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SIR ROBERT PEEL'S SPEECH ON THE CORN LAWS

(From the Morning Herald.)

The speech of Sir Robert Peel last night, was worthy of his genius, was worthy of his position, was worthy of the mighty cause which boasts the benefit of his advocacy.

Sir Robert reviewed the whole course of argument, which has been employed by the enemies of English agriculture throughout the recent corn-law debate; and, on all the leading points, he submitted to the house the most curious, nay, at times, the most startling refutation of the various free-trade doctrines. He showed how the assertors of the existence of deep manufacturing distress had gradually, yet completely, changed their ground. He showed the fallacy of all their assertions in reference to a decline of manufacturing profits, by showing (and the statement is no less striking than true) that the small manufacturing capitals occupy now, relatively to the great capitalists, a position, not dissimilar to that occupied by the handloom weaver, relatively to the weaver with the powerloom.

Sir Robert then entered into a consideration of the question of "dear bread," and of the actual condition of the labouring poor under influence of high-priced corn. The proofs, on this point, which he deduced from the state of the savings banks, were of the most irresistible kind; and the withering rebuke which he administered to the concoctors of the present scheme of agitation will not speedily be forgotten by the anti-corn-law delegates, and by their patrons in the cabinet.

Having discussed the purely-manufacturing portion of the question, Sir Robert proceeded to consider the general influences of our system of corn laws, and the preposterous character of the objections which have been urged against that system by the anti-corn-law agitators. Scarcely in parliamentary discussion has there been witnessed any result more brilliant than the result of the comparison by Sir Robert Peel of the logical tendencies of the facts and arguments employed in reference to the corn laws by the advocates of free trade. The right hon. baronet singled out the statements and reasoning of Lord John Russell, of Mr. Grote, of Mr. Ward, and of Mr. Clay; and established with surpassing power and felicity that those reasonings and statements are utterly subversive of each other. As for Mr. Villiers's assertions about the character of the English farmer, and about the folly of buying

"dear bread" because we are burdened with a debt, and with an "aristocracy"—Sir Robert Peel dealt with those assertions in a way which entitles him to the thanks of the whole agricultural body.

Sir Robert's demonstration of the utter impossibility that universal freedom of trade should ever be susceptible of adoption amidst our complicated social relations, his advice to the manufacturers to try, in the first place, the efficacy of their prescriptions upon themselves, his recommendation that they should in other words, "shear the pigs" before pressing blades upon the sheep, his exposition of the absurdities of the economists in reference to the elementary principles of their science, his bitter and most happy denunciations of the policy of the cabinet his sarcastic compliments to Lord John Russell as a successful painter of Joseph Home in the character of a "political economist," all these points in Sir Robert's speech of last night, when regarded merely as efforts of intellectual art, may well challenge the deepest admiration;—but when we advert to the mighty truths which Sir Robert Peel illustrated and enforced by the aid of wit and eloquence and logic of the most exquisite kind, mere admiration of the mental gifts and accomplishments of the great orator is swallowed up in gratitude for the noblesse to which those accomplishments and gifts have been directed.

The anti-corn law agitation could not fairly be pronounced to have been unproductive of general advantage, if it had only given birth to the speeches of Lord Ripon, of Sir James Graham, and of Sir Robert Peel.

EXPENSE OF TRANSPORTATION.—The expense of the transportation system is very great. There are no data for ascertaining accurately what it has cost this country. From 1787 to 1837, the outlay has been more than eight millions certainly. The account of the expenditure for New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land in 1836-7 was £488,013; the total number of convicts in the two colonies being then 60,000. The cost is annually increasing. In the sum of £488,013 the expense at Bermuda, were a small penal settlement is kept up, and of the hulks at home, are not included. The committee say that "were it not for the convict establishment New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land ought to pay the part at least of their own expenses; and where they do annual charge of maintaining well managed penitentiaries, even on the most extensive scale, including in that charge the interest of the money spent in their first establishment, could hardly equal their present expenditure."

SUPERSTITIOUS BELIEF OF THE MUSLIMS IN DREAMS.—That dreams are regarded by the Muslims as being often true warnings or indications of future

events, I have mentioned in a former note. This belief sanctioned by the prophet will be well illustrated by the following anecdote which was related to me in Cairo, shortly after the terrible plague of the year 1835, by the sheykh Muhammad Et-Fantawee, who had taken the trouble of investigating the fact, and had ascertained its truth. A tradesman, living in the quarter of El-Hanafee, in Cairo, dreamed during the plague abovementioned, that eleven persons were carried out from his house to be buried, victims of this disease. He awoke in a state of the greatest distress and alarm, reflecting that eleven was the total number of the inhabitants of his house, including himself; and that it would be vain in him to attempt, by adding one or more members to his household, to elude the decree of God, and give himself a chance of escape; so, calling together his neighbours, he informed them of his dream, and was counselled to submit with resignation to a fate so plainly foreshown, and to be thankful to God for the timely notice with which he had been mercifully favoured. On the following day, one of his children died; a day or two after, a wife; and the pestilence continued its ravages among his family until he remained in his house alone. It was impossible for him now to entertain the slightest doubt of the entire accomplishment of the warning; immediately, therefore, after the last death that had taken place among his household, he repaired to a friend at a neighbouring shop, and, calling to him several other persons from the adjoining and opposite shops, he reminded them of his dream acquainted them with its almost complete fulfilment, and expressed his conviction that he, the eleventh, should very soon die. "Perhaps," said he, "I shall die this night: I beg of you, therefore, for God's sake, to come to my house early to-morrow morning, and the next morning, and the next if necessary, and to see if I be dead, and when dead, that I am properly buried; for I have no one with me to wash and shroud me. Fail not to do me this service, which will procure you a recompence in heaven. I have bought my grave-men: you will find it in a corner of the room in which I sleep. If you find the door of the house latched, and I do not answer to your knocking, break it open." Soon after sunset he laid himself in his lonely bed, thought without any expectation of closing his eyes in sleep; for his mind was absorbed in reflection upon the awful entry into another world, and a review of his past life. As the shades of night gathered around him, he could

almost fancy that he beheld, in one faint object or another in his gloomy chamber, the dreadful person of the angel of Death; and at length he actually perceived a figure gliding in at the door, and approaching his bed. Startling in horror, he exclaimed, "Who art thou?"—and a stern and solemn voice answered, "Be silent! I am 'Azrael, the Angel of Death!" "Alas!" cried the terrified man, "I testify that there is no deity but God, and I testify that Muhammad is God's Apostle! There is no strength nor power but in God, the High! the Great! To God we belong, and to Him we must return!" He then covered himself over with his quilt, as if for protection, and lay with throbbing heart, expecting every moment to have his soul torn from him by the inexorable messengers. But moments passed away, and minutes and hours; yet without his experiencing any hope of escape; for he imagined that the angel was waiting for him to resign himself, or had left him for a while, and was occupied in receiving first the souls of the many hundred human beings who attained their predestined term in that same night, and in the same city, and the souls of the thousand who were doomed to employ him elsewhere. Day-break arrived before his sufferings terminated; and his neighbours coming according to their promise, entered his chamber, and found him still in bed; but observing that he was covered up, and motionless as a corpse, they doubted whether he were still alive, and called to him. He answered with a faint voice, "I am not yet dead; but the Angel of Death came to me in the dusk of the evening, and I expect every moment his return, to take my soul: therefore trouble me not, but see me washed and buried." "But why," said his friends, "was the street-door left unlatched?"—"I latched it," he answered, "but the Angel of Death may have opened it." "And who," they asked, "is the man in the court?" He answered, "I know of no man in the court: perhaps the angel, who is waiting for my soul, has made himself visible to you, and been mistaken, in the twilight, for a man."—"He is a thief," they said, "who has gathered together every thing in the house that he could carry away, and has been struck by the plague while doing so, and now lies dead in the court, at the foot of the stairs, grasping in his hand a silver candlestick." The master of the house, after hearing this, paused for a moment, and then throwing off his quilt, exclaimed, "Praise be to God, the Lord of all creatures! That is the eleventh, and I am safe! No doubt it was that rascal who came to me, and said that he was the Angel of Death. Praise be to God! praise be to God!"—This man survived the plague, and took pleasure in relating the above story. The thief had overheard his conversation with his neighbours, and coming to his house in the dusk, had put his shoulder to the wooden lock, and so raised the door, and displaced the latch within.—Lane's Notes to his New Translation of the Arabian Nights.

It is expected that Mr Macaulay is to succeed Mr. Cutlar Ferguson as Judge Advocate; but the Hon. Gentleman has been for some time in Italy, which probably delays his appointment.

The commercial house of Samuel Koss at Vienna, has suspended its payments.

From the Liverpool Standard, April 5.

O'Connell has addressed another of his obnoxious epistles to the "hereditary bndsmn" of Ireland—meaning thereby the rebellious popish faction—in which he indulges in his usual strain of lavish, vulgar, and exaggerated abuse of all that is good and noble, and in which, likewise, he uses language designed to goad the deluded victims of his selfish agitation to acts of open violence and insurrection.

The career of this eminently "bold, bad man" is evidently drawing to a close—a close as inglorious and humiliating as that which his ministerial lacqueys are destined to experience. His fate is intimately connected with theirs. It is by his assistance, and that of his caudal appendage, that the Melbourne ministry were enabled to displace Sir Robert Peel. The same assistance which, for certain reasons, could be depended upon on every emergency, has enabled the whig-radical cabinet to set at defiance, for so long a period, the unequivocally expressed opinions of the people of England. Again, it was by the assistance of the present cabinet that O'Connell has been enabled to "rule the roost" in Ireland for the last four years. The O'Connell-appraised ministers have reciprocated the mendicant's patronage, by throwing the whole patronage of Ireland virtually into his hands.

O'Connell is not so shallow as not to perceive that the days of Lord Melbourne's cabinet are numbered, and that with the fall of his accommodating clients a total change in his own prospect must take place, as an inevitable consequence. Hence arises his intense anxiety to prolong, by every expedient in his power, (short putting his neck into a halter) the existence of the whig-radical cabinet. Hence arise the frequent journeys to Ireland, to keep up an agitation which has proved so profitable to himself, and so useful to his allies. O'Connell knows full well that the ascendancy of the Protestant party in England would be immediately followed by the ascendancy of the same party in Ireland, and the annihilation of priestly influence over Irish policy. Hence arise the fears which haunt him day and night like a murderer's dream.

That we are correct in attributing a perfect coincidence of views to O'Connell, on the one hand, and to Lord Melbourne and his degraded associates, on the other, will appear most evident, if we consider for a moment the manner in which Lord John Russell postponed to the 15th of this month the important motion which stood for the 9th. When the original announcement was made, it was evident that O'Connell had not been consulted; but as soon as it was declared by this inexorable task-master that the latter date suited his convenience, the motion was inconspicuously deferred.

In the epistle of the arch-demagogue, to which we have already alluded, we find little that required comment. Like all his other effusions, it partakes of all the essential characteristics of his mind. It is vulgar and inflated—a tissue of malignant falsehoods. Its object is as bloody as its language is coarse and abusive. We shall not pollute our pages by transcribing a single passage from this treasonable farrago.

But let this pink of mendacity beware. He must not expect to escape unpunished while he controls the movement of the gigantic conspiracy which has its ramifications spread over the whole of Ireland. However "cunning of fence," he may yet be caught in his own snares. An ignominious end generally follows a career of violence.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF JAMAICA.

On Saturday, a numerous meeting of proprietors, merchants, and others, connected with the colony in Jamaica, was held in the West India Committee rooms, 60, St. James' street, London, for the purpose of taking into consideration the measure about to be submitted to parliament by government for suspending, for a limited period, the Legislative Assembly of Jamaica. Viscount St. Vincent was unanimously called to the chair. The noble chairman having stated the purposes for which the meeting had assembled, a gentleman proposed the following resolutions—

1. That this meeting earnestly deprecates and protests against the adoption of the proposed measure, which deprives the great co-

lony of Jamaica of the functions of its assembly, and thus suspends a constitution contemporaneous with the first settlement of that colony, which has been uninterruptedly enjoyed, and which is based on the fundamental principles of the law and constitution of Great Britain.

2. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the suspension of the functions of Assembly will be injurious to the interests of Jamaica land-holders, and the community in general, and is calculated, in the present critical state of the colony, to place in still greater jeopardy its property and welfare, and the successful issue of the great measure of emancipation."

The resolutions having been seconded, a gentleman rose to oppose them. An animated, and, in some respects violent, discussion, which lasted nearly four hours, ensued. The meeting at length divided, when the numbers were— for the resolutions, 64; against them, 7; making a majority for the resolutions of 57. It was also agreed that a copy of the resolutions should be transmitted to Lord Melbourne and the Marquis of Normanby, accompanied with a request that they should appoint an early day for an interview with a deputation on the subject. The following gentlemen were appointed a deputation for the purpose, namely, Sir W. Wyndham Dalling, Mr. Phillpotts, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Byng. Thanks having been voted to Lord St. Vincent in the chair, the meeting separated.

We have received our customary files of Jamaica papers to the 26th of February, inclusive. The news from this important colony continues to be of an unfavourable character. The negroes are represented as still refractory and undisposed to work. On most of the plantations the greatest difficulty continues to be experienced in getting the labourers to work on any thing like reasonable terms. The stipendiary magistrates seem to have set the admonitory caution of the Governor at defiance. Their conduct towards the planters is described as arbitrary in the extreme; and their connivance at the rebellions proceedings of the negroes is calculated to go great mischief in the island. The prospects of the planters, in reference to the crops and the cultivation of the grounds, were still of the most gloomy and discouraging character. The coffee, in various districts, was actually falling from the trees, and labourers could with difficulty be obtained even to pick up what was on the ground, although 2s. 1d. per pushel had been offered. One property in the parish of Manchester is mentioned as an instance in which the prospects of the planters are literally ruined. From a comparison of five weeks in two succession years, viz., from the 21th of December, 1837, to January 12, 1838, and from December 10, 1838, to January 12, 1839, it resulted that in the period first named, "2,986 labourers picked 3917 bushels, and in the latter 46 labourers picked 46 bushels, showing that for three before and two weeks after Christmas, the number of people at work only amounted to 46 for the whole period, or an average, allowing four days in the week, of nine persons for the week, or two per day; while in the former years, allowing five days to the week, there were

797 for the week, or 159 per day." This may be taken as a fair sample of the general condition of the estates in Jamaica.

The reports from the other island in the West Indies are equally unfavourable, as are those also from British Guiana. From Trinidad, which previous accounts represented as being in a more flourishing condition than the other islands, we learn that the labourers had generally refused to work, excepting on terms which would prove ruinous to the planters. In most cases they insisted upon a dollar per day, in addition to their usual perquisites, a rate of wages which would enhance the price of hogshead of sugar at least fifty per cent.

The present condition of the West India colonies must speedily be brought under the notice of Parliament, when we trust a searching inquiry will be made into the conduct of the respective governors and the stipendiary magistrates.

Renowned Fracas between the 46th and 82nd Regiments.—A very melancholy account has reached this city of a quarrel between the 46th and 82nd regiments, now quartered in Gibraltar. It ended in a regular fight, in which, it is said, Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, of the 46th, was killed.—Dublin Correspondent of the Morning Post.

Twenty briggs are expected to be commissioned for the purpose of putting down all further slave dealing under the Portuguese flag.

Mr. Stanley, secretary to the treasury, has written to the parliamentary supporters of the ministry, to be at their post on the 15th April, as the debate on that night will decide the fate of the government.

The King of the Sandwich islands has promulgated a law, prohibiting, under severe penalties, the importation of ardent spirits of any kind into those islands, except in small quantities, for medicinal and mechanical purposes, and imposing a duty of one dollar and a half a gallon on wines.

Her Majesty's ship Powerful, Captain Napier, has, it seems, lost several men by desertion, and it is found impracticable to complete her crew for active service. This is said to be owing to the adoption of some novel mode of propelling the ship by a machine resembling a tread-wheel, which the sailors think degrading, as resembling the labour of convicts, and not that of their native element.

O'CONNELL AND THE CHARTISTS.—The whole political world must be aware of the abuse that has been heaped upon the daggierists (i. e. the chartists) by the mendacious Irish agitator, but the whole political world is not perhaps aware that Daniel is one of the prime authors, if not the very author, of the charter itself! such, however, would appear to be the fact. Six of the London working men, and six members of the House of Commons, were appointed to draw up "the bill." O'Connell was chairman of this committee, and was the first person who attached his signature to the charter as it now exists; and yet Daniel, at the entreaty of his creatures the whigs, is the loudest in denouncing the advocates of this his own revolutionary dargint! What wouldn't Dan do for the pint? The "money monster," as old Cobbet would have expressed himself, would eat not only his own words, declarations, and "vow registered in heaven," but it is believed he would absolutely (like a Kilkenny cat) eat himself, were it possible, rather than see his clack-dish empty before him.

INCONTROVERTIBLE PROOF OF IRISH TRANQUILLITY.—The Leinster Independ-

ent, the organ of the priests, states, with becoming exultation, as evidence of the tranquil state of Ireland, that Judge Torrens, while on circuit, last week, mustered sufficient courage to proceed on foot some distance on his way from Mullingar to Tullamore, and mirabile dictu, was not murdered! Such, we assure our readers, is the boast of the priests' newspapers—may we not well exclaim, on his auspicious announcement—PREDICATORS!—Cork Constitution.

That incorrigible catiff, Mr. Joseph Home, economist and Greek loan jobber, has absolutely had the face to proclaim his indignation that her Majesty the Queen Dowager, should have been permitted to go out and be allowed to return passenger in the Hastings; for, as the Standard justly remarks, his hullabaloo really amounts to this—the Queen having volunteered to defray to the last farthing the extra expenses of her voyage out and home; yet, this same catiff, who has the impudence to talk of the quantity of money thrown away upon officers of the navy, had not a single quoin of conscience in assisting to vote away two millions and a half of the public money, in aid of one of the foulest and most disgraceful jobs that has ever been perpetrated in this or any other country—we allude to the Irish Railway Commission! This precious conservator of the public treasure has the audacity to complain of the absorption of a few thousands per annum, in pay and pensions, to the veterans of the late war and suggests, for he insinuates as much, if he dares not recommend it, that upwards of 4,000 officers of the British navy should be deprived of their half-pay and pensions, because it is their misfortune to be unemployed. Navy, a British naval officer, Captain Pechell, who assisted in the perpetration of the foul job alluded to, and who has been a participator in many other jobs hardly less disgraceful, actually stands by whilst this villainous is being broached, without uttering one syllable in behalf of his oppressed and slandered brother officers.—United Service Gazette.

THE LORD LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

The following address has been unanimously agreed to by the Conservatives of London:— TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. "May it please your Majesty, "We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the undersigned nobility, clergy, gentry, and other inhabitants of your Majesty's ancient and loyal town of London and its vicinity, approach your Majesty with the humble tribute of our duty and allegiance, and confiding in your Majesty's attachment to the Protestant Established Church, of which by the law and the constitution, as well as by your Majesty's coronation compact your Majesty is the head and guardian, view with feelings of the greatest alarm for the safety of the church the appointment of its openly avowed enemy, Lord Ebrington, now Lord Fortescue, to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. "We deplore this appointment the more, by reason of the systematic opposition to our clergy and church, organised by the agents of the see of Rome, and carried into effect by the most ignorant of our deluded countrymen, who will be taught to hail this appointment as a determination on the part of your Majesty's Ministers to destroy our church establishment. "We do most earnestly but respectfully pray, that as your Majesty values the truth of the Protestant religion, the safety of the Established Church in Ireland, and the lives of its already much persecuted clergy, your Majesty will be graciously pleased to recall Lord Fortescue's appointment, as well to give peace to your Majesty's loyal Protestant subjects in Ireland, as to discountenance efforts now being made against their religion, their properties, and their lives."

THE STAR WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1839

(From the Times, May 1.) IMPORTANT TO TRADE.—A project of law relating to the reduction of tonnage dues upon all foreign vessels taking salt from Portugal has passed the Cortes and been sent for approval to the Upper Chamber. It proposes that those vessels should pay the following rate of tonnage dues, instead of the present fixed rate of 500 reis:— "All vessels coming in ballast and taking in a full cargo of salt are entirely exempt. Those that enter the ports for the purpose of completing their cargoes with salt will pay 100 reis per ton, and those that discharge their cargoes and load with salt will pay a similar sum. Vessels going from one port to another in the kingdom to load salt will receive back the amount of dues that they may have paid at the first, less the 100 reis per ton. "Vessels may now proceed to the island of Madeira, there load a quantity of wine (however small) the produce of that island, and coming to Portugal to complete their cargo with salt, will enjoy the same benefit as if they came direct in ballast."

We have seen several numbers of the COLONIAL GAZETTE (the prospectus of which we published some time back for the information of the general reader), and we are pleased to find that one or two of them have laid before the eye of the British public extracts from the Conservative press of this town, relative to our "unruffled tranquillity," &c. &c. The "Committee of Management of the Colonial Society," who have started the GAZETTE, will accept our best thanks for directing their attention to the local affairs of this sadly neglected but valuable portion of Her Majesty's dominions. "NEWSFOUNDLAND" we are inclined to think will be a "standing head" in the COLONIAL GAZETTE.—Ibid.

We are happy to learn, from a private letter,

dated London the 30th of May, Esq., and E. M. reached London in the Libid.

SHIP

Port of H... May 2.—Brig A... port, bread, c... change.

Port of

- April 2.—Irene, H... molasses. Riffeman, Clarke, lasses. 6.—John Stuart, L... 8.—Amanda, Pola... dies, bread. 10.—Page, Broth... Aquafort, Jones, and tar, sugar. 16.—Concator, P... porter, sugar. President, Odell, tea, porter. 19.—Deven, Deach... 21.—Cermuda, P... lasses, sugar. 25.—Queen, Seal... Watchman, Wate... F. Burmago, mola... Terra Nova, Ban... Christiana, Har... wine. 23.—Colin, Gram... beef, pork. 24.—Devonsure, rum, molasses, Bonanza, Cragg, dies, iron. 29.—Helen, Laird... candles, butter. Eliza Bunting, Ly... Borealis, Borneo... and sundry use... Calypso, Pathard... 30.—Mylower, Walle... Pearl, East, Tang... dies, brick. Dash, Honness, l... merchandise. American, Flor... Boston, flour, l... Dirk Hattwick, R... Rover, Mills, Fea... change. Fox, Fox, London... potatoes. 30.—George Rob... merchandise. Sea Flower, Ma... flour. Rowena, Little, B... merchandise.

- March 21.—C... fish. 23.—D... fish. 28.—Ollida, Sea... fish. April 2.—P... fish. 3.—St. John's, P... fish. 5.—Margaret Ed... fish. 6.—Ann Johnsto... fish. 11.—John Stow... fish. Riffeman, Clarke, Ern, Walsh, Eng... fish. 15.—Hope, Staal... fish. 16.—Amanda, P... fish. 19.—Beginning, sauries. Irene, Royno, Ha... fish. 22.—American, B... fish. St. Phoenix, B... fish. Deach, Oporto, President, Odell, 26.—Christians, Collector, Phebu... fish. Kingloch, Stant... fish. 27.—Aquaforte, C... fish. 28.—John, Grant, B... fish. Watchman, Whit... fish. May 1.—Devons... da, fish.

WE, the undersigned, BIDDLE & Co. of New York, have appointed, and appoint Mr. JOSEPH CARBONAR, AGENT, to transact all matters connected with the said Involvement.

As witness of our hands and seals, this 1st day of November, 1839. (Signed) JOHN BIDDLE, JAMES CARBONAR.

POETRY

THE AUTUMN LEAF.

Dissevered from its parent stem
The Autumn leaf is falling,
The memories of former days
And brighter hues recalling:

Last spring it was a verdant gem
The sunbeam seemed to bless;
And now it falls a slighted thing,
Devoid of one's caress.

Think on full many a happy home
Thou in thy course hast seen
O'er which dark change on change has
Come

Since this same leaf was green:
The cheerful voice—love beaming eye,
Allowed no thoughts of grief;—
Yet sorrow was 'e'en the more nigh
Then shades upon this leaf.

Then gaze upon its shrivelled form,
Which lies not there in vain,
If it awake one thought which may
Life's heedless course restrain;
Gaze till the tear bedews the cheek
At thinking life so brief,
That thou may'st alter, fade, and fall,
Just Like the Autumn leaf.

A MAN KILLED WITH GIN BY A
"GENTLEMAN"

The sitting magistrate at Marlborough-
street, on Saturday, was occupied a con-
siderable time in investigating the fol-
lowing melancholy and curious case:—

It appeared that about eight o'clock in
the morning, a poor, half-witted, half-
starved individual, named James John-
ston, but better known by the cognomen
of "Nobbo," who has for some time
been hanging about the night houses in
the Hay-market, subsisting upon occa-
sional charity, was brought to the station
house in Vine-street in a dying state.—
It was soon ascertained that the unfor-
tunate man had swallowed a large quan-
tity of gin, which had been furnished to
him, as reported, by a way of bet, by a
young gentleman of the name of Burdett.
The inspector sent immediately for medi-
cal assistance. The stomach pump was
applied but medical skill was of no avail
for the man died within an hour or two
after his admission into the station
house. The case of this unhappy event
called at the station house to learn how
it feared with the man whom he had
so imprudently supplied with gin. The
inspector, finding the young gentleman
was in a state of intoxication, very pro-
perly laid hold of this circumstance to
keep him in custody. The charge was
entered on the police-street as one of
drunkenness against William Jones Bur-
dett, of No. 25, St. James's place, the
residence of Sir Francis Burdett.

Inspector Jarvis told Mr. Conant, the
sitting magistrate, the circumstance un-
der which the deceased was admitted in-
to the station house, and the defendant
detained.

Mr. Conant—The man died of apop-
lexy, I suppose?

Inspector—His death was occasioned,
it is believed, by the quantity of gin he
drank.

The gin produced a fit of apoplexy,
perhaps?—This gentleman, Mr. Burdett,
came to the station house, and as he was
drunk I detained him. I understood that
he had given the deceased a quantity of
gin.

Mr. Conant—This is a serious occur-
rence, sir. State, if you please, the cir-
cumstance which led to it.

Mr. Burdett—Why, there were some
cabmen drinking at Carter's (a gin-shop),
in the Haymarket, about seven or eight
o'clock this morning. One of them said
he was cold, and asked me to treat him
to some gin. I said, "It is better to be
warm than cold, and if you want a bot-
tle of gin I'll give it to you." I went
and bought a bottle of gin and gave to
the man, who drank it. I am very sorry
for what has occurred.

Mr. Conant—It appears, then, that
you have unintentionally been the cause
of the man's death. What was the de-
ceased?

Inspector Jarvis—He had been a cab-
man, but for some time he has been
out of work. He was a poor weak crea-
ture.

Mr. Conant—Perhaps he had had very
little food. Has he any family? If so,
I hope, sir, you will consider it incum-

bent on you to look to their future sup-
port?

Mr. Burdett—Candidly. What I did
was out of kindness to the man.

It must prove a subject of great regret
to you. The circumstances reflect no
credit on any one. Pray was any one
with you at the time?—No one.

Mr. Conant—It will be proper that
you should attend the inquest. You had
better not be out of the way, as your evi-
dence will be necessary. This matter
will, I hope, prove a lesson which will
show you the impropriety of this sort of
things.

Clements, an officer of this establish-
ment, just as Mr. Burdett was about
to leave the office, told Mr. Conant he
felt it to be his duty to state that he had
heard a wager had been made by Mr.
Burdett that the deceased could not drink
off a bottle of gin.

Mr. Conant—If this report turn out
to be true, it may involve you, Mr.
Burdett, in a criminal charge. If the
man were drunk, and you poured, or
assisted to pour, liquor down his throat,
that will become a criminal charge against
you.

Inspector Jarvis—There was a 5s piece
found in the man's pocket.

Mr. Conant—Did you give him the
money?

Mr. Burdett—Yes, I gave him 5s for a
coach. Stop, now I recollect, first he bet
me one 5s he would drink a bottle of
gin; I thought it impossible and I took
the wager. The man said he must have
money down.

Mr. Conant inquired if any one pre-
sent saw the transaction, and could
speak as to the state of the deceased?

The policeman who brought the de-
ceased to the station house said he saw
the man standing at the time against a
lamp-post, and he was then perfectly
sober. The man had a bottle in his
hand.

Mr. Conant—The man was a poor job-
bing fellow, I suppose?

Inspector Jarvis—His stomach was
empty at the time, I have not the least
doubt.

Mr. Conant—And giving him gin was
like pouring fire down his throat.

Mr. Burdett having paid the fine for
drunkenness went away.

At the Bishop of London's visitation
at Colchester, on Monday week, his lord-
ship called upon the clergy not to sanc-
tion any general system of education
which was not founded upon a religious
foundation, having for its basis the
principles inculcated by the Church of
England.—Suffolk Times.

Placards were, on Thursday, posted up
in the Tower and on Tower-hill, for
"petty officers and able-bodied seamen
to serve in the navy, on Board vessels
from 10 to 120 guns."

It is said in the O'Connell papers, that
80,000 Precursors have been enrolled.—
This is one twenty-fifth of the number
required by the Agitator.

LITTLE CHILDREN.

BY MARY HOWITT.

Sporting through the forest wide;
Playing by the water-side;
Wandering o'er the heathy fells;
Down within the woodland dells;
All among the mountains wild,
Dwelleth many a little child;
In the baron's hall of pride:
By the pour man's dull fireside;
'Mid the mighty, 'mid the mean:
Little children may be seen,
Like the flowers that springing up fair,
Bright the countless, everywhere!

In the fair ile of the main;
In the desert's lone domain;
In the savage mountains glen,
'Mong the tribes of swarthy men;
Wheresoe'er a foot bath gone;
Wheresoe'er the sun bath shone:
On a league of peopled ground,
Little children may be found!

Blessings on them! they in me
Move a kindly sympathy,
With their wishes, hopes and fears;
With their laughter and their tears;
With their wonder so intense,
And their small experience!

Little children not alone
On the wide earth are ye known,
'Mid its labours and its cares,
'Mid its suffering and its suares.
Free from sorrow, free from strife,
In the world of love and life,
Where no sinful thing hath trod;
In the presence of your God.
Spotless, blameless, glorified,
Little children, ye abide!

On Sale

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

A RECORD

OF THE
EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF NEWFOUNDLAND,
IN THE
ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT
OF

Surgeon KIELLEY,

AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST OF
The Honorable Judge LILLY

AND THE

High Sheriff (B. G. GARRETT, Esq.)

For, (as the House has it!)

"Breach of Privilege!!"

Harbour Grace,
October 10, 1838.

G. P. Jillard

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,

And just opened a handsome as-
sortment 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 Bla-
ded Pen Knives

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

TO BE LET
ON A BUILDING
Lease

About Two Acres of Culti-
vated Land, well Fenced, situated
on the Carbonear Road, immedi-
ately in rear of the Court House.

Apply to

Mrs. CAWLEY.

Harbour Grace, Oct. 31.

COMMISSION

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

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

A CARD

MRS. M. A. STOWE

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

The Branches she purposes to Teach
are

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

Hours of attendance from 10 to 4
Saturdays excepted.

Terms can be known on application at
Mrs. S's residence opposite Mr. Jvco's
Moore's.
Harbour Grace,
Nov. 14, 1838.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbour Grace Packets

THE EXPRESS Packet being now
completed, having undergone such
alterations and improvements in her accom-
modations, and otherwise, as the safety, com-
fort and convenience of Passengers can pos-
sibly require or experience suggest, a care-
ful and experienced Master having also been
engaged, will forthwith resume her usual
Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour
Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and
FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Car-
bonear 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 carefull-
ly attended to; but no accounts can be
kept or Postages or Passages, nor will the
Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or
other monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE

PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. John's

Harbour Grace, May 4, 1838

Nora Creina

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and
Portugal Cove.

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

Carbonear, June, 1838.

THE ST. PATRICK

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

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

TERMS.

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

Parcels in proportion to their size or
weight.

The owner will not be accountable for
any Specie.
N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c.
received at his House in Carbonear, and in
St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick
Kielty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at
Mr. John Cruet's.

Carbonear,
June 4, 1838.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of
Years.

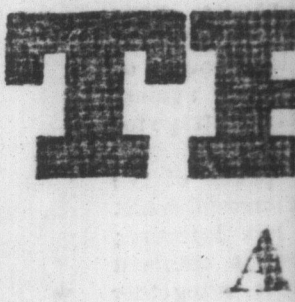
A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the
North side of the Street, bounded on
EAST by the House of the late captain
STARR, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1839.

Blanks

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



Vol. IV.

HARBOUR GRACE

MINISTERIAL

(From the

Since Lord Jo
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