

THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 5, 1838.

No. 231.

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

From the Public Ledger, November 27.

CENTRAL CIRCUIT COURT.

22d NOVEMBER, 1838

BENJAMIN G. GARRETT, Esq.

vs.

ROBERT JOHN PARSONS.

Action on the case for a libel published in the *Newfoundland Patriot* of the 20th October, 1838, (the defendant being Printer and Publisher of the same) concerning the Plaintiff, the High Sheriff of the Colony, and charging him with impropriety in the discharge of his duties as such Sheriff.

Mr. ROBINSON stated the case to the Jury and read the libel, which purported to be part of the Report of a Committee of the House of Assembly of this Island, appointed to examine into the Administration of Justice.

The learned Counsel stated that the Plaintiff was compelled to keep protection from the laws of his country, against a system of defamation and persecution by which he has been assailed since his assumption of office in 1835. It was of no avail that he was at all times ready to meet any charges which might be preferred against him;—that those charges were proved, by the most unquestionable testimony, to be utterly untrue; it signified nothing that the total falsehood was known to the Defendant himself—the same accusations were reiterated, and the same unrelenting persecution was followed, as if the statements had never been contradicted—as if they had not been proved and known to be untrue.

In this respect the High Sheriff shared the fate of all those public functionaries in this Island who, of late years, have been conspicuous for honesty of purpose and conduct, from the Judge to the constable—from the juror to the witness. Every man who manifested a fearless regard for the performance of his duty—who had honesty and courage enough to discharge his conscience by acting in a more straight forward manner, was marked for ruin—and no species of calumny, misrepresentation, and intimidation was left untried through the columns of this *Patriot* newspaper, to blacken his character, and depreciate his worth in the community. By way of giving colour and plausibility to their statements, the Defendant, and the few who are banded together with him, generally professed their ability, and indeed anxiety, to be allowed to prove the truth of the imputation of the High Sheriff; yet upon every occasion on which any of them have been challenged to do so before a fair and competent tribunal, they have backed out of the task and manifested themselves to the world in their true colours,—as the conscience-stricken, cowardly slanders.

For a series of years has the High Sheriff sought to forget the mean, low slanders which weekly appeared against him in the *Patriot*, thinking that contemptuous silence was all that such deserved, and that no individual possessing the honourable sentiments and cultivated feelings of a gentleman, would look upon them in any other light than as the effusions of personal malice and vulgar invective. But when he saw that the most irreproachable conduct did not shield public officers from injury from the tongue of Slander—when he found that a degree of incorruptible purity which evoked from his very Judges expressions of their approbation, was insufficient to save harmless public functionaries whom the columns of a profligate Paper slandered and abused—the Sheriff thought it high time to put a stop to such a system of injustice, and to compel the defamer either to prove the truth of his accusations, or let it appear how vindictive and groundless they had been.

The spirit by which the Defendant was actuated was manifested by the unceasing attacks with which, for several years, the Sheriff had been assailed by him. [The learned Counsel her read extracts from files of *Patriot* newspapers for the years 1836, 1837, and 1838, containing gross libels upon the Plaintiff,—and called upon the Jury to vindicate the reputation of a gentleman and a high public functionary—against whom the combined malice and activity of his enemies have never been able, or even, attempted, to establish ought to his prejudice.] The learned Counsel dwelt upon the unfairness of publishing such libels against the Plaintiff—known as they were to the Defendant to be groundless, and incapable of obtaining credence here, where the high and gentlemanly character of the Plaintiff was thoroughly appreciated; but rather for other countries, where Mr. GARRETT's name might be known, but where the falseness of the accusations against him was not equally well understood.—He urged upon the Jury the fact of the Defendant not attempting a justification of the truth of any single one of the libels charged in the present case—much as he had boasted of his ability to prove them all; and called upon the Jury for such a measure of damages as would serve to mark their reprobation of the baseness and malice of the slander, and prove to the world the untarnished reputation of the Plaintiff.

The Plaintiff then called the Colonial Secretary—produced a *Patriot* newspaper, containing the libel, which was furnished to him in the usual manner on the day of its publication, and had the name of the Defendant written on it in his own handwriting.

P. W. CARTER, Esq., J. P., proved an affidavit made by the Defendant in February, in which he deposed to his being the Printer and Publisher of the Paper, and Mr. JOHN VALENTINE NUGENT the owner of the Types and Press. (This latter gentleman is a member of our House of Assembly, and one of the Delegates lately sent to England by that body—Ed.)

E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq., proved the other documents necessary to be given in evidence on behalf of the Plaintiff.

The Defendant conducted his defence in person, and moved the Court to nonsuit the Plaintiff, the publication of the newspaper not having been, as he contended, sufficiently proved, and referred to his own affidavit as not being in accordance with the Act, not agreeing to the place at which the Paper purported to be published.

The Court overruled the objection—stated there was ample evidence of publication, and that no one should be allowed to avail himself of his own wrong.

The Defendant then addressed the Jury, and stated that he would not attempt to prove any of the libels charged in the declaration—that he published them by order of the House of Assembly—of which he was the Printer—and did so without comment. He then proceeded to vindicate the politics advocated by the *Patriot*, which were, he stated, the opinions of the universal people of Newfoundland stated this was not the first time he was tried of libels—expressed his conviction that although he differed from the Jury in sentiments, and he could not expect no sympathy from them, he would experience, he had no doubt, justice at their hands.

The Defendant indulged in a good deal of invective against the Sheriff, and affirmed that the Grand Inquest of the country—the House of Assembly—having come to the conclusion that the charges preferred by them against the Plaintiff were true, no further evidence on that point could be desired.

The Defendant then deprecated heavy damages on the plea of his poverty, and stated that he should be obliged to pay the amount in his person. He then cited *Rex vs. Wright*, and some other authorities, to show that being ordered by the Assembly to print the report, he was justified as their servant; and called.

R. R. WALKMAN—examined—stated he was Clerk of the House of Assembly—recalled a Committee of Justice having been formed by the House of Assembly—it consisted of five members. The report published in the *Patriot* is almost a correct copy of that handed into the House of Assembly by the Committee. Defendant is Printer and Reporter of the House of Assembly. Witness gave Report to Defendant to publish.

Cross-examined.—The Report was adopted by the House without examining evidence, or inquiring into the truth of the charges. The address to his Excellency the Governor transmitting the report, and praying his Excellency to remove Mr. Garrett from the office of Sheriff, was presented, and the Governor's reply was, that when he was furnished with evidence of the truth of the charges against Mr. Garrett, he would take the matter into his consideration.—This reply was not published.

Mr. ROBINSON, in reply, drew the attention of the Jury to the aggravation which the manner in which the Defendant conducted his defence caused; his uncalled for, unprovoked misrepresentations now made, respecting the Plaintiff, furnished additional evidence of the malicious motives with which he published the libels in question. On a former occasion wherein the Plaintiff, was compelled to bring an action for slanderous words used against him, the ample, unreserved apology and retraction which the Defendant made, was properly given in mitigation of damages; here, the contrary course had been adopted by the defendant, and it would no doubt, be followed by the contrary result.

The learned Counsel strongly reprobated that system of personal slander which has so long been indulged through the *Patriot*, which had no reference to measures, but was altogether confined to the individuals sought to be injured.—The way in which the report of this select committee was adopted, afford a striking elucidation of the manner in which charges were got up and forwarded, in this country, against individuals. Two or three persons fabricate a charge—it is blindly adopted by the House, without evidence, without enquiry—and is forthwith forwarded to the parent Government, and published to the world, as the deliberate opinions of the universal people of Newfoundland! In answer to the authorities cited by the Defendant, the learned Counsel quoted the case *Stockdale vs. Hansard*, 7, c. & p. 731, which was an action brought against the Printer of the House of Commons for printing a report given to the House and by the House ordered to be printed.—The words of Lord Denham were too striking and admirable not to be heard without gratification. In allusion to the justification pleaded, his Lordship says:

"I cannot understand how the authority of the House of Commons can be well urged in justification for printing and publishing a libel upon any person. If the printing were for the use of the Members of the House of Commons only, it might be different, but in this case the printed reports have been bought in a public shop.

"With respect to the third ground, namely, that this is a privilege communication, I am bound to say, as it comes before as a question for my direction, that I entirely disagree with the law as laid down by the Attorney General. I am not aware of the existence in this country of any body of men whatever, who can privilege any servant of theirs to publish a libel upon any individual.—Whatever arrangements may be made by the House of Commons with the Defendants as their subjects, I am of opinion that the publisher who publishes in a public shop, and especially for money, that which may be injurious, and possibly ruinous to any one of the King's subjects, must answer that subject in a Court of Justice, if challenged for the publication of a libel; and I wish to say so now most emphatically and distinctly, because I think that if on the first opportunity that arises in a Court of Justice on a point of this kind being stated, the point were left unsatis, factually explained, the Judge who sat in that Court might become an accomplice to the destruction of the liberties of the country, and expose every individual in it to a tyranny to which no man ought to be called upon to submit. The case of *Rex vs. Wright* is not applicable to the present, and it seems to me that it is not in any respect capable of being urged as an authority to prevent my stating the law to be as I have already stated it. My direction to you therefore is (subject to any question hereafter) that the fact of the House of Commons having directed Messrs. Hansard to publish all the Parliamentary Reports, is in itself no justification to them, or to any other bookseller, if such publication contains a libel upon any man."

His Lordship, in charging the Jury, expressed his entire and thorough concurrence in the law as stated by the Plaintiff's counsel, and begged to adopt the language of Lord Denham, just cited, as his own;—he said that he was in court when that judgment was given, and experienced great satisfaction in having it. His Lordship then proceeded to comment in terms of strong reprobation upon the conduct of the Defendant in casting such imputations upon the Plaintiff's character, without even pretending or attempting to prove the truth of any of them;—that such conduct was not to be tolerated. At the same time, the publication of the Report of the House of Assembly, to which he was the Printer, without any comment by the Defendant, should operate in his favour with the Jury. That although no amount of damages could be any compensation to a gentleman like the Plaintiff, for the pain and anxiety such unfounded and injurious reflections upon his character must have caused him and his family, still, the Jury should have reference to the situation of the Defendant, and not oppress him by too large a verdict. Certainly, he concurred with the Plaintiff's counsel, that it could not be allowed that the poverty of the Defendant should be taken as an excuse for his misdeeds. If a party will injure another, and has not the means to pay in his purse, why he must pay in his person; and those were not his own words, but the expressions of a very learned Judge in England.—With reference to the observations made by the learned Counsel as to the system of intimidation endeavoured to be brought up to prevent Judges, Jurors, and others from doing that duty which the solemn sanction of an oath, as well as a sense of duty, required them to perform, he concurred with him that nothing could be

more improper; and it was not to be endured that a man should be held up to public odium by a person who happened to have the command of such an engine as the Press, for fearlessly and honestly doing his duty. On the present occasion he was sure he was addressing honest men, who would discharge their consciences without fear of the consequences.

Verdict for the Plaintiff—£80 Sterling. Here, then, by this decision, is the principle sustained,—that whatever rules and regulations the House of Assembly may lay down for its own government, those rules and regulations can in no way affect third parties without the purview of the House. That publication ordered by the House of Assembly affecting third parties are not privileged publications, but that they are altogether within the scope and operation of the law Courts wherever the liberty or property or character of the subject is involved. And what man in the exercise of his rational faculties could doubt it!

Well, then, if libels emanating from the House of Assembly upon third parties are not to be tolerated by our Law Courts, it follows that the numerous slanders in which the several members of that House are wont to indulge, may also become actionable; and we doubt not that from this time out, if ever the House should meet again, actions for slander will be innumerable.

But what will the intelligent British reader say to the evidence in the trial of which an outline is above given—what will he say to the fact that a committee of the House of Assembly report to the House a series of resolutions against a public officer, without the slightest evidence to sustain them—that the Assembly adopt that report, and make it the subject matter of a charge before the Home Government! The villainy of such a course of proceeding against public officers, and the object of it, are too apparent to be misunderstood.

(From the *New York Gazette*, Oct. 29.)

Theller and Dodge the two scoundrel patriots who made their way out of the "Gibraltar of America," garrisoned by the flower of the British Army, have arrived it seems, in the U. States. We are heartily sorry to hear it. We have plenty of that kind of gentry on hand,—quite enough probably to cost the United States three or four hundred thousand dollars during the ensuing winter. We do not believe there is the least doubt of these frontier brigands intention to continue their onslaught upon the peaceable people of the provinces the moment the water courses to afford them the opportunity of marching over the ice, and of course our government will be obliged to keep up a constant militia vigilance upon the border, or permit such acts as will endanger the peace of the two countries. Thought we must say that it would be very unreasonable in the present British government to make such complaint against that of the United States, even if it were to stand quietly by and let all the vagabonds on this side the lines cross over and commit all the enormities they choose on her Majesty's dominions; for no Government even tried harder to lose her possessions than the British Ministry to lose the Canadas. If they centre and condemn to the gallows the villains who murder, burn, and plunder the well disposed citizens, the miscreants are either pardoned unconditionally, or permitted to escape from the strongest and best guarded fortresses in the country. If the Governor General in the plenitude of his clemency, instead of hanging them or transporting them to Van Dieman's Land, sends them on a pleasure four to the delightful climate of Bermuda, the act is disclaimed, and the Governor General disgraced! What right has the wise ministry of the Queen to find fault with the United States for a little laxness in the premises? It is our opinion that Sir

John Colborne will manage matters a little less idly this winter. At all events we hope so, for our own sakes.

GRANCE.—The accounts from Athens do not improve. The Kingdom is represented to be going on from bad to worse. The Queen was about to leave Athens on a visit to her parents, whom she was to meet at Berne, in Switzerland, and the King was setting out for Boumelas, where he was going to try the effect of his presence on his refractory subjects. A supply of cash had been received, it was said, from Russia with assurances that further supplies should not be wanting. The bank had not yet gone into operation.

NAVAL PROSPECTS.—It is reported that a great rank will very shortly be introduced into the navy—that the power heretofore used by the Board of Admiralty, of striking officers on the list (without any investigation into the nature or merits of the charges brought against them), is to be annulled, and that officers wishing to retire from the service will be permitted to do so in the same manner as now practised in the army—viz., by the sale of their commissions. These advantages have been frequently urged by Sir Edward Godington in his repeated appeals to Parliament, and not to any good feeling in their favour on the part of the lords of the admiralty.

In the memoir of Miss Jennings there is one of the most singular anecdotes to be found in the chronicles of romance: "There is a curious tradition respecting her (Countess Dillon) still preserved among the peasantry of the country in which she resided. It is related that, on the death of Lord Dillon, she inhabited Loughlin Castle, then only one of the numerous Castles and Palaces possessed by the Irish Dillons. This princely feudal edifice covered two acres of land; and with the estate round it, was assigned to her as her jointure, but with the proviso, that she should reside during her life in the castle. The lady, in her widowhood, was seized with a passion for a young Englishman; and being unable to detain him with her, or to follow him to England as long as her castle existed, she determined on the wildest and boldest project that ever entered the head of an impetuous woman borne away by the violence of passion she ordered a banquet to be spread in her garden, then fired the castle, and feasted by the light of the blazing pile. After supper, and while the towers were yet burning, she set off for England with her lover."

Presentation of the Polyglott Bible to the Queen.—On the 21st of June, the Right Honorable Lord John Russell presented to her Majesty a splendidly bound copy of the scriptures, in eight or nine languages, from a number of ladies among the Protestant Dissenters of London and its vicinity, as a token of their deep interest in the happiness and devoted attachment to the person and Government of their beloved Sovereign. The book, which was prepared expressly for the purpose, in a truly elegant and most costly manner, her Majesty was most graciously pleased to accept, expressing to his Lordship her sense of its high value.—*Ministerial Paper.*

A Polyglott Bible has been printed in England and is for sale in this country, presenting eight different languages at each opening, viz.: Hebrew, English, Latin, German, French, Italian, and Spanish, each page agreeing exactly in matter, and there is also a Syriac Bible which could not be printed on the same page with the others in consequence of the peculiar construction of the letters; so that the "Polyglott Bible" contains the sacred text in nine different languages.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Press.—"I have repeatedly urged upon Conservatives the necessity of upholding and bestowing extensive patronage on the Press. It is the great instrument of power to every party; and in proportion to the support conferred upon it, will its influence be increased or diminished; for it is obvious that the means must be great, or the results will, of necessity, be small and insignificant. Upon no party in the state has this suggestion been so unceasingly or strenuously urged as upon the Conservative, and wherever it has been adopted, none has derived equal benefit. If the means of fully comprehending the nature of Conservative principles were placed in the hands of every man in

Britain, in a short space of time there would be comparatively few to espouse any other cause; and it behoves every man whose income will admit of it, to circulate conservative newspapers every where within the range of his influence."

Disinterestedly speaking, we are convinced that such a course is most desirable—and knowing as we do, the vast trouble and expense which are incurred in the circulation of Radical and Infidel newspapers, we are surprised at the apathy which appears still to exist as to the counteraction of their baleful effects by an active dissemination of constitutional principles through the medium of the conservative press.

Power of Russia.—Some grave politicians, who undervalue the power of Russia, and think that Messrs. Rothschild are the arbiters of peace or war, significantly allude to, what they call her financial embarrassments, and assert that the want of money will prevent a collision. Perhaps these reasoners are not aware that, personally, the emperor of Russia possesses, in territorial property alone, a revenue ten times more considerable than any civil list in Europe; that, speaking financially, Russia has nothing to lose and every thing to gain, from the moment that the seat of war is carried beyond her frontiers; besides, that her internal administration is less expensive than any other; that her levies of troops are collected with a surprising economy for the crown, and at the cost of the landed proprietary; that every military expedition, once out of a country like Russia, is a speculation which can hardly fail to turn out profitable to the empire, as there is scarcely on record a treaty of peace signed between that power and her adversaries by which she did not ultimately gain some augmentation to her own territory.—*Raikes's City of the Tsar.*

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1838.

The Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held at the Wesleyan Chapel, in this Town, on Wednesday evening last. The Honorable Judge LILLY having taken the Chair, the Rev. Mr. Faulkner read the REPORT, which gave the most satisfactory and cheering account of the progress of genuine Christianity, through the instrumentality of the Wesleyan Society, in every part of the globe. Several excellent speeches were subsequently delivered and the collection greatly exceeded that of any former year. Among the gentlemen on the platform we were happy to observe some highly respectable members of the Established Church, whose sentiments fully evinced that whatever shades of difference may exist in the minor matters of discipline, yet in the great and hallowed cause of Christian Missions, and upon the free and unrestricted dissemination of sacred scriptures, all were unanimous and UNITED.

We understand that His Excellency the Governor has recently made some new appointments to the Board of Education for this

District; but, persuaded we are, that not one Protestant in the Bay estimates his character as so low a rate as to accept of so degrading an office as that of Commissioner under Brown's amended Act,—an Act at once disgraceful to the mind that contrived it, and to the high-spirited British officer who is obliged to carry it into operation.

Sale by Auction

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC

AUCTION, To-Morrow

At 11 o'Clock,

On the Premises of the Insolvent Estate of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co.

- 1 Pony
- 1 Cow
- About 1 Ton Hay
- Cordage
- 1 Piece Pine Timber
- 1 Iron Safe
- Sheet Iron
- A quantity Gunpowder & Shot
- A lot Large Anchors.

J. W. MARTIN, Agent.

Carbonear, December 5, 1838.

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

her MARY + HOWELL, mark JANE GOULD, Administratrix.

Carbonear, December 5, 1838.

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

Will be offered for Sale

By Public Auction,

On FRIDAY, the 28th Dec. next,

At 12 o'Clock,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL ROOM

St. John's

THAT Eligible Room, known as RICHARD'S ROOM—consisting of a Large DWELLING-HOUSE, with COUNTING-HOUSE, adjoining; Three STORES, One SHOP, One COOK ROOM, Two STAGES, One BEACH, FLAKES, MEADOW, and GARDEN. The Eligible Room, known as HUPPARD'S ROOM—consisting of One DWELLING-HOUSE, One STAGE, One BEACH, Extensive MEADOW Ground, with Right and privilege of Piscary at Great Salmonier.

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

Also

The Boat BETSY, that will carry about 80 qtls Round Fish
The Boat HANNIGAN.....65 do.
EMMA.....50 do.

Now in the Harbour of St. John's.

AND,

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

At St. Mary's.

Together with sundry SKIFFS, PUNTS, CRAFT, CASKS, &c. Particulars of the Rooms may be known on application to Mr. LUSH, St. Mary's; Mr. J. B. Wood, at St. John's; or at Carbonear, to

J. W. MARTIN, Agent.

Carbonear, and Harbour of St. John's, Nov. 13, 1838.

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

A good Fire will be kept in the School Room during the Winter season.

PETER BROWN, President. THOMAS POWELL, Secretary.

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

THE Fire Wardens and Captains of Fire Companies duly chosen and appointed under and by virtue of the Statute 3rd; Wm. 4. cap. 4, having applied to us, Thomas Danson and James Power, Esquires, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Northern District of Newfoundland in Sessions, and a majority of them having requested in writing, that an additional Assessment of Six Pence in the Pound be made on the estimated value of the Heats of all Houses, Stores and Buildings, in the said Town of Harbor Grace, for the purpose of liquidating the expenses of the ensuing and previous years, in conformity with the provisions of the said Act, and having laid before us, a statement in writing, of the Appraised value of the said Heats, and also an account shewing the sum collected under a former Order of the Justices in Sessions, and the expenditure of the same.

We do therefore, hereby by virtue of the power and authority given unto us, by the seventh section of said Act, Order and direct that the sum of Six Pence in the Pound be raised and levied on the Landlords, Lessees, and other Persons at Harbor Grace, agreeably to an Assessment and Rate on the said Appraised Value of the Heats of all Houses, Stores, and Buildings within the boundaries of the said Fire Companies, made by the said Fire Wardens and Captains of Companies under the seventh section of the said Act.

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

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

JOSEPH SOPER, Chairman.

On Sale

BY THORNE, HOOPER & CO.

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

And 150 Hogsheads best House

Coals.

Harbor Grace, August 15, 1838.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

JAMES POWER.

Carbonear, Nov. 14, 1838.

In the Ho Court for of New Grace, O Victoria.

In the matter of the will of Major, late of the 1st Regt. of Foot, Captain, &c.

WHEREAS Major, and Thirtieth day of Law, said Court of Queen. And THY, of CALIAM RENO, and J. Merchant, Creditors, have been in due Trustees of the said estate. Not said JON BELL, and J. trees, are awarded the Court and perjury and said estate of the said estate. Expect that their will deliver the Trustees.

Court Ho Harbor Gra 9th Nov.

WE, the MIDDLE Island of have appointed AGENT, matters of the said Ins

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Terms ca Mrs. S's Moon's Harbor Nov. 14, 1

Capt. W

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Public are informed that the usual course of the St. Patrick's School, the Establishment for the admission of children, is being instructed in the art of Learning, viz.— Navigation, &c.

Thomas Power, Secretary, is hereby notified that the usual course of the St. Patrick's School, the Establishment for the admission of children, is being instructed in the art of Learning, viz.— Navigation, &c.

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

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

WHEREAS the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, were on the Thirtieth day of April last past, in due form of Law, declared Insolvents by the said Court of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. And whereas JOHN McCARTHY, of Carbonear, Merchant, WILLIAM RENDELL, of St. John's, Merchant, and JAMES SLADE, of Trinity, Merchant, Creditors of the said Insolvents, have by the major part in value of the Creditors of the said Insolvents, been in due form chosen and appointed Trustees of the Estate of the said Insolvents. Notice is hereby given that the said JOHN McCARTHY, WILLIAM RENDELL, and JAMES SLADE, as such Trustees, are duly authorized under such orders as the said Northern Circuit Court shall from time to time deem proper to make, to discover, collect, and realize the debts, rights, 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, and to deliver to the said Trustees the same forthwith to the said Trustees.

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

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

As witness our Hands, this 10th day of November, 1838. (Signed) JOHN McCARTHY, WILLIAM RENDELL, JAMES SLADE.

A CARD Mrs. B. A. STOWE respectfully begs to acquaint the Gentry and Public in general, that in compliance with the wishes of several of her Friends, she has opened a SCHOOL for a limited number of Young LADIES. The Branches she purposes to Teach are Reading, Writing and Arithmetic Grammar Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery Preliminary Lessons on the Piano Forte And Drawing. Hours of attendance from 10 to 4, Saturdays excepted. Terms can be known on application at Mrs. S's residence opposite Mr. Jacob Moore's. Harbor Grace, Nov. 14, 1838.

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

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

THE FINE FAST-SAILING BRIG ANN, Burthen per Register 97 537 Tons, N. M., 3500

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

Also, THE SCHOONER Wave, Burthen per Register 52 79-01 Tons,

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

Inventories of the Materials belonging to the above Vessels may be seen on application to THORNE, HOOPER & Co. Harbor Grace, Nov. 7, 1838.

AT LOW PRICES For Cash or Produce, THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS, Viz.

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

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

TO BE LET ON A BUILDING Lease,

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

Apply to Mrs. CAWLEY. 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 CHINA GLASS & CRYSTAL AND OTHER

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

Carbonear, October 31, 1838. FOR SALE at the Office of this Paper, Price 2s. 6d. (prompt)

A RECORD OF THE EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF Surgeon KIELLEY, AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST OF The Honorable Judge LILLY AND THE High-Sheriff (B. G. GARRETT, Esq. For, (as the House has it!) "Breach of Privilege!!" 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,

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 authorized to settle the same and who will continue the business of CARBONEAR, under the Firm of EDWARD WALMSLEY and Co.

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

Witnesses, W. BRANSCOMBE, Wm. BEMISTAR, Jr. Carbonear, Newfoundland, 13th October, 1838.

PORTUGAL COACH ROAD. Stage Coaches, 'Victoria', 'Pelosity', and 'Cutch'.

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

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

NEWFOUNDLAND Northern District, Brigus, to wit.

COURT OF SESSIONS, JANUARY 9th, 1838. THE Justices in Sessions, have this day, under the Colonial Act 1. Wm. 4th, cap. 9. Sess. 2, intitled "An Act to regulate the Standards of Weights and Measures in this Colony, and to provide for the Surveying of Lumber," appointed Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAM COZENS, of Brigus, to be an Assayer of Weights and Measures for the aforesaid Northern District. ROBERT JOHN PINSENT, J. P. Chairman of the Court.

I hereby give Public Notice pursuant to the Act aforesaid, that my Office containing the standard Weights and Measures is situated at my Store in Brigus aforesaid, where I shall be in daily attendance. SAMUEL W. COZENS. Assayer of Weights and Measures

Brigus, January 9, 1838.

WE, the undersigned, being appointed by PETER GUIGNETTE, Watchmaker, of Harbor Grace, as his lawful Attorneys, do elect and dispose of his Goods and Effects for his own benefit

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

JAMES SHARR, J. E. CHURCHWELL. Harbor Grace, July 19, 1838.

Indentures

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

POETRY

TO NIAGARA.

Written at the first sight of the Falls August 13, 1838.
BY J. S. BOCKINGHAM.

Hail sovereign of World of Floods whose majesty and might,
First dazzles then enraptures then o'eraws the aching sight;
The pomp of Kings and Emperors in every clime and zone,
Crowd dim beneath the splendour of the glorious watery throne.

No fleets can stop thy progress—no armies bid thee stay,
But onward—onward—onward—thy march still holds its way;
The rising mist that veils thee—as thine herald goes before—
And the music that proclaims thee, is the thundering cataract's roar.

Thy diadem is an emerald queen, of clearest, purest hue,
Set around with waves of snowy foam in spray of feathery dew;
While tresses of the brightest pearl, float o'er thine ample sheet,
And the rainbow lays its gorgeous gems, in tribute at thy feet.

Thy reign is of the ancient days—thy sceptre from on high—
Thy birth was when the distant stars first lit the glowing sky;
The sun, the moon, and all the orbs that shine upon thee now,
Beheld the breath of glory which first bound thine infant brow.

And from that hour to this in which I gaze upon thy stream,
From age to age, in winter's frost or summer's sultry beam,
By day, by night, without a pause thy waves, with loud acclaim,
In ceaseless sounds have still proclaimed, the Great Eternal name.

For whether on thy forest banks, the Indians of the wood,
Or since his days the red man's foe or his father-band have stood,
Whoever has seen thine incense rise or heard thy torrents roar,
Must have bent before the God of all! to worship and adore.

Accept then O Supreme Great! O Infinite! O God!
From this primeval altar—the green and virgin sod,
The humble homage that my soul in gratitude would pay
To Thee! whose shield has guarded me through all my wandering way.

For if the ocean be as naught, in the hollow of thine hand,
And all the rivers of the globe less than a grain of sand,
If Niagara's mighty flood seems great to us who lowly bow,
O! Great Creator of the Whole! how passing great art Thou.

Yet though thy power is greater than the finite mind can scan,
Thy mercy is even greater still—to weak, dependent man:
For him thou clothed the teeming fields with abundance yielding seed
For him the woods, the lakes, the seas, supply his hourly need.

Around on high, or far, or near, the universal whole
Proclaim thy glory—as the orbs in their fixed courses roll,
And from creation's grateful voice the him ascends above,
While heaven re-echoes back to earth the truth that "God is love."

ANSWER TO "OH NO, WE NEVER MENTION HER."

(From the *Sunderland Beacon*.)
Oh! am I, then, remembered still—remembered, too, by thee?
Or am I quite forgot by one, whom I no more shall see?
Yet, say not so, for that would add fresh anguish to my lot—
I dare not hope to be recall'd yet would not be forgot.

Had they who parted us but know how hearts like ours can feel,
They would have spar'd us both a pang, beyond their power to heal:
I know not if thy heart retains its wonted warmth or not,
Tho' I'm forbid to think of thee tho't never be forgot—

May'st thou enjoy that peace of mind which I can never know—
If that's denied my prayer shall be, that I may share thy woe;
When'er thou art, my every wish will linger o'er that spot—
My every thought will be of thee, tho' I be forgot.

If we should meet in after years, thou'lt find that I am changed—
My eyes grown dim, my cheek grown pale, but not my faith estrang'd;
From mem'ry's page hand of death alone thy name shall blot—
Forget, forsake me, if thou wilt, thou'lt never be forgot!

An Infernal Machine.—The New Yorker tells the following story; "An engineer of the Croton water works, residing in Bleeker street, saw on several different occasions the head of a man at the window of the room in which he was in the habit of sleeping.—Being convinced that his nocturnal visits had no good intention in making such an untimely call he sat wits to work to discover the intruder. For his purpose a machine was constructed to act in such a manner when the thief entered the window, he came in contact with a pulley with put in operation two large Bowie knives. After giving his invention two or three rehearsals, and would be impossible for a person to escape who might attempt to enter, he locked up the house and gave out that he intended leaving town. The bait took. On Thursday night, a notorious thief, in attempting to get through the window, received one of the knives in his body, and fell to the ground below. He was picked up bleeding and insensible by persons who handed him over the care of the proper authorities. *Boston Paper*

Chinese coronation.—At the coronation of the emperors of China it is customary to present them with severable sorts of remark of different colours with addresses to this purpose:—"Choose, mighty sir, under which of these stones your pleasure is, that we should lay your bones." The object of thus bringing him patterns of his gravestones, is that the prospect of death may confine his thoughts within due bounds of modesty and moderation in the midst of his new honours.

Kissing A Lady.—At the time of the marriage of Jerome with a princess of Wurtemberg, among the princes at Napoleon's court was one who used daily to visit Fanny de Beauharnais, god mother to Queen Hortense. He never took leave of her without pressing one, and sometimes both cheeks of hers, and on one visite, after having been more than usually affectionate he left her to go to the Tuilleries where he had been invited to dine with the Empiror. He had scarcely entered when one of the footmen, approaching him respectfully, told him that his cheeks were quite red; and turning to a mirror, his highness discovered that the rouge from the cheeks of his old friend Fanny Beauharnais, had been struck off on his own. Removing this unnecessary coloring, he was announced to the Empiror; and in gratitude to the valet, procured him a pension of 1200 francs.

None are more loath to take a jest, than those who are the most forward to bestow it.

Dr. Busby, whose figure is beneath the common size, was one day accustomed, in a public room, by an Irish baronet of colossal stature, with "May I pass to my seat, O giant?" when the doctor made way, and replied, "Pass O pigmy." "Oh! sir," said the darayet, "my expression alluded to the size of your intellect." "And my expression," said the doctor, "to the size of yours."

Dr Arnott's Stove

DRIVER and METFORD beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they Manufacture the celebrated Dr. ARNOTT'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. ARNOTT'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 *Carbonear*, 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,
June 6,

BY

MICHAEL HOWLEY

- Sealers' Scalping Knives
 - Men's Great and Pea Coats
 - Hour, Half-hour and Log Glasses
 - Blanketings, Serges
 - Flannels, Yarn Stockings
 - Gun 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.
- Carbonear,

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

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

C. F. BENNETT,
GEORGE MORGAN.

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

The Business for the future will be 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
t 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

Nora Creina

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

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

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from *Carbonear* on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave *St. John's* on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

TERMS.

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

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

Carbonear, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICK

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

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

TERMS.

- After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d
- Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
- Letters, Single 6d
- Double, Do. 1s.
- Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

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

Carbonear,
June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building ease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1838.

Blanks

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

T

Vol. IV.

HARBOR

SKETCH OF

BLACKWOOD'S years ago Lord Cabinet into the "Magazine" on a of principle and their title. The capable of public fair intention has gone on with responsible for on the ship's be course. The ba where they have distinct is to rap than off. The and the same in perhaps, like the inconvenience, agant the rock ness; but, like natural impus pack together they they live. The of a Brit in G led it; at th in it are attel we suppose that the country did that this stat to go on in rel and in shing tals in parti which used m right and from ly to be take not more fivem members. The history can abe all the qualiti A testam and had mear art of perso considered the public interest of life, has rasci cility in high know as the e line of politis Walpoles, Char were and even as they showed most glowing in and last and were more than exact the same national memo sword and grm above his toum in the horizon has set. But covered another may desire to They are com completely bey the double adv every instance Robert Peel a very sensuom side of the litt the grasp of Lord Melbourne never such great Law Lord nerveless and fr may command sion longs to s scourge, which his public exa course, no wish high men and red in China, e with the burles the possesion peacock's fatio Tartars kissing sive ear of the save him from Of the multi shaw spake for the peopl his accomplish worst; he is c tempted the pa his first half-d confused, evid blunders fro helpless discha either drops int of saying anyt by falling into hand, Lord Lyt calmness, his t subject on whi language, and allusions of cla the most acco he can cut de when that tra the House of I overwin: him he lashed the with which he are still rangm public services into the main bitteres debts o