

a supposed statutory assignment, to none of which the House of Assembly could lawfully claim. LORD ELMENDORGH in his judgment in *Burdett v. Abbott*, no doubt asserts that when the Houses of Lords and Commons began to sit apart, they each had the same privileges as the two together possessed before, and that these were statutable assigned to each, and he argues that—each having the privileges of the whole, and these privileges being included in the Law and custom of Parliament, and the Law and custom of Parliament being part of the Law of the Land—the provisions of *Magna Charta*, which says that no man shall be imprisoned but by the lawful judgment of his Peers or by the Law of Land, were not violated when a person was imprisoned by the latter alternative and without trial by Jury. But though his Lordship states this prescriptive right in the Commons, he distinctly affirms that independently of any privilege or recognized practice, such a Body must a priori be armed with competent authority to enforce the free and independent exercise of its own proper functions and to remove impediments and obstructions and to protect itself from indignity and insult, wherever offered, by punishing those who offer it. And again he says, "the power of the House to commit for contempt stands upon the ground of reason and necessity, independent of any positive authorities on the subject."

It is true, when his Lordship speaks of such a Body, he is speaking of the House of Commons, and not of a Colonial Legislative Assembly, which, though supreme in its sphere, must be admitted not to be equal but subordinate to the British Parliament, and subject to its control, if it chooses to exercise it; but, if this was a sufficient distinction to remove the authority of his words from the present case, then would the Privy Council, through the mouth of Mr. BARON PARKE, not have decided that "they were very apposite to the inquiry as to the powers of a Colonial Assembly." The Assembly in question was that of Jamaica; and its privileges were examined and acknowledged in the case of *Beaumont v. Barrett* by its own Judges whose decision was confirmed by the Privy Council. 1 Moore Rep. Privy Council, p. 59. (June 1836.) The Journals of the Assemblies of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Islands whose Legislative Assemblies can boast of no great antiquity and who own no higher powers than that of Newfoundland, show the exercise of such a privilege, and not only do the Journals of Jamaica furnish similar examples, but that Island supplies a very recent instance in the case above cited of the Privilege of a Colonial Assembly being exerted, being disputed, being examined into, being scrutinized on appeal, and being confirmed. The House of Assembly of Jamaica is certainly of older origin than that of Newfoundland; but the decision does not turn upon antiquity or usage, and the House of Assembly here has Legislative powers at least as great as those of the House of Assembly in Jamaica, inasmuch as in Jamaica the Acts of the Legislature were directed by its Royal Founder to be (as nears conveniently may be) agreeable to the Law and Statutes of England, and in this Island they are to be "not repugnant" to the same. The House of Assembly of Jamaica indeed possessed precedents of Commitments for contempt previous to the commitment of Mr. BEAUMONT, and there had been an act passed by the whole Legislature in 1728 adopting such laws of England as had been in use in that Island, amongst which was certainly the power of imprisoning persons for contempt of this House of Assembly. "On this ground" (says Mr. BARON PARKE) "the legality of the power in question might be supported, if it did not belong" (adds his Lordship) "to the Assembly, as well" (namely, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council) "think it did by Law, as a necessary incident to its Legislative character."

His Lordship goes on to remark that such a power may have been occasionally abused, and to express his belief that the wholesome control and influence of public opinion will prevent the revival of such an evil, and to point out one circumstance attending a Colonial Legislature, which does not belong to the Imperial Parliament, viz: that "if they do carry their power to the extent of interfering with the rights and liberties of the Queen's subjects, and to objects which do not fairly come within their province, the Supreme Legislative authority in England may repress or put an end to it."

2d.—It seems to me that this Court can inquire into the circumstances attending the exercise of such power, in order to learn and ascertain whether there be a question of Privilege or not; for, if it could not do this, a mere suggestion of Privilege on the Record in any case might oust it of its jurisdiction and a Plaintiff of his remedy, where in reality after all no legitimate privilege of the House was involved; and for this course the case of *Stockdale v. Hansard* decided by LORD DENHAM affords an authority.

3d.—The Pleas of Justification seem to me sufficient to raise this question of "Privilege or no Privilege," and to show in the present instance that the power was duly exercised, so far as to bar this Court from further inquiry. The Justification states that the House was sitting, that one of the Members made complaint to the House of insulting and threatening language and gestures used towards him by the Plaintiff in reference to his office as member of the House, that the House entertained the complaints, examined Witnesses and adjudged Plaintiff guilty of a breach of Privilege likely to deter Members from acting freely and independently, that the House resolved that the Speaker should issue his Warrant to the Sergeant-at-arms to bring Plaintiff to the Bar of the House, that the Speaker did so issue his Warrant, that the Sergeant-at-arms did so bring Plaintiff, that Plaintiff was required to apologize, refused, and was committed, &c. All these proceedings are set out at great length, and seems quite sufficient to show that the power in this instance was regularly exercised, according to the forms of the House of Assembly. Those forms this Court cannot prescribe, nor can it direct its process. On the principle that *compe majore, continet in se minore*, if this House, has inherent in it the same power of committing that the House of Commons

has, it has the like right to adjudicate upon Contempts, and is not to be obliged, any more than the House of Commons first to pray the aid of a Court of Law to investigate the alleged Contempt, and then itself resume the case into its own hands, and commit. On this point also, as well as on the main question the case of *Beaumont v. Barrett*, where a Colonial Assembly examined and adjudicated on a breach of its own privileges appears perfectly applicable. Judgment for Defendants.

PROPERTIES OF GLOWWORMS.
The glowworm possesses the curious property of causing its light to cease at will. Dr. Burmeister mentions the curious fact, that while catching some of the flying species in his, but, they have so suddenly and entirely ceased to shine that he has fancied that they must have escaped. When disturbed these insects emit a bright but frequently interrupted light; and when laid upon their backs they shine without intermission, in consequence of the continual motion in the endeavours of the insect to regain its position.

(From the Morning Herald, Dec. 5)

It now becomes a question whether Lord Durham was acquainted with the progress of the preparations for Rebellion during his administration of the affairs of Canada, or not? That all the arrangements for the renewal of the civil war were going on since *Jung* last we have the high authority of Sir JOHN COLBORNE. We had ourselves previously expressed our opinion that such must have been the case, inasmuch as a wide-spread rebellion cannot be organised in a moment; but we certainly did not impute to Lord Durham a knowledge of what was going on. To our great astonishment, however, some of the advocates of Lord Durham's government, and the sympathisers with his sorrows, have chosen to set up his knowledge of the preparations for the present insurrection as the defence of his past conduct! The defence is as extraordinary as the conduct itself has been.

Our readers are aware that the ex-High Commissioner, in making a foolish speech in answer to a radical address at Devonport, spoke what has been set down in the following terms:—

"So far as it seemed to me imperatively necessary, in order to allay the most alarming irritation and excitement in the Canadas, and to lead men's minds from the contemplation of present evils to the prospect of future remedies, I have already explained the nature and scope of the policy which I pursued as Governor-General. Upon that subject I shall, when Parliament meets, be prepared to make a representation of facts wholly unknown here, and disclosures of which the parliament and people of this country have no conception; and I shall then fearlessly demand from the assembled legislature that justice which neither they nor the people of England ever will deny to a public servant who has faithfully and honestly discharged the duties assigned to him."

In reference to the passage quoted the *Standard* says:—"It is scarcely possible to doubt that the mysterious circumstances referred to thus darkly by Lord Durham are connected with the conspiracy exposed by Sir John Colborne." As our evening contemporary, in its former most zealous but very unsuccessful attempts to justify Lord Durham, on the ground that his despotic ordinances were perfectly legal, did not hesitate to accuse the whole conservative party, including, of course, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst, of "pettifogging liberalism" in supporting the act of indemnity, which would not have been necessary if they had not been illegal, we cannot suppose that by an *ironical* defence it means to expose the ex-High Commissioner to more bitter condemnation than any which has yet been passed on him. No. We must believe the *Standard* to be serious when it imputes a knowledge of the rebellious preparations under his government to Lord Durham, and then in what situation does it place the derelict functionary.

If Lord DURHAM really knew that, under the shadow of his government, a new rebellion for the employment of her MAJESTY'S troops during the present winter was in preparation, he stands chargeable with the high and grievous offence of having fled from his post at the very crisis when the explosion was about to take place! To have thrown down the ensigns of authority, and have fled to the shores of England, under such circumstances, would have laid him deservedly open to the charge of either rank cowardice or treachery to the interests of his SOVEREIGN and country. His crime would have been worse than that of a BYRO or a WHITELOCK, though we should

be sorry that, even then, his punishment should be the same as that of the former delinquent officer, who was convicted of having, through "an error of Judgment," not done his utmost to sink, burn, and destroy the ships of the enemy, and shot for the same. BYRO did not fly before the enemy, but, vain of displaying his skill as a tactician, he thought hard fighting only fit for men who could not manoeuvre as well as he could. But what is to be said of a "Captain-General," who, knowing that rebels organised under his own eyes are about to challenge the authority of his Sovereign, firlock and pike in hand, throws up his office, and avoids the necessity of placing himself at the head of the troops, to vindicate against traitors the supremacy of the British crown?

But then the *Standard* supposes he wrote home to ministers a full and true account of the rebellious preparations, and that ministers concealed the whole of that alarming intelligence from parliament, which would have "justified his ordinances and much stronger measures." But let us give the statement in the words of our contemporary:—

"Giving Lord Durham credit—however, no more credit than to believe him willing to discharge his most ordinary duties, when his doing so was for his own safety and advantage—we must believe that he had communicated to ministers those facts occurring under his government which would fully justify his ordinances, and much stronger measures—but facts preserved in such profound secrecy that even now 'the parliament and people of this country have no conception of them'; and if Lord Durham had communicated these facts to the ministers, in what position do the ministers stand before the noble earl, and before the country?"

We do not entertain, as is known, a very high opinion of the wisdom or the virtue of her MAJESTY'S ministers, but we must require better evidence than the dark and mysterious allusions of Lord DURHAM to believe that they have acted with the egregious folly, the extravagant wickedness thus imputed to them. It was said by that depraved old diplomatist, TALLEYRAND, that "a blunder was worse than a crime," but in what is imputed to ministers on this occasion criminality and blundering are so mixed up together, that it is difficult to say which predominates. The scandalous iniquity of the proceeding would be capable of such easy detection, that even if we suppose the Whig ministry to be *monstrum nulla virtute redemptum*, still, as long as we believe a single ray of reason or sane understanding falls through any chink upon the deliberations of the cabinet, we cannot consider such an accusation credible. To attempt to mortify and harass Lord Durham in the way supposed would be to give him the means and power of utterly ruining them whenever he pleased.

But, whatever the ministry may have done or omitted to do at home, it was the obvious duty of Lord Durham, who boasted of having received his high office personally from his Sovereign, to take care that the commonwealth received no detriment. "Into whatever hands," said the gallant and patriotic Admiral Blake, "the government of our country may fall, it is our duty not to be fooled by the foreigner." But Durham, though a "vice-admiral" as well as "Captain-General," gave the rebel and the "foreigner" the opportunity which they wished, by abandoning his post at the moment of danger—throwing the government of the colony, as far as he could, into confusion most favourable to rebellious designs, and issuing a seditious proclamation against his own government in which, be it remembered, he made the following announcement:—"No impediment exists to the return of the persons who had made the most distinct admissions of guilt, or who had been excluded by me from the province on account of the danger to which its tranquillity would have been exposed by their presence."

If then the supposition of the *Standard* be correct, Lord DURHAM, knowing that a rebellion was then nearly organised, invited back the expatriated traitors to complete the preparations for civil war, he determining at the same time to run away from the post of danger, and leave others to bear the brunt of the approaching conflict!—he, too, having at the time the power to proclaim martial law if necessary, as Sir JOHN COLBORNE has since done, and to take all the steps, civil and military, that rebellion might render expedient. No, we cannot believe this. We look upon Lord Durham as a vain, weak, conceited, and superficial sort of personage; but we don't believe him to be either a coward or a traitor, and we must suppose him to be either one or the other if we thought he knew that the preparations for a rebellion had been made under his government, and fled when

those preparations were nearly completed, throwing before his departure an additional firebrand, in the shape of a seditious proclamation, among a combustible people. We believe he acted in ignorance—a most culpable ignorance, no doubt, of which that silly and mischievous proclamation seems to furnish abundant proof.

RUSSIA—THE CONSPIRACY—WHAT THE VICTORIES IN CIRCASSIA COST.

They write from Posen, Nov. 25:—"We have letters from St. Petersburg, which announce that it is not only amongst the officers of the imperial guard in that capital that arrests have taken place, but that a great number of officers have been arrested in various parts of the empire. In the governments of Little Russia, and in the military colonies the number of arrests exceed 600; in the city of Odessa alone 26 officers were arrested, and immediately sent to the fortress of Orel. It appears, therefore, that this conspiracy had ramifications throughout the entire army. It is asserted that it was the cavalry general, Count de Witt, who first revealed its existence to the Czar."

"I have learned from an authentic source that the Autocrat is exceedingly discontented at the spirit which reigns amongst the Russian troops in Poland; that he has determined to replace these troops by others, and that he has written to Field Marshal Paskewitch an autograph letter, in which he reproaches him in the bitterest terms with having allowed pernicious doctrines to penetrate into the barracks. It is even said that, immediately after the marriage of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, M. de Paskewitch will be deprived of the Governor-generalship of Poland, and candidates for this high dignity are already named; these are the Generals Thiells, Karjenick, and Benkendorf. It is not probable that the choice of Nicholas would fall upon the latter, because he is of foreign origin, or at least extraction."

Even before the receipt of the present letter, the German journals will have already apprised you that the Russian General Rajewski has gained a victory over the Circassians, and taken from them the fortress of Sochia; but these papers will not have told you that this victory has been the most disastrous that can be imagined, or, to express myself more clearly, it has been a great disaster for the Muscovites, and a no victory. The Russian troops attacked the fort five times, and were five times repulsed with considerable loss.

"After experiencing these checks, and having had in the whole nearly 3000 men killed and wounded, General Rajewski wished to try another attack; but his troops were so discouraged, so demoralized, that not a single man would march forward. The general then brought up five battalions of marines, who, after having exacted and obtained a promise that the fortress should be abandoned to them to pillage, consented to make the assault. This attack took place during the night. The marines climbed nimbly up the ramparts; they cleared the parapets and entered Sochia without a blow, or meeting resistance or obstacle. But what did they find? Nothing but thirty guns spiked or broken, and a hundred dead bodies lying on the ramparts and in the streets. The Circassians had left the fortress some hours before the last attack, and, before abandoning it, had destroyed every thing they could not carry off.—Such is the capture of the fortress of Sochia by the Russians."

The *Courier* says—"The following letter, which has been addressed to us from St. Petersburg, throws some light on the situation of Russia:—"The Government has stifled all the report of conspiracy which have been circulated at Moscow and St. Petersburg; but the arrests, which it has been impossible to conceal, show that the reports were not without foundation. It is clear that no one will be tried, because the officers and other persons arrested are sent to Siberia. What they fear more than a well defined plot is the permanent conspiracy which exists in the hearts of the members of the associations, and which, spite of the cleverness of the police, which uses every means, leaves the Government still in the dark. The Emperor feels more than any one this danger, and is more disposed to exaggerate it than lose sight of it, and this influences his whole life. A suspicion, from which

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few about his court are exempt, rules him in spite of himself; he does not believe that every body would attempt his life, but he thinks that they know of these plots, know his enemies, and that will let them act. He believes that like so many other princes of his house he will neither be aided or avenged, and that he can only really count upon himself. He feels that he is not liked by the ancient nobility, who do not like long reigns; and the Emperor, with all his power, is the most unhappy man in the empire.

A diversion comes from Bavaria. The marriage will attach her more and more to Russian policy, at least they hope and, a rare circumstance, the two august families are as much charmed as the two intended, who are really very amiable.

Do not readily believe what is printed on the affairs of Turkey, Persia, &c. Russia is cleverer than they would make you believe and England has not yet gained her end."

Evacuation of Ancona. The steamer Styx arrived at Foulon on the night of the 25th, from Civita Vecchia, which port she left on the 24th nov, and the government must be in possession of the despatches brought by her, and could tell us, if so disposed, what has been done in the evacuation of Ancona. But, perhaps, it prefers to wait the arrival at Paris of M. Marescalchi, attached to the French embassy at Rome, who, with his wife, has arrived by the Styx. This may have retarded his return to Paris.

Mexico. The French squadron will, ere this, have become truly formidable before their ports, as when the packet reached the Havannah, the additional blockading force under Admiral Baudin had sailed thence, which would, on its arrival, make the total amount of ships 30 in number, having on board 2,000 artillery, with all the requisites, for an effectual bombardment. This demonstration might appear quite sufficient to alarm the Mexicans, notwithstanding the latter had determined on resistance; in such a case the conflict will be of an appalling nature. The almost impregnable fortress of St. Juan d'Ulloa can open a most destructive fire on the ships with an approach to impunity; and should the stormy element act in concert, the squadron's efforts in their bombardment is not unlikely to prove a failure. The spirits of the Mexicans are described as being unanimously animated for the protection of their country, and are prepared in that respect for making a gallant repulse. Up to the period of the Swift's leaving Vera Cruz the French subjects had been by no means molested, nor had any malignant feeling been manifested towards them; but their fate can scarcely be calculated on, should a shot be fired, as that act would at once arouse infuriated feelings within the breasts of the Mexican soldiery and the populace, who, from a sense of injury, are not unlikely to seek revenge where objects can be found on whom to wreak it.

A report was somewhat current at Vera Cruz, that in the event of actual hostilities, and the defeat of the Mexicans, that the Prince de Joinville would be placed at the head of affairs in the

conquered territory—the rumour had not, however, received credit. At Tampico the garrison had revolted, at the same time dismissing their commander, appointing a successor, and declaring for a federal government, alleging as a reason their not being able to obtain the arrears of pay; the affair ended quietly and happily without bloodshed; the events detailed leaves the Texian matter in statu quo—a few troops only now being on the frontier. Had the treasury been affluent, a force could be quickly raised to march on the offensive. Santa Ana, who figured so prominently in that campaign has not come forward from his resting place, perhaps, from a knowledge that his services would not be accepted by the government.

Communications from Naples of the 17th now state the presence of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager of England at the Theatre of San Carlo, on the 14th, and her departure upon the following day.

Parliament was yesterday further prorogued to Tuesday, the 5th February, when it will meet for "despatch of business."

The Commerce states that the remaining members of Don Carlos's family who were still at Saltz burg were preparing to join the Prince in Spain, and that the French cabinet was aware of the fact.

WHIG CONSISTENCY.

The Courier, last night, concluded a sort of eulogistic running commentary on certain sayings & doings of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, and his "precursors," by the following remarks:

"Upon the wise policy of making the most of existing means, and of doing the best which present circumstances allow the precursors cordially support the Whig ministry, though much dissatisfied with its backwardness in some points; and they cordially support them rather than suffer the incalculable evils of admitting the Tories to power through a breach in the ranks of the reformers."

The "incalculable evil of admitting the Tories to power!" Why, a week has not elapsed, since the Courier, in the most plaintive and submissive tones, besought some of the hard-hearted "Tories" to relent, and to walk "into power," without insisting on kicking all the Whigs out!

THE AMERICAN PIRATE, BILL JOHNSON. We passed, within a stone's throw, many lovely Islands, whose rich foliage drooped gracefully into the water in unpruned luxuriance, the rapids that hemmed them in protecting them from the axe and plough of improving and dollar-making man. Other less happily but more usefully situated isles, are clear and inhabited, and dofted gracefully enough with flocks and herds. During the night of the 2d July we threaded the far-famed group of 'The Thousand Isles,' rendered latterly still more famous as the rendezvous of the notorious pirate and outlaw, Bill Johnson. As I stood on deck admiring their clustering forests, silvered with moon dew, or glancing occasionally with a feeling of awe into their dismal fastnesses, I almost expected, certainly wished to see the swift, lead-coloured chaloups of the bold buccaner dart from the deep shade of some gloomy isle; and unsuspecting the Tartar-like freight of the Brockville, attempt her capture. Rumour has attempted to throw a halo of romance round this ruffian hero, his four stalwart sons and beautiful Amazonian daughter figuring as the leading characters. In truth there is a mystery in his mode of life, and a wild beauty in his locality, that might afford

no inappropriate materials for the imagination of a Cooper to work upon.—Bill Johnson has shown no little sagacity in the choice of his retreat. In his temperuous labyrinth of island, protected by dangerous rapids, he is perfectly secure from all external assault.—Letter in the United Service Journal.

WHIG JOBBING AT BOMBAY.—The East India Magazine, a Liberal publication by the way, contains some curious disclosures, under this head. Sir Robert Grant, the Governor of Bombay, receives it appears, the miserable pittance of £16,000 a-year for his invaluable services. For so paltry an inducement he cannot, of course, be expected to reside more than three months of each year at the Presidency. On the approach of the warm weather he retires to the hills, where he passes four months in seclusion; boring himself, of course, as little as possible with public business, and not tasking his faculties beyond the exertion demanded by a fantasia on the pianoforte (he is a distinguished pianist), or a canzonet, for he adds singing to his various accomplishments. During the rainy season Sir Robert resides at Poonah, where he manages to get through another four months, returning to his presidency in the cold weather, when he is enabled to devote a little attention to business without risk to his health, which is, of course the first consideration. During his absence matters go on smoothly enough, under the direction of the Lieut. Governor, Major Felix; and, when he assumes the supreme power, he has, course, only to do his duty under the direction of that office, who besides engrossing all the patronage, receives twice as much pay as any colonel commanding a regiment!

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1839.

DEPARTURE.—In the Ann for Bristol, Mr. George Thorne.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED

- Dec. 1. Eliza, Halifax, molasses, &c.
- 3 Lavina, Cadiz, Salt wine.
- Mary Jane, Copenhagen, bread, flour, pork, butter.
- Harriet Elizabeth, Halifax, molasses, casks porter, poultry, &c.
- Bermuda Barbados, molasses, coals.
- Britannia, New York, bread, flour, pork, beef, molasses.
- Margaret Elizabeth, P. E. Island, potatoes scantling, &c.
- Hope, Sydney, coals.
- 4. Douglastown, Trinidad, bread.
- 10. Lady Turner, Greenock, potatoes, ale, bricks, &c.
- Funchal, Oporto, salt, &c.
- Fanny, Greenock, molasses, bricks.
- Royal William, Bridgport, coals, &c.
- Blandford, Cadiz, salt.
- Sophia, Turks Island, rum.
- Amanda, Oporto, ballast.
- Trial, Sydney, coals.
- 12. Scotia, Oporto, salt.
- 14. Drake, Sydney, coals.
- 17. Nimrod, Oporto, salt.
- 19. Garland, Hambro', bread, flour, pork, butter.
- Catherine Anne, Oporto, wine, &c.
- 22. George, Robinson, London, chalk, tea, &c.
- Amphion, Oporto, salt, &c.
- 24. Dove, Boston, flour molasses apples, &c.
- John Stuart, Cork, potatoes, &c.
- 26. Gipsy, Demerara, molasses.
- Orión, Lisbon, salt.
- 27.—Helen, Greenock, potatoes, bricks, &c.
- Ariel, Hambro', bread, flour, pork, &c.

CLEARED.

- Dec. 1. Brig Stork, London, oil, blubber, &c.
- Schr. L. Avengeur, Bristol, oil.
- Nightingale, P. E. Island, herrings.
- 5.—Harriet, P. E. Island, do.
- 7.—Douglastown, Viana, fish.
- Wave, P. E. Island, herrings.
- 8.—Garryone, Oporto, fish.
- Catherine, Figueira, do.
- Nancy, Teignmouth, and sundries.
- Harriet Elizabeth, Sydney, herrings, flour.
- 10.—Olinda, Cork, oil, molasses.
- 11.—Palmetto, Madeira, fish.
- Sarah, Bristol, oil, blubber, &c.
- 12.—Lexington, Brazils, fish.
- William, Halifax, fish, &c.
- 13.—Lavina, Greenock, fish, oil Hebe, Demerara, do.
- 15.—Mary Jane, Cork, oil, blubber.
- Hibernian, P. E. Island, herrings, &c.
- Midas, P. E. Island, do.
- 17.—Bermuda, Barbados, fish.
- 18.—Lady Turner, Oporto, do.
- Margaret, Bristol, fish, oil, &c.
- 19.—Scotia, Trinidad, do.
- 21.—Sophia, Jamaica, do.
- 26.—Amanda, Cork, oil, &c.

On Sale

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Munden, Master,

FROM HAMBURG,

- Prime Mess PORK
- Bread
- Flour
- Oatmeal
- Peas
- Butter.

Also,

15 Tuns BLUBBER.

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear, Jan. 9, 1839.

The following Valuable Mercantile and Fishing Establishments situate at St. Mary's, belonging to the Insolvent Estate of Slade, Bidile & 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 RICHARDS 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, STAGES, FLAKES, BEACH, GARDEN, and MEADOWS.

Also,

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

At St. Mary's.

Together with sundry SKIFFS, 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.

SEALERS Agreements

For Sale at this Office.

TWENTY GUINEAS

REWARD!

Cow Stolen.

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

MILCH COW,

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

There is also a further Reward of

10 Guineas

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

JOHN W. MARTIN,

Agent

Carbonear,

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 CARBONAR, under the Firm of EDWARD WALMSLEY and Co.

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

Witnesses,

W. BRANSCOMBE,
WM. BEMISTER, Jr.

Carbonar, Newfoundland,
13th October, 1838.

A CARD

MRS. M. A. STONE

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

The Branches she purposes to Teach are

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

Hours of attendance from 10 to 4, Saturdays excepted.

Terms can be known on application at Mrs. S's. residence opposite Mr. JACOB MOON'S.

Harbor 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 Carbonar, 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 Carbonar, 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,
Harbor Grace,
9th Nov., 1838.

WE, the undersigned, Trustees to the Insolvent Estate of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. of Carbonar, in the Island of Newfoundland, Merchants, have appointed, and by these presents do appoint Mr. JOHN WILLS MARTIN of Carbonar, 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 Carbonar Road, immediately in rear of the Court House.

Apply to

Mrs. CAWLEY.

Harbor 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 Bls. 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.

Carbonar,
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!!"

Harbor 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.

Harbor Grace,

Dr Arnett's Stove

DRIVER and METFORD beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they Manufacture the celebrated Dr. ARNETT'S STOVE. This invention combines the greatest economy, safety and cleanliness, with the most effective operation of any mode of heating yet discovered, 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. ARNETT'S STOVE.—We see by advertisement that this useful and economical 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 Telegraph, 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 Carbonar, and lately occupied by William Thistle, Junr.

AND,

A large piece of cleared Land, at the Water-side of Musquillo, 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,
Jan 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 Locks 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.

Carbonar,

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 authorized to receive the assets of said Co-partnership Trade.

C. F. BENNETT,
GEORGE MORGAN.

Witness,

GEORGE BRADLEY BECK,
THOMAS BENNETT,

St. John's Newfoundland,
1st February, 1838.

The Business for the future will be carried 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-partnership of BENNETT, MORGAN & Co. was obtained from me under a misconception 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

St John's and Harbor 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 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

ST. JOHN'S

Packet-Boat between Carbonar and Portugal Cove.

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

The NORA CRINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonar 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 when him.

Carbonar, June, 1835.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that the has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which at a considerable expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for 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 CARBONAR, for the Cove, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning and the Cove at 12 o'Clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet, Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS.

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

Packages in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonar, and in St. John's for Carbonar, &c. at Mr. Patrick Kelly's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr. John Cruet's.

Carbonar, June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on EAST by the House of the late Captain STARR, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR.

Carbonar, Feb. 9, 1838.

Blanks

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

Vol. IV

HARBOUR

The following including the Rev. Peter's, H a course of rable services of "I here sermons our Church it not show that and that part of being able expressive difficulty even, upon which out the to an earnestly you the all its pa to use it up to a jealousy use of it of the been lea courses say, rich acquaint been, I deeply rit of the the simu olly to a ness, a Go's f exalted blessed prayer and sets as the t God a I never was of ety it p in its la tone, a portun -low embrac worshi praise, Word. cause and to through knew be the called and h such a which never may p shaken friend abuses it may ficient to be

Ed Har