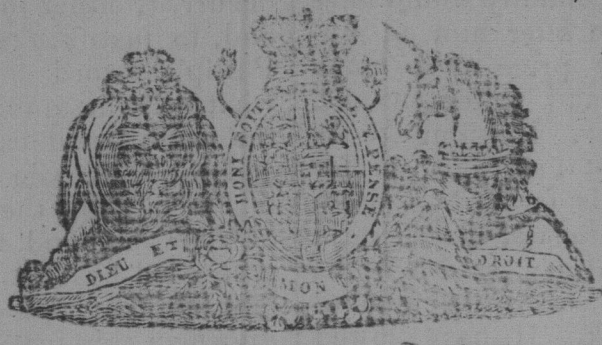


# THE



# STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 3, 1838.

No. 292.

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### THE CHURCH.

#### ON THE NECESSITY OF RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

A series of lectures "upon the establishment and extension of national churches, as affording the only adequate machinery for the moral and Christian instruction of a people," was commenced by Dr. Chalmers a fortnight ago, at the Hanover-square room, to a crowded and respectable audience. Dr. Chalmers is an admirable lecturer. His arrangement is clear and judicious, his reasoning close, and his style bold and nervous. In his discourse he grappled with the subject at once, and handled it with the power of a master. His illustrations were striking and natural, and he indulged frequently in some caustic political hits, which told with great effect on an audience which it was evident were completely in favour of his views. In his first lecture we find the following defence of a Church establishment in opposition to the voluntary system, now so much advocated by the Dissenters and Liberals, and those who care for no religion at all:—

"How was the gospel," he asked, "to be brought home to every door?" "The gospel was a message borne to human ears by the tongue of men. It was for them to see that the instrumentality was going on—that the Bible was in every house for the furtherance and distribution of Christianity upon earth, which nevertheless, without interference from above, could not exist. It was for them to prepare the soil and put in the seed, which heaven supplied, but it was for God alone to give the fruit in ways inscrutable to human intellect. With all their care the preaching of the gospel fell far short of more than one half of the people. How was the gospel to be brought home to every door? That of itself formed a strong ground for preferring an Established Church to a voluntary system. On that ground it was the object of him (Dr. Chalmers) and his coadjutors to shew that the certain dissemination of the gospel could only be effected by a national church, and that it could not be effected by the voluntary system, by what he would call free trade in Christianity. Let them assume the basis of the definition of a Church Establishment to be a sure and settled means for providing for the Administration of Christianity. He would not at that moment contend whether a Church Establishment was a good thing or not. But what should be understood by the term establishment? Wherever there was a legal provision for the preaching of the gospel there was an established Church.

The idea of an establishment might or might not imply what was commonly understood by the connexion between the Church and the State. If the Church were directly maintained by the State, either by endowment or annual grant, than undoubtedly such a connexion existed. Nevertheless it might be a national church, if the fixed means by which it was supported were derived from private endowment. All that the State had to do was to make good the original foundation. It was upon this ground that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were national establishments. It was not on account of the origin of their property, but on its application. There might be an entire dependence of the Church on the State in things temporal without their being any dependence in things ecclesiastical, the church received from the State the maintenance of the clergy, and in return gave education, reserving to itself what that education should be. The state might support that ecclesiastical establishment, still leaving the church to provide for its own orders and regulations. The system of endowed schools spread education among districts which would otherwise be left in ignorance.—The Church might so far submit itself to the State as to receive maintenance from it, and yet have no connexion with it in an ecclesiastical point of view. It was only by the establishment of Church and State that the waters of life would flow in their proper channel. The effect was to bring the gospel to thousands of immortal creatures who otherwise would be without its benefits. The Church supported the State, and the Church repaid the State tenfold. (Cheering.) The cheap defence of nations was universal Christian education; and that could be alone accomplished by the endowment of national establishments. The State paid the Church, but the Church might maintain the integrity of her worship.—An establishment, and an establishment alone, was the only power by which religion could be perpetuated. (Cheering.)—Dr. Chalmers then took a survey of the church established by Constantine, and contended that the corruptions of early Christianity were not to be referred to an establishment, but to the ascendancy and prevalence of superstition and fanaticism, and to the investing ecclesiastics with powers, which they had made use of for temporal aggrandisement. It was fortunate he continued, that the reformers of former days, unlike those of these times, knew how to draw the distinctions between the machinery and those by whom it was worked. (Cheering.) They had substituted the gospel of Christ for the errors of Popery.—The lessons taught by the machinery might be bad: admitting they were bad, should they then change the lessons or demolish the machinery? So long as the religion disseminated by the machinery was a moral

poison the machinery had the prerogatives of an establishment; was that machinery now to be destroyed? The lecturer here drew a contrast between the Reformers of former days and those of the present; the object of some of the latter he described as relating to economies, and might to a certain degree be salutary, of others of the latter to amend the framework of the Church, the effect of which proposed amendments would be to mutilate, and ultimately to destroy the machine itself. It was not now a question of theology, or morals, but of machinery. The Reformers of the present day might be compared to the machine-breakers, and frame-breakers, and the incendiaries of the midland and southern counties. John Knox did not destroy the machinery of the Popish Church, but took possession of it (a laugh), and turned it to good purpose. Here Dr. Chalmers took a review of the reformation in Scotland, and argued from the happy results which they had effected with a machinery they had found ready to their hands that the machinery of an Established Church had been the means of spreading the true light of the gospel, and ought consequently to be preserved for the perpetuating of similar results. The Reformers of the present day, with a personal enmity to the clergy, were doing all in their power to wrest from their hands the effectual engine they possessed for the diffusion of the blessings of religion. The Reformers of the present day were impetuous, bustling agitators, in whose breasts politics had taken the place of religion (cheers), and who wished to destroy the altars which their forefathers had cherished and upheld."

REMARKABLE ADVENTURE OF LORD BYRON.—Lord Byron, during his residence at Venice, made frequent sea excursions, and one of those trips involved him in circumstances of no small peril. He was particularly fond of the island of Sabioncello, situated near Ragusa, and often repaired thither in a four-oared boat, accompanied by the Countess Guiccioli and two or three other friends. It is well known that along the coast of Dalmatia there are many small islands, and on one or another of these the company frequently landed, for the purpose of taking refreshment, and fishing, and shooting. The island of Grossa Minore is a rock covered with scanty verdure, only half an English mile in length, and of about the same in breadth. Here they went on shore one morning, and as there was nearly in the centre of the island a small spring surrounded with bushes, the only spot which affords shelter from the heat of the sun, they resolved to dine there. The gondoliers, two, left the boat, made a fire, and set about cooking fish, while the company amused themselves.—After passing several hours in this manner, when they would have embarked again, they found that the boat, having been carelessly fastened, had got loose, and they perceived her at the distance of two miles, drifting away from the shore. Grossa Minore is about twenty miles from Sabioncello, and none of the contiguous islands are inhabited. Lord Byron smiled when he saw his companions turn pale; nevertheless, it was by no means a laughing matter, as vessels rarely approached this spot. As long as the wine and brandy lasted, they kept up their spirits tolerably well; but after they had passed two nights in this manner, all of them became extremely uneasy, and they resolved to construct a raft, forgetting that there was not upon the whole island a stick more than a few inches in circumference. To swim from the island to another was utterly impossible; and Lord Byron himself began to be alarmed, when a Venetian, who was commonly called the Cyclops, because he had but one eye, proposed a plan for their deliverance, and urged by his own danger, and induced by the promise of a handsome reward, he determined to put it into execution.

There is no good water on Sabioncello and they had in consequence brought on shore a cask for the purpose of filling it at the spring. Falling to work with their knives, they cut this cask into two, through the middle, and in the ticklish kind of vessel formed by one of the halves, the Cyclops embarked with a couple of poles for oars. To keep up his spirits, they had previously given him a dram of brandy, and the company were overjoyed to see that he preserved his balance perfectly well. He pushed out to sea, where his singular boat turned round and round with him, but in the course of an hour it got into a rapid current, and they soon lost sight of it. They could perceive that this current set in towards the land, and their hopes of deliverance revived. Another night passed, and by daylight the following morning, the Cyclops, hailed by a general shout of joy, arrived in a six-oared boat, with an abundant supply of wine and fruit. He had been driven beyond the Island of Sabioncello, and not far from Ragusa, and had performed in his frail vessel a voyage of nearly one hundred miles. Lord Byron liberally rewarded him, and on their return to Venice he purchased for the Cyclops a boat as a memorial of that remarkable event, of which the latter was justly proud.

DEATH OF CATHERINE BRANT.—The Upper Canada Papers announce the death, at the Mohawk Village, on the Grand River, of Catherine Brant, relict of Captain Jos. Brant, the celebrated leader of the Six Nations, aged 78 years.—She was the third wife of the distinguished chief, whose name during the war of the American revolutions carried terror into every border hamlet, and was, moreover in her own right by birth, the head of the great Indian confederacy of the Six Nations. Hence, on the death of her husband, in 1807, upon her devolved the naming of a successor to the head chieftaincy of the alliance. The post was conferred to her youngest son, the late John Brant, who died of the cholera in 1832. On the decease of this noble fellow, who was the favorite son, she appointed to the chieftaincy an infant grandchild, the son of Colonel William J. Kerr, of Brant House, Wellington square who married the youngest daughter of Joseph Brant. The chief is a sprightly little fellow, three quarters Mohawk, and inheriting his white blood for Sir William Jonson, of whom he is the great-grand-son. Mrs. Boant, the deceased was a Mohawk. She was very handsome, when young, and was married to Captain Joseph Brant, at Niagara, in the spring 1780. When the old chief visited England the first time, in 1775 he having resolved to take up the hatchet in the cause of the crown, he procured a large gold finger ring, graven in order that, in the event of his fall, his Lodo might be known. Soon after his death this ring was lost, and was not seen again until ploughed up in a field two years ago. Its recovery gave grate joy to the old lady, who hapened to be on a visit to her daughter when it was found. After the war her husband built a mansion at the head of Lake Ontario, where he adopted the English style of living to a considerable extent; but on his death, Mass Brant resumed the Indian mode of life, and returned among her people, on the Grand River, where she has resided ever since, with the expectation of occasional visits to her accomplished daughter at the Brant House.

We are informed by gentlemen connected with the French trade, that it has been determined at Havre to build four steam ships of 1300 tons burden each, to constitute a line between that port and New York. The keel of one had been laid, and arrangements were

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DEMERRA.—A subscription has been commenced in Berbice, to erect a monument in honour of the late Governor Sir James Carmichael Smyth. It was reported there that Sir Francis Head would be his successor.

The indisposition of the aged Earl of Essex, who married Miss Stephens about a fortnight ago, is announced in the papers of the week.

(From English Papers, Aug. 28—31.)

The ports of Mexico were very closely watched by the French cruisers. The contemplated attack on the castle of San Juan de Ulloa has for the present been abandoned, the Baron Defaudis, the French Minister, having sailed for France. Vessels from the United States and Cuba will not be warned off before subject to capture, a sufficient time having elapsed for the blockade to become known. Commodore Bazoche, in the frigate L'Hermine, is at anchor under the island of Sacrificios; and one brig and two schooners, and the frigate's launches, are cruising close in the shoals, and frequently within musket shot of the castle. One brig is off Alvarado, which port was opened on the 18th of May by the Mexican Government. The cruisers off Tampico and Matamoros lay at anchor close in with the harbour, and other vessels are cruising along the coast between these ports.

The Mexicans have been committing various depredations upon the Texians and their property, having plundered Goliad, and taken possession of Corpus Christi. The Texians blame General Houston for allowing them to be thus taken unawares, especially as they had voted 50,000 dollars for the maintenance of a body of cavalry, which he (the general) had not levied. If the Mexican outrages continue, they talk of marching a force against the Mexican port of Matamoros. In the meanwhile, by way of increasing their difficulties, the Comanche Indians, a most savage and sanguinary race, have broken in upon the Texian territories, had murdered several of the inhabitants and traders.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 1st of June mention the receipt of intelligence from Rio Grande to May 22d, confirming the total defeat of the Government troops by the insurgents of that province, with a loss of 2000 men. Only a few cavalry and three generals escaped. The rebels were marching toward Rio Grande, and there was no hope of the Government being able to withstand them. The province (Rio Grande) was considered as lost to Brazil. It is the southernmost province of Brazil, and borders on the Oriental Republic, of which Monto Video is the capital.

By the brig Scylla, arrived at Falmouth, advices have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 9th of June. On the 3d the French blockading squadron was reinforced, and preparations were making for bombarding the town. The French blockading force consisted of six vessels, none of them carrying more than twenty-two guns. Two British ships were stationed to watch the proceedings of the blockading force.

The French papers are filled with rejoicings on the happy accouchement of the Duchess of Orleans. The *Moniteur* of Saturday gives us "an extract from the civil register of the Royal Family," a formal document, announcing the birth of a Prince at three o'clock of the previous day, the 24th, in the presence of some thirty notable witnesses. By order of the King, the infant was called Louis Philippe Albert, Count of Paris. The Archbishop of Paris, according to the *Journal des Debats*, observed that "Monseigneur the Comte de Paris ought to be baptised on the 9th of October, St. Denis's day, the patron of Gaul." It is said that an artist was engaged by Louis Philippe to take a sketch of the Royal bed-room and of all the persons present on the occasion. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans has ordered that a *beret*, containing the receipt of 100 francs by the savings' bank, shall be delivered to all children of both sexes born in Paris on the same day as his Royal Highness the Count de Paris. Her Royal Highness has given to the Maternal Societies of France 12,000 francs; to the Orphans' Establishment founded by Madame de Kercedo 1000 francs; to the Working Establishment of St. Roch 500 francs; to the Deaf and Dumb Establishment 500 francs; and to the Poor Protestant Girls' School 500 francs.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—(From the *Augsburg Gazette* of the 21st.)—The diplomacy which is always so fertile in means has discovered one to bring back to their *status quo* the oriental entanglements, which begin to assume a threatening aspect. At present they say Mehemet will renounce his plan of declaring himself independent, if the Ottoman Porte will consent to insure the throne of Egypt to his family. They are waiting the arrival of the captain pacha to settle this important point. But they are wofully mistaken if they suppose that such an arrangement will satisfy the ambition of the pacha. As long as he lives he will intrigue to be proclaimed independent sovereign of Egypt, and if he succeeds, the thirst of conquest which devours him, and his hatred of the Sultan, will excite him to new aggressions. Although 69 years old, he thinks so little of his death that he has yet had no idea of regulating the succession. It is true this question was brought upon the carpet 18 months ago; but the pacha's sole aim was to create new embarrassments for the Sultan. Besides certain difficulties which arose between Ibrahim and his father resulted in the abandonment of the plan, and it is said Ben, son of Mehemet, is named as presumptive heir. He is a young man of 19. This news wants confirmation.

Meheinet is two clever not to comprehend that no member of his family would have the talents to preserve after him an empire acquired at the price of so many stratagems, artifices, and violent means. Spite of his bravery, Ibrahim Pacha would have been lost long ago out for the clever policy of his father. Ibrahim is hard, proud, passionate, avaricious; Mehemet, on the contrary, selfish as he is, has the talent to captivate without going beyond his mark. He has followed to the letter the proverb, "The money of the great is never lost." With him everything is calculation. The enormous sums he threw amongst the Turks and Arabs returned into his coffers after having produced considerable interest. He is not cruel, except in cases where his interest or preservation oblige him—All diplomatists who have come in contact with him have admired his wonderful sagacity, and I do not think that one of them divined his intentions.

The *Journal de Paris* reports an amiable trait of the Duchess of ORLEANS at her interview with the French KING after her delivery. It is stated that when LOUIS PHILIP stoopt to embrace her she clasped her arms round him and implored him to complete the amnesty of May, 1837, by permitting those who were exiles from their country, in consequence of their political opinions and acts, to return once more to France. We, of course, cannot tell how far this statement is to be relied on; but, at all events, it is very ingeniously calculated to produce a good effect, even if not exactly true, as humanity is always a popular attribute, and the refusal to listen to such a request, preferred at such a moment would be considered as not very creditable to the royal heart.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday dwells, as a matter of course, upon the theme which is afforded to it by the birth of the Count of Paris. A medical bulletin, signed by the three principal physicians, and dated from nine to five o'clock on Saturday, attests that the alarming symptoms which had manifested themselves immediately after the *accouchement* of the duchess had entirely disappeared during the night, and that her royal highness and her infant were in a satisfactory condition. On Saturday, during the time that the King and the royal family were at the apartments of the Duchess of Orleans, the grand deputation from the municipality of Paris (headed by the prefect of the Seine) arrived at the Chateau to offer the congratulations of that body to the King on the birth of the future heir to the throne. Louis Philip immediately gave orders for the admission of the deputation into the apartment where he was, in which also the cradle of the young prince was placed, surrounded by the members of the royal family, the ministers, and the grand officers of the kingdom. The prefect, then, in the name of the municipality, pronounced a set speech, congratulating Louis Philip on the advent of the new pledge of stability to his throne, and to the institutions of the country. After thanking the King for his condescension in having announced the event by a letter in his own hand to the municipality, the orator proceeded to say, that as soon as his gracious communication had been received, the council had met at the Hotel de Ville, and had voted a sum for defraying the expense of public rejoicings, and also for purchasing a sword to present to the Count of Paris. "This sword," says the prefect, "is not intended by the city of Paris to recall the memory of the swords of Napoleon or of Charlemagne. To the spirit of conquest has succeeded that of liberty and order, which your reign has caused to be loved and esteemed. Permit me to say, sire, that the sword which we present to your grandson is similar to that of Louis Philip, namely, a sword which will not be drawn but in the defence of the territory and institutions of France; a sword which is in the hands of a prince who knows at once how to render himself respected in Europe, and to consolidate in France the reign of liberty and the laws." Let us put aside for the moment the King's reply to this bombastic and servile flattery, and examine in these lines the real gist of the prefect's assertion in the above sentence. He asserts that Louis Philip has never drawn his sword save in the defence of the French territory. Strange enough in the *National* of Sunday we find a complaint, that France is at this very moment on the eve of a war which three powers, which, though weak, are still not contemptible, and a war too arising out of no aggressions on the part either of Switzerland, Mexico, or Buenos Ayres; but, on the contrary, as is admitted by the republican writer, entirely originating in the monstrous pretensions of the French government. But, even supposing that this is a strained point, and that, although appearances are threaten-

ing no actual hostilities have hitherto occurred, either in America or Switzerland, to justify the assertion that Louis Philip's sword has left the scabbard, what will the municipality of Paris say to the assault and capture of Constantine, and the wholesale slaughter of the Arabs, together with the subsequent retention of their city and territory? Will it be pretended by this peace loving body of citizens that the sword of France was drawn in this instance in defence of the territory of that kingdom? Must it not rather be admitted that in this, as well as in the whole of its African policy, the French government has shown itself a grasping and pitiless ravager, eager to acquire and slow to do justice even to the provinces which originally fell within its grasp? Let, therefore, the city of Paris exhaust the language of flattery and of servility in its professions of loyalty and attachment to Louis Philip; that it is not our province to criticise; but do not let it be supposed that such assertions as are contained in the address to which we have referred can be passed over unnoticed, and tacitly agreed to by those whose duty it is to mark the progress of events on the Continent. Rather let them join in one great and continued protest against the indolence and apathy of those states, and particularly of Great Britain, which have suffered the unprincipled and insatiable thirst for foreign conquest, which has always characterised the French nation, to make such powerful and rapid strides as it has of late.

Our letters from the frontiers of Navarre are dated the 22d inst. Their contents are chiefly directed towards exposing the uncertainty, and, in many cases, the falsehood, of the reports which are constantly received from that quarter respecting the events of the present campaign in Aragon; recently we received, through the medium of the French telegraph, an account of the capture of Morella by General Oraa, whose batteries having breached the walls on the 15th, opened a path for the assault, which took place on the following day. We communicated this despatch in our impression of Saturday, without vouching for its correctness; nor can we yet state whether it be true or not, as the latest report received from General Oraa himself is dated only on the 15th inst., and at the period he states the breach to be in, progress, and his expectation that it would be practicable by 12 o'clock on that day.

It is also stated by General Oraa that unless Gen. Pardinas succeeded immediately in bringing up the convoy of provisions which had been got ready at Alcaniz, the besieging army would be in a very critical condition, as there was not a single ration remaining in the commissariat.

The last authentic accounts respecting Pardinas which had reached Saragossa up to the 20th, proceed from the Christiano governor of Alcaniz, and they state that he was attacked on the 15th between the hermitages of San Jose and San Marco, but that the result was unimportant. If he succeeded in repulsing his assailants, and in continuing his march towards Morella with provisions for the starving troops, the results must have been of the greatest importance, and even the converse of this proposition cannot have been deemed of no moment by the writer of this despatch; so that it seems we must await the receipt of letters from our own correspondents in this neighbourhood before we can estimate correctly the late movements. The Christiano authorities on the frontiers are unfortunately in possession of all the routes, and the means of transport are also in their hands, two circumstances of which they do not fail to reap the full advantage, by falsifying the accounts in some cases, and, in others, by suppressing unscrupulously those dispatch-

es the contents of which are distasteful to them.

Lord Plunket has been always called a pataiot, and derives a large income from the Irish public, as Chancellor; in return he treats them as patriots—so called in these days—generally do. The very harness for his horses he orders in London, as Shipley, of Regent street, can tell; although there must be many in that trade in Dublin, equally well qualified to supply them. We much doubt whether a conservative would act as his lordship has done—we believe not.

Marshal Soult, says the *Commercer*, was invited to prolong his stay at Paris until the confinement of the Princess: he would have been one of the witnesses named by Louis Philip but he excused himself.

DREADFUL FIRE AT HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—On Saturday night a dreadful fire occurred at the beautiful little town of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. It appears that on Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, the servant of Dr. Hallet, a physician in the town, retired as usual to rest. It is supposed that he fell asleep before he got into bed, and that he knocked the candle off the table, which set fire to the bed furniture. In a little time the conflagration burst out in an alarming manner, and the greater portion of the inhabitants were soon on the spot to render assistance, but their efforts were unable to check the progress of the flames, and the mansion was soon a heap of ruins. It is impossible, at present, to give an exact calculation, that property to the amount of £20,000 is destroyed. None of the property is insured.

IMPORTANT TO SEAMEN.—At the meeting last week, of the British Association, Lieut.-Col Reed, of the Royal Engineers read an interesting paper on the progress made towards developing the law of storms, and what seems further desirable to be done to advance a knowledge of it. He began by stating, that his attention had been more particularly directed to the subject in the year 1831, when he was employed as an engineer officer at Barbadoes, immediately after the great hurricane of that year, which in the space of seven years, killed upwards of fourteen hundred persons on that island alone.—Since that time he had made numerous searches into the logs of vessels which had been exposed to great storms, and, combining their information with what he could obtain on land, he had been led to the conclusion, that storms have a revolving motion in a course opposite to that of the hands of a watch. Hence, he was led to believe, that, in accordance with the order of nature, they would be found, in southern latitudes, to revolve in a precisely contrary direction to that which they took in the northern hemisphere. They might thus expect that the problem so long desired to be solved, viz. on which side to lay a ship in a storm, would now be explained. By watching the mode of veering off the wind, the portion of a storm into which a ship was falling might be ascertained. The object required was, that the wind in veering, should veer aft, instead of a head, and that a vessel should come up, instead of breaking off; to accomplish which, the ship must be laid on opposite tacks, on opposite sides of a storm.

There are very general rumours afloat in Dublin that an Irish peer, recently married to the daughter of an noble earl, & who inheriting, upon the death of his father, £15,000 a year and nearly £100,000 in the funds, he has lost every shilling over which he had control, including even the life interest in his magnificent estate, in gambling debts. It is said that he has been thus fleeced by two members of the peerage. At present it would be premature to go into particulars.

The *Inverness Herald* states that the result of the county registrations had resulted in a Conservative majority of four; and the burgh registrations in a Conservative majority of forty-five!

THE STAR WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1838.

In furnishing our readers last week with a brief outline of the Chief Justice's reply to the address presented to him by our Roman Catholic fellow-townsmen,

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ARRIVALS.—I verpool, via St. Esq. and Lady, of Brigus.—In t at Carbonear, M ley, Esq. Edwa Mr. Thomas Po

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MANCHESTER MANUFACTURE GOC Harbor Grace, October 3, 1838.

## Notice.

TENDERS will be received by me until noon.

## Thursday

The 11th October next,

from Persons willing to Contract for the undermentioned Work,

Viz.:

Contract No. 1.

To Make, Repair and Level the Road from *Cody's Work Shop to Northern Bridge*, to open a side Drain on the North side, and to make two Cross Drains.

No. 2.

To Repair and Level the Road and to clear the Drains on the North side from thirty Feet East of *Northern Bridge to Flannigan's lane*; to fill up the hollows and cut down the hillocks and to make four Cross-Drains—one four Feet wide and two Feet deep,—the others as noted at foot hereof: to repair the old Cross-Drains and cover them with gravel.

No. 3.

To Repair and Level the Road and to clear and make the Drain on the North side, from *Flannigan's lane to Cummins's lane*; to fill up the hollows and cut down the hillocks and make four Cross-Drains.

No. 4.

To Repair and Level the Road and to open Drains in such places as may be required on the North side from *Cummins's lane* to the western corner of *George Peppy, Senior's* garden fence and to make three Cross-Drains.

No. 5.

To Repair and Level the Road and to open or clear Drains to let off the water from marshes; cut down the hills and fill up the hollows (making three Cross Drains) from the west end of *George Parsons, Senior's* meadow, to the East side of *Knights's* plantation.

No. 6.

To Repair and Level the Road and to open or clear the side Drains from *Knights's plantation to Emanuel Stone's lane*; making a new piece of Road at the corner of *Courage's Beach* and walling up the south side of the Road where required; to make one Cross-Drain and remove the Rock on the North side of the road.

No. 7.

To Repair and Level the Road from *Emanuel Stone's lane to Ronan's Store*, raising the Road at *Sampson's Brook* two and a half Feet, and to make the old Bridge passable; to cut down the hills, fill up the hollows, and wall the south line where required, and to make one Cross Drains at *Nicholas's Flake*.

No. 8.

To Repair Level and coat with four inches of gravel the Road from *Ronan's Store to Mrs. Churchwell's lane*, making one Cross Drain at *Mr. Drysdale's*; to make a Cross-Drain at *Stabb's lane* and another at *Churchwell's lane* twelve inches deep and eighteen inches wide; and to clear *Thistle's Brook*.

N. B.—All the Cross-Drains to be walled with flag stones, and, where the dimension are not above specified, to be made two Feet wide by eighteen Inches deep.

In the Contracts No. 1 to 7 inclusive the Road is to be finished off in a fit state for gravelling.

The depth of earth to be removed from the summits of the hills and other particulars relative to the abovementioned Work may be known on application to me.

Tenders will be opened at the COMMERCIAL ROOM, on the day and at the hour above-named.

WM. CHAS. ST. JOHN,

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Roads and Bridges in and about the town of Harbor Grace.

Harbor Grace, Sept. 21, 1838.

we committed an error in stating that His Honor had said that all his children were to be educated in the Catholic faith; it appears, by the authenticated report, that these were not his words; he merely intimated that he had "permitted his eldest daughter" to be brought up in that Church: our informant, in this particular, was therefore incorrect; the rest of our statement turns out to have been just the thing: so that if, after all, there be any other MISTAKE—and the "Ledger" will have it that there is—we protest we are perfectly innocent; it is "NO MISTAKE" of ours.

The weather was so uncommonly fine during the greater part of September that it is supposed the potatoes will yield a more abundant crop than they have done for these many years—a circumstance particularly providential, and one for which "the hardened heart of man" cannot be sufficiently thankful. We trust the whole of the crops will be speedily gathered in, for a night's frost would produce the most disastrous results; the calamities of last spring were occasioned by a few day's procrastination—AND WHO CAN FORGET THE SPRING OF 38!

ARRIVALS.—In the *Funchall* from Liverpool, via St. John's, Thomas Ridley, Esq. and Lady, and Robert Brown, Esq. of Brigus.—In the *Sarah* from Liverpool, at Carbonear, Miss Morris, Thomas Foley, Esq. Edward Wamsley, Esq. and Mr. Thomas Power.

At the meeting of the British Association, the Royal Engineers reported on the progress of the law of the further desirable knowledge of it. that his attention particularly directed to the year 1831, when he engineer officer at the after the great which in the space upwards of fourteen that island alone.— made numerous of vessels which great storms, and, formation with what and, he had been led at storms have a re- course opposite to watch. Hence, he that, in accordance ture, they would be attitudes, to revolve ry direction to that he northern hemis- hus expect that the sired to be solved, to lay a ship in a be explained. By of veering off the a storm into which ight be ascertained. was, that the wind er aft, instead of a el should come up, off; to accomplish be laid on opposite es of a storm.

Several rumours afloat rish peer, recently ter of an noble earl, & the death of his fa- and nearly £100- has lost every shil- had controle, inclu. terest in his mag- nbling debts. It is thus fleeced by two age. At present it go into particu-

rald states that the ty registrations had ervative majority of h registrations in a y of forty-five!

STAR

OCTOBER 3, 1838.

our readers last of outline of the eply to the ad- to him by our fellow-townsmen,

And a well Assorted Supply of

MANCHESTER and other British

MANUFACTURED

GOODS.

Harbor Grace,

October 3, 1838.

## PROCLAMATION.

IN obedience to a Precept of the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES, bearing date the 18th instant, and to me directed,

I hereby Give Public Notice

That a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF the PEACE, will be holden at the Court House, in HARBOR GRACE on

THURSDAY,

the 4th day of OCTOBER next, at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon, of the same day; and the Keeper of Her Majesty's Gaol, the High Constable, and all other Constables and Bailiffs within this District are commanded that they be then there to do and fulfil those things which by reason of their Offices shall be to be done.

Given under my Hand, at Harbor Grace, in the Northern District of Newfoundland, this Nineteenth day of September, in the Reign of Our Lord 1838.

B. G. GARRETT,  
High-Sheriff.

## Notice.

TENDERS will be received by me until

## FRIDAY

The 5th October next,

from Persons willing to contra ct for Repairing the ROAD leading from *Crocker's Cove to Fresh Water*.

A Specification of the work to be performed can be seen on application to me.

T. NEWELL,

Secretary to the Board of commissioners for Roads and Bridges from Carbonear to Bay de Verds.

Harbo near, Sept. 17, 1838.

## NOW IN THE PRESS,

And will be speedily published in pamphlet form, the whole of the highly important proceedings relative to the arrest and imprisonment of Surgeon *Kielley*, and subsequent arrest of the Hon. Judge *Lilly* and the High-Sheriff (*B. G. Garrett, Esq.*), by the House of Assembly, for (as the House has it!) "BREACH OF PRIVILEGE."—The whole to be prefaced by comments extracted from the public journals.—Price 2s. 6d. on delivery.

Times Office, St. John's, Sept. 12, 1838.

## General Quarter Sessions.

A General Quarter Sessions of the PEACE, for the Northern District of Newfoundland, will be holden at the COURT HOUSE, Harbor Grace, in the said District, on

## THURSDAY

The Fourth day of October, now next ensuing, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon.

(By Order,)

A. MAYNE,  
Clerk of the Peace.

Harbor Grace, Sept. 19, 1838.

## COMMISSION

WILLIAM DIXON 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, September 5, 1838.

## On Sale

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & CO.  
Just Received per EMILY, Turner

100 barrels Flour  
185 bags Bread  
10 Hbds. Building Lime  
2000 Brick

And

150 Hogsheads best House

## Coals.

Harbor Grace,  
August 15, 1838.

In the Northern Circuit Court, (L.s.) Harbor Grace, April Term, 1st Victoria.

In the matter of Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, of Carbonear, in the Northern District, Merchants Insolvents.

WHEREAS it hath been made to appear to this Honorable Court, (at the return of a Writ against them by EDWARD PIKE) that Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, of Carbonear, Merchants, and Co-partners, are unable to pay to all their Creditors Twenty Shillings in the Pound, this Court doth this day declare them Insolvent. It also appearing that a considerable part in value of the said Creditors are resident in England, and have no legal representatives in this Country;—and it likewise appearing, that it is necessary to appoint Provisional Trustees, until a meeting of the Creditors can conveniently be held for the purpose of nominating Trustees to the Estate of the said Insolvents. It is this day ordered by this Honorable Court, that Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, and all Persons their Creditors, whose Debts amount respectively, to the sum of Twenty Pounds and upwards, do either in Person, or by their Lawful Agent, assemble at the Court House, at Harbor Grace, on the First day of next Term, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, in order to choose two or more Creditors to be Trustees to the Estate of the said Insolvents:—And in the interim this Honorable Court appoints ROBERT PACK, Esq., JOHN WILLS MARTIN, Esq., and WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq., Merchants, residing at Carbonear, Provisional Trustees, of the Insolvent Estate of the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle; and the said Robert Pack, John Wills Martin, and William Harrison, are hereby authorised to Discover, Collect, and Receive the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents, subject to such Orders and directions, as this Honorable Court shall from time to time make herein.

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

Harbor Grace,  
30th April, 1838.

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 BEADY 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.

POETRY

THE WORLD.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Talk who will of the world as a desert of thral,  
 Yet—yet, there is bloom on the waste;  
 Though the chalice of life hath its acid and gall  
 There are honey drops too for the taste.

We murmur and droop should a sorrow-cloud stay,  
 And note all the shades of our lot;  
 But the rich scintillations that brighten our way  
 Are basked in, enjoyed, and forgot.

Those who look on mortality's ocean aright,  
 Will not moan o'er each billow that rolls  
 But dwell on the glories, the beauties, the might  
 As much as the shipwrecks and shoals.

How thankless is he, who remembers alone  
 Bill the bitter, the drear, and the dark,  
 Though the raven may scare with its woe-boding  
 Do we ne'er hear the song of the lark?  
 We may utter farewell when 'tis torture to part,  
 But in meeting the dear one again,  
 Have we never rejoiced with that wildness of heart  
 Which outbalances ages of pain?

Who hath not had moments so laden with bliss,  
 When the soul in its fulness of love  
 Would waver, if bidden to choose between this  
 And the paradise promised above!

Though the eye may be dimm'd with its grief-drop awhile,  
 And the whiten'd lip sigh forth its fear,  
 Yet pensive indeed is that face where the smile  
 Is not oftener seen than the tear.

There are times when the storm-gust may rattle around  
 There are spots where the poison shrub grows;  
 Yet are there not hours when nought else can be found  
 But the southwind, the sunshine, and rose?

O haplessly rare is the portion that's ours  
 And strange is the path that we take,  
 If there spring not beside us a few precious flowers  
 To soften the Thorne and the brake.

The mail of regret, the rude clashing of strife  
 The soul's harmony often may mar;  
 But I think we must own, in the discords of life  
 'Tis ourselves that often awaken the jar.

Earth is not all fair, yet it is not all gloom,  
 And the voice of the grateful will tell,  
 That He who allotted Pain, Death and the Tomb  
 Gave Hope, Health, and Bridal as well

Should Fate do its worst, and my spirit oppress'd  
 O'er its own shatter'd happiness pine,  
 Let me witness the joy in another's glad breast,  
 And some pleasure must kindle in

Then say not the world is a desert of thral,  
 There is bloom, there is light on the waste;  
 Though the chalice of lite hath its acid and gall  
 There are honey-drops too for the taste.

LOVE AND THE PLEIAD.

There was seven sisters, and each wore  
 A stary crown, as wand in hand  
 By Hasper woke, they led the hours—  
 The minstrels of her virgin hand.

And Love would come at eve, as they  
 Were met their vasper hymn to sing,  
 And linger till it ceased, with eye  
 Of raptured gaze and folded wing.

For ne'er, on earth, in air, were heard  
 More thrilling tones than, to the lyre  
 Of heaven-tuned, rose nightly from  
 The lips of that young virgin choir.

But they wery coy—or seeming coy—  
 Those minstrels of the twilight hour;  
 Nuos of the sky—as cold and shy  
 As blossoms of the woodland bower.  
 'Twas eve; and Hesper came to wake  
 His stary troop, but wept—for one,  
 The brightest, fairest of the group,  
 Where all were bright and fair, was gone.

They found, within her tower, the harp  
 To which was breathed her vespyr  
 hymn,  
 The star-gems of her coronet—  
 And one was with a tear drop dim.

They told how Love had, at the gate  
 Of twilight, lingered, long before  
 The daylight set—but he was flown  
 And she, the lost one, seen no more.

PORTUGAL COVE ROAD.

Stage Coaches, 'Victoria,' 'Velocity,' and 'Catch.'

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

TERMS

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

NEWFOUNDLAND

Northern District, }  
 Brigus, to wit. }

COURT OF SESSIONS,  
 JANUARY 9TH, 1838.

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

I hereby give Public Notice pursuant to the Act abovementioned, that my Office containing the Standard Weights and Measures is situated at my Store in Brigus aforesaid, where I shall be in daily attendance.  
 SAMUEL W. COZENS.  
 Assayer of Weights and Measures  
 Brigus,  
 January 9, 1838.

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

NOTICE

ALL Persons having WATCHES in possession of the said PETER GUIGNETTE, are hereby Notified, and required to make application for the same to the 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 SHARP,  
 J. E. CHURCHWELL.  
 Harbor Grace,  
 July 19, 1838.

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.]

On Sale

G. P. Jillard

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND,  
 And just opened a handsome asortment 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.

FOR SALE

By Private Bargain.

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

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

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

ALFRED MAYNE,  
 Their Attorney.

Harbor Grace,  
 June 6,

BY

MICHAEL HOWLEY

Sealers' Scalping Knives  
 Men's Great and Pea Coats  
 Hour, Half-hour and Log Glasses  
 Blanketings, Serges  
 Flannels, Yarn Stockings  
 Gun Locks and Gun Lock Vices  
 American Coasting Pilots  
 Nails, from 1½ 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,

TO LET

For a Term of Twenty-six Years, or the Interest SOLD,

OF those Extensive WATER-SIDE PREMISES, at Harbor Grace, lately in the occupancy of the Subscriber, admeasuring on the South side of the Street about One Hundred and Sixty-seven Feet front, on which there is erected a WHARF, and STORE 30 by 28 Feet, and the use of a VAT if required, that will contain about 7000 Seals. The situation is in a Central part of the Town, and well adapted for a Coal and Lumber Yard. ALSO, about Forty-three Feet front to LET on BUILDING LEASES, on the North side of the Street, East of Mr. POWER'S House.

As HARBOR GRACE has now all the advantages of St. JOHN'S, being a FREE PORT, this PROPERTY may be worth the attention of a Capitalist.  
 For further particulars apply to Mr ANDREW DRYSDALE, Harbor Grace or at St. John's, to

PETER ROGERSON.

St. John's, }  
 Oct. 5, 1837. }

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS  
 St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

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

FARES.  
 Ordinary Passengers ..... 7s. 6d.  
 Servants & Children ..... 5s.  
 Single Letters ..... 6d.  
 Double Do. .... 1s.  
 and Packages in proportion  
 All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept or Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies, sent by this conveyance.  
 ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
 Agent, HARBOR 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 following days:

On TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'Clock in the Morning.

TERMS.  
 After abin 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, Kilty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr. John Cruet's.  
 Carbonear,  
 June 4, 1836.

TO BE LET

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

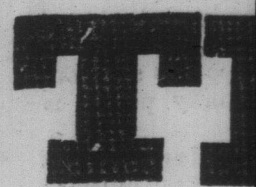
A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on EAST by the House of the late captain STABB, and on the est by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,  
 Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1838.

Blanks

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



Vol. IV.

HARBOR GRACE

The last number contains an article in proof of the destiny in the instances the ex present King

"The distinguished mere scion of a of himself an amount to that some few years a department would to the profits of or fifth rate trade good fortune or England, where opposing influen fearful aspect age occurrences that he was introduce heirs presumpt remembered, the contemplated to between the here and the Princess This prince, und political events, in this country, the 10th Light I devoted attention his affections, wh to be averse to th this state of thing agency of female as worked out schemes of the D stepped in to the arrangement. T introduced, and take the attention which was no s experienced duc on a speculative for her relative th carry the game. her first an con as a first step, op with the great Jew and laid before events, as in her they appeared to result. The gre usual discrimina the perfection o mediately comm that he could d for any sum of m support of his di rangement effecte of course embrac encourage the fe the princess ha i fortunate prince, the avowed objec spite of all oppos father, the only p hear of or asse husband. All re and it was, there to the princess's pulse which desti of the Prince of C ing and counter fortunes of the other words, the the death blow to The heir-to the discarded; and t whose most sang never have led h fortune of an E sudden, raised dignity of the kin with an income amount of the so which he was a he had set out the But the impetus given to his fortu half way in his sequent events w mar. is too well a prince of his betr widower, with t about £60,000 next the long cha events—the down restoration of the