home thrust!—Lancaster Herald.

The authorities of Thurgen had given a passport to Louis Bonaparte, styling him a native of Paris, domiciliated at Arenenberg, and proceeding to England. Chancellor Amohyu sent this for legalization to the English Envoy, who preferred sending young Bonaparte a fresh passport in lieu of his Turgovian one. The fact of the Prince having left Switzerland with this passport is already known.

A letter from Doullens states that a visit was recently paid to Lieutenant Laity (confined in that gaol by sentence of the Court of Peers) by Madame Hortense Beauharnois, the Baroness Forget, and Baron Desportes, all of whom are members of the family of Prince Louis.

The Sultan has conferred the order of Nishan Itibar on Lord Palmerston, according to the French correspondence from Constantinople of the 6th inst.

A letter from one of the Paris papers asserts that Don Carlos had received from the Emperor of Russia a remittance of £200,000, just in time to prevent the intended desertion of most of the officers to Munagorri, and that now his prospects had considerable brightened.

"The battle of the Constitutions," said Sir R. Peel at Tamworth, some years ago, "must henceforth be fought in the Registration Courts;" and most nobly have the constituencies, throughout England obeyed the admonition, and rallied round their leaders. The papers teem with intelligence of triumph to the Conservatives, and if they go on with the same zeal, energy, and success, there is no sort of doubt but that another election will release us at once from Whig domination and popish influence, and banish for ever from power the foulest and most pestilent faction that ever dishonoured a great and wise nation.—When the registrations are completed, we shall probably lay before our readers a digest of the proceedings in all parts of the kingdom, and produce irrefragable

proofs of Conservative power and influence. In the meantime we shall content ourselves with just alluding to the splendid spectacle which our metropolitan county presents—a spectacle which must strike terror and dismay into the hearts of the Middlesex Liberals, and to none more than the "Middlesex goose" and Radical member, the papist of Kilkenny, Mr. JOSEPH HUMS.

In 1833 the county of Middlesex was contested by Sir CHARLES FORBES, and Mr. JOSEPH HUMS. Hums then obtained 3238 votes, and Sir C. Forbes only 1494. The Radical majority was 1744. In 1835, Mr. Hums polled 3096 against Captain Wood, who only numbered 2709. The Radical majority was 387. In August, 1837, at the last general election, Captain Wood polled 4592, and Mr. Hums 4390, giving the Conservatives a clear majority over the papist Liberal Hums of 202. Since then the good cause has gone on triumphantly and successfully. At the Registration Courts, in the following October, there were 769 Conservative objections sustained, whilst of Radical objections there were only 266, leaving a Conservative majority of 503, and at the present time the Conservatives have sustained 608 objections, the Radicals 195, being a gain for the year 1838 of 413, and leaving a present probable Conservative majority of 1118.

From such results we may now hope for much. Facts like these prove that the people are becoming tired of a popish and revolutionary, and, what is worse, a foreign domination. The English people are at length declaring most emphatically to the languid and listless Premier, that they are for English, not Irish legislation; that they will only honour a majority of their own representatives; that they will have Protestant, not Popish legislation. Lord Melbourne will at length be obliged to obey the "signs of the times," and we now bring the cheerful tidings to the British people, that the Whigs are tottering in their places, that their crown is at hand, that the idle, incapable, ignorant, and patched-up Administration will fall to pieces amidst the scorn and execration of all the nations of Europe.

O'CONNELL AND PRIEST DAVOREN.—Priest Davoren has come to the onslaught O'Connell in the second letter; it is long, but ably written. He says, "The National Association never either originated or carried out one useful object for Ireland." Against "Long before its suppression it had lost the confidence of the provinces and was regarded by all thinking men as merely a convenient instrument to reconcile the nation to the unpalatable measures of a Whig ministry." Speaking of the Precursor Association he asks, "What confidence can the people repose in Dublin associations after the experience of the National one, which, by its dereliction of principle and stretching out its object hands for delusive insinuations which gave Whigs and Tories courage to forge new manacles for them; what faith can they any longer feel for a leader who, on Wednesday, wrote a letter to London, denouncing the ministerial bill 'as worse than ever was imposed by Mahomedan sword on Grecian Vessels,' and on the following evening and with protests from five Irish counties in his pocket, made a speech in support of it, and recorded a vote of its favour? Oh, sir, believe me the people are sick of this blowing hot and cold. They have lost all faith in public men, and they are determined hereafter to rely solely upon themselves." The priest recommends that petitions from parts be sent in next session, praying that the Lords be compelled to pass any measure which passes the Commons three successive years, as is the case with the President of America. He says "This is better than talking about repeal and not being in earnest about it."

A letter from Bayonne says that Messrs Rothchild's agent in that city has received orders to pay monthly £30,000 to Espartero, £60000 to O'Donnell at St. Sebastian, and £60000 to the commandant at Bilbao; how long this good luck will last cannot be safely predicted.

Letter from Sakragosa of the 10th report of troops in garrison there to be in a state of mutiny, and that encouraged by secret emissaries, they have loudly demanded the dismissal from his command of General Orea.

Crown of Hanover.—A letter from Hanover, dated Sept. 2, in the *Lepic Gazette*, mentions the repeal of an intended marriage of the Crown Prince to a daughter the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz. The public go still further in their conjectures, and do not stop at the marriage of the

Crown Prince. The melancholy state of the eyesight of our beloved crown Prince may one day give occasion to a political problem, as there never yet was an instance of a Sovereign's ascending the throne in a state of blindness. Any thing in the public or feudal law of Germany that might be applied analogically, to such a case would decide against it. And as the present royal Hanoverian theory, that the councillors of the crown are responsible to that only and not to the country, might appear even to the crown itself too hazardous in the case of a blind sovereign, and as there is no intention of giving up this main point of the great system even in the new constitution, it was necessary to think of some other means of getting out of the difficulty, in case, as it is to be feared, the operation which is to be performed should fail in restoring the Prince's sight. The institution of a Regency might be liable to difficulty, because the collaterals could not well be passed over, and it seems resolved, once for all, that they shall be left out of the question, with which view the proposed new constitution left it to the King, in appointing a regency, to pass over the collateral relations, and appoint a Prince of some German house, not actually reigning. The Assembly of the estates, indeed, in the discussion of the new constitution, demanded that this Prince should belong to a Sovereign German house, to cut off the possibility of appointing a Prince of S. (Solms) regent, instead of the collaterals. But, whoever might be appointed regent, there would still be objections to a regency—first, on account of its long duration, and then because the regent might abuse his power. Now it is thought that these difficulties may be in part removed by the marriage of the Crown Prince. If the Crown Prince had a son, which is taken for granted, this son might be of age, or nearly so, by the time that His Majesty the present King should be called away; the Crown Prince would then resign in favour of his son, and the discussion of the unpleasant question whether a blind prince can ascend the throne would be wholly avoided. Even should the young prince be a minor, the regency would not be of so long duration as if it were instituted of account of the blindness of the sovereign. Many persons conjecture, too, that on the death of the present King, if the country or the Assembly of the estates did nothing with respect to the succession, yet the collaterals would raise objections to the capability of the Crown Prince to succeed; but if he had already a son and heir, the case would be very different.—*Hamburgh Paper.*

The Mexican law against duelling is very severe. The parties who survives is not only obliged to support the wife and children of him who falls by his hand, but is also liable for his debts.—Were their such a law in this country, it might be worth a clever tradesman's while to contrive to involve an insolvent debtor in a deadly quarrel with one who has the wherewithal.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT BILL.—The numbers of persons who have obtained their liberation under the Imprisonment for Debt Bill from arrest on mesne process were ascertained up to Tuesday. From Whitecross-street Prison 47, leaving 350, in custody; from the Queen's Bench Prison, about 20; from the Fleet only 12, and from Horsemonger-lane Gaol not more than 8.

In a speech lately, by Mr. Shaw, the Recorder of Dublin, at the sheriff's dinner in that city, he is reported to have said "He scarcely dared to hope, though it was the wish of his heart, that the ancient corporation of Dublin would remain long enough in existence to enable them to congratulate another lord mayor of their choice upon his elevation to the distinguished position held by their present chief magistrate. There never would be peace in Ireland until Protestants and Conservatives took their stand somewhere, and said, 'We have conceded enough, and resolutely refuse any further innovation upon our rights and properties.' They knew the artifice of the actor who published in the bills of the day that his last appearance was to take place on such a night, after which the same announcement of a final performance appeared again and again. It was so precisely with their enemies—if they obtained one concession they said they would be contented—but when that other concession were made they became more insolent and avaricious in their demands."

FURTHER PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY.—Shortly after two o'clock the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Albemarle, and Viscount Falkland took their seats in front of the throne, when Parliament was further prorogued to Tuesday, the 4th of December; but it will not be assembled for the despatch of business until the first week in February. Only one other peer was present; and the House of Commons was represented by Mr. Rickman, the second clerk. No member of the House was in attendance.

Supreme Court, 15th Dec. The arguments on the plea of justification by virtue of Privileges put in by defendants in the case of Edward Kielley vs. the Speaker and other members of the Assembly, for false imprisonment, as referred, to in our last, came on for hearing before the Chief Judge and Assistant Judges on this day.—Mr. Robinson for the plaintiff, addressed the Court in a speech which occupied four hours, and in the course of which he quoted a variety of authorities bearing on the principle he contended for, viz., the non-existence of any such powers or privileges as are claimed by the House of Assembly.

Mr. Emerson for the defendants spoke for five hours, and introduced a large number of citations from learned authorities on the privileges of the House of Commons, growing out of questions which had from time to time been raised in consequence of what was deemed the unconstitutional use of those powers, and which invariably resulted in the confirmation of the privileges of the Commons. He then proceeded to draw an analogy between the Commons of England and the Colonial Assemblies, and claimed for the latter the same privileges which the House of Commons possess, as far as the different circumstances of the countries would render them applicable here. He quoted a number of cases from the journals of the neighbouring colonies, shewing that the power of imprisoning for contempts had been claimed and exercised by them, and that no question upon the subject had been raised.

Mr. Robinson's reply was ingenious and well calculated to sustain his introductory argument, and to support the principle he sought to establish. The Chief Judge having conferred with his learned brothers for some minutes, said that as they had not the advantage he possessed of having heard the argument on the plea in question, when it was had in the Central Circuit Court, they deemed it advisable to suspend judgment for a day or two, in order to afford the Assistant Judges time to digest the argument they had then heard, and to look into the number of authorities that had been brought forward by both learned counsels in this case.

It was announced on Monday that the judgment in this matter would be given yesterday, but owing, it is said, to some doubts in the mind of one of the learned Judges, the decision is still withheld.

We have it from the most unquestionable authority that the Solicitor General, upon the day previously to his leaving Harbour Grace, was warned against visiting Carbonear, and that threats were communicated to him by letter, daring him to do his duty! But this we suppose is only another way of shewing the loyalty and attachment of certain of her Majesty's subjects to Newfoundland, to her Majesty's person and government.—In other and better days men were wont

to evince their attachment to their sovereign by an implicit obedience to the laws of their country; but a new light, although a very deceptive one, appears to have dawned upon the people through the instrumentality of those who assume to be their leaders, and the standard of loyalty among some folks, seems now to be very different from what it was. It is deplorable that so it is.—*Ledger, Dec. 18,*

Arrival from Newfoundland.—At Bristol, James, Smith, 15 days.

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 STBLE on the Premises of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. and STOLE therefrom 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 FEVCEES belonging to said Estate, have been destroyed

JOHN W. MARTIN, Agent Carbonear, December 19, 1838.

ALL Persons having Claim on the Estate of the Late WILLIAM HOWELL, of Carbonear, Merchant, are requested to present the same; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, do make immediate payment to

her MARY + HOWELL, mark JANE GOULD, Administratrixes Carbonear, December 5, 1838.

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 FRIDAY, the 28th Dec. 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 COX ROOM, Two STAGES, One BEACH, FLAKE, MEADOW, and GARDEN.

That Eligible Room, known as PHILIP'S ROOM—consisting of One DWELLING-HOUSE, One STORE, One STAGE, 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, STAGES, FLAKES, BEACH, GARDEN, and MEADOWS.

Also The Boat BETSY, that will carry about 80 qtls Round Fish The Boat HANNIGAN.....65 do. EMMA.....50 do. Now in the Harbour of St. John's.

AND, 10 FISHING BOATS, carrying from 16 to 30 qtls Round Fish At St. Mary's. Together with sundry STIFFS, PUNTS, CRAFT, CASKS, &c. Particulars of the Rooms may be known on application to Mr. LUS St. Mary's; Mr. J. B. Wood, at St. John's; or at Carbonear, to

J. W. MARRN, Agent. Carbonear, Nov. 13, 1838.

In the Honourable Court for the County of Newfoundland Grace, October Victoria.

In the matter of A. scir., Mark See Major, and in late of Carbonear, Capt. W.

WHEREAS sent. A. scir., and Rolle Thirtieth day of form of Law, decl said Court of our Queen. And wh THY, of Carbone LIAM RENDEL chant, and JAME Merchant, Credit vents, have by the the Auctioneers been in due form Trustees of the E scir., Notice is said JOHN McC GELL, and JAMES tee, are duly a orders as the a Court shall from per to make them, and realize the E of the said Inad, resolved, to one a ing in their pos Effects belonging them, are hereby deliver the said Trustees.

By

Court House, Harbour Grace, 5th Nov. 1838

W. E. the ma W. E. the Insol BIDDLE & Co. of New have appointed, appoint Mr. J. O. of Carbonear, AGENT, to tra matters connect the said Insolve

As witness of Room (Signed) JOH WIL JA

RESPECTFUL the Gen in compli several of her SCHOOL for a LADIES.

The Branches are Reading, W Grammar Fancy Nec Preliminary Forte And Drawi 6 1/2 Hours of Saturdays except Terms can be Mrs. S's. reside Moore's. Harbour Grace Nov. 14, 1838.

Capt. WILLS 400 Bags F B B 50 Firkins B By th RIDLEY Harbor Grace. November 2

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,
24th Nov., 1838.

WE, the undersigned, Trustees of 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.

A CARD

MRS. M. A. STOWS
RESPECTFULLY begs to acquaint the Gentry and Public in general, that in compliance with the wishes of several of her Friends, she has opened a 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.

Novel,
Capt. WILLS from Copenhagen.
400 Bags Fine and Common
BREAD
and
50 Firkins
Butter
By the above Ship
For Sale by
RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.
Harbour Grace,
November 21, 1838

On Sale
NOW LYING AT THE WHARF OF
THE SUBSCRIBERS
And will be Sold on accommodat-
ing Terms,

THE FINE FAST-SAILING BRIG
ANN,
Burthen per Register 97 ⁵³⁷/₃₅₀₃
Tons, N. M.,

Built at Harbor Grace in 1834, of the best Materials, is Ironsheathed and well found in Anchors, Cables, Sails, Rigging, Boats, &c.

Also,
THE SCHOONER
Wave,
Burthen per Register 52 79-94 Tons,

Built in 1831, at Shelbourn, N. S., principally of Oak Timber and Plank, and Copper fastened to the bends. This fast-sailing and beautiful Vessel is exceedingly well adapted for the Coasting Trade of this Island, or if required might also be fitted out for the Sea Fishery at a trifling expense.

Inventories of the Materials belonging to the above Vessels may be seen on application to

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.
Harbour Grace,
Nov. 7, 1838.

AT LOW PRICES
For Cash or Produce.

THE UNDERMENTIONED
GOODS,
Viz.

BREAD, Sea and common, Hamburg FLOUR, fine & superfine, do. & Danzig PORE, BEEF, barrels & half-barrels BUTTER, 1st Randers and 1st pickled Holstein for Families
OATMEAL, Out Guts, PEASE, RICE MOLASSES, Molat & Lost SUGAR TEAS, Hison, Swankey, Sauchong, Congo, & Bohea in Quarter chests
SOAP, CANDLES, TOBACCO
Stuff in bottles
Glue, Pepper, Mustard, COFFEE YINEGAR in Jars and by the Gallon
Hams, Westphalia
GENEVA in cases & barrels
Sugar Candy in cases
WINE, a few dozen very fine OLD PORT and "G." SHERRY
GUNPOWDER, BB and MX Shot
Sheet Lead
Bolt, Bar, Sheathing and Sheet IRON
Sheet COPPER and TIN, NAILS
Cabin STOVES
GRATES, Chain Cable 7-8 inch
ANCHORS
Iron round Pots, Bakepots & Covers
Rat Cages
Axes, and a general assortment of IRONMONGERY
PITCH, Coal and Stockholm TAR
VARNISH
CORDAGE, Oakum, Lines & Twines
BLOCKS, Dead-eyes, Trucks, Hanks, Sheaves, &c.
COMBS, Brushes, black Lead
HATS, Fur Caps, STATIONERY
Account Books
BLANKETS, PILOT Cloths, WITNEY and Finishing, SERGES
FLANNELS, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs
BLANKETING
HOSIERY and Gloves
Stays, Thread
MERINOES, SHAWLS, MUSLINS
CALICOES, Printed Cottons
Beavertees
BANDANA & Barcelona Handkerchiefs
Ribbons
TABLE Carpetings, Pasteboards
Ships Compasses
Half-hour & Log Glasses
ENSIGNS, Bunting
Coopers Rushes, TINWARE
Signal Lanthorns, LEATHER
CANVAS, No. 3 to 7
RUSSIA Ducks
DECK Boots, Shoes, Snow Boots
COALS and Bricks, Chalk
EARTHENWARE
SPARS, 6 to 16 Inches
Pine PLANK
Pine, pruce, & Hardwood BALK.

BY
THORNE, HOOPER & Co.
Harbour Grace,
October 31, 1838.

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
FRANCIS LESTER
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!)
"Branch 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 DIXO 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,

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.

PORTUGAL COVE ROAD.
Stage Coaches, 'Victoria,' 'Velocity,' and 'Catch.'

THE Proprietors of these Coaches having made arrangements conducive to the greater comfort and convenience of Passengers by having Luggage-Carts &c. &c. to accompany them, beg leave to inform the Public that they have now commenced running. Starting from the Commercial Hotel for the Cove every Morning at 9 o'clock, and for St. John's immediately after the arrival of the Packets.

TERMS
Passengers 5s.
Luggage over 20lb weight cannot be carried without a reasonable charge.
N.B.—All Letters, Parcels, Luggage, &c. &c. intended for conveyance to be left at the Commercial Hotel, where Passengers will please apply to secure the Coaches.
St. John's,
May 13, 1838.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Northern District, }
Brigus, to wit. }

COURT OF SESSIONS,
JANUARY 9TH, 1838.

THE Justices in Sessions, have this day, under the Colonial Act 4, Wm. 4th, cap. 9, Sess. 2, intitled "An Act to regulate the Standard of Weights and Measures in this Colony, and to provide for the Surveying of Lumber," appointed Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAM COZENS, of Brigus, to be an Assayer of Weights and Measures for the aforesaid Northern District.
ROBERT JOHN PINSENT, J. P.
Chairman of the Court

I hereby give Public Notice pursuant to the Act abovementioned, that my Office containing the Standard Weights and Measures is situated at my Store in Brigus aforesaid, where I shall be in daily attendance.

SAMUEL W. COZENS,
Assayer of Weights and Measures
Brigus,
January 9, 1838.

WE, the undersigned, being appointed by PETER GUIGNETTE, Watchmaker, of Harbour Grace, as his lawful Attorneys, to collect and dispose of his Goods, and Effects for his own benefit

NOTICE

ALL Persons having WATCHES in possession of the said PETER GUIGNETTE, are hereby Notified, and required to make application for the same to the Subscriber, on or before the last day of this Month, otherwise the same will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION. All Persons indebted to the said PETER GUIGNETTE, are required to pay into our hands, the amount of their Accounts due, otherwise Legal proceedings will be taken against them.

JAMES SHARP,
J. E. CHURCHWELL.
Harbour Grace,
July 19, 1838.

Indentures

FOR SALE at this Office.
Harbour Grace,
October 31, 1838.

POETRY

DAVID PLAYING BEFORE SAUL.

Oh! hushed was the sound of the song,
And silent the voice of the lute,
No whisper was heard in the throng,
And Israel's armies were mute.
In gloomy affliction sat Saul in his tent;
His spirit was froubled, his garment he rent;
For the demon of darkness possessed
him and spread
A cloud o'er his soul like the shades of
the dead.

His servants stood round in dismay;
Each aspect was pallid with fear;
Joy fled from each bosom away,
And drowd was each cheek with a
tear.

"Go seek out a harper," in anguish he
cries,
Whose skill may expel the dark spirit
that lies
Like a load on my soul and enwraps it in
night,
More black than the storm clouds on
Lebanon's height.

"In Bethlehem's valleys unknown,
Unnam'd by the trumpet of fame,
Lives a youth in obscurity grown,
And humble his birth and his name.
Tho' feeding the flocks and the herds of
his sire
He is skilled in the song and unmatched
on the lyre,
He is brave, and his figure is fair to
behold,
Angelic his aspect, his tresses of gold."

The King's hour of darkness draws
nigh,
The minstrel has taken his lyre,
The sweet notes ascend to the sky,
Seraphic the joys they inspire
The praise of Jehovah his song first
inspires
The Shepherd of Zion, the God of his
sires;
To praise him he calls on earth, ocean,
and skies,
and "Praise to Jehovah!" each echo
replies.

He sang of the wonders He wrought,
His mercies to Israel' race,
When the captives from Egypt he
brought,
From bondage and chains and dis-
grace,
and Pharaoh's destruction, on raging
waves tost,
When the high foaming billows o'er-
whelm'd his proud host;
and the deeds of his sire when, rising in
wrath,
and led by Jehovah they triumph'd o'er
Gath.

Now louder and louder the strain—
More boldly he sweepeth the strings—
Mark, hark, to the vocal acclaim—
Inspired is the song that he sings,
and changed is his aspect; around him
doth shine
A radiant effulgence—a halo divine.
The prophet inspired and hallowed, be-
hold;
He sings the Messiah, the promised of
old.

"Erect your heads, gates! behold,
What sounds assail mine ears!
He comes! He comes! ye doors
unfold—
The glorious King appears!
Ten thousand glories round him
shine,
Ten thousand lightnings blaze;
Ten thousand thousand harps divine,
Unceasing sound his praise:
He comes! ye saints before him fall!
Your loud Hosannas sing!
Ye adamantine doors unfold!
He comes! the Eternal King.

He ceased; and then the King arose
around the youth his arm he throws;
His soul restored to peace and rest,
He clasped the minstrel to his
breast.
Each warrior hail'd the blooming
boy,
Whose skill restored the King to
joy,
And virgin choirs in chorons sing,
"The Shepherd Minstrel saved the
King!"

"I am of the same opinion," says the
Marquis D'Argenson in his Essays,
"with Madame Cornuel, who said, 'we
cannot be long in love without doing
foolish things nor speak much of it with-
out saying silly ones.'"

Voltaire defines a physician to be an
unfortunate gentleman, who is every day
required to perform a miracle, namely, to
reconcile health with intemperance.
Most men least notice of what is plain
as if that were of no use, but puzzle
their thoughts and lose themselves in
those depths depths and abysses which
no human understanding can fathom.—
SHERIDAN.

NOTICE the PUBLIC are informed
that besides the usual course of
Education afforded at the *St. Patrick's
Free School* in this Town, the Establish-
ment is now open for the admission of
PUPILS desirous of being instructed in
the higher branches of Learning, viz.—
Practical Geometry, Navigation, &c.
Free of any charge.

A good Fire will be kept in the School
Room during the Winter season.
PETER BROWN,
President.
THOMAS POWER,
Secretary.

Court of Sessions,
Harbor Grace, Newfoundland,
10th November, 1838.

THE Fire Wardens and Cap-
tains of Fire Companies
duly chosen and appointed under
and by virtue of the Statute 3rd,
Wm. 4, cap. 4, having applied to
us, *Thomas Danson* and *James
Power*, Esquires, two of Her Ma-
jesty's Justices of the Peace for
the Northern District of New-
foundland in Sessions, and a ma-
jority of them having requested in
writing, that an additional Assess-
ment of *Six Pence* in the Pound
be made on the estimated value of
the Rents of all Houses, Stores
and Buildings, in the said Town
of *Harbor Grace*, for the purpose
of liquidating the expenses of the
ensuing and previous years, in
conformity with the provisions of
the said Act, and having laid
before us, a statement in writing,
of the Appraised value of the said
Rents, and also an account shew-
ing the sum collected under a
former Order of the Justices in
Sessions, and the expenditure of
the same.

We do therefore, hereby by
virtue of the power and authority
given unto us, by the seventh
section of said Act, Order and di-
rect that the sum of *Six Pence* in
the Pound be raised and levied on
the Landlords, Lessees, and other
Persons at *Harbor Grace*, agree-
ably to an Assessment and Rate
on the said Appraised value of
the Rents of all Houses, Stores,
and Buildings within the bounda-
ries of the said Fire Companies,
made by the said Fire Wardens
and Captains of Companies un-
der the seventh section of the said
Act.

Given under our hands and
seals in Sessions as afore-
said, the second year of
Her Majesty's reign, also
the day and year before
written.
THOS. DANSON, J. P.
JAMES POWER, J. P.

Mr. JOHN FITZGERALD, is
duly appointed Collector of the
above-named Assessment.

JOSEPH SOPER,
Chairman.

On Sale
BY
THORNE, HOOPER & CO.

Just Received per EMILY, Turner
100 barrels Flour
185 bags Bread
10 Hbds. building Lime
7000 Brick

And
150 Hogsheads best House
Coals.

Harbor Grace,
August 15, 1838.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING about to retire from Trade,
requests that all Persons to
whom he is indebted will furnish him
with their Accounts; and those who are
indebted to him, will please to make set-
tlement by the 31st of December next.
JAMES POWER.

Carbonear,
Nov. 14, 1838.

Dr Arnott's Stove

DRIVER and METFORD beg to in-
form the Nobility and Gentry,
that they Manufacture the celebrated Dr.
ARNOTT'S Stove. This invention com-
bines the greatest economy, safety and
cleanliness, with the most effective oper-
ation of any mode of heating yet discover-
ed, and is adapted to places of Public
Worship, public establishments, halls,
vestibules &c. May be seen in operation
at their Stove Grate Manufactory and
Iron Works.

Southampton, March 9, 1838.
[Dr. ARNOTT'S Stove.—We see by
advertisement that this useful and econ-
omical Stove is now manufactured to any
size, by *Driver & Metford*, this town of
The article has been so highly approved
of by all who have seen or used it, that
it is quite unnecessary for us to say a
syllable in its favor.—*Hampshire Tele-
graph*, March 12, 1838.]
[From the contiguity of Southampton
to Poole, orders from hence may readily
be executed for this celebrated Stove.—
Ed. STAR.]

FOR SALE
By Private Bargain

An excellent Dwelling House
and a quantity of Land attached
thereto, situate on the South side
of *Carbonear*, and lately occupied
by *William Thistle, Junr.*

AND,
A large piece of cleared Land,
at the Water-side of *Musquitto*,
late the Property of *Mr. Dennis
Thomey* deceased, being one half
that extensive Plantation formerly
belonging to his Father, the late
Mr. Roger Thomey.

For further particulars apply to
Thomas Ridley & Co. or to

ALFRED MAYNE,
Their Attorney.
Harbor Grace,
June 6,

BY
MICHAEL HOWLEY

Sealers' Scalping Knives
Men's Great and Pea Coats
Hour, Half-hour and Log Glasses
Blanketings, Serges
Flannels, Yarn Stockings
Gun Locke and Gun Lock Vices
American Coasting Pilots
Nails, from 1 1/2 to 5 inches
Scupper Nails, Pump and Tin Tax
Men's Boots and Shoes
Waist Belts
Canvas Frocks & Trowsers
Iron Pots & Kettles
Hatchets, Shovels
Saws, Claw Hammers, Lanthorns

ALSO, ON HAND,
Rum, Brandy, White Wine
Molasses, Sugar
Green and Black Teas
Coffee, Pepper
Pork, Tobacco, Dip Candles
Leather, &c. &c.
Carbonear,

THE Co-partnership Trade hitherto
carried on by us under the firm of
BENNETT, MORGAN & Co. is this
day Dissolved by mutual consent.

All Persons having claims on said
Trade are requested to present the same
for payment, and all Persons indebted
thereto are requested to make payment
to C. F. BENNETT, who alone is authori-
zed to receive the assets of said Co-part-
nership Trade.

C. F. BENNETT,
GEORGE MORGAN.
Witness,
GEORGE BEADEY BECK,
THOMAS BENNETT,
St. John's Newfoundland,
1st February, 1838.

The Business for the future will be car-
ried on by C. F. BENNETT.

THE Public are hereby notified, that
my signature to the Advertisement
contained in the *Gazette* of Tuesday last,
announcing the Dissolution of Co-part-
nership of BENNETT, MORGAN & Co.
was obtained from me under a miscon-
ception of the term of its duration, not
having in my possession at the time the
Deed of Co-partnership between us:—I
now find by reference to a copy of the
Deed of Co-partnership, which I have
since obtained, that the Co-partnership
does not terminate until the first day of
January, 1841.

GEORGE MORGAN.
Feb. 10, 1838.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
John's and Harbor Grace Packet

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 *Harbor
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 Carbonear 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 *Carbonear* 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 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 respect-
fully to acquaint the Public, that he
has purchased a new and commodious Boat
which at a considerable expence, he has fit-
ted 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 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 *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
Kiely's (Newfoundland Tavern)* and at
Mr. John Cruet's.
Carbonear,
June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

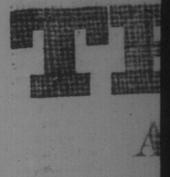
On Building Lease, for a Term of
Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the
North side of the Street, bounded on
EAST by the House of the late captain
STARR, 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.



Vol. IV.

HARBOUR GRACE

THE

In the last
Chronicle we find
must be quite
Lithero, suppos-
ed by some
be examined,
length of time
ordinary telegraph
fail to be
character of the
shade upon the
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be delineated

The first in-
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axis, in about 2
Selenites, or in
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have 328 hours
328 hours of
there are no o-
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other data, is
tions whatever
moon; and if
all, it must be
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require a peri-
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receiver, and
as far as regar-
animal and ve-
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ful picture of
night?—

"The char-
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has made it
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pined of air-
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sary. This
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and insulated
part of the su-
ing and prece-
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bases of these
ascending to
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hills in the
miles in the
miles.

"But the
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to a c-
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which can
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none. Sp-
fore be us