

DAY PACKETS  
Grace Packet

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DRYSDALE,  
HARBOUR GRACK  
RD & BOAG,  
Agents, St JOHN'S  
1833

Caribbean and  
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SATURDAY, at 9  
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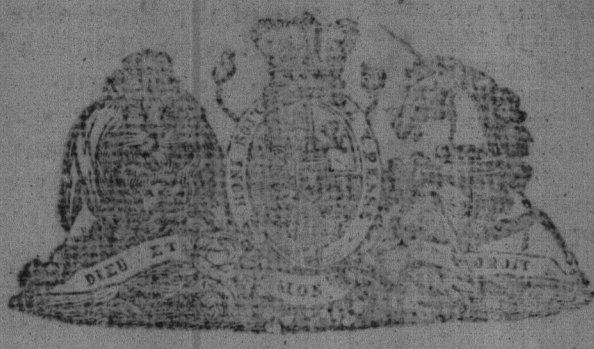
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RY TAYLOR.  
Widow.

at the Office of

# THE

# AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.



# STAR,

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1839.

No. 240.

HARBOUR GRACK, Conception Bay, Newfoundland.—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mr. W Dixon's.

"The destiny of the children of the adopted son of the Emperor Napoleon," says the *Commerce*, "is worthy of remark. One of the sons of the Prince of Eugenie Beauharnois became the consort of Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, and the other is the son of being married to the daughter of the Emperor of Russia; the other is the son of the Emperor of Russia, the other is the son of the Emperor of Russia."

A sergeant of artillery at Leghorn has made an addition to the common carbine or musket, of which twenty balls may be discharged from it with equal force, and in whatever direction it is wished, in eighty seconds. He has also applied his invention to pistols, from which seven balls may be discharged in the same interval of time; and has constructed the model of a howitzer, which will discharge 2550 musket balls in eighty seconds, in one direction, or in seven, if required. The experiments made with this invention are said to have fully established its merit, though it has this drawback that the firing cannot be checked until every ball is discharged. The inventor, by name Luigi Pierantoni, says he can obviate this defect without any difficulty.—*United Service Journal*.

**ENCHANTED MOUNTAINS OF TEXAS.**—A traveller recently returned from an exploring expedition to the region in Texas, near the mouth of the San Saba, gives an account of an interesting natural curiosity which he encountered. The banks of the San Saba river were followed by a party of twelve men, to the distance of forty miles above its confluence with the Colorado, no Indians appeared to molest them during the excursion. The traveller describes the country on this stream and the Colorado, below and between its mouth and the foot of the mountains, as being the finest he had ever seen. The valleys are generally broad and covered with a growth of very large timber, in which the oak predominates.—Some specimens of gold and silver were found in the mountains. The country closely resembles the gold region of Georgia. The Enchanted or Holy Mountain is situated on the head waters of the Sandy, a small tributary of the Colorado, about eighty miles from Bastrop, in a north-westerly direction. It is about three hundred feet high, and appears to be an enormous oval rock, partly embedded in the earth. When the sun shines, the light is reflected from its polished surface as from an immense mirror, and the whole mountain glows

with such a dazzling radiance, that the beholder that views it from a distance of even four or five miles, is unable to gaze upon it without experiencing a painful sensation, similar to that which is felt in attempting to look upon the sun. The ascent of this hill is so very gradual, that persons can very easily walk up to the top; but the rock is so smooth and slippery, that those who make the attempt are obliged to wear moccasins or stockings instead of shoes.—This fact, together with the name of the place, Holy Mountain, remind the visitant forcibly of the command made to Moses, at Mount Horeb, "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet," etc. The Comanches regard this hill with religious veneration, and Indian pilgrims frequently assemble from the remotest borders of the region, to perform the Paynim rites upon its summit.

**MR. THOMAS CLARKSON.**—At a meeting of the Common Council of London, last week, it was unanimously resolved, "That a marble bust should be erected in the Court to Thomas Clarkson, A. M., as a small but grateful testimonial of the Corporation of London to the public services and worth of one who had the merit of originating and has the consolation of living to witness the triumph of the great struggle for the deliverance of the enslaved African from the most oppressive bondage that ever tried the endurance of afflicted humanity. Mr. Sheriff Wood, who brought the subject before the Court, at first suggested that the proposed testimonial should consist of the presentation of the freedom of the City in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas. It was, however, determined that a marble bust would be a more gratifying and lasting testimonial of Mr. Clarkson's services in the cause of humanity.

**TAKING IT COOLLY.**—As the Firefly was coming into dock in the Hull-basin on Monday morning, a sailor fell overboard; he sank, but instantly rose again, when his messmates threw a rope to him, which he caught hold of and they began to haul him on board, upon which Jack called out, "Avast there, leave go hauling; I fell overboard by myself, and I'll get on board by myself," which he effected by climbing up the ship's side, as if nothing had happened.—*Hull Paper*.

**POLITICAL DUELS.**—The violence of political parties, during the early part of the reign of George III., gave rise to many duels. In 1762, Wilkes discharged a brace of pistols with Lord Talbot, which meeting he has described in a manner irresistibly ludicrous, in a

letter to his friend, Earl Temple; in the following year, he fought his well-known duel with Martin, the Secretary to the Treasury, and was severely wounded. Just previous to the American war, Mr. Whatley fought, and was dangerously wounded, by Lieutenant-Governor Temple. In 1779, Mr. Adam called out Mr. Fox, for words spoken in the heat of a debate. Two cases of pistols were discharged; Fox was slightly wounded. When the affair was over, Fox, in allusion to the clamour which existed, as to the badness of the ammunition supplied to the troops, is said, on discovering his wound to the party, to have remarked—"Egad, Adam, it would have been all over with me, if you had not been charged with Government powder." In 1780, Col. Fullerton, the Member for Plympton, wounded the Earl of Shelborne, for designating him "a treacherous commis," in the House of Lords; and, in the same year, Sir Philip Francis challenged Warren Hastings, then Governor-General of India, for severe animadversions on his conduct, as one of the Members of the Council of Bengal. Hastings waived his dignity, and gave Francis a meeting, at which the latter was severely wounded. Francis, on his recovery, hastened to England, and accused his antagonist of high crimes and misdemeanours; and to him Burke, was deeply indebted in his gigantic attacks against Hastings. In 1786, General Stuart wounded Lord Macartney, in a political duel; and, in 1798, Pitt and Tierney discharged a brace of pistols, each with a lucky perversity of aim, and shook hands in the harmless smoke they had raised. Pause on the threshold of the 19th century.—*United Service Journal*.

Several cases of valuable china arrived on Wednesday last from the Continent, as a present to the Duke of Wellington from a foreign power.—They were shipped at Hamburg.—*Morning Post*.

It is said that Lord Durham will reside at Brussels till the opening of Parliament, a house having been prepared for him in that city.

**FOOTE'S PROPENSITY TO JESTING.** Foote, at times, spared neither friend nor foe; he suffered no opportunity of saying a witty thing to escape him. If ever he entertained a serious regard for any one, it was for Holland, the actor. The latter was the son of a baker, and died young. Foote attended as one of the mourners; and the friend from whom I had this account, declared that his eyes were swollen with tears; yet when this gentleman said to him after-

wards, "So, Foote, you have just attended the funeral of our dear friend," he replied, "Yes, we have just shoved the little baker into his oven." *Cradock's Memoirs*.

**STAMP DUTY.** The stamp duty on receipts was first imposed during the celebrated Coalition Administration, which gave occasion for the following *jeu d'esprit*, at the time generally attributed to Sheridan:

"I would," says Fox, "a tax devise.  
That shall not fall on me?"  
"Then tax receipt," Lord North replies,  
"For those you never see."

A person named Robert Watson, aged eighty-eight years, lately put a period to his existence in London, by drawing his nightcap over his face and neck, fastening a silk handkerchief round the latter, into the loop-knot of which he passed a poker, and thus twisted the handkerchief round until he smothered himself. When found his hands were firmly clenched on the poker, which he had used as a smith uses the handle of a vice. The landlord of the house in which deceased lodged said that he did not know who he was until the evening preceding the event, when the unfortunate man related to him the leading particulars of his life. He said that he had been deeply implicated in the riots of 1789, and at that period he was private secretary to Lord George Gordon. He afterwards became president for a time of the London Corresponding Society. Having resigned that situation he suffered various vicissitudes in foreign parts, and being in Rome in the year 1812 he became acquainted with a party who had in his possession several important documents relative to the Stuart family and to the secret history of the Papal government, particularly in reference to its connexion with the exiled royal family. Having made this discovery, he communicated it to Lord Castlereagh, then Chief Secretary for the foreign Department, who authorised him to produce the documents, in question at any price. After much difficulty he succeeded in obtaining them, and a frigate was sent out by the English government to bring him with the documents, to this country. In the meantime the Papal government being apprized of the existence of the documents seized, and set its seal upon them, but after a good deal of negotiation, consented to give up those that related to the Stuart family; and this country, on condition that it should be allowed to retain those papers which referred to its own acts on behalf of the Stuarts. Lord Brougham (then Mr. Henry Brougham) was the chief negotiator in the transaction between the English and Papal government, and from him deceased had received several sums of money, though not all that had been originally promised to him. Witness, in conclusion, said that at the latter part of the recital deceased appeared very much excited and in that state retired to his bed-room. Deceased owed witness between £30 and £40, and was to pay him a portion of it on the day he was found dead.

An inquest having been held, a verdict of temporary mental derangement was returned. It was stated that Lord Brougham had been written to on the subject.

**NEUTRALITY ON POLITICAL QUESTIONS.**—It was a law of Solon, that any person who in the civil commotions of the Republic remained neuter, or an indifferent spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment.

DR. CHALMERS ON EDUCATION.

On Wednesday evening a public Soiree of the friends of the Established Church, was held in the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh, the Provost of Leith in the Chair. The large Room was crowded to excess long before the time of meeting. The speakers were Dr. Muir, Maitland Macgill, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Gibson, of the Synod of Ulster, Sir Andrew Agnew, the Rev. Mr. Begg, Mr. Chalmers, M. P., the Rev. Mr. Guthrie, and the Rev. Dr. Anderson. From the address of the last named gentleman, we extract the following remarks on the subject of education:—

"I beg you will all understand that after we shall have fully completed the work of what is now called Church extension, I shall not consider the work as little more than half done. I shall not consider the parochial economy complete by the mere erection of a church in every district. The scheme of Church extension must be followed up by an adequate and comprehensive scheme of school extension. (Cheers.) The parochial economy will not be complete unless, in addition to every church, there shall be placed a school—the one for Christian, the other for common education—the one for Christian education of all the people, the other for the common education of all the children in a district. But you must not imagine that because I make a distinction between Christian and common education, therefore I understand that in the teaching of the school Christianity should have no part, or that I at all give in to the headless system of disseminating religion from education. (Cheers.) Religion in Scotland gave the first impulse to education. Knox and his associates—(loud cheers)—Knox and his associates conceived the popular understanding of the country that the Bible was the genuine record of the communication from God to man, and that within the four corners of that book were contained the words, which were able to make them all wise unto salvation. This inspired them with an intense desire to possess the faculty of reading—that they might unlock the mysteries of the Scriptures, and acquire that knowledge of God and of his Son Jesus Christ which is life everlasting. This created an universal demand for education among the people of Scotland. (Cheers.) Therefore, let us never forget that religion is the parent of the school; and if the school, by an act of unnatural rebellion, should cast off the authority of its parent—if it should ever forget and disdain its great progenitor, all the blessings, and the glory which it had conferred on the land would speedily depart from it. (Cheers.) By the wretched exchange of the bread of life for the mere husks of unscientific knowledge, the moral health of the youth of Scotland would wither into extinction, just as easily as their physical health would wither, if they were bereft of the nourishment of man, and driven to the necessity of feeding on ashes. I confess that I look with jealousy and dislike on all the impostors, on the part of crude and incompetent speculators, with the sacred business of education. (Loud cheers.) To take the Bible from the school, if it is not dropping poison into the fountain heads of morality, is at least to take away from those fountain heads the healing waters of the sanctuary. (Cheers.) Our people would indeed continue to be taught but the light put before them would be moral darkness; and we have the authority of our Saviour for saying how great would be that darkness—Knowledge, it is said, is power; and if knowledge is associated with religion, it becomes a power for the virtuous and the good, and tells with the best and most beneficial influence on the well-being of society. But if knowledge is dissociated from religion, that does not destroy the truth of the maxim that knowledge is power; but it is power emanated from the restraints of principle, and let loose on society like the policy of an artful tyrant, or the military science of a ruthless conqueror, only to enslave and destroy. (Loud cheers.) Yes, gentlemen, we mean to have our school, but we mean in the economy of the school to abide by the good old ways of our forefathers. We mean to have the Bible the regular and daily school-book. We mean to have the catechism the regular and daily scholastic exercise; and these shall be taught openly and fearlessly—not dealt with as contraband articles. (Cheers.) Not smuggled into holes and corners of the establishment—not mended or mutilated by human hands, that the message of the Eternal may be shaped to the taste and to the prejudices of men—(cheers)—not confined to the odd days of the week, skulking into by-rooms, lest the priests of an intolerant faith should be offended. (Tremendous cheering.) No, gentlemen, we will place the Word of God in the fore front of our system of education; and we will render it the unequivocal—the public—the conspicuous object, becoming this Christian and Protestant nation. (Loud cheers.) If there is one association more inveterate than another in the Scottish understanding, it is the association between the church and the school. I met with a gratifying instance of this three years ago in the Water of Leith. (Great cheering.) It was in the first instance suggested to get up a petition in that district for an endowment to the new church; we proposed no more at that time; but it occurred to themselves, and of their own spontaneous accord they determined to supersede another petition—for an endowment to the school also. This was entirely the doing of the people themselves. The first petition of the church, in a population of 1,300 was school, was subscribed by 618 signatures; the second petition, for the school, was subscribed by 616 signatures. The truth is, these two things, the church and the school, are held by a Scotchman to be inseparable. A church without a school would be regarded as an anomaly; and the only other anomaly which would be still more violent and outrageous to the feelings of a Scotchman, would be a school without the Bible. (Loud-continued cheering.) But while I thus contend for the Bible, I would not limit the education of the working classes, as some would, to the mere capacity of reading it. I would give them as much education as they have time and taste for. Only grant me that primary education should be based on religion; and after that interest has been adequately secured, you can never overdo the business of education—you can never over-enlighten the people. In this matter, let us seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness; and then we may legitimately look and labour for the fulfilment of the promise, that all other things shall be added to us. I have a strong and confident anticipation—though it would require a long argument to make good—to rationalize it to you—I have a confident anticipation that the result of a well-taught and a well-

principled population will be, that they will reach a higher status in the community than they now occupy. Less work—so that they may not be drudged like beasts of burden; more wages—(cheers)—greater leisure for the culture of the higher faculties of their nature—(continued cheering)—and an indefinitely nearer approach in science and all other sorts of scholarship to those who now stand above them in apparently hopeless superiority. I do not say that I shall see this in my day; but I am confident that if we Christianize the people we shall intellectualize them also—that we shall transform them into kindly and companionable men, with whom we may at all times hold delighted converse; and the specimens of the intercourse that I have had with them has given me a foretaste of those delightful and brilliant conversations. (Cheers.) Therefore it is that I for one am a friend to popularising philosophy—to popularising institutions—to the copious supply of a large and liberal information to all classes of society. Only let Christianity be ever present as a presiding influence to heaven all and sanctify all, and then all will be right and safe; and the blessed conjuncture will be realised, of ours being at once an intellectual and a religious nation. I trust I have made myself understood—(loud cheers)—so far as to make it palpable that I hold a Bible class to be an integral and indispensable part of every school, and that I hold Christianity to be an integral and indispensable part of every system of popular education; for I confess that I look with sympathy on the general improvement of the national character from any scheme of education, if it is merely an education of letters, and not an education of principles. (Cheers.) It is not scholarship alone, but scholarship impregnated with religion, which tells on the mass of society. Apart from this, I have no confidence in the efficacy of mechanical institutes, or even in primary and elementary schools, for building up a virtuous and well-conditioned peasantry. There is a church attached to the system of Scotland; and it is believed that if it could be transferred to England or Ireland, the same results would follow. But it is forgotten that a warm earnest Christianity animated the spirit of all our institutions, for generations after they were framed; and that wanting this, they are no more fitted to discharge the functions of civilizing the people than a human skeleton would be fitted to perform the functions of discharging the energies of a living man. The school is wrought into our ecclesiastical system, not in an ignorant or exclusive spirit, but for the purpose of impregnating the boyhood of the land with the religion of the Bible. A mere scholastic of letters may diffuse intelligence among the people, but it is mainly to the power of religion that the moral greatness of our people is owing."

From Liverpool Papers Dec. 15—22.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE PARK.—On Saturday afternoon, at five minutes before two o'clock, Sir James Allan Park, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, expired in the 75th year of his age, at his town residence, No. 32, Bedford-square. His Lordship had been confined for several days to his bed, from a violent complaint in his bowels, which brought on inflammation. His sufferings are said to have been most excruciating; several consultations of physicians and surgeons were held, but so violent was the disorder that it baffled all the skill of his medical advisers. On Tuesday a change for the better took place, and the learned judge experienced considerable relief. On Thursday he relaxed again, and never rallied during his illness. He bore his sufferings with the most Christian fortitude. The whole of his family and relatives were in constant attendance upon him. The poor have sustained a great loss by the death of Sir James. Upwards of one hundred men and women were every Tuesday and Friday relieved with soup, meat, and coals; and, at the present inclement season, the poor of the village of Merton, in Surrey, his country residence, were provided with blankets.

There never was anything so foolish as the argument of a profound contemporary, when he says the new education system is less exclusion than the old, because it pretends to admit all denominations. In order to comply with the insolent tyranny of the Roman church, it excludes all conscientious Christians who value prayer and reverence the Bible.—The new system is more exclusive than the old. It excludes the Protestant population to admit Papists and Unitarians, both of whom mutilate the Word of God. We did not, however, apply the word exclusiveness to the religious bigotry of the liberals, but to their intense political bigotry, which will not allow a single man to enter the Council who is not a slave to their narrow political faction; and we applied it in proof of their inconsistency, in doing that which they formerly denounced. Let them go on building schools; their faction will soon have had its day: the Angel company will soon be a company fallen angels, and then prayer and the Bible will be restored to general use again. Their faction, we repeat, will soon have had its day. They might have consolidated their power on the basis of honour, equity, and truth: they have built it on the quicksand of party, bigotry, and it must fail.

THE BALLOT.—The friends of the ballot must feel deeply indebted to Dr. M'Hale for a new argument in favour of that system, quite as cogent as any hitherto advanced. According to the worthy politico-ecclesiastic (vide his speech at the recent precursor meeting in Galway), "the ballot is the method adopted at Rome, by the holy cardinals, at the elec-

tion of the Pope—the sovereign head of the Romish Church!" Surely that is infallible authority for the ballot: henceforth not another syllable need be said it, or can, with any decency, be said against it. Nobody ever heard of bribes or intrigues among that illustrious body of electors. Of course, not.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

For a Week past, this city has been exceedingly flat and dull. Not a breath, calculated to agitate or excite, has blown over its tranquil bosom. Mackenzie and his companion, Theller, took their departure the day after their abortive attempt to get up a meeting, finding that the citizens of the metropolis were not to be humbugged by such charlatanism, or led into difficulties, by fellows who are striving to make dupes of some of our excitable countrymen. Theller, it would seem, as I before intimated, was a resident of Washington some four years ago, in which he attempted to practice medicine; but not being able to get any patients, he got into debt, which he could not pay, left two children being him on the charity of the public, who were found some time after on the point of starvation, and put off to Canada, where, as the last resort, he turned patriot. When here, he had not been naturalized, and it is most probable, is still an alien, though he claims to be a citizen of the United States.

The president's proclamation, and the fate of our deluded countrymen, in Canada, where they were led to expect a strong support from those who were making such an outcry, about the tyranny and oppression of the mother country, have been a terrible damper to their patriotism, and will no doubt put a stop to all further attempts to get up an insurrection in Canada. The meeting here, though the largest assemblage of persons seen for some time, made so little impression, or the object was regarded with so much contempt, that it is now almost forgotten. The people of this city see so much political humbuggery, and are so little excitable, that all such projects as that got up by the Canadian refugees, are at once discountenanced and put down.—The proclamation of the president has been received with decided approbation by almost all the citizens of Washington, with the exception of a few hot-headed loco focos.

It has been conjectured here that the friends of Mr. Van Buren were desirous to embroil this country in a war with great Britain, under the impression that it would enable the dominant party to retain their power, and put an end to the efforts of the whigs. But Van could not be prevailed upon to "go it," and their last and only hope now, is that abolition will be the means of destroying them, if they can delude the people so far as to make them believe that they are the exclusive abolitionists. Another hope is entertained, however, that the sub-treasury scheme will prevail, and then that will give the leaders the power of bringing a majority of the people to side with them.

I must confess that I am shocked and disgusted with the barefaced corruption practised by this administration and the last. I tremble for the Republic.—Places are actually bought and sold—and the grossest bribery and favouritism are the order of the day; and when these are pointed out the answer is, "party slang; all's well."

LORD DURHAM'S ADDRESS. EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS

From the Western Luminary.

There is now no question of an obvious quarrel between Lord Durham and the Ministers, and whatever may be the result, one thing is certain—viz., that the addresses presented to his Lordship have been so many reproaches, levelled at his Ministerial foes. The Liberals of this city are painfully aware of this fact, as the following singular proceeding, for the authenticity of which we can vouch, will testify.

No sooner was the late meeting over at the Guildhall, than Mr. M. Kennaway went, in a state of great trepidation to the mayor, and said, that though the address had been presented in style, and he had even held up his and for it, still he did not exactly like the thing; he was almost afraid they had done wrong—he did not know what ministers would say to it; at all events, he hoped Lord Durham would not turn it into a political matter, and, under all the circumstances, he thought they had better wait on his Lordship, and beg him not to do so!!! To this modest proposal, the mayor with his usual good nature assented, and accordingly a deputation was formed of his Worship, Mr. M. Kennaway, and Mr. William John Playtors Wilkinson, who

proceeding to Lord Durham, at the New London Inn.

On being ushered into his lordship's presence, Mr. M. Kennaway, who was spokesman on the occasion, entered into an explanation, wishing to impress on his lordship's mind, that though an address of congratulation had been presented to him, still that the Council hoped he would not consider it as a censure on ministers, and beseeching him not to withdraw his support from Lord Melbourne. In this respect Mr. William John Playtors Wilkinson joined with solemn visage.

Lord Durham heard what the enlightened deputation had to say, with a look of extreme astonishment (as well he might), and then replied, "that he did not exactly understand what the gentlemen meant; as for the address presented to him, it spoke for itself; he had it in his pocket, and he would take care of it. With regard to Lord Melbourne he had a large bone to pick with his lordship, and he would take care to pick it clean." His lordship then bowed haughtily, and signified an obvious wish that his inopportune visitors would withdraw. Accordingly, his Worship, Mr. Mark Kennaway, and Mr. William John Playtors Wilkinson retired much embarrassed and discomfited; leaving the runaway dictator of Canada to ponder over the strong inconsistency of this worthy trio presenting to him a congratulatory address in a public hall one moment, with a whole string of compliments attached to it, and then coming to ask him to say nothing about it the moment after. Verily this proceeding makes us laugh!

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—From the annual report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, just issued, it appears that 95,649 Bibles, 87,426 Testaments, 191,723 Prayer Books, 10,660 Psalters, 145,479 bound books, 2,222,652 Tracts have been sold this year, making a total circulation of scriptural publications of 2,753,698. The income of the year amounts to £28,163 11s. 5d., while the expenditure is stated at £25,140 3s. The number of schools in connexion with the society are 6668 Sunday school, containing 433,280 scholars; 19,152 Sunday and day schools, in which are 514,550 scholars; and 704 infant schools, containing 43,730 scholars. Total schools, 16,224; total number of scholars, 996,460.

IRELAND.—Dreadful and Destructive Storm.—The most furious and calamitous storm with which we have been visited for a number of years was that of Wednesday week (Nov. 27.) At half-past one, a hurricane, which, for violence and duration, has never been exceeded in this district, came on and continued with unabated violence until eight o'clock, p. m., when there was a partial cessation. The city at three o'clock, when the tempest was at its height, presented an appalling scene. The shops were, for the greater part closed and business was suspended, whilst the streets were inundated in many parts to the height of five and six feet. The Grant Parade, South Mall, Patrick-street, and those passing north and south were entirely covered.—At Hammond's Marsh, the water was six and eight feet deep. The gale sweeping along the inundation, created an effect truly awful—the spray having, particularly on the parade, been blown to the tops of houses. The loss of property has been considerable.—Dublin Post.

Bill of Fare of the Great Western.

As a specimen of the dinners provided on board the Great Western, our readers may take the following bill of fare:—Breakfast—6 dishes broiled ham, 2 do. fish, 6 do. mutton chops, 100 eggs in omelets, 6 dishes devilled legs poultry, 6 dishes Indian meal. Dinner—6 dishes mock turtle, 2 dishes venison, 4 roasted turkeys, 4 couple of ducks, 4 dishes roast beef, 4 ditto cod fish, 4 couple of chickens, 6 dishes fried oysters, &c., 4 ditto stewed oysters, 4 do. boiled mutton, 4 do. macaroni, 6 dishes backed washed potatoes, 6 do. mashed turnips, 6 ditto potatoes, 6 do. parsnips, 6 do. plain potatoes, 6 plum puddings, 6 custard do., 6 raspberry pies, 6 apple do., 6 cranberry do., 2 cherry do. Choice wines in abundance.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager of England arrived at Malta, from Syracuse, on the 30th ult., when the royal standard of England was seen, for the first time, floating in that port. The fortifications of Valetta, Point St. Angelo, and every other spot which commanded a view of the novel and interesting scene were covered with spectators. The Queen landed on the following day, under a royal salute and the cheers of the sailors of the Hastings and the ships under Sir. R. Stopford, who manned the yards; her majesty was at-

tended by an palace, where a the national air of After inspecting queen returned remained on board when her Majesty abode on shore entry, as the *Te Deum* as proceeding the town was

Irish Lord jesty's letters the Great S Lord Chancel of Dublin, an the Forces, the absence of the wandly these sworn in before on Saturday.

The follow nouncement Underwriters We have no the correctio on:

Despatches at the Indian from Bomba A letter from declaration o was received 24th October to leave Bom under the ce Keau, and wo army under H. Fane at H. Fane wo mand of the nation was of which co stated on the Dhoust Mah the Caboul Persia. Ru operate with siege of Her the Herattee lantly. Au from 6 to 80 Bombay for join the Br there.

We have rec ca papers to intelligence v cate is most creative and come to an d Governor ha the Assemb election of no issued, and w 17th Decem Gazette and t censure the lency, and th that the wno West India ing, though tent, from th stimulus to the very inju the home go

NATIONAL R ON—THE R

From the States We are pe ers, and the education ge to hear, from that the Rev abandoned t Mr. Carlile a gregation yes himself had solved. He king this ste the elders of h unanimously leave the bo meeting of th members of which will be he would stat

tended by an immense crowd to the palace, where a band received her with the national air of "God save the Queen." After inspecting her intended residence, queen returned to the Hastings, and remained on board till the 4th instant, when her Majesty finally took up her abode on shore. After this triumphant entry, as the *Maltese Gazette* calls it, *Te Deum* as proclaimed, and in the evening the town was illuminated.

**Irish Lords Justices.** Her Majesty's letters patent having passed the Great Seal, appointing the *Lord Chancellors*, the *Archbishop of Dublin*, and the *Commander of the Forces*, Lords Justices, in the absence of the Marquis of Normandy these high personages were sworn in before the privy council on Saturday.—*Dublin Post*.

The following important announcement was posted at the Underwriters' Rooms yesterday. We have no doubt whatever of the correctness of the information:

Despatches have been received at the Indian House, via Malta from Bombay, to the 1st Nov. A letter from Malta, states that a declaration of war against Persia was received in Bombay on the 24th October. The troops were to leave Bombay on the 15th Nov., under the command of Sir John Keane, and would meet the Bengal army under the command of Sir H. Fane at Shakapoor, and Sir H. Fane would then take command of the whole. Their destination was Caboul, the ex-King of which country would be reinstated on the throne by the British Dhousht Mahomet, the usurper of the Caboul throne, had joined Persia. Runjeet Sing would cooperate with the British. The siege of Herat still continued, and the Herattees held out most gallantly. An additional force of from 6 to 8000 men would leave Bombay for the Persian Gulf, to join the British forces already there.

We have received a file of *Jamaica* papers to the 14th Nov. The intelligence which they communicate is most important. The executive and the legislature had come to an open rupture and the Governor had abruptly dissolved the Assembly. Writs for the election of new members had been issued, and were returnable on the 17th December. The *Jamaica Gazette* and the *Despatch* strongly censure the conduct of his excellency, and the former paper states that the whole range of the British West India Colonies were suffering, though not to the same extent, from the want of a proper stimulus to enforce labour, and the very injudicious meddling of the home government.

NATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION—THE REV. JAMES CARLILE.

From the *Statesman & Dublin Recorder*

We are persuaded that our readers, and the friends of scriptural education generally, will rejoice to hear, from an authentic source, that the Rev. James Carlile has abandoned the *National Board*. Mr. Carlile announced to his congregation yesterday, that all connection between the Board and himself had been completely dissolved. He said that, before taking this step, he had consulted the elders of his congregation, who unanimously recommended him to leave the board; and that, at a meeting of the members of the members of the congregation, which will be convened next week he would state the reason which

induced him to adopt this course. Mr. Carlile certainly deserves credit for the disinterested manner in which he has acted in relinquishing his connection with this unscriptural system. He has given up, voluntarily, a situation worth more than £600 a-year, when he became convinced that this was the path of duty marked out by Providence for him to pursue. We believe that the board has now received its death-blow, and we trust that we will soon have the pleasure of announcing its dissolution.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF RUSSIA.

From the *Morning Herald*. The subjoined paragraph may well be said to convey 'astounding information.' Under the circumstances of the intrigues and plots against the power and influence of Great Britain traced to the emissaries and spies of Russia in the east and west—from India even to Canada, the conduct of our government is not taking, at least, some precautionary steps against the further progress of Russian encroachment, is quite inexplicable, but to allow Russian agents openly in our own ports to procure the means of conveying some expeditionary force, perhaps to Constantinople, while British vessels are piratically seized on the Circassian coast, and chased from the black Sea, is "too bad."

"The following astounding information has this instant been brought under our notice upon authority that admits not of the shadow of a doubt as to its full and entire truth. The Chevalier benkhhausen, the Russian Consul-General in London, and a Captain in the Russian Navy, who is one of the chiefs of the department of naval architecture at St. Petersburg, have arrived at this port, and during the last three days have been actively engaged in inspecting and purchasing vessels for the transport service, on account of the Russian government."—*Newcastle Journal*.

Hamburg, Dec. 14.—In consequence of the accounts brought by the last English Mail, the demand for Wheat has decreased, and the prices have fallen 30 to 36 marks. *Hamburg Paper, Dec. 14*

The malignant interest shown by Russia in the Canadian insurrection is not confined to the remote parts of New Archangel, or the banquet-contributions of Admiral Kupresenski, which have been mentioned in the French papers, and in the *Times* of yesterday. We have the best means of knowing that direct overtures have been made by Russian agents in New York, under the disguise of a Polish refugee, to the Poles in this country. Money was lavishly offered to convey recruits to the frontier, and to equip them in the United States. The party of the Canadian Patriots was insidiously identified with those sacred rights of national independence which have more claim than any mercenary cause upon the sword of a Polish soldier. Fortunately, the character of the agent was not unknown to the Poles in England, and their good sense and proper feeling led them to reject with contempt proposals evidently suggested by the desire of embarrassing the British government in North America on the one hand, and of rendering the Polish cause unpopular in England or the other.—*Times*.

THE CANADAS.

More mischief is brewing along the frontier. Arms belonging to the *United States* have been stolen, and before long we expect to hear that the 9000 muskets, sent to *Detroit* by *Martin Van Buren*, will find their intended destination i. e. the hands of the brigands and piratical patriots.

Excitement continues to run high in regard to the recent partisan proceedings of the two Canadian Judges at Quebec.

The Canadians in the rebel districts of the Lower Province are far from being settled; they are cheering for *Papineau*, and say that the British government dare not punish the prisoners. So another outbreak is expected shortly.

The *Russian* leader of the brigands at *Prescott* declares that he had a commission as an officer from the *United States* government as well as several others. His papers cannot be found. Col. *Worth* sent over to say that all who held *United States* commissions would lose them for a breach of neutrality.

From the *Montreal Courier, Dec. 5*. The following is a copy of a letter addressed by *Von Schultz* to *Col. Young*, while the invaders were in possession of the windmill:

"To the commander of the Queen's troops at Prescott: I send you two of your wounded because I cannot attend to them and give them the care they require.

In requitance, I beg you to treat my wounded with kindness.

If on your honor you can assure me that we are not received by the people here as liberators, it depends upon you to put a stop to further bloodshed.

Commander of the Patriot Forces at Prescott."

The following is a copy of certain papers found in the pocket of *James Phillips*, late of *Bastard*, Upper Canada, who was killed at *Prescott*.

"Put a man on an island at the head of the narrows or on the left hand side going up keep a small fire when a boat comes down swing a firebrand as a signal. The boat, if it be the *States*, will stop, the men should get into the boat, and go on board.

"The men must first go to *Brockville*, and ascertain whether any regular soldiers are at *Brockville*; also what steam boats are there, and the exact situation of all things.

"A man must go to *Brockville* and return, and report as above.

"Persons to be Marked at Prescott. Major Young, John Blakey, Doctor Scott, Esquire McMillan, Doctor Jensen, Captain McDonald & Brother, Alphens Jones, Hooker and Henderson.

"The arms in possession of the inhabitants to be immediately taken.

"Arms stored in Col. Young's house, and at the *Barracks*.

"Two companies ought to be sent to *Merrickville*; one at *Kempville*, two companies to *Farmville*.

"Crane has about 50 men in his employ, friendly.

"The officers board and sleep at *Warren's* and *Gerna's*."

The navigation between *Montreal* and *Quebec* has now ceased, as also, on *Lake Chaplain*.

THE STAR  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1839.

We have been politely favoured with *Liverpool Papers* to the 22d December. It is said that *Lord Durham*, before he left the *Inconstant*, received a despatch from *London*, apprising him that he would not be received at court. Hence the itinerant speeches—hence the countess's resignation of her office in the *Queen's household*.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to an excellent address delivered by *Dr. CHALMERS*, at *Edinburgh*, on Education, in our second page.

On Sale  
Just Laded

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Mun den, Master,

FROM HAMBURG,  
Prime Mess PORK  
Bread  
Flour  
Oatmeal  
Peas  
Butter.

Also,  
15 TONS BLUBBER.

For Sale by  
THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear,  
Jan. 9, 1839.

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

Will be offered For Sale

By Public Auction,  
On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next

At 12 o'Clock,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL ROOM

(St. John's.)

THAT Eligible Room, known as R. DOUTS ROOM—consisting of a Large DWELLING HOUSE, with COUNTING HOUSE adjoining; Three STABLES, One SHOP One COOK ROOM, Two STAGES, One BEACH, FLAKES, MEADOW, and GARDEN.

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

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

Also,  
10 FISHING BOATS, carrying from 16 to 20 qtls Round Fish.

At *St. Mary's*.

Together with sundry SKIFFS, PUNTS, CRAFT, CASES, &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, BIDDE & Co.* and STOLE herefrom a

MILCH COW,

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

There is also a further Reward of

10 Guineas

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

JOHN W. MARTIN,  
Agent  
Carbonear,

POETRY

THE QUEEN IN A BUMPER.

"The Queen in a bumper!—We'll drink to the crown, To the sceptre so mildly held o'er us For dear are those symbols of ancient renown; They were dear to our fathers before us!

THE WIND THAT SWEEPS OUR NATIVE SEA.

The wind that sweeps our native sea No tyrant's power can chain; Resistless, unsubdued and free, It rules the restless main— Nor massive mast—nor swelling sail May long defy the mighty gale.

The finest writers, the most refined researchers into causes and effects, whether in ancient or modern times, have never yet been able to describe what love is however much assistance their endeavours may have had from language the most eloquent and convincing, and reflecting the most deep and searching.

A seraphic being, who was as fond of the use of his pen as the use of his wings, was asked the difference between gravity and gravitation.—"When I've finished my business of gravitation," replied the seraph, "my gravity vanishes, and my gravitation begins to operate."

Dean Swift having paid a visit to Sir Arthur Asherson's country seat and being on the morning of his return to his deanery detained a few minutes longer than he expected at his breakfast, found when he came to the door his own man on horseback, and a servant of Sir Arthur's holding the horse he was to ride himself.

A deputy of the 53th depot is sentenced to 3 months imprisonment for selling ball cartridge to the Precursors of Slipperary.—Limeric Chron.

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.

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

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 Robert Biddle, late of Carbonar, Merchants, Copartners.

WHEREAS the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Robert Biddle, were on the Thirtieth day of April last, in due form of Law, declared Insolvent 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 Carbonar, 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.

By the Court, JOHN STARK, Chief Clerk and Registrar.

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, 1833.

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. Harbour Grace, Oct. 31.

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 POIK Hamburg BREAD A Quantity of TEAS CORDAGE HARDWARE, &c. &c.

A Choice Assortment of BRASS, COPPER AND OTHER GOODS,

Carefully selected, and which they intend disposing of on Reasonable Terms for Cash or Produce. Carbonar, October 31, 1833.

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 G. G. GARRETT, Esq. For, (as the House has it!) "Branch of Privilege!!" Harbour Grace, October 19, 1833.

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, 1833.

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,

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS St John's and Harbour Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

FARES. Ordinary Passengers ..... 7s. 6d. Servants & Children ..... 5s. Single Letters ..... 6d. Double Do. .... 1s. and Packages in proportion All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept or Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Spoils or other monies sent by this conveyance. ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent, HARBOUR GRACE PERCHARD & BOAG, Agents, ST. JOHN'S Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

From Carbonar Packet-Boat between Carbonar and Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in thanking the 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 Christina will, until further notice, start from Carbonar on the Mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Boat will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock in order that the Boat may arrive at the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

TERMS. Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. 6d. Other Persons, from 5s. to 7s. 6d. Single Letters Double do. And PACKAGES in proportion N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him. Carbonar, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the upper cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The 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. Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Spoils. 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 Kielley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's. Carbonar, June 4, 1835.

TO BE LET

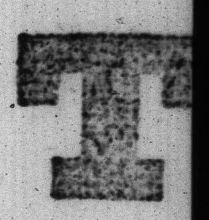
On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR, Carbonar, Feb. 9, 1835.

Blanks

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



Vol. 1

Harbour

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1835.

O. Thom Esq. All space given gratis. Uncharged. Paper. You only bestre. Being above. Who above. ex d. En. am. or: Being, why. ne me

It is an ill-omened May mason count. The sun's, or for The. There is an can be Up to the m. speak. Though kin would. To trace the. And though. soar so. Even like so

Then from p. end. First, chaos. The. Eternity had its Spring forth barren. Side origin—d. Thy splendour. drama. Thou art, a glorious. Life giving.

By chairs the round; Upheld by with bread. Thou the begg bound, And beaut death! As sparks mount blaze. So suns are forth from. And as the span Shine round pagantry. Of Heaven's bright praise.

A million torches Wander, unwe abyss; They own Thy command